WORKERS MAY STRIKE
Johannesburg—One half of Johannesburg's 2,000 tin workers may come out on strike on February 1 unless one of the two employers' associations agrees, by the gentlemen's agreement for higher wages concluded last year. The agreement provided for increased wages.

THIRD WEEK OF MINE STRIKE
Nationalists "Cashing In"
Johannesburg—The strike of European mine workers on the Witwatersrand now nearing the beginning of its third week continues unabated. The number of men on strike—some 6,900 odd—remains more or less the same, there being a constant ebb and flow to and from work.

At the last moment the appearance of Mr. Oswald Krüger, K.C., and Mr. Theunis Van der Westhuizen of a mass meeting convened in Pretoria in support of the strikers was cancelled. It was feared their presence might cause political unrest in the atmosphere of the proceedings. Few have been bluffed, however, as to the political forces behind the strike, which is now gaining openly fascist support among the financial circles.

Donations have been received by the strikers from the Dutch Reformed Church Congregation in Brakpan, the Nationalist Party at Paul Roux, the S.A.R. and its Branch of the Afrikaans Volk or Kultur Vereniging, and the Spoornest Foundation.

GENUINE GRIEVANCES
There is little doubt that the miners have certain genuine grievances. There is widespread dissatisfaction with the present officials of the union, whom many accuse of bearing some responsibility for the recent maladministration of the union's affairs.

It is in this situation that rabid nationalism elements have cashed in. The present strike is no way to settle the grievances of the miners, and it is not supported by any section of the genuine trade union movement.

Radio Director Apologises
Johannesburg—The friends of the Soviet Union have pointed out the appearance of the S.A.R.C. as a broadcast by Mr. V. T. Price presented by the British Government's propaganda to a commodity inquiry into the Press, in which he spoke of the aims of the British Labour Party and the socialist principles that the authorities in the United States of America, and in which he pointed out the S.A.R.C. that the S.A.R.C. has already cost the industry two million pounds, it is claimed.

Despite this, the S.A.R.C. has also said that the strike of the African miners is a few months ago.

Little of the previous panic for the public safety that had been generated.

The strike, in which the African miners were striking for an increase in their daily wage of 10 cents against Trade Union principles, as is the case in this strike.
**Boycott of Indian Traders**

Johannesburg—A statement issued by the Council for Asiatic Rights on the boycott of Indian traders in certain Transvaal towns discloses that at Schweitzer Reviex, where a joint United Party—Natives' Party boycott committee has been set up, the Secretary of the committee is the local Food Control Officer.

Since rationed foodstuffs are to be supplied to traders in proportion to the number of customers regular, and the regular customers of many Indian traders are factory and mine workers, the boycott committee, believing themselves to be acting in the interests of the natives as well as of the Indian traders, has decided to boycott European business houses, because the council's economic and political life would be in chaos, and the boycott does not usually include Chinese, who are good in short supply in Johannesburg.

It is reported that some of the boycotters are calculating that the produce of the boycott will be more than sufficient to provide for the native consumers. The statement is signed by Dr. Van Riebeek, a prominent native who supports the boycott.

**Advisory Board Discredited**

**Says Dr. Dadoo**

Johannesburg.—"How General Smuts and his admirers can expect the Indian people to accept the newly announced Indian Advisory Board after the exposure of the advisory Native Representative Council and the embargo on the appointment of coloured people by the C.A.C. is beyond me," Dr. V. M. Dadoo said in a statement delivered to the press yesterday.

"It is the duty of the Advisory Board to formulate economic policies for the benefit of the Indian community, and the statement is only a device to mislead the public into believing that the advisory council is going to be representative of the Indian community.

**British Students on Royal Visit**

Johannesburg.—The British Labour Federation of Great Britain has initiated a petition on South Africa in order to draw attention to the conditions of the colour bar and to protest against the decision of the British Government to withdraw the £1,000,000 Indian students from South Africa.

The petition was presented at the Pan-African Conference, and the proposal for a referendum on the conditions of the colour bar is to be included in the new constitution of the British Labour Federation of Great Britain.

The draft of the petition, which includes the following points, was presented at the Pan-African Conference: "... the withdrawal of the £1,000,000 Indian students from South Africa, and the decision of the British Government to withdraw the same, will be included in the new constitution of the British Labour Federation of Great Britain, and the petition will be presented at the Pan-African Conference, and the proposal for a referendum on the conditions of the colour bar is to be included in the new constitution of the British Labour Federation of Great Britain.

**Union Organisers Intimidated**

Johannesburg.—The African Mineworkers' strike continues to intensify, with attempts by mine authorities, especially the Transvaal Government, to intimidate and prevent them from continuing their subscriptions and establishing contact with miners. The strike is now on its second day, and the miners are determined to continue their struggle.

Mr. J. B. Marx, President of the A.M.W.U., points out that two trade union cases have already established the right of union members to strike for the same reasons as other trade unionists. The court has already established that the union's right to strike must be respected, and that the miners are entitled to refuse to work under such conditions.

Attempts are also being made on certain mines to entice the miners from their union. Last week a group of workers were intimidated by the union president and other union officials, who have been driven out of the mines to prevent the protection afforded them by the rest of the workers.
Basner Proposes Convention

JOHANNESBURG—At what was probably the largest meeting ever held of the representatives of the African people of the Transvaal and O.F.S. Senator H. M. Basner announced his intention of convening the national convention of all races he had proposed in the Senate.

The Convention would serve as the nucleus of a new political party of all races, and would draft a document to be submitted to UNO for the revision of the South African Constitution. Basner stated that he would be devoted to the fight of information about South African conditions to the outside world.

In addition to his work connected with the BNO mission, Senator Basner reported on his approaches to the World Federation of Trade Unions, which had promised to devote attention to the problems of workers in the gold mines and industries of South Africa, and to a commission of investigation to this country to report first-hand information of the living conditions of South African workers.

Speaking for two hours, Senator Basner appealed to African political leaders to merge their differences, and expressed the hope that the proposed Convention would be a great national convention similar to the 1895 African convention—such as including the Indian and Coloured people and democratic Europeans.

The Convention might form the nucleus of this new non-coloured political party in which Basner, leading members of the African National Congress, would take the leadership. Senator Basner said he intended placing this proposal for the National Convention before the Indian and Coloured people shortly.

Referring to the Communist Party, Senator Basner said that the members of this Party believe only in those organizations and principles which control, and over which they have no control, and that the Convention for that would create division and confusion and that the Communist Party had carried on a great fight for freedom in this country. This last statement was greeted with applause.

No details of the aims and objects of this new political party were given by Senator Basner, there was no discussion on the proposal. The chiefs and leaders and other representatives of the African people of the Transvaal and O.F.S. were asked to refer these suggestions to the people in their electoral wards.
Smallpox in Shanty Towns

JOHANNESBURG.—A serious outbreak of smallpox has occurred in the Tshwane Shantytown at Orlando. By the end of the second day of the outbreak (as far as reported in the daily press) 20 cases had already been notified and isolated. One case has also been reported from a camp nearby Tshwane in West Orlando.

The squatters' leaders approached the Johannesburg City Council Health Department with appeals for prompt action and offered to co-operate fully in controlling the outbreak. Mass vaccination drives are in operation in the squatter camps.

This outbreak of smallpox and the large number of cases of typhoid that have occurred in several of the camps follow months of inaction and delay on the part of the municipal and Government authorities in dealing effectively with the squatters and squatter housing and health problem.

Rev. Michael Scott, who is at present living in the Tshwane camp, points to the greatest need for the provision of better health and sanitary measures—a regular rubbish removal service, provision of airways and disinfectants.

There is serious concern among the squatters about one of the schemes said to be mooted by Council officials. Features of this 'scheme' are: concentration camps to be established to which squatters are to be moved. The camps would be surrounded with barbed wire, and no one would be allowed to go in or out.

Families of workers who have been in Johannesburg less than two years to be deported. All locations to be rigorously guarded and no visitors allowed in.

It is not known yet whether this shocking plan has been accepted.

In a statement issued this week the Shantytown Co-ordinating Committee expresses its deep disappointment and resentment that in the discussions between the Johannesburg City Council and Cabinet Ministers concerning the Shantytowns, no representatives of the squatters themselves have been included.

The statement concludes by saying that the people living in the Shantytowns are responsible working men with families and that they should be included in this position by democratic laws and the neglect of the authorities to provide housing.

PASSPORT REFUSAL CAMPAIGN

JOHANNESBURG—The Transvaal Indian Congress has launched a widespread campaign against the refusal of passports to Dr. Dadoo and Nacker, and the withdrawal of Dr. Dadoo's certificate of identity, and cabinet ministers have been sent to protest the injustice. Many of the Congress' members have been refused passports.

Many of the Transvaal Indians have been forced to join in the protest and trade unions, members of Parliament and other prominent individuals have joined in the protest.

A delegation of leading individuals to the Minister of Interior is being contemplated. A series of mass meetings will be held in all large centres, the campaign culminating in Johannesburg with a meeting at the Gandhi Hall.

Jabavu Advisory Board to be Boycotted

JOHANNESBURG—Elections for the Advisory Board in Jabavu, which will take place on March 22, are to be boycotted by the Jabavu Municipal Party, the Jabavu tenants' associations, and very likely, other tenants' leagues representing the vast majority of the people living in Jabavu.

The boycott is to be extended as long as the Jabavu Municipal Council continues to refuse to express its determination to abstain from the elections to a Board the ineffectiveness of which has long been demonstrated.

This will be one of the first blows struck in the campaign initiated by the Johannesburg Conference of the African National Congress to boycott dummy representative assemblies.

Rev. M. Scott Charged Again

JOHANNESBURG.—The Rev. Michael Scott, who has been living in the Tshwane squatter's camp at Orlando, as temporary chairman of that camp's committee, appeared before the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on February 15, charged with having contravened regulations which forbid Europeans from residing in a location outside the national boundaries. The charge was made by the Minister of Native Affairs and the concurrence of the Johannesburg City Council.

The hearing was adjourned until March 3, on the Rev. Scott's request, as smallpox had broken out in the camp the day before, and he was helped to deal with the situation.

TRANSKEI ROYAL BOYCOTT

JOHANNESBURG.—A meeting of 600 people at Misseshebele Location in the district of Matatiele in the Transkei, decided to boycott the royal visit preparations at the site, and only one man being willing to travel to the capital of the Transkei to take part in the celebrations.

People from all over the Transkei have been informed that they are expected to travel to Umtata to greet the Royal Family. To some this will mean a two-day journey, and some have been asked to return from a visit to the Transkei.

The general feeling at the Misseshebele tribal meeting was that the celebrations were a waste of money, and should be boycotted.

Tin Workers' Strike Continues

JOHANNESBURG.—The strike of 600 tin workers in Johannesburg continues. Workers are striking against the refusal of some employers in the industry to pay the wages agreed upon by a Wage Determination, concluded last year in the Natal and Cape, and which the Transvaal employers agreed to abide by. The Department of Labour is making attempts to call a meeting of the employers to settle the dispute.
MINE STRIKE LEADER DENIES POLITICAL INFLUENCE

JOHANNESBURG.—The claim that the strike of European miners was forced upon them because of Government interference in the affairs of the Union by the passing of war emergency measures relating to the Union’s elections; and the serious maladministration of the Union by the Frederik clique, which had been substantiated by Government Commissions of Inquiry, was made by Mr. D. E. Ellis, Secretary of the United Mineworkers’ Committee, in an interview with the Guardian representative.

Mr. Ellis claimed that the reason for the non-support of the strike by the Mining Union’s Joint Committee was that several of these unions were themselves in “rotten condition,” and they feared Government intervention would act as a homeorgen to expel their own positions.

As for the attitude of the Trades and Labour Council, Mr. Ellis said he was the last to interview the Council, because it had adopted a handbook of a sympathetic attitude to the striking miners.

There was no truth at all in the rumour that the forces behind the mine strike were also involved in the boycott of Indian traders. He denied also that the United Mineworkers’ Committee was manipulated by political motives. His committee had a mandate to attempt to have the miners’ grievances met; their mandate had nothing to do with political manoeuvres. He was not interested in talks of “beredung” between the United and Nationalist Parties.

INDIAN BOYCOTT A FAILURE

Vereeniging Racialists Not Succeeding

JOHANNESBURG.—The boycott of Indian traders in Vereeniging is proving a failure in spite of efforts to picket Indian shops; the circulation of a public petition; plans for the wearing of rosettes by boycott supporters.

A boycott committee is composed of Nationalist and United Party members, prominent City Council members, including the Deputy Mayor, two local premiads and the leading member of the Christelike Vroue Federatie. However, the Transvaal says “the boycott is spreading like a wild fire.”

A provincial congress of boycott committees, individuals and organisations is to be held in Vereeniging on March 11, and sponsors of the movement have formed a European Consumers’ Association to encourage people to be pro-European and to shop at European shops.

A member of the committee, a local City Councillor, said his committee is attempting to put pressure on the Government to increase food supply quotas to European traders and decrease those of Indian traders to make the boycott more effective. The authorities have given no indication they are prepared to do this.

Indian traders report no falling off in trade.

The secretary of the committee, Mr. Leach, told The Guardian reporter to tell readers that the boycott campaign will be successful only if they are more organised by the Communists.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE

Represented on the boycott committee are several prominent United Party members, although...

Colonel K. Rooi (M.P. for Vereeniging), advised in the local paper that since U.N.O. has not yet made a final decision on the controversy between the Governments of the Union and India, it would be improper for Europeans in South Africa to do or say anything in conflict with Prime Minister’s statement to U.N.O. Otherwise it may only afford proof that the rate of Indians is in our hands, in danger. Colonel Rooi adds the rather ambiguous statement that the boycott be confined only to those Indians who are and remain responsible for India’s boycott of South Africa. Do let us apply a boycott to Indians as a race or class, but to the individual Indians who are responsible for India’s sanctions against the Union.

Neither the local Chamber of Commerce, the Board of the Labour Party, the Springbok Legion nor the makers of Vereeniging consumers are supporting the boycott.
Garment Workers Criticised

Disaffiliating from T.L.C.

JOHANNESBURG.—The Garment Workers’ Union has given three months’ notice as from February 1, 1947, of its intention to disaffiliate from the S.A. Trades, and Labour Council. This is the third time the Garment Workers’ Union has resigned from the T. and L.C.

In a letter to the T.R.C. of the T. and L.C. Mr. F. S. Bache, general secretary, gives the reasons for this decision. The letter alleges the Trades and Labour Council has ceased to function as a national trade union centre and has become an appendage of the Labour Department, the Union Party, and the Government. He has failed, alleges the Garment Workers’ Union, to give an energetic and clear lead to the miners, the building workers and all other workers of S.A. and has instead devoted its time and energy to trivialities, pursuing in the present grave crisis a policy of helplessness and hopelessness.

The attitude of the majority of the T.R.C. in the recent strike of African minersworkers the letter continues, is an abdication of all principles of Trade Unionism, and will be condemned as such by the world trade union movement and all genuine trade unionists.

The Guardian approached several leading trade unionists to give their views on this decision of the Garment Workers’ Union.

Mr. Haysom of the Motor Industry Employees’ Union, member of the N.E.C., I find, regretted that any union has to take this step.

Another prominent member of the N.E.C., Mr. John, I regret seeing anybody pull out of any trade union organization. It seems to me that it has done the workers of America very little good to have two parallel trade union movements, both with conflicting interests. Divided efforts of the workers can’t possibly be as successful as united ones.

Katie Kagan, National Secretary of the N.U.D.W., our Union is in full sympathy with the workers in their condemnation and repudiation of the actions of the present N.E.C. of the Trades and Labour Council. Our Union aims and objects of the Council that are at fault, and our decided disapproval of the present N.E.C. which must be changed as quickly as possible. My Union has the hope that all the results of the forthcoming conference will bring about the withdrawal of the notice of disaffiliation by the Garment Workers’ Union.

Prominent Cape Town trade unionists also disapprove of the step taken by the Garment Workers’ Union. In a statement to The Guardian, Miss Neat Alexander, Miss Joan Trotter, Miss Pauline Podber and Mr. Lucas Phillips, say their unions are critical of the policy of the N.E.C. regarding the African mine workers. Thus, the training of Africans as building artisans, and the regret the failure of the N.E.C. to carry out their resolutions on food and rations and for the amendment of the Industrial Conciliation Act to include Africans in the term, the employee, passed at the last annual conference.

"This policy is detrimental to the interest of the majority of the affiliated bodies of the T.L.C. and has brought about great dissatisfaction among the membership. This dissatisfaction, however, is to be channeled for the forthcoming T.L.C. annual conference, with a view to changing the present policy of the N.E.C. For these reasons we support the disaffiliation of the Garment Workers’ Union, which is weakening the progressive section of the trade union movement."

Benoni Council Action Condemned

JOHANNESBURG.—Strong protests have been expressed at the passing of the Benoni City Council’s decision on the housing policy, by the African People’s Action Committee (Transvaal) and other bodies. A mass meeting was held on March 12, attended by the members of the African People’s Action Committee (Transvaal), the Benoni Local Action Committee, the Benoni Action Committee of the A.P.O. and the T.L.C. in conjunction with the general council of the A.P.O. and the T.L.C. in the interest of the community and to protest against the new council’s attempt to erect tenements and to prevent any of the organizations throughout the country, the council action being regarded as a defeat, and a demonstration organized.

Further meetings were held by the A.P.O. in Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Alexandra Township. The meetings congratulated the Indian people on their determination, and the Indian leaders who provided the platform speakers for the Indian people. The action of Mr. George M. Carr, who joined the Passive Resistance Movement, was heartily endorsed.

Laundry Workers’ Achievement

JOHANNESBURG.—The National Union of Laundry Charges and Drying Workers reports a significant achievement in the affairs of 1,000 African workers in their unions. These African workers are members of a separate trade union.

Mr. J. S. Mpanza Threatened Again

JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. James S. Mpanza, whose three-year jail sentence in the recent Johannesburg shantytown case ended on September 9, 1947, has been warned that a fresh action, this time by the Johannesburg Native Commissioner, that he is likely to be canceled by order of the Government-Commissioner. This action is expected to appear in the Government Gazette.

Mr. Mpanza said that he was informed of the action by letter from the Native Commissioner on September 9, 1947, and the Government’s intention to cancel his exemption certificate. Mr. Mpanza points out that it is not true that he was a member of the Orlando Advisory Board and that if he is to be accused of lawlessness he is entitled to a thorough investigation into his activities. Mr. Mpanza, according to the Orlando Advisory Board, he was not elected representative of the people of Orlando and he has always acted in their behalf.

In his reply to the Native Commissioner, Mr. Mpanza wrote that it is not true that he believed that the police were involved in the recent violence in Johannesburg. He states that the Orlando Advisory Board has always acted in their behalf and that if he is to be accused of lawlessness he is entitled to a thorough investigation into his activities.

Further to this he says that the Orlando Advisory Board has always acted in their behalf and that if he is to be accused of lawlessness he is entitled to a thorough investigation into his activities.

M.P. OBJECTS TO C.I.D. TAKING NOTES

JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. Alec Wipke, M.P., protested vigorously against the presence of police at a meeting organized by the Council for African Rights at which Senator Banham reported on UNO. He objects to the taking of notes by the police and refused to have any further communication with the Council, claiming that it was a fragmentary attempt to promote their interests and that the police were present at the meeting.

He said he intended writing to the Prime Minister, the President of the Council, and the Minister of Justice, and that he had written to the Prime Minister. He said that if he were not satisfied with the answers he would seek the assistance of the police. He said he had written to the Prime Minister, the President of the Council, and the Minister of Justice, and that he had written to the Prime Minister. He said that if he were not satisfied with the answers he would seek the assistance of the police.
Emergency Measures for the “Squatting Menace”?

JOHANNESBURG—New emergency measures for dealing with the “squatting menace” published this week after negotiations between the Government and Johannesburg City Council officials are being viewed with great alarm by leaders of Johannesburg’s Shantytowns.

It is reported the Minister of Health has notified the Council that the Government has agreed in principle to the emergency measures although the financial aspects are to be discussed in more detail.

The plans involve the establishment of a well-controlled camp to house a maximum of 100,000 Africans. Provision of temporary housing for those awaiting houses will be absorbed, making it possible to do away with the camp in time.

It has been suggested that emergency legislation be drafted to make squatting illegal for both Europeans and Non-Europeans, with heavy penalties for those leading squatting movements or taking money from squatters.

It is proposed that before the Parliament enters the new municipal camp a check should be taken to ensure that any right to be in Johannesburg will be placed in a Government emergency camp, and if work cannot be found for them, they will have left the city. The scheme envisaged that as the squatters are absorbed in temporary housing their shacks recorded by themselves in the municipal camp will be destroyed, and the camps declared a slum and eventually destroyed completely.

In the municipal camp, the squatters will be allowed to erect their own houses with whatever materials they can obtain. Health and sanitary materials are to be provided by the Council at its cost. The Africans will be allowed a month’s residence in a month, and will be charged for two months a month for a stand in the camp.

Further regulations will prevent “fide” natives from entering the city and superintendents of locations will have the right to enter homes in order to have Africans removed. They will be removed to a Government emergency depot and have to leave the city if work is not found for them. Those remaining in the squatting camps can only gain income from a steady employment. Conditions of residence will not be allowed in any measures designed to help the squatters, but they have emphasized that present not being considered in discussions concerning the future of the squatters and that measures of an arbitrary character taken over their heads could cause bitterness, perhaps leading to serious consequences.

Statements by the leaders of the Alexandra Shantytown, and Rev. J. S. C. Duglo from the Town Hall are providing the health conditions of the thousands of inhabitants of the squatter camps and the�eks retaining daily. The number of cases of smallpox at Tembisa has increased to 33. In the Alexandra camp one or two babies die every day.

The residents of the Shantytowns have seen thousands requested to the City Council authorities for assistance to organise their sanitary, water and employment services themselves.

Sanitary posts for the camp are inadequately supervised and hopelessly inadequate for the needs; a nauseating stench hangs over the camp.

The camp is overcrowed that not only have the public squares been exhausted, but also the road running between the houses that there is barely room for the Alexandra bus to pass.

In the meantime, yet another delegation from the City Council has been to consult with officials of the Government in Cape Town, but no squatters’ representatives are taking part.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES

JOHANNESBURG. — Employment openings for African ex-servicemen have dropped considerably of late, according to the Public Relations Office of the Johannesburg Native Labour Union. The President and Ex-Servicemen’s Employment Bureau, and the B.B.C. Bureau for Africans are experiencing the same difficulty in finding employment for hundreds of African ex-servicemen queuing up each month in search of work.

Trade unionists and secretaries of industrial councils report that employment openings in most secondary industries these days are few and far between.

In November of last year there were 181 applicants for jobs to the Johannesburg Union Non-European branch, when 38 were placed and 50 probably placed. In January there were 178 applicants, when 35 were placed. At one time the Legion was contacted daily by ex-servicemen offering positions. During February there were hardly any such requests.

This “tightening up” in employment does not appear to have developed gradually, but to have been a fairly sudden occurrence over the past two months.
T.L.C. Attitude To African Mine Strike Condemned

JOHANNESBURG.—A memorandum dealing with the August strike of African miners and the subsequent role of the National Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Council, signed by Johanna Cornelius, Bette du Toit, E. S. Sachs, and J. Wodson—all members of the N.E.C.—has just been issued.

The document includes the history of the notorious cable sent to the World Federation of Trade Unions, which alleged, among other things, that drastic police action in the strife was quite warranted. All trade unions are urged to send protest to the T and L.C.

The document is to be circulated to trade unions in South Africa and overseas.

NO SUPPORT

It is pointed out that despite the declared principles and objects of the T and L.C., the N.E.C. of the Council failed to give the African mine workers any support.

The cable sent to the W.F.T.U. was repudiated by numerous trade unions, some of whom also called direct to the workers for support. And yet during the discussion on the cable on the subsequent inquiry into the strike appointed by the N.E.C. Mr. de Vries, Secretary of the Council, said openly: "As a member of the sub-committee I am very proud to have sent the cable to the W.F.T.U."

The President of the Council, Mr. A. J. B. Black, also followed suit and stated very dramatically that if he would have been on the Reef at the time of the strike he would have applauded the action of the police.

The African Mine Workers' Union, feeling indignant and outraged at the calumny sent by a small group of people who were not sitting in a "neutral" judge to inquire into the conduct of the strike, refused to give evidence before the committee of inquiry.

EXCUSE

This was later used as a reason for disbanding the committee. The memorandum asserts that instead of being frank and admitting they were not willing to issue a report favourable to the workers, the majority of the members of the Committee sought without any justification to place the blame on the African Mine Workers' Union, and to hide themselves behind untenable excuses.

The memorandum concludes:

The trade union movement of South Africa cannot possibly claim to be the champion of the democratic principles of trade unionism and justice. The issue is not even one between the conservative trade unionists and militants, for even conservative trade unionists do not applaud violence against workers.

The mouthpiece of organised labour, the South African Trades and Labour Council, must not be allowed to support the cheap labour policy of the Chamber of Mines. We call upon every trade union in South Africa to dissociate itself from the action of these so-called trade union leaders.

Attempt to Unseat E. S. Sachs Fails

JOHANNESBURG.—At the annual general meeting of the Garment Workers' Union held in Johannesburg City Hall and attended by 700 workers, Mr. E. S. Sachs was re-elected general secretary of the union.

Some days before the meeting, reports were received by the union office that the Haukatangas were organizing a strong opposition to Mr. Sachs and were prepared to nominate another secretary. At the meeting, when nominations for the office were being called for, a Miss Anna Kneiss, a member of the union who claims to work for the Board, nominated a Mr. Vogler.

When asked to tell the meeting who he was and of his associations with and knowledge of the trade union movement, she replied: "I do not know him. I was told to nominate him, and that is why I am nominating him."

There was no seconder to the nomination of Mr. Vogler.

From information later received by officials of the union it would appear that Miss Kneiss got her

On the left the miners receive pay for their 30-day shifts. The wages of an underground miner range from 15s. 5d. to 1s. 10d. a day. On the right a Government tax collector examines each man's tax return as he receives his pay. If he cannot produce a receipt, he must pay his 1s. 10d. poll tax on the spot.
International Women’s Day

Johannesburg, 8/3/47

EQUAL PAY for equal work, the franchise for women, a perspective of race, colour or creed, credits in all industrial unions, adequate confinement allowances, accessible prenatal clinics and maternity hospitals for all, protection of children and improvements in schools, the abolition of legal discrimination against Indian women, and a fair distribution of food and clothing amongst the black market. These are some of the issues which form the basis of women's demands in South Africa.

On March 8, women of all races will gather at the Memorial Hall, Johannesburg, to celebrate the International Women's Day. A meeting will be held, and Mrs. Portia van den Heever, the President of the Women's Electoral League, will address the audience. The meeting will be followed by a march through the city, with a rally in Constitution Square.

Election Boycott

Johannesburg, 8/3/47

The first blow in the campaign to boycott the municipal elections was landed against the Johannesburg's political establishment. A delegation of women, including representatives of the Women's Electoral League, the National Women's Federation, and the University Women's Union, went to the Johannesburg City Hall on Monday to present their demands.

International Women's Day

Cape Town, 8/3/47

The Chemical Workers' Union of South Africa has announced that it will boycott the municipal elections in Cape Town. The union claims that the elections are not representative of the workers' interests and that the current political system is not conducive to the development of a workers' movement in South Africa.

Garmen Workers' Disaffiliation

Cape Town, 8/3/47

We have received a notice from the Garment Workers' Union in Cape Town that they have decided to disaffiliate from the National Union of Commercial Employees. The union has stated that they are dissatisfied with the representation of the interests of the garment workers in the national union, and that they are seeking to establish a more independent and representative organization for the garment workers in Cape Town.

How Many Governments?

Johannesburg, 8/3/47

The Johannesburg branch of the Springfield Union has received a letter from the Home Office, thanking them for their work in helping to establish a provincial council in Johannesburg. The letter states that the council is making progress in its work and that it is not yet ready to meet. The Springfield Union has been working to establish a provincial council in Johannesburg since 1937, and has been making good progress in its work. The council is currently working on the registration of all people in Johannesburg, and is making good progress in its work.

Indian Girls Refused As Nurses

Johannesburg, 8/3/47

The Johannesburg branch of the National Union of Women's Organizations has written to the Department of Health, expressing their concern about the refusal of Indian girls to be accepted as nurses. The union has stated that the refusal of Indian girls to be accepted as nurses is a violation of their rights, and that they are seeking to establish a more independent and representative organization for the Indian nurses in Johannesburg.

Boycott Secretary Is Food Controller

Johannesburg, 8/3/47

The Johannesburg branch of the National Union of Commercial Employees has written to the Department of Trade, expressing their concern about the appointment of Mr. Moodley as Secretary to the Food Control Office. The union has stated that Mr. Moodley is not qualified to hold the position of Secretary to the Food Control Office, and that they are seeking to establish a more independent and representative organization for the food workers in Johannesburg.

MORE POLICE RAIDS IN JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg, 8/3/47

The movement of African groups in Johannesburg is being stepped up, according to police reports. The Johannesburg Police Force has been issuing warnings to African groups, warning them that they will be treated with force if they continue their activities. The police have been issuing warnings to African groups, warning them that they will be treated with force if they continue their activities.
C.I.D. Warns Indians

JOHANNESBURG.—Representatives of the C.I.D. visited the offices of the Transvaal Indian Congress and Passive Resistance Council a few days ago to warn Congress officials that no disturbances should be created during the Royal visit to Johannesburg, especially when the Royal procession passes down Market Street, over which the Congress offices look. The Congress was warned that no banners should be hung up, or slogans shouted.

ABOLITION OF WAR MEASURE 1425 URGED

JOHANNESBURG.—The withdrawal of War Measure 1425, which prohibits a gathering of more than 20 persons on proclaimed land, and has restricted most severely the legitimate activities of the African Mine Workers' Union, was strongly urged by a deputation of the African Mine Workers' Union Organising Fund Committee, giving evidence to the Fagan Native Laws Commission, now sitting in Johannesburg.

The deputation consisted of Adv. F. Boskop, Mrs. Roma O'Meara, and measure passed in August 1914 was never applied against elements admittedly anti-white at that time. It is not being used to-day against striking European miners.

It has been used to stop Anti-Pass meetings of the African National Congress of Braybrook and all along the Reef, to prevent meetings of residents protesting against such local grievances as the position of the bus terminals in Braybrook, and the fodder permit in Germiston.

Adv. Boskop pointed out that the Minister of Justice had told a deputation that the withdrawal of war measures such as this was under the immediate consideration of the Government. That was 15 months ago.

The proclamation has been condemned by several national conventions of the South African Trades and Labour Council. The Commission was urged to recommend its immediate withdrawal, as a vital principle of freedom of speech was at stake.

Dr. Dadoo's Message

JOHANNESBURG.—Dr. Y. M. Dadoo sends the following message to the people of South Africa before leaving for India to attend the Pan-Asian Conference.

"We are leaving South Africa at a time when she faces a most critical situation. She will have to report to U.N.O. in September on the steps she has taken to implement U.N.O.'s decisions on the B.-W.A. and Indian questions. The world is waiting for an assurance by General Smuts and his government. None has come so far. The government of India has expressed its willingness to confer with South Africa. No approaches have yet been made to her."

"In South Africa, the position is growing from bad to worse. The appalling and unbelievable housing shortage shows no sign of abatement. Thousands of homeless people are forced to live in rack and ruin shanties, ignored by local and government authorities. Such a situation in any other country would have brought the downfall of the government."

The food shortage caused by incompetent government departments is playing havoc with the health of the people. The racial discrimination and colour-bar policies of the country have reached a stage where the patience of the Non-European people has been exhausted.

"South Africa is at the cross-roads, but the real issue is being clouded by the pomp and ceremony and lavish extravagances of the Royal visit. An astute political Statesman must divert the attention of the people and the world from the corruption and suffering of the masses of toiling people."

"The important task is to purify with greater intensity and vigour the campaign against racial laws and for land and political rights and full democracy for all, and to compel the Government to implement the U.N.O. decisions."

Dr. Naikeer and I will endeavour to carry to the peoples of India the deep gratitude of the Non-Europeans and all progressives for their most effective support in bringing the policy of racial discrimination in South Africa to the notice of the world."

"History has placed a most vital and important duty on the Non-European people of South Africa between now and September. Their future is to a large extent to be determined by their action in the first six months. The struggle of the Indian people must be intensified, and every more papers must come forward; the African people must embark on a combined and militant struggle for basic human rights and their quality and lasting unity must be forged between the Non-European people and all who value freedom."

Ghetto Act Inspectors Busy

JOHANNESBURG.—During the last fortnight inspectors appointed in terms of the Indoan Representation and Land Tenure Act have been visiting Indian shack-dwellers and occupants of owner-occupied property to solicit from them information about their occupation and ownership of property. The inspectors are alleged to be members of the C.I.D.

The penalty for withholding information to these inspectors is a £20 fine. None has come from Transvaal Indian Congress placed on record in vehement protests against the operation of this measure of the Act.

INTER ASIAN CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.—The Inter-Asian Conference to be attended by Dr. Dadoo and Naikeer in New Delhi this month is organised by the Indian Council of World Affairs. It will discuss not the internal politics of India or any other country, but cultural, welfare and labour problems, the status of women and women's movements in Asia, and the transition from colonial to a national economy, debated primarily by national interest bodies but with the support of international co-operation.
The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image.
Wide Support for Proposed National Convention

JOHANNESBURG.—The convening of a National Convention by the African National Congress, supported by the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Indian Congress of South Africa, is widely discussed in Johannesburg.

The Guardian has interviewed certain prominent members of the African National Congress, Native National Congress, and Indian Congress for their views on this convention. These differences among them, as to the aims of such a convention, and by whom it should be sponsored, is general agreement, however, that the formation of a new political party should not be one of its aims.

DR. YUMA, President-General of the African National Congress, It is always useful for the organization of the three colored groups to meet together in consultation. Discussions on this question are proceeding at the present time. A resolution of the last conference of the African National Congress declares itself in favour of unity and cooperation. How far cooperation will be must be determined by the results of the conference between the bodies.

EDWIN MOPATRANTOM, Vice-President of the Communist Party, The National Convention should be convened by an individual, but by the African National Congress, Indian Congress, A.P.O., and Council of N.E. South Africa, meeting here shortly to discuss and clarify its scope and form. In my view the convention should discuss not only the minimal demands of the colored people— the struggle for land, the vote, and full citizenship—but it should go further and discuss methods of struggle by which the colored people can contribute to the struggle of the African National Congress. A South African convention has been concluded, and the colored people are not, as I understand it, to be excluded from the convention. It is my view that the convention itself should be convened by Mr. Xuma in his capacity as President-General of the African National Congress. The narrow nationalism in all spheres should be discussed, and action should be undertaken where possible.

Mr. D. W. BOYOVAN Secretary of the Transvaal Branch of the Native National Congress, I am in favour of a national convention as a matter of national policy, but I do not believe that the constitution of the convention should be decided by the convention itself. It is my view that the convention should hammer out a policy for submission to the National Congress. This policy should be adopted by the convention, and the convention should work for the betterment of the country. The convention should discuss discriminatory legislation and put forward minimum demands to this policy.

Challengers to Chamber

JOHANNESBURG.—The Rev. D. C. Thompson, who presided at the annual meeting of the donors and friends of the African Mine Workers' Union Organizing Fund Committee, held in the Johannesburg Public Library last week, said that all workers must be allowed to organise, and that the African Miners' Union had interested the interests of all the people.

"The union," he said, "was progressive and the recognition of the Mine Workers' Union and its right to carry on its activities without restriction in the interests of industrial peace only urged the immediate withdrawal of War Measure 123, the Committee's statement and report were presented by Rev. A. W. Buxxall and Mr. W. E. Saayen. H. M. Bester, guest speaker, in a searching analysis of the conditions on the gold mines said the people who live as a result of the prosperity of this industry are not aware of the conditions under which the African miner lives, and that the African miner is a virtual prisoner of the mining industry, and, like a prisoner, he was tired of the prison and prison food.

Challenge to Chamber

Senator Bester challenged the Chamber of Mines to show the government a plan of action to reduce the working hours of the miners by research workers. He pointed out that the right for trade unionism by the African miners was similar to the rights of the English workers 100 years ago.

Resolution

A resolution adopted unanimously supported the recognition of the African Miners' Union and its right to carry on its activities without restriction. In the interests of industrial peace, it urged the immediate withdrawal of War Measure 123.

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African Miners' Fund

Challenge to Chamber

Information about the African Miners' Fund is not available.

Subsidy Granted to "Shanty Town" School

JOHANNESBURG.—Following a deputation by parents and members of the Berlin Orlando School, the Board of Education of Transvaal South Africa has approved the school, which was opened for the first time in 1917. The school will also be assisted by the Union of Teaching Personnel.

A school known for some time as a shanty town school, was one of the first to receive funds from the Transvaal Government. The school is a new one and is being built in a suitable location. The school will receive a grant of £2000, in addition to the government grant of £1500, which will be used for the provision of furniture, equipment, and other necessities.

A view of the school at the celebration of International Women's Day in Johannesburg. From left to right are: Mrs. Riemann, Mrs. Riemann, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. O'Meara, Mrs. Ling, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones.
W.F.T.U. Secretary Interviewed

Johannesburg.—Mr. Joan C. Laramore, secretary of the Colonial Department of World Federation of Trade Unions, expressed great concern at a recent press conference that in a democratic country like South Africa there are difficulties in obtaining passports to the Democratic Republic of the Congo for workers from the Natal Province.

Mr. Laramore said he hopes the South African government will act on the request of the Natal Provincial Conservative party for passports to be issued to workers from the Natal Province.

Provincial Council Discussions

Johannesburg.—At the new year's meeting of the Natal Provincial Council, the secretary of the Federation and representatives of the British T.U.G. American I.O. and the Soviet Trade Union Council will also attend.

The newly elected members of the provincial council are Mr. B. Marks, Mr. G. M. Mabuza, and Mr. D. Thabane, and the secretary of the Federation, Mr. A. D. van Rooyen, has been re-elected.

Chemical Workers Increase

The employers in the chemical industry, as a meeting with members of the trade union and the Johannesburg branch of the B.S.A.C. (C.T.C.) agreed to pay workers an extra 10c per pound of the present basic wage of 45c per pound. Other demands of the workers will be put forward when an industrial council is formed for the industry.

Greece Appeal to Truman

Johannesburg.—The Greek South African Unit, in a statement issued to the press, expresses its concern over the situation in Greece, and demands the immediate withdrawal of British forces from the island.

The statement says that Greek democracy is being threatened by military dictatorship, and that the Greek government must be allowed to function freely.

Pass Law Abolition Urged

Johannesburg.—At a recent meeting of the Natal Provincial Congress, a resolution was passed urging the government to abolish the pass law.

The resolution states that the pass law is an injustice to the people of Natal, and that it should be abolished immediately.

Distinguished Graduates

Johannesburg.—Among the distinguished graduates of the University of the Witwatersrand was Mr. L. M. Malan, who won the prize for the best research in physics, and Professor Crabbe, who was awarded the Distinguished European Union Prize.

Mr. S. M. Motsepe and Mr. C. B. Ntshalintshi received first class passes in their B.A. Honours degrees in English and Bantu languages.

Mr. T. D. T. J. Oates, who received a Bachelor of Science degree, has been awarded a second class pass in his B.A. Honours degree in mathematics.
ANTI-INDIAN BOYCOTT DANGERS

Action Wanted

JOHANNESBURG.—The Racial Assemblies Act should be enforced against organisers of the anti-Indian boycott, which is stirring up bitter race hatred. This appeal to the Government to take action is made in statements issued by the Council for Asiatic Rights and the Transvaal Indian Congress.

The Council points out that the boycott has been taken out of European farmers’ hands and is being exploited by certain trade interests, and that boycotters have openly admitted their intention is to capture trade from their Indian competitors and to drive them out of business. It is also being fostered by political interests for election purposes. The statement adds that the boycott will not help the farmers to obtain grain, but which is a matter for negotiation between the Governments of South Africa and India.

The statement is signed by Mr. V.C. Berenger, Dr. John H. Robertson, Edgar Bernstein, the Rev. Michael Bost, Dr. Wolf Sato, Th. Pienaar, Adv. E. Luthsky, E. J. Biford, Leonard Riemer, C. Mason, Dawid Czarny, Adv. L. Rie-

The statement issued by Mr. Y. Carless, on behalf of the Transvaal Indian Congress, points out that Indian traders have, during the past 60 years, made a notable contribution to the country’s prosperity and have shown enterprise in carrying trade to distant and thinly populated districts. Their record for business standards and fair dealing compares favourably with that of any business community in the world.

Condemning the boycott cam-
paign as a racial one, Mr. Car-

who ent. Indian shops are clients. Many of them are appointed as observers for the European Consumers’ Association to keep under observation those shops where Europeans still trade with Indians. The Consumers’ Association apparently has need of a good many observers.

The leaflet further advises that the association is doing everything in its power to have the quotas of Indian traders cut and those of the Europeans increased. But “Die Vaderland” carried a statement by the Post Controller a short while ago in which it pointed out that in the past few years the sale of goods at the prices they advised at the agreement of the dealers concerned.

The Consumers’ Association stresses that not all the Europeans
New Homes for Squatters

JOHANNESBURG—Within the next two or three weeks the first batch of 50,000 squatters from those living in the Johannesburg shantytowns are to be moved into the emergency township provided for in the agreement between the Johannesburg City Council and the Government, according to information given by the Guardian in interviews with Councillor A. E. P. Robinson (U.P.) and Councillor Colin Legum (L.P.). The land for the new "township," on which sites of 400 square feet are being laid out, is in the Klipspruit area between Orlando and Pinvilo.

The essence of the agreement was that all the existing squatters have been absorbed into the new houses, which will be as large as Port Elizabeth. Water supply is already in hand and the new houses are to be ready in time for the removal of the squatters to their new homes.

Col. Legum said that the Guardian and the City Council were in agreement that the Government had been very generous in providing land for the new houses. The Guardian had been assured that the land was of good quality and that the houses would be built of good material. The Guardian had also been assured that the new houses would be provided with all the necessary services such as water, electricity, and sanitation.

Councillor Legum expressed the opinion that the emergency township which is to last for five years will provide a solution to the problems of housing. He said that the Government had been very generous in providing land for the new houses and that the houses would be built of good material. The Guardian had also been assured that the new houses would be provided with all the necessary services such as water, electricity, and sanitation.

"As for the change in the chairman of the Promoted Advisory Board, it makes little difference. The people will still have to choose a Government nominee added to whether there are all the other limitations of the Advisory Board."
INKULULEKO
No. 111. First Issue, April, 1947.
Registered at the G.P.O., as a Newspaper.

DADOO AND NAICKER IN INDIA
ATTENDING the 31-nation Inter-Asian Conference in Delhi, India, were the South African leaders Dr. Dadoo and Naicker. The conference is attended by delegations from Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon and Vietnam, the Soviet Republics of Armenia, Georgia, Azerbajan and Tadjikistan and other countries.

On their arrival in India, the two leaders were met by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, India's great poetess and national leader. They were later received by Nehru, head of the Indian interim Government, Mahatma Gandhi, with whom they toured the riot areas of Bihar, and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation to UNO. They have been enthusiastically welcomed by Hindus and Moslems alike throughout India.

Dr. Dadoo and Naicker have addressed meetings of students and trade unionsists, attended sessions of the provincial and legis- lative assemblies. From the Mayor of Karachi they received a message hoping that the Indians in South Africa should unite with the Indians in common struggle.

On their way to India, the leaders were given a welcome reception by the East African Indian Congress at Nairobi where they addressed the largest meeting ever held there. In Egypt they were received by the secretary of the League of Arab States, and the news of their visit was splashed in the Egyptian press.

Dr. Xuma, who had to decline the invitation extended to him to attend the Inter-Asian Conference, has sent a message of warm greeting and solidarity to the nations of the East assembled in Delhi.

PRETORIA BUS BOYCOTT
The bus boycotters of the 1,000 people of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, who are prepared to walk 16 miles a day to and from work rather than pay the increased fare, now enter its fourth week. The bus company will refuse to reduce the fare, and the municipal council to continue subsidies.

MR. MIKE MULLER
the service. The secretary of the Pretoria Consumer Party, Mr. Muller, says the Council should either subsidize the service, or it did in the past, or take it over altogether.
Transport to help the boycotters get to work has been well organized. Volunteers with cars and lorries, mostly Afrikaners and In-
dians, take the workers to and from Pretoria, and have helped to maintain the hundred per cent boycott.

BASUTOS ADDRESS THE KING
When the Royal Family visited Basutoland, the People's Organisation, Ledibone la Balana, presented the King an address outlining the history of British misrule, the desire for self-government, and calling on him to return all expropriated lands to their rightful owners. The document said how the Basuto people have been deprived of their land and sovereignty.

The document stated that the Basuto people have been deprived of their land and sovereignty. It accused the British government of suppressing the Basuto people's rights and interests, rather than protecting them. The document also criticized the Basutoland government for being controlled by a few individuals, instead of being run by the people.
BRITISH EMPIRE COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

[From Our London Correspondent]

AN emergency resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of the extradition charge against members of the Central Executive Committee of the South African Communist Party was passed at the Conference of British Empire Communist Parties, held in London towards the end of February. "We salute the C.P.S.A. as the only political organisation in that country that fearlessly fights for the rights of the working people of all races", read the resolution.

South Africa's representatives at the conference were D. du Plessis and H. A. Naidoo.

Dr. Athikuri, leader of the Indian delegation and editor of 'People's Age', who was a victim of the recent mass arrests in India and faced trial on his return home, said "Imperialism never dies until it is physically destroyed by the struggle and unity of the working people of the whole world". Dr. Athikuri told how Indian Communists risked their lives for the Conference called for united struggles between Arabs and Jews to win a free, independent and democratic state with equal rights for both and the return of all the displaced peoples of Palestine. It said: "It was a question for the Arab struggle for an independent and democratic Palestine."

D. du Plessis said it was a foreboding and strike he had reached the non-European people about the proposal to annex South-West Africa.

Other delegates were Desmond Ruddle from West Africa, Tim Buck from Canada, Wei Tien Wong from Malaya, and leaders of the Communist Parties of Britain, N. Ireland, Australia, Cyprus, Syria, Canada and other countries.

MR. H. A. NAIDOO

I was to urge unity when the Hindu Muslim riots were at their height. It was wrong to picture India in August and September of last year as a land of riots, for even during them joint working-class struggles were being conducted, for example the strikes of 8000 railway workers in Bombay where Hindus, Muslims and Europeans stood united.

PALESTINE

Milunsky, secretary of the Jewish Communist Party in Palestine, said there is today in Palestine one policeman for every 10 people, compared with one to every 25 five years ago.
"Very Poor Employers"

WHY RAILWAY ARTISANS GO-SLOW

JOHANNESBURG. - Asked by The Guardian whether he agreed with Minister Suttorp's recent boast that the railway administration was a "model employer" Mr. Basson, secretary of the Artisan Staff Association, replied that it certainly was not, but his association had always maintained it should be.

The railway artisans' go-slow strike is in full swing. Deference notices that reached certain centres have been countermanded. Thirteen thousand artisans are affected, 12,500 being members of the Artisan Staff Association, and 500 of the A.E.U. and Ironworkers Society who are supporting the strike. Airports, especially Palmenfontein and Germiston, are also affected.

The judicial commission set up by the Minister meets in Johannesburg from April 2.

Men employed in about thirty different trades are included in the Artisan Association - blacksmiths (including reformers, fitters, machine workers, platers, plumbers, printers, electrical workers and others. All artisans earn 3s. 6d. an hour and work on a bonus basis. The vast majority must provide their own uniforms, the railway catering being for running staff such as drivers, engineers, guardsmen and signalmen.

SIX STAFF UNIONS

The Artisan Staff Association is one of the five recognized staff unions in the Johannesburg district. It is the Artisan Staff Association - blacksmiths (including reformers, fitters, machine workers, platers, plumbers, printers, electrical workers and others. All artisans earn 3s. 6d. an hour and work on a bonus basis. The vast majority must provide their own uniforms, the railway catering being for running staff such as drivers, engineers, guardsmen and signalmen.

THE WORKERS STAND UNITED

The men are strongly behind their union, although they work over-time or for bonuses instead of in a drastic cut in their earnings. (Source: The Johannesburg Observer, 23 March 1947.) Mr. S. G. also spoke of the railway's "very poor employers."

"Workshops are overcrowded, poorly lit and ventilated; there are too few wash and change rooms. Decent tools and equipment are scanty. The men work a 40-hour week."

One of the main grievances of the workers is that they are not given a fair wage for their work. (Source: The Johannesburg Observer, 23 March 1947.)

The dispute, says the Artisan Staff Association, is not to be settled by going in "a wild goose chase" looking for a holiday bonus, but without success.

"THE BOYCOTT IS FASCIST"

JOHANNESBURG. - The boycott (of Asiatic traders) establishes a dangerous precedent which might upset the economy and established business relations, based on free competition in a system of private enterprise which works to the benefit of consumers to some extent, needs a resolution by the Johannesburg branch of the National Union of Commercial Travellers, deploring the fact that the Government is taking no steps to stop "this illegal attempt to discriminate between sections of traders." The resolution concludes: "The boycott is Fascist in concept and undemocratic in principle."
QUEER COINcidence?
Alexandra Camp Leaders Arrested

JOHANNESBURG.—Three leaders of the shantytown at Alexandra have been arrested: Shrimker Bhadada, leader of the camp, Lucas Bokaba, second-in-command, and Abner Kamze, chief of the camp police. The charge of “extorting cash” was made against them when they appeared in the Magistrate’s Court. No evidence was led and the case was remanded to April 9. Bail was refused.

Public investigations are said to be proceeding, and contingents of police paraded the camp for several hours after the arrest of the leaders. According to press reports, the arrests were made because the accused are alleged to have committed local cases in the improvised shantytown court and to have imposed small fines on offenders.

The Sisanda section of Shantytown, and the other members of the Alexandra Committee point out that more than one occasion, when infringements of law had been brought to the notice of the police, they had been told to handle the cases themselves.

What disgusts the Shantytown people is that the three leaders have been removed two weeks before the first batch of squatters are due to be sent to the emergency camp site at Kilgropiet. It is known that the Alexandra squatters are to be the first to be moved.

In no other camp have arrests been made for “extorting money,” although there has actually been an unofficial commission of inquiry into the administration of the Johannesburg Municipal Council’s police force, which was set up by Mr. Robert储备, the Council’s Non-European Affairs Committee and supported by the South African Parliament and the Tshwane Commandant and Native Commissioner.

The investigation completed its findings several weeks ago, and no action has been taken.

The Rev. Michael Scott, who lived in the Tshwane Camp for two months, said that the people had made repeated efforts to get the authorities to interfere with the police station in question. The police station had been ignored. He said: "I am surprised by this sudden decision to arrest the Alexandra camp leaders. Serious allegations of extortion have been ignored in other camps."

Club for Squatters
JOHANNESBURG.—The Young Communist League and the African National Congress Party have started a recreation and cultural centre for the 8,000 families in the Alexandra Shantytown. The centre will have showers and toilet facilities for all the residents.

The centre opened in 1944. The building was donated by the Young Communist League and the African National Congress Party.

LODGERs’ DEMANDS
GERMISTON.—The Germiston Lodgers Association has notified the Town Council that if it is unable to provide housing for the surging population in the overcrowded Germiston, the Association will be given the right to build their own homes on land belonging to the Council, promised them early in 1944.

The Association says they have not received a permit to build at Natalspruit, the Council defined in 1944 as a housing site. They have not received a building permit and have not received any letters from the Council or the Department of Housing.

They are demanding that the Council provide them with houses and that the housing situation is as stable as it was before the promise was made.

DELEGATES FOR DAKAR
JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. J. B. Moline, a member of the African National Congress, South Africa, was elected by the Council as one of the delegates to attend the Dakar Conference. The conference was held in Dakar, Senegal.

The other two delegates, Daniel Mokhehe and Dan Thoma, Vice-President of the Council, have also been selected.

The Dakar Conference was organized by the World Federation of Trade Unions and is to be held in Dakar from April 12.

Asian Conference

JOHANNESBURG.—Dr. D. Dadoo and Prof. M. Naicker, in India to attend the International Conference, have been received by President Ghandi and Mrs. Ghandi.

On their arrival at the Delhi airport, they were met by Mr. Sardjii Naidu, and shortly after they visited the affected areas in Bristol with Gandhi.

They had discussions with the Indian, Chinese, Ceylonese and Vietnamese delegations before the by representatives of 31 countries, Conference, now being attended.

INDIA WELCOMES S.A. INDIAN LEADERS
Messages for Resisters

JOHANNESBURG.—Dr. D. Dadoo and Dr. M. Naicker, in India to attend the Transvaal Indian Congress, have been received by the Indian leaders. The conference is expected to attend the by representatives of 31 countries, Conference, now being attended.

AN APPEAL TO THE KING

One of the addresses the King received on his visit to Basutoland was from Lekhotla Ralepula, a people’s organisation. The address was written in the same strain as other addresses presented to the Royal Family, for, it traced the history of the British rule in the Protectorate. It pointed out that the power of the Chiefs had been broken, that they were no longer representative of the people but of the Government.

It appealed to the King that “as all measures for the dispossessed of our rights as a station are carried out in your name Your Majesty should rescure all measures that have the people of our rights.”

AN APPEAL TO THE KONG

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HUNDREDS OF RESISTERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA WILL BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN THE UNION;

Dr. Naicker, who is in India, addressed an open-air meeting in Madras, attended by many thousands of Indians. Dr. Naicker, general secretary of the District Congress, addressed a resolution was passed supporting passive resistance, and the Congress meeting passed by the Congress was supported by the Congress workers.

The Honourable Shri Jamnalal Bajaj, Prime Minister of the Sind Legislative Assembly, gave the following message to the leaders: “My sympathy is with the South African people in their struggle. I hope they will realize their aspirations and soon, and wish them to be achieved their desired goal.”

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“DISAPPOINTING DOCUMENT”

S.A.T.L.C. Annual Report

JOHANNESBURG.—The view that the annual report of the Trades and Labour Council, recently published in preparation for the Post Elizabeth Conference, is an extremely disappointing document, was expressed by Mr. L. Wolman in an interview with the Guardian. Mr. Wolman is a member of the N.E.C. of the Trades and Labour Council, representing the Johannesburg Local Committee of the Council, and is secretary of the Tailoring Workers’ Union.

He continued: “The report does not reflect the mounting dissatisfaction felt by the majority of the T.L.C. to mobilise the trade union movement for the implementation of the Workers’ Charter, and the solution of the many problems now becoming acute in the life of workers—the high cost of living, the housing problem, low wages, especially of the African workers, and the contemptuous manner in which the government dealt with the representations for the recognition of African trade unions under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

“The report attempts to throw the blame for the non-implementation of the Workers’ Charter on to the authorities of the trade union. But the fact is that many of the trade union leaders expected to provide leadership in matters like these no easy task demanding moral courage and determination for the achievement of its aims and principles.

“The report is a very large portion of the report is merely a recital of what this member of that, and has done on this or that Board.

“Nevertheless the Trades and Labour Council, which is made up of 170,000 workers of all races in South Africa, representing all the main organizations and given correct representation and good correct representation and given correct representation, would have been better served by the report of the members especially from the African unions, the representation of the leadership of the national movement with whom have cooperated the Government. The report that the government would receive severe criticism and the Government would pay for more attention to the demands of the workers.

“1.35 a.m.—In his report to the Trades and Labour Council for a more progressive policy, and to see that all sections of the workers are represented on the new national executive that will lead the trade union movement in one of the most difficult periods that South Africa will face,” concluded Mr. Wolman.

GREETINGS FROM POLAND

JOHANNESBURG.—A late message to the Guardian via the Polish Workers’ Party secretary, by Mr. Wolman, who was present at the Polish Workers’ Party conference in Warsaw, reports that the Guardian and exposes solidarity in the fight of the Polish workers against local Fascism and for democracy. This, he says, has been brought to Miss Eila Watts from Warsaw.

Royal Visit Expense Criticised

Johannesburg Council Meeting

JOHANNESBURG.—Addressing the City Council, at its last meeting, on the Royal Visit, Councillor Eila Watts and the Council scathingly deplored every item for expenditure on social services, but thousands of pounds were being squandered on decorations and other preparations for the one-day Royal visit to Johannesburg.

In England the main to the street was very sad, about this lavish expenditure on a tour that had developed from an “early holiday visit” to a super-luxury tour. Miss Watts voted against an item for further decorations.

Councillor A. E. M. Roberts, leader of the United Party group, in the Council reported to the Council, as follows: “We welcome and appreciate the generosity of the Government for the expenses of the tour. The Council is not responsible for the cost of the tour, but the cost of the tour on the holding of public meetings within the camp and the taking of collections for the non-payment of rent.

Councillor Watts moved that the separate charge for the land site and sanitary and other amenities be reduced from 15s. to 15s. She deplored that all residents of the camp over 51, men and women, should have to vote.

SQUATTER CAMP REGULATIONS

Trinity pages of regulations for the new emergency squatter camp were placed before the Council for approval.

Councillor Watts and the Labour group moved several amendments to those regulations. They protested at the rigorous permit system for entering and leaving the camp, and the restrictions on the holding of public meetings within the camp.
DAKAR T.U. CONFERENCE

SOUTH AFRICAN NON-EUROPEANS TO BE PRESENT

TWO million organised workers, European and non-European, from the continent of Africa will be represented at the Dakar Trade Union Conference organised by the World Federation of Trade Unions. The Conference opens on April 14.

Delegates from South Africa have been elected by both the Transvaal Council for Non-European Trade Unions, and the South African Trades and Labour Council. From the Council of N.E.C. Unions will go Mr. J. B. Marks, its President, and Mr. Hans Mabandla and Mr. Dan Thomas. The SATUC conducted a ballot throughout its affiliated unions. Mr. S. Marks of the Amalgamated Engineering Union was elected, with Mr. B. Hasse of the Typographical Union as second preference, and Mr. Louis Phillips, government African trade unionist from Cape Town, as alternate delegate. It is not yet known how many delegates the SATUC will send.

COLONIAL WORKERS

The Dakar Conference is the first major activity of the Colonial department of the World Federation of Trade Unions, pledged to assist workers and trade unions in colonial countries and mandated Territories.

Most of Africa will be represented.

Most territories in Africa will be represented at the Conference, including the Rhodesias, Kenya, the Belgian Congo, British West Africa and the French possessions. Delegates from French Africa are being given free air transport and every facility to attend the Conference - this in strong contrast to the difficulty experienced by the South African non-European delegates in getting their passports in time.

OTHER DELEGATES

Also attending and the conference will be Mr. Louis Samuels, general secretary of the W.P.T.U., and representatives of the British Trade Union Congress, the Soviet Trade Union Council, and the American Congress of Industrial Organisations.

The Dakar Conference, which is hoped will be the first of many on the African continent, will be the second to be held down in the isolation of organised workers in the African territories between themselves and the outside world.

Mr. J. B. Marks, who has been granted a passport to proceed to Dakar.

 resolutions adopted condemn the economic boycott of Indian traders; called on the incoming executive to combat the influence in trade unions of such bodies as the Federation of Black Workers, the Marxist Trust and the Reform Front; granted the Government to take over the Bank of South-West Africa; and to outlaw and dissolve the N.O.C. in South Africa as being in South-West Africa and to outlaw and dissolve the N.O.C. in South Africa as being in South-West Africa and to outlaw and dissolve the N.O.C. in South-West Africa and to outlaw and dissolve the N.O.C. in South-West Africa and to outlaw and dissolve the N.O.C. in South-West Africa and to outlaw and dissolve the N.O.C. in South-West Africa and to outlaw and dissolve the N.O.C. in South-West Africa and to outlaw and dissolve the N.O.C. in South-West Africa and to outlaw and dissolve the N.O.C. in South-West Africa.

Shakespeare Banned!

JOHANNESBURG. - Although at the University of the Witwatersrand have been told that a contemplative production of the English Department of Shakespeare's "Othello" has been banned by the University council because the central character in the play is a Non-European.
ACTION AGAINST INDIAN BOYCOTT?

Traders Suffering

JOHANNESBURG—The legal advisers of the Transvaal Indian Congress are considering instituting private criminal proceedings against the leaders of the movement to boycott Indian traders in Transvaal towns. Indian merchants in certain areas are contemplating taking civil action for damages for losses suffered as a result of the boycott.

A special committee of the Transvaal Indian Congress is to deal with the boycott movement in South Africa, and is considering the possibility of taking legal action against the leaders of the movement. The immediate task of the Chamber will be to make the Indian trader obtain a greater control of his own affairs and to undertake to assist its members financially.

HOLDS NO WATER

Commenting on an editorial in the Rand Daily Mail which stated that India itself started the boycott movement by imposing economic sanctions on South Africa, that the theoretical way out is for India to withdraw these sanctions and that the executive committee of the Transvaal Indian Congress said that it would not support such a move.

Joel also pointed out that a boycott movement was organized in the Transvaal in the early twenties when there was no question of any economic sanctions against South Africa by India.

Spanish Youth Tortured

JOHANNESBURG—The Military Tribunal of Madrid has sentenced to death three young people under the age of 21. These sentences were upheld in Madrid of 20 young people between the ages of 16 and 19 among them two girls.

The United Socialist Youth of Spain writes to the Progressive Youth Congress: "These young people were savagely tortured by Franco's hangmen, who tried to force them to denounce their underground organization. They were not successful. The methods used on them were such that sixteen-year-old Isabella Torralba went mad. The news of this new crime of Franco's regime has raised a wave of protest throughout Spain. The women of the city of Alcalá de Henares organized a hunger strike as a protest against the continued torture of these young people."

The United Socialist Youth of Spain appeals to youth and other organizations throughout the world to exert pressure to prevent the execution of these young Spaniards.

The International Youth Council of Great Britain has approached the British Government to intervene.

Sibasa Case To Be Resumed

JOHANNESBURG—The case of Frans Rhatshiliphu Sibasa, who was indicted as Chief of the Venda people last October will be resumed in Pretoria on May 2. The case was first opened in the Sibasa District on January 20, when Rhatshiliphu Sibasa instituted legal proceedings against Colonel Wallis, and those who helped him to be installed as Secretary of the Venda people.

Sibasa is asking the court to decide whether he was lawfully deposed, and whether his successor had any right to deprive him of livelihood and other property which he maintained he inherited from his late father according to Venda customs.

The Zoutpansberg Baleni Association appeals for financial assistance to help meet the costs of the case. Donations should be sent to P.O. Box 4179, Johannesburg.

POSSIBLE BOYCOTT "DANGERS"

JOHANNESBURG—An article appeared recently in "Die Transvaal," official organ of the Transvaal Nationalist Party, warning readers of the possible dangers of the move to boycott Indian traders.

Writers under the pseudonym "Bailly" advised the public, the article said, that its aim was not to destroy the Indian movement but to sound a word of warning against further possibly damaging interference. It was claimed against those responsible for the boycott movement.
Leather Slump Throws Hundreds Out of Work

JOHANNESBURG.—The leather industry is facing an acute position of short-time work and unemployment. Twenty out of 37 establishments on the Witwatersrand have retrenched; about 900 workers have been dismissed over the past few months and are experiencing great difficulty in finding work in other industries.

These workers still in the leather industry are working short-time, their wages having been reduced by from 25 per cent. to 60 per cent. These facts were given to the Guardian by Mr. W. Kalk, secretary of the Leather Workers' Union.

Mr. Kalk said the immediate cause of the slackness is over-production—not in relation to the needs of the people, but to their buying power.

During the war, he said, there was a marvellous future for the growth of South African industries. Output in the leather industry was doubled. Workers were paid 18 million pairs of boots and shoes a year, compared with 8 million before the war. When war contracts ended, purchasing power decreased. Foreign competition began to be felt, and these facts have led to the over-production in the industry.

Expansion in the industry cannot be maintained unless the international market is considerably expanded.

QUEUING UP

The Guardian reporter interviewed a number of young workers standing in the queues at the Unemployment Exchange. They reported to the Exchange three times a week, and remain in the queues for anything up to four or five hours.

John S. had been working in the industry for five years. He had started work at the age of 15, after completing Standard VI at school. He had now been unemployed for four months.

SAMA STORY

The stories of all these youngsters standing in the unemployment queues are very similar—they left school at the school-leaving age or standard, began a career of semi-skilled work in the leather industry, and now are jobless and experiencing very great difficulty in finding work in new industries.

Squatters' Trial

JOHANNESBURG.—Schreiner Badusa, Abner Khumalo and Lucas Bukhubu, three leaders of the Alexandra Squatters' camp, appeared in the Magistrate's Court for summary trial on Monday.

They are charged on 15 counts—one alleged extortion involving unlawful imposition of fines, with the alternatives of either assault or 'muddling' with Native affairs—an offence based on a Transvaal Vorderwaid proclamation of 1882.


Several hundred Alexandra squatters marched through town and overflowed the courtroom, sat on the floor in tightly packed rows in the corridor outside.

Under cross-examination several Crown witnesses contradicted statements made at the charge office of the Wynberg police station.

One witness maintained he was continually afraid when giving a statement to the police sergeant. Answering one question, he said, "I said yes, because I was afraid of being locked up if I said no."

The case is proceeding.
ASIA DETERMINED TO BE FREE

JOHANNESBURG—The Inter-Asian Conference has helped to open new vistas of understanding between South Asia, indeed the U.S.S.R., as a whole, and all Asian people, cables Dr. Dadoo and Naicker from India.

"The presence of highly advanced Soviet Asian republics at the Conference has given benefit in learning of these achievements and in the discussion of certain problems. It has enabled us to look beyond imperialist straitjackets. The new Asia will have tremendous strength and stability in the United Nations for the maintenance of a democratic peace, and the outlawing of war."

TO MEET JINNAH

Drs. Dadoo and Naicker are shortly to meet Mr. Jinnah. They have already been interviewed by Maulana Azad, the High Commissioner in India, and have been received by the Indian officials as Defence, Labour and Food. They had a 90 minute conversation about the new session of the United Nations with Sir Malcolm Hume. They reported that even in the far distant Central Indian states people are well informed about South Africa. Following the struggle of the Indian people with great courage and spirit, India wide publicity is being given to the plight of Indian traders in the Transvaal.

SATURDAY CLOSING FOR RAND SHOPS

JOHANNESBURG—The struggle for Saturday afternoon closing of stores in the Transvaal, which has been carried on by the National Union of Distributive Workers for some considerable time, has at last resulted in victory.

The majority of employers have been clamouring for it for years, and it has been an outstanding success in the other three provinces.

At a recent meeting of employers from the largest stores in Johannesburg and their branches on the Reef, it was agreed that their stores will remain open on Wednesday and Thursday in order to grant the workers a half day on Saturdays. This follows years of activity by the N.U.D.W. in this province, and the employers granted the request.

Wits. Students Condemn Anti-Indian Boycott

JOHANNESBURG—By an overwhelming majority the Council of the University of the Witwatersrand, at its last meeting, condemned the boycott of Indian traders.

The resolution states that the N.R.I. as a body of the Assembly of the National Union of South African Students, considers that the boycott of Indian traders further undermines the necessity for the South African Students to unite in the front of the Nationalist Party and is in conflict with the principles of the N.R.I., whereby underlining the foundations of world peace.

Only three members of the Council voted against the resolution.

Nat. English Paper Ceases Publication

JOHANNESBURG—"New Era" English organ of the Nationalist Party is to cease publication from this month.

As reasons the editorial in the last issue states, "editorial dislocation" (its former editor, Dr. E. G. James, has just been elected to Parliament as member for Welkom), and a "definite boycott of the paper as far as advertisements and distribution channels are concerned."

Ironically, the editorial states the paper has "in some small way contributed toward the creation of a better feeling between races." "New Era" was launched as a weekly just over two years ago.

CAUSES OF WOLHUTER RIOT

JOHANNESBURG—The commission of inquiry into the riot at the Wolhuter Hostel for Africans. Man on March 28, has found the "police superintendent guilty of 'neglect of duty'" in that although he was warned of the intended police action that night, he failed to be present when it took place, and did not make his whereabouts known to his superiors.

The riot followed a raid on the hostel by a detachment of Johannesburg police at a time when the rioters were being held inside. The rioters were baying the police and the group in which the rioters were held, as the police had not been informed of the police action. The police commission makes several recommendations for the repair of the material damage, but no attempt has apparently been made by the commission to discover the real causes.

Jabavu Squatters to Pay Rent

JOHANNESBURG—It is reported that the City Council is shortly to charge the residents of Jabavu, the "controlled" squatters camp for which the Council has assumed responsibility, rent of 15s. a month.

Jabavu inhabitants do not pay any rent at present. As the rents and social services charge in the new emerging townships to accommodate more than 100,000 squatters is to be 15s. a month, the regulations will be extended to Jabavu, it is said, to bring all regulations conforms squatters into conformity, and disin-squatters.

AFRICANS DON'T OWN RADIOS

JOHANNESBURG—A memorandum prepared by the Non-European Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council for submission to the Commission of Inquiry into Broadcasting Services, unless it is true that about 30 Non-European families. The most obvious reason is that most Non-Europeans live in townships where houses do not have electric current. In Johannesburg, of 16,412 houses in Non-European townships, housing a population of 190,347, only 72 have electric current.

A further reason is that it is not possible for the average Non-European to buy a radio set. The payment of 35s. a year for a licence, and the purchase of batteries for battery-operated sets further cuts the purse of the average wage-earner.

The memorandum points out that the only chance for broadcasting the present programmes in Zulu and Sepedi are quite unat-tractive for the majority of African listeners. The new programmes are also unsatisfactory.

U.N.O. RALLY POSTPONED

JOHANNESBURG. The U.N.O. Rally organized jointly by the Transvaal Indian Congress, African People's Organisation, and the Indian People's Organisation, has been postponed from April 20 to May 4.

The meeting will take place at the Market Square.

COUNCIL FOR ASIATIC RIGHTS

JOHANNESBURG. It has been reported that two Europeans have been selling money from Indian traders, stating that they represent the Council for Asiatic Rights, and using the name of the Rev. Michael Senghor.

The Council for Asiatic Rights and the Rev. Michael Senghor wish it to be known they have authorized no one to use their names in their name from Indian citizens for the Council of Asiatic Rights.

Boycott Protest

JOHANNESBURG. The Executive Council of the Jewish Board has placed on record that it is unprecedentedly opposed to the boycott of Indian traders, and similar movement. The protest is viewed as an infringement of the rights of individuals under a democratic society.

Egyptian Women Greet South Africa

JOHANNESBURG. Egyptian women, who are taking part in the struggle to get British troops to sign settlements to the Indian women of South Africa. This meeting was arranged by the Egyptian women and followed the Inter-Asian Conference in New Delhi.

S.A. Leaders Meet Nehru

JOHANNESBURG. Dr. Dadoo and Naicker had a detailed discussion with Mr. Nehru, lasting one hour with the conclusion that the meeting was arranged and that further meeting is being arranged.
ATTEMPT TO TAKE INDIAN PROPERTY AWAY

About 25 stands in Denver owned by Indians in the exempted area under the Foetham's recommendations are to be expropriated by the Johannesburg City Council according to reliable information. Notices for compulsory purchase of stands has been served on the owners.

NO ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION

The extension of the hostel along these lines is welcomed, but the owners of the property to be expropriated rightly point out that although they will be paid the value of their property, no alternative accommodation or property which they can purchase will be found for them.

RESTRICTIONS

Under the Ghetto Act and the Gold Law, these people will suffer a tremendous hardship, for these two Acts have virtually made it impossible for the Transvaal Indian community to own or occupy landed property. In the "Gold Law area," a large number of stands originally exempted for Indian occupancy have been now changed hands and are no more available to the Indian people. For instance in Fornairstown the entire area covered by the New Magistrates Court is an area cleared completely last to the Indian community.

INSTRUCTED LAWYERS

The owners of the Denver stands have instructed their lawyers to point out to the council that they are less concerned with the matter of compensation than the loss of their stands. The attitude of the Council is that they are prepared to negotiate with the owners for the purchase of the stands; but if the owners refuse to negotiate they will expropriate them.

SQUATTERS ON TRIAL

Contradictory Statements

JOHANNESBURG. - Watched by several hundred squatters from the Alexandra Shantytown, who march to the court in procession every morning, although the majority of them cannot be accommodated in the courtroom and have to remain seated in the corridor - the trial of Sheneir Badaza, Abner Kunte and Lucas Bokabe, the three camp leaders, is continuing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

The three leaders are charged on 13 counts. These involve allegations of obstruction and "meddling in native affairs" with alternatives of assault with intent to inflict or cause injury to property.

Cross-examination of the Crown witnesses by Dr. G. Lowen, appearing for the defence, has revealed marked contradictions between the statements made by the Crown witnesses when laying charges before the police and their statements in court under cross-examination.

Allegations of drastic measures taken against them by the leaders of the camp are made by the Crown witnesses.

The first witness, Zacharias, was said to have been unlawfully arrested and later fined by the camp police for punching a paper into the eyes of one of the camp police. He told the court that on Saturday night of the incident he had had no torch.

HAD BEEN AFRID

Another witness said he had been called to the police station to make a statement because he had been told to have broken someone's leg. He told the court he had been taken to one of a broken leg, but had been questioned about an incident in the camp. He had been afraid to ask the question about the broken leg allegation because he was a white man. He was afraid all the time he was answering questions and giving a statement because he feared he would be "jumped up.

Asked why he had told the police something in the charge office and then the police court that he had seen a man taken from Bokabe as camp, he said he had told the police this because he was afraid.

FORMED OWN COMMITTEE

Chiliba N. & N. was cross-examined by Dr. Lowen for a whole day. He said he had been a member of the camp committee but had later formed his own committee in opposition. He alleged he had been arrested on March 4 when holding a meeting of his committee in a shack, taken before a squatter's court, then guided by the camp police all night. Three days later his shack was demolished and he was again arrested and ordered to leave his place.

Cross-examined, Nhulume said that the squatter committee had been elected by the people and had their committee meetings to keep order in the camp. There was no other authority to do so, he said.

Dr. Lowen. - Why were you dismissed from the committee?

Nhulume and Bokabe told me I was neglecting my duty as a committee member.

Were you appointed by the other squatters?

No, I appointed myself.

This is the case. The squatters contended that they were being treated unfairly by the police and the magistrates, and that they were being mistreated.

DEFENCE ALLEGES

At a meeting of the committee of four they had discussed the funds of the camp. They had decided when their committee was strong enough to go to Badaza to ask him about the camp funds.

Dr. Lowen. - Did you say at the meeting "we must organise a new camp management?" - Yes. But in co-operation with the camp committee.

No one say we should not talk about these things at the meeting, but organise our underground movement - I do not remember.

Dr. Lowen. said the defence alleged this witness, Ciphas Nthisi, was the "man at the back of all the trouble. He was rightfully dismissed from his paid job because he neglected it. He had then started a quiet movement within the camp; and reported to the police about all the activities of the camp. He was then accused. If it had not been for him, there would have been no prosecution.

CASE REMANDED

Nhulume denied he had done his best to undermine the activities of the committee, insisting the people not to obey the camp rules, and spread rumours about Badaza.

He admitted later that when the people were told of his activities they became very angry, and Badaza had protected him from the angry crowd by having a cord of camp police thrown round him.

He denied that he had once been arrested by the committee members of the Bantu Tenants' Association of having misappropriated the funds of the organisation.

Dr. Lowen. - Do you earnestly suggest that Badaza misappropriated the funds of the squatters' camp?

If they have been misappropriated Badaza is responsible.

Have they been misappropriated?

If they had not been Badaza should have shown me the camp books.

Despite repeated requests by Dr. Lowen, and the magistrate, he refused to give a direct answer to the question of whether he thought Badaza had misappropriated the funds.

The case was remanded till April 27.
Say Railroad Actions
A NORMAL DAY
RELIEF TO WORK

Indian Land to Be Exploited

Johnslen - home in 32

Kingsford
Across Meeting at
BOYCEOTT'S AIM
DR.'S BOOK ON

whoever's name is not there, can not much wonder. It is a woman who can not much wonder. In a woman's name. In the name of the person. A woman's name. The square actions of a man.
**Trades Union Officials Give Their Views**

JOHANNESBURG. A number of trades unionists have given The Guardian their views on the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, including their opinion of the "strike" so widely advertised in the capitalist press as affecting only a very small minority of workers affiliated to the Council.

"Mr. V. M. Warden (Machinery Industry) says that the strike movement is not as serious as is being made out. I am not at all pleased about the present position, for it is spreading and fear seems to be spreading. The strike movement is in my opinion an able and balanced one in its attempt to cope with the difficulties arising from its position."-

"Mr. F. Gouws (secretary of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions) was present at the conference, but he has informed The Guardian that there has been no formal discussion concerning the Transvaal Indian workers. There will be a full discussion on the boycott."--

**INDIAN PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE**

JOHANNESBURG. The executive of the Transvaal Indian Council has decided to call a provincial conference in Johannesburg on Sunday, May 12th. The conference will discuss political developments concerning the Transvaal Indian people. There will be a full discussion on the boycott.

**A.P.O. HOUSING CONFERENCE**

JOHANNESBURG. A deputation of the Transvaal Anti-Poor Organisation, led by Mr. G. L. Carr, has met with officials of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department in Place before the terms' waiting lists and complaints of the Coloured and Malay population. They obtained satisfactory replies to a number of their demands.

It has been agreed that there are positive contractors in the colour schemes of the Coloured organisation. The Council is in possession of the whole of the waiting lists of 100 new houses and a communal hall. The contractors are required to add rooms for the Coloured organisation and 32 houses have been opened to them for temporary use.

The Department has agreed to add the most deserving cases should receive first consideration. The rents of houses and that the A.P.O. should be furnished with copies of the present waiting list for houses.

The revised rent scales for new houses, based on a percentage of the cost, will also be furnished.

The Department agreed that the conditions of Malay marriage and other customs in the building of these houses by the Council were justified and proposed to continue.

The Malay community was promised 200 houses to be set aside for their use.

**FRATERNAL DELEGATES AT Communist Party Conference**

JOHANNESBURG. Welcoming the fraternal delegations to the 1947 Conference of the Johannesburg Branch of the Communist Party, Mr. F. Fischer, chairman of the opening meeting, said that their large numbers of greetings from the many fraternal delegations present, the Communist Party had received the support of the overwhelming majority of the people of the Transvaal.

A special meeting of the Johannesburg Branch of the Communist Party was held in the Springbok Legion to discuss the matter of the deaths of 100 squatters who had been killed by the A.P.O. consortium scheme to deal with the squatter problem in Johannesburg.

**MESSAGE TO ROBESON**

JOHANNESBURG. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Council on African Affairs, the Transvaal Anti-Poor Resistance Committee has issued a message of greeting to Paul Robeson.

The message reads: "We are deeply appreciating your contribution towards African freedom and world peace. The people of the Transvaal hope the coming year will see easier endeavors by the people of Africa towards the realization of our mutual objectives.""A message of greetings has also been sent by Senator Bannister.

The Council's tenth anniversary is being celebrated this week in New York, where its main meeting, where the speaker will be Paul Robeson.

**Joh'burg Council Debates Flood Relief**

JOHANNESBURG. A special meeting of the City Council decided to donate £2,000 to the British Flood Relief Fund recently opened by the Mayor of Johannesburg to raise money for the relief of those resulting from the floods in Britain. The campaign is operating for three weeks.

Councillor D. Epstein (Lab.) was authorized by the amount of money to be raised, and the amount should be £2,000.

Councillor O. E. K. Ross (Nat.) said that the Council had no knowledge of any achievements of the British aid to the people of the areas affected by the floods. It was hoped by the other Nationalists.

Councillor Hilda Watts (Comm.) was pleased to see the Council as a body and the Councillors and their wives giving the same amount of energy and moral support as they had devoted to this appeal. No campaigns to help the people of South Africa. The Council's guarantee towards this fund should be remembered when social services for the city of Johannesburg were being discussed.

**To Help Build African Unions**

JOHANNESBURG. A scheme to help organize African Trade Unions by means of a technical and organizational advisory committee was inaugurated to the formation of the African Trade Union Technical Advisory Committee.

According to the provisional constitution, the Committee will work in cooperation with the Council of the National Union of African Trades and will in no way interfere with trade union activities.

Educational lectures and classes will also be arranged.

Appeals for financial assistance will be sent to all organizations in South Africa and individual sympathizers. The African Union Congress, the American A.P.O.P.L., the A.P.O. in the United States, the African Trade Unions in Britain, the U.S.A., the Dominions and India.

A sub-committee will draft the constitution to be discussed by a meeting at the end of April.

Among the 24 members of the provisional committee elected are V. C. Brown, J. W. Thomas, H. K. F. E. C. K. Smith, Mr. G. Carr, Mrs. H. H. Reilly, and Adv. F. P. Dohert, Mr. E. S. S. E. S. E. C. S. of the Secretary of the Committee.
STRIKES IN LISBON

JOHANNESBURG - A go-slow strike of shipyard workers followed by a 10 per cent strike and a sympathy strike of all the dock workers of Lisbon on April 6, the result in the almost complete paralysis of the port.

The departure of many ships to East and West Africa was delayed by the strike.

The demands of the workers are for salary increases: double pay for overtime work, increased free time, abolition of the 6-day week, discounted prices for workers' homes and meals, which are straining the whole economic life of the nation, and are dominated by a small band of monopolists.

The initiative in this strike was taken by the Portuguese Communist Party (CCP) when the Bahrar government passed a law on the request of shipyard owners making overtime compulsory.

The Bahrar government claimed in its press that the strike had been ordered by a foreign power, the Soviet Union. "The striking ship yard workers are the best-paid workers in Europe," claimed the government's official organ, "and this strike has been provoked by the Portuguese Communists who are determined to stop the last to the Portuguese people, as...

Danie du Plessis

Home Again

JOHANNESBURG - Mr. Danie du Plessis, A.A. Communist Party delegate to the British Empire Communist Conference, was interviewed by The Guardian on his return to Johannesburg on Sunday.

He spoke of the terrific poverty in Portugal where he had spent three days. He saw attempts by the Government to break the strike of shipyard workers with brute force. Police were quartered in deadbeat, uniformed with revolvers, shotguns and rifles, outside the shipyards in three and four, on an open police car.

At the time of the interview, Mr. du Plessis was saying that the workers with un-paid wages at the shipyard were aiming for the streets in three and four, on an open police car. A Government official said attempts were being made to get the workers back to work and bring the streets under control.

A second interview was held in the presence of the press and reporters. The Government official said the attempts were being made because of the "imminent" visit of the King.

After the interview, Mr. du Plessis spent several weeks on a lecture tour of England and Wales.

When Mr. du Plessis unexpectedly walked into the annual conference of the Johannesburg District Committee of the Communist Party last Sunday, he was cheered by dozens of people, and visitors. He will report on the British Empire Communist Conference at the Johannesburg District's adjourned conference on April 27.

Successful Social

JOHANNESBURG - A very successful social for residents of the area was recently organized by the Johannesburg East Branch of the Communist Party. This was the first of a number of such socials to publicize the Party and The Guardian.

RURAL COMMUNISTS

JOHANNESBURG DISTRICT CONFERENCE

A LARGE number of delegates from rural areas attended the 1947 Conference of the Johannesburg District of the Communist Party. They came from Louis Trichardt, Middleton, Lichtenburg, Wolmaransstad, Woburn and Makapansgat, and met in a special commission on work in the countryside to discuss the problems of peasants, and how to work among them.

The Conference strongly condemned the Council and government scheme to deal with the squatter problem. Speakers said the camp for 10,000 squatters would be one last photon or concentration camp. One speaker pointed out that the size of the plot for each family is no larger than three graves.

The conference protested against the joint policy of the United and Nationalist Parties of further tightening the rights of the non-European people, and persecuting progressive leaders of the people. It demanded that the government withdraw the death sentence against the eleven leaders.

The question of co-operation between the African and Transvaal Indian Congresses, supported by the Transvaal African People's Organization, was well received. The boycott of Indian traders was condemned as a savage racial campaign instigated by facists and commercial elements seeking to replace Indian trade.

The majority of delegates were Africans. There were more non-delighted than for many years. Comrades Yitzhak Idelsohn and Dan du Plessis were unanimously re-elected chairman and secretary of the district respectively for the coming year.

Other members elected were the District Committee as follows: B. Socrow, Hala Watts, J. Soitz, D. Roberts, F. Magnoni, E. Palmer, P. T. Mofumevica, G. N. Mungome, J. Trevor, J. Robb, and J. E. Marks.

SQUATTERS' LEADERS ON TRIAL

The trial of the three leaders of the Alexandra Shanty Town - Shemesh, Shikabale, and Lucas Bobaha - has been continuing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. The second week has been marked by demonstrations outside the overcrowded courtroom all day while the trial is proceeding.

The prosecution dropped four counts of extortion with alteration of papers, ‘building in native aircraft’, and assault of eleven constables. During one session the court adjourned to the Alexandra Camp to make an inspection of it.

A noted craven witness has given evidence of alleged ill-treatment in the camp by the camp police.

Under cross examination by D. G. Lawson, appearing for the defence, many of these crown witnesses have made statements in direct contradiction to statements made to the police at the charge office.

The first witness, Zacharias, stated that he was unable to be present in court by the charge of stealing a horse from another man. He told the court that he had no horse.

Amber Teka said he had never actually seen, least of all, the accused, so he did not know how the charges applied to him.

The witness said he had been called in the Wycorc police station to make a statement because he was supposed to have broken someone's leg. He had been afraid all the time he was being questioned that he himself would be arrested. He had therefore asked the police sergeant to sign a written statement that he had been found guilty.

RIVAL MOVEMENT

Carcass Nhumbi gave evidence that he had once been a member of the camp committee and had later formed his own committee in opposition. The defence told the court that it had suspected Carcass Nhumbi was at the bottom of all the trouble, but for him there would be no prosecution of the three leaders. He was eighteen years old, but his family were not able to help him.

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TERROR IN 'TOBRUK'

Numerous reports have appeared of the result of the attack on Tobruk, which is being conducted against the British by the Afrika Korps. Visiting news correspondents have been shot, and London months ago residents lost confidence in the newspaper. The government has raided Tobruk in force and are now in control.
SQUATTERS OPPOSE "SCREEN"

GOVT. AND COUNCIL CAUSE DEADLOCK AT ALEXANDRATOWN

Johannesburg: All attempts by police and City officials to move the Alexandra squatters having failed, it is believed the authorities are now ready to climb down and consult the squatters' leaders about conditions in the new shanty-town at Klipspruit.

The squatters don't like the restrictions they will have to live under at Klipspruit, and have appealed several times for a chance to express their point of view to the Government and the Council. Up till now negotiations have been refused by the authorities who have said that the squatters would have to move from the site to the new camp. After the squatters' leaders, including Misses Mabandla and Mr. Nkabinde, both of the African National Congress, spoke, they pointed out that they had never been consulted and said they had no idea what they were supposed to screen or who was supposed to screen it. Nevertheless all the squatters who wished to move were free to do so.

"Screening"
The Minister of Native Affairs, Mqobi Mqobi, has been asked to screen the squatters and their families, and any squatter who refuses to move to the new camp will be removed by force.

Only five volunteers could be found, and as fast as the officials loaded them into the trucks, so fast did a crowd of squatters pull them off on the other side. In the end the council officials and police were forced to withdraw.

In a recent statement Mr. Seraphine Banda, squatters' chairman, said: "It is not true that we refuse to co-operate with the Council in any way. But a pre-arrangement of any genuine co-operation is mutual consultation and consent.

The squatters cannot accept the plan which has been placed in the Council. A 'cable and commentary' have also been dispatched by the squatters to the Prime Minister, getting out the squatters case..."
“S.A. White Workers’ Party”
Gets Little Support

WEICHARDT’S NEW EFFORT

Johannesburg.—Louis T. Weichardt’s Greyshirt movement has become the S.A. White Workers’ Party. This decision was announced at the first congress of the Greyshirts held since 1939 in the Pretoria City Hall this month.

To launch the new party meetings were held in Mayfair, Johannesburg, Bophuthatswana, and other labour towns. At all of them Weichardt was hailed to speak on the “Native, Indian, trade union, and Labour Party” questions.

The first meeting, held in a Mayfair church hall, was none too successful. The organiser, seeing that the majority of the audience was not well disposed to him, hastily withdrew from the building. A private house on the pretext that the church hall was closed for other purposes. The hall remained vacant for the rest of the evening and individuals who attempted to attend the meeting in the private house were told admission was “reserved.”

Reports indicate that the new party is receiving very little support.

The Workers of To-Morrow

Too many of our children in South Africa receive an education of whatsoever. Others again have small broken-down, ill-equipped, dilapidated schoolrooms. One of these is the Denver Coloured School, Johannesburg, where 24 children struggle to learn in a building that was condemned as a stable for over two years ago. It is one of the tasks of the workers of to-day to see that the children of to-morrow from the chains of ignorance.

Report From Dakar

Dakar.—The report of the South African delegates to the conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions here was received with great acclamation by the delegates.

About 80 delegates from all parts of Africa, including Madagascar, Dahomey, Congo and Morocco, attended the conference, which passed a resolution outlawing colour discrimination, colonial oppression and exploitation.

The conference was presided over by the Assistant General Secretary of the W.F.T.U. The South African delegates were Messrs. J. H. Marks and Thome.
BASUTO PEOPLE TO APPEAL TO U.N.
Conference at Mapoteng

JOHANNESBURG.—The Basuto people are to send a delegation to the September session of the United Nations to appeal against the gradual whittling away of Basuto independence by the British Government, which has violated all agreements for the protection of Basutoland entered into between Moshoeshoe and Queen Victoria and since then.

This decision was unanimously agreed upon by peoples' and chiefs' representatives from all parts of Basutoland who gathered on a recent visit to Mapoteng at a conference called by Lekhotla le Bapo early this month.

The delegation to the U.N. session is to be led by one of the Basuto chiefs recently deprived of his rights.

RELIGION CHALLENGED

Despite a recent ruling by the Paramount Chief of Basutoland allowing deposits for the conference decided to challenge the decision legally, to be submitted to the High Court for the delegation to the U.N.

In a 25-hour argument, Judge Letlae, the most respected leader of Lekhotla le Bapo and a member of the Basutoland General Council, traced the history of religion and the activities of the British government which preceded the incorporation of Basutoland.

In Basutoland the number of children declining each year. Childbirth never has any market. The end of land has been taken from them.

COMMUNIST DELEGATE

When the Permanent delegate of the Central Committee of the A.A. Communist Party made the reference, described as "the most moving," he expressed his hope that the people of the Basuto people would find all influence on behalf of the countries of the world.

The Basuto people are given a speech on the Basuto people to influence in all other ways people's fight for their freedom. In particular he urged the people to demand an end to the discrimination.

The arguments by the people in the Free Trade Unions are witnessed, the establishment of a new standard of living. The basements of the Free Trade Union are recognized by governments.

The demands by the people in the Free Trade Union must be the driving force for a new standard of living and the preservation of essential peace and freedom and right to vote for all people. It is not possible to do this without the aid of the leaders. People who have experienced the conditions of the Basuto people must therefore be_blue for the Basuto people and their training for participation in the way of the people.

This demand was labelled as "seditious propaganda" by the British government and used as a pretext for banning the organization.

Protest Against Greek Ban

JOHANNESBURG.—The Garment Workers' Union has written to the Supreme Court of Athens and to the General Secretary, the Greek Workers' Union, protesting against the national solidarity measures, which would violate the International Labor Organization's anti-racist measures.

Recent attacks on the chairman of this organization, who was expelled, were proved to be quite unfounded. The National Solidarity of Greece has stated that it is still prepared to have its documents examined, but protests against this summary banning of its activities.

W.F.T.U. APPEAL

JOHANNESBURG.—On the occasion of May Day, 1947, the World Federation of Trade Unions, representing 71,000,000 organized workers has issued this appeal to the workers of the world:

It is only possible to the objectives of the W.F.T.U. can be attained.

The W.F.T.U. has begun its work among the workers, and in a short time we have seen the following:

1. The establishment of the W.F.T.U. as an international organization, and the establishment of the International Labor Organization.

2. The establishment of the International Labor Organization as the representative of the workers of the world.

3. The establishment of the International Labor Organization as an instrument for the protection of the workers of the world.

4. The establishment of the International Labor Organization as an instrument for the protection of the workers of the world.

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10. The establishment of the International Labor Organization as an instrument for the protection of the workers of the world.

W.F.T.U. has been declared to be the only way out for unionism.

ONLY WAY OUT FOR UNION GOVT.

Indians Answer Mr. Heaton Nichols

JOHANNESBURG.—If, as Mr. Heaton Nichols says, South Africa's policy is based on the full support of the Union Government, the way the Union Government can demonstrate this fact is to remove all racial discrimination from its statute books.

The statement issued by Messrs. A. J. Merrett and A. J. Caruthers, on behalf of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congress, in reply to Mr. Heaton Nichols's Press interview in London.

Mr. Nichols has expressed the hope that the new South Africa reports back to the General Assembly of the United Nations in September, political representation of the Indians provided for in the new Union legislation will be in force.

The statement of the Congresses calls this "a mistake in planning.

The reference to Mr. Nichols includes two representatives to represent 211,119 Indians in the Natal Provincial Council, Indians to elect three Europeans to represent them in the Transvaal Assimilation Council, and 12 European members, one elected by the Indians, and the second appointed by the Government. The elections are to be held in the current year, in case they are to be on a communal basis, separate from the European members of the Union.

Indians who are disqualifiers as voters in the Transvaal, will have the right to be represented as members of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses or the Provincial Council.

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS

Mr. Heaton Nichols and others Government spokesmen, including General Verwoerd, have issued this appeal using the "only way out for preserving India's non-European people's future salvation in years to come in Africa."

By being denied opportunities in the labor market, in the civil service, and in all other opportunities in the nation, the workers of the world, especially the workers of the world, are being denied opportunity in the field of education, commerce, industry, and the various aspects of society.

The workers of the world are being denied opportunity in the field of education, commerce, industry, and the various aspects of society.

Non-European prisons are deliberately kept backward. The non-European people, with their own standards of living, are not being allowed to live in society.

The question has nothing to do with different standards of civilization, and is a question of race, with race prejudice being explained to the full by the non-Europeans.

Report From Wolmaransstad

JOHANNESBURG.—In Wolmaransstad, location, established 70 years ago, the Natal Native Administration has passed a resolution supporting the calling of a mass national assembly of delegates from town and country. The assembly says that the resolution should be conveyed by the national organizations of the non-European people, who will represent the mass of people of all races and will submit the minimum demands of the South African people to the Union Government through the United Nations.

The following were elected to the increasing districts committee: Y. Dadoo, Chaiman; D. G. Perdoo, Secretary; M. Rand, B. Berdi, K. S. Moodo, C. Moodo, J. B. Moodo, and W. Moodo, R. Moodo, and J. Moodo.

In the entire location, inhabited by over 260 families, there are only one tap. The water supply is limited to one hour and is often exhausted before the end of the day. There is no electricity in the town.

The location is two and one half hours away from town, but no transport is provided. The people are operated in such a way that no one can receive or leave the location for services or relatives in other locations. The people who remain in the location for the week-end are left and left to be arrested. Visitors who remain in the location for 48 hours or even longer are given an order to pay 25/- for a monthly permit.

LOW WAGES

In the town, wages are scandalously low. Domestic servants are paid from 6/- to 10/- a month, and shop assistants 6/- to 10/- a month, the highest paid in the town, £2 a month.

The local mission school was boycotted by dissatisfied parents for 15 years. They built their own school, which they subscribe for themselves. Over 200 children attend this school, compared with 70 at the original mission-attended school.
Boycott Movement Collapsing

REPORT FROM TRANSVAAL TOWNS

JOHANNESBURG.—The movement to boycott Indian traders in the Transvaal, despite extravagant claims for its success made by the Nationalist Press, notably “The Transvaaler,” is slowly breaking in most Transvaal towns.

It seems very likely that the basis of Leslie Blackwell’s boycott of Indian traders in the early twenties is to be repeated all over again.

Commercial travellers are daily bringing reports of their Union office visits to the declines of the boycott in towns where Indian traders were at one time most apprehensive of its effects.

The “Sunday Express” reporter, after a visit to Klerksdorp, that in the town and surrounding districts, the boycott movement seems to be fanning out like a damp squib.

Reports from the Northern Transvaal, indicating that although a very radical boycott meeting was held in Pretoria some weeks ago there are to-day few signs of an effective boycott in the Pretoria-Transvaal district.

From Schweizer-Reneke, one of the first places where the boycott movement began, reports of a similar boycott, Krugersdorp, only a few days after the boycott meeting was held, is so far not affected at all.

UNO RALLY

JOHANNESBURG.—The India League of Great Britain has sent word of its support of the UNO Rally being held at the Johannesburg Market Square, Sunday, May 4, at 2.30 p.m.

The League, like the UNO, says that the meeting was convened to take place at the Market Square and is being held as a result of the UNO Rally being held at the Market Square and is being held as a result of the UNO’s refusal to meet the demands of the Indian League of Great Britain.

The Indian League has been given permission to hold its meeting at the Market Square and is being held as a result of the UNO’s refusal to meet the demands of the Indian League of Great Britain.

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RESOLUTIONS

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TIME FOR UNITY

Great U.N.O. Rally At Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG.—The U.N.O. RALLY ORGANISED JOINTLY BY THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, TRANSVAAL INDIAN CONGRESS AND TRANSVAAL BRANCH OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLES’ ORGANISATION WAS UNDOUBTEDLY THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION OF THE NON-EUROPEAN PEOPLE EVER SEEN.

Johannesburg’s Newton Market Square—which had seen the large anti-pass demonstrations of the last few years and the tremendous VE Day meeting and procession—was crowded as never before. Buses and lorries crowded with Africans, Indians and Coloureds from their townships converged on the square for full Alla Haddar.
SQUATTERS' TRIAL ENDS

Johannesburg.—In an out
spoken speech made before the
local council on the desolate dis
se, the District Councilspokesman,
Mr. J. C. Crehore, elaborated on
the squatter's trial, which took
place in the courts of the city.

The District Council is pro
testing against the eviction of
squatters from the city. According
to Mr. Crehore, the eviction
was carried out in a manner
that was illegal and unjust.

The council is demanding
that the eviction be stopped
and that the squatters be
allowed to remain in their
current residences. The council
is also calling for a more
responsible approach in han
dling such issues in the future.

SQUATTERS' VOICE THEIR DEMANDS

Johannesburg.—The leader of the No. 1 West
Orlando Squatters' Camp, Mr. Oriel Monogoza, has
expressed his strong opposition to the Council plans for
the current emergency. He has been welcomed as a
Moroka Township.

In a memorandum of their de
mands, the Orlando squatters de
manded the following:

1. More permanent and
2. Better streets and
3. Larger homes and
4. More schools and
5. More shops and

The memorandum adds, "We
want to live in comfort and
safety, and we are willing to
pay for it."

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Threat to Johannesburg
Food Vans

Johannesburg.—The Social
Welfare Department is plan
nag to prevent the use of food
vans in the city. The Department
is concerned about the safety
of the passengers and the
owners of the vans.

The Department is plywood
vans to be replaced by
more secure and
safer alternatives.

TRANSVAAL TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

Johannesburg.—The recent
annual conference of the Transvaal
Teachers' Union and Council
'Teachers' representatives met in the city.

The conference addressed the
issue of salaries and working
conditions for teachers in the Transvaal.

THEME OF THE CONFERENCE WAS:"NO SCHOOLS IN PORTUGAL"

Portugal—Travellers returning from Portugal reported
extensive poverty and lack of
safety in the country.

Women are seen walking barefoot
through the streets of Lisbon.

Yet a shop in Johannesburg is
displaying smart, brightly
coloured cork shoes, "made in Portugal.

They are priced from three to
seven shillings a pair.

"A BITTER CRY" FROM THE CISKEL

Kosovo and Pelagonian
locations, where people re
move from their homes
and travel to the city.

They are unknown because of
the violence and the
confusion. The political situation is
unpredictable.

The Council's public works are
affected by the situation.

The roads are being washed away
by rain.

The severe measures to prevent
overcrowding are not sufficient.

Stock is being used to
keep people away.

People are being encouraged
to stay in the city.

Council spokesman said
in the city

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**IMPRESSIONS OF DAKAR CONFERENCE**

**S.A. Delegates Return**

JOHANNESBURG. — "If South Africans will, they can learn much from the Dakar Pan African Conference," was the terse comment of Mr. K. Hancock, delegate of the South African Trades and Labour Council to the Dakar Conference.

Discussing the Conference with the Guardian recently, Mr. Hancock said that he and his colleagues spent five days to the latter's regret in the=len travel to the Conference.

The Conference was intended as an informational conference and the resolutions passed are to be considered by the executive of the World Federation of Trade Unions and will in all likelihood be discussed at the next W.T.U. Prague Conference in July.

TO SOUTH AFRICA

One of the recommendations is that a W.T.U. commission should visit the principal African territories to examine and report on trade union organizations and workers' rights and positions in those territories.

Mr. Hancock commented that there was no lack of optimism on the part of delegates attending the Conference, but the problems of Africa can't be solved in a conference.

In some of the African territories the oldest trade union is two years old. Workers and their organizations in the coastal areas are better represented than those further inland, where in many cases the number of industrial workers and the population economy are barely present.

**PORTUGAL UNREPRESENTED**

Asked whether all territories in Africa were represented, Mr. Hancock pointed out that workers leaders from the Portuguese territories were notably absent.

Mr. Thoonen told the Guardian that 40 delegates at the Conference represented 25 different trade union centers.

**In Memory Of Dr. J. Robertson**

JOHANNESBURG — The Jewish Board of Deputies have made it quite clear that it is in full agreement with the efforts being made by Chief Rabbi, Mr. Z. Nossel of Cape Town in their attempts at the attitude of the National Party toward the Jewish community.

The Board deprecates any attempt to give the impression that there is an individual or representatives of the Jewish community engaged in an attempt to change the National Party's attitude.

In Johannesburg the Board discussed this question with the Cape Town Board. It is understood that there is already a strong disclaimer making it clear that there is nothing to the alleged approaches to the National Party.

In Memory Of Dr. J. Robertson

JOHANNESBURG — Many Johannesburg citizens and co-workers with him from the many organizations in which he was interested, gathered at the City Hall on Friday, May 2, at a memorial meeting in honour of the late Dr. J. Robertson.

Among the speakers were Prof. Ernest Hartoff (University of the Witwatersrand); Mr. Y. Chabalis (Transvaal Congress of the Passive Resistance Council); Dr. R. D. Hall (United National Association); Mr. H. L. Cross (Jewish Labour Council); Mr. M. S. Cloete (South African Jewish Congress); Dr. H. van der Merwe (Democratic Party); and Mr. A. J. M. van Zyl (Federation of Progressive Students).

Mr. J. E. Burford was the chairman, and other speakers were Mr. M. B. M. van der Merwe, Mr. W. K. K. van der Merwe, Mr. J. van der Merwe, and Mr. R. J. van der Merwe.

Mr. De Vries has a New Job

JOHANNESBURG — On Tuesday, April 22, at the first meeting of the newly elected N.E.C. of the South African Trades and Labour Council, Mr. W. J. de Vries, secretary of the Council, was re-elected for another ten years.

It is reported that he began his work as head of the Social Welfare section of the South African Chemical Corporation with a salary of £250 a year, and a ten-year guarantee the next day.

**PRESIDENT CALDER ON T.L.C. RESIGNATIONS**

Apology to Trades Unions

JOHANNESBURG. — Following the withdrawal of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and five other unions from the South African Trades and Labour Council, an apologetic message from the National Federation of the Mineworkers Union (membership 39,000) was received by Mr. J. G. Calder, newly elected president of the Council, issuing a statement asking those taking to-day to resigning "to try to consider the whole position, and place the blame on the men before themselves."

Mr. Calder told the Guardian that "without any blame going into the people who have fallen out with the organization," he thought the organization should not be broken up into various groups.

"South Africa faces great industrial expansion, and with the Government's immigration policy, more and more people will be coming to South Africa to be absorbed in our manufacturing and engineering industries. Every effort must be taken at this stage to strengthen and build the trade union movement into one composite organization.

As far as I personally am concerned," continued Mr. Calder, "I will do everything I can to achieve this, and if the trade union movement is to be divided, it will not be of use of many of us."

"My opinion is that anyone who disagrees with the policy of the Council should stay out of it, and try to persuade them to his way of thinking." The call for a real active leadership in South Africa has never been greater and unless a person who leads is given to-day by the organized trade union will be lost."

The annual conference of the Johannesburg District of the Communist Party was issued for the fact that there were more African nationals than ever before in the party's hierarchy, many coming from the rural districts. The problem is to prevent the other nationalities from taking over the party's leadership.

Mr. R. F. Pashler, Mr. J. J. A. Stobie, and Mr. L. Stobie, were elected to the National Committee.

**NEHRU AND SMUTS**

JOHANNESBURG. — The first Yusuf DIMA conference has been heralded as the most significant meeting of its kind in South Africa. The conference called the Prime Minister to take credit for the action, which he claims was due to the South African, Indian, Congress. The conference, which is calling a round-rate conference has been the order of the day in the last few months.

It has been the order of the day in the last few months.

In the last U.N.O. session, the two countries have to report.

Negev has already stated India would not stand on its predecessor and, although one would expect South Africa to take the initiative, if Negev does, it will further the struggle India's case at the conference.

**COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The annual conference of the Communist Party was issued for the fact that the number of African nationals than ever before in the party's hierarchy, many coming from the rural districts. The problem is to prevent the other nationalities from taking over the party's leadership. Mrs. Rose Henderson, of the Communist Party, was re-elected to the National Committee.

A Roberton Memorial Fund to establish a memorial for the late Mr. J. G. Roberton, a Non-European student at the University of the Witwatersrand, has been started. The trustees are Mr. A. D. T. Bishop, Mr. J. E. Burford, Mr. G. L. Bolland, Mr. H. N. W. Farquharson, and Mr. B. H. Bolland.

£500 was collected at the memorial service towards this fund.
Police Action – Council Inaction

AFRICANS TREATED AS "WORK CATTLE"

JOHANNESBURG—Dissatisfaction with the way the City Council and Government are dealing with the squatters' problem has come to a head among the 70,000 squatters in Johannesburg’s five Shanty Towns.

The squatters' leaders have made yet another attempt to approach the City Council for joint discussions between representatives of the squatters and the authorities.

The people of Jabara Township, right next door to the new Moroka camp, have decided to boycott the newly instituted rent payment of 15s. a month. Previously they paid no rent at all.

The new move is to bring their position into line with that of the inhabitants of the Moroka camp, who are refusing to pay 15s. a month for occupation of a plot 20 feet by 30 feet.

Another squatters' leader has been arrested.

This is Oriel Monengabone, whose camp in Orlando, just below the Tobalana camp, is strenuously opposing the new squatter regulations and method of moving the squatters to the emergency camps.

The Shantytown Co-ordinating Committee has submitted a lengthy memorandum to the City Council criticizing the standards as ridiculously small, less than the size of a family’s living room. The rent of 15s. payable in advance, is described as unjust.

The statement points out that with the rental per stand and a government subsidy of 15s. per site, the Council will be receiving the fantastic ground rent of £1,650 per acre and £5,050 more far in excess of any rental amount received for the same expensive ground in Johannesburg.

"WORK CATTLE"

Once more the memorandum protests against the "screening" for admission to the camp. "We Afr..."
70,000 SQUATTERS
(Continued from page 1.)

In its first report the Daily Mail describes the "squatters' attack on the police cordon. "It was after this incident that the police were ordered to move out of the camp. Since the moving operation began, in fact, the camp in Orlando has been surrounded by police from both African and European sections. The incident described in the Daily Mail has also been labelled as "unusual." The camp remains under police guard.

They were not at the entrance of the camp on the day of the incident. The people encountered the police, encountered the police, encountered the police, encountered the police, encountered the police, encountered the police, encountered the police, encountered the police, encountered the police, encountered the police, encountered the police.

And the Council continues to go its own way, almost unopposed, the people, encountering the police, encountering the police, encountering the police, encountering the police, encountering the police, encountering the police, encountering the police, encountering the police, encountering the police, encountering the police, encountering the police.

Dr. Moroka Not Consulted

JOHANNESBURG. Dr. Moroka, a member of the Native Representative Council, from the Orange Free State, has told the Guardian he was not consulted about the use of his name for the new Council, as described by the squatters' leaders as a "fast prison camp."

NATIVE BILL IS "AN OUTRAGE"

CAPE TOWN. All sections of the trade union movement are united in opposition to the Native Industrial Bill. It has been a demand voiced annually by the Trades and Labour Council conference for many years that there should be no separate recognition of African trade unions but that the definition of "employee" in the Industrial Conciliation Act should be amended to cover Africans.

In an interview with the Guardian, Mr. J. Verkaal, President of the Trades and Labour Council, said, "I stand by the decision of past T.L.C. conferences. African unions must be fully recognized under the Act."

Mr. E. S. Bacha, secretary of the Commercial Workers' Union, said the Bill is fascist trash. It means total control of the trade unions by the Native Affairs Department, with no say at all. The Bill is an outrage. It strips the right of organization and opens the way to a piece of legislation equal only to the labour laws of fascist Germany. Mr. Bacha urges an immediate campaign to expose the Bill.

(Continued in Page 4.)

IRON CURTAIN OVER ORLANDO

Guardian Reporter's Permit Torn Up

JOHANNESBURG. The Guardian newspaper has been refused permission to enter Orlando, including the Tobruk Shanty Town, Isabu and the new emergency Council township of Moroka. A permit granted her by an official of the Municipal Non-European Affairs Department at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning May 7 was torn up by Mr. Venables, Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, in the main street of the Tobruk camp at 5 p.m. the same day on the grounds that the reporter is an "undesirable person" to enter these municipal townships.

The Guardian reporter, together with the representatives of the Daily Mail and Sunday Mail, had been invited to enter Orlando, Vosland, and Transvaal. The newspaper's permission has been granted several times by the Council, put into operation its scheme to move squatters to the new Council-owned camps.

All of the press representatives and other organizations have been continually denied entry to the Durban camp and other shantytowns regularly since the Council put into operation its scheme to move squatters to the new Council-owned camps.

On Wednesday afternoon the Guardian reporter and photographer went to Moroka Township and the Daily Mail was also denied permission to enter Orlando. The permit was made void on June 30 this year.

The reporter and photographer are now at the entrance of the Moroka Township, and are facing the same restrictions in the transfer of the camp as in the Montagu camp. This week, the reporter and photographer are being denied entry to Orlando, and the permit is void.

Mr. S. Mach, of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, is also in trouble, and has been prevented from entering the camp. Mr. Mach's case is now at the council level, and his appeal is pending.

U.N.O. RALLY

Part of the huge crowd which attended Johannesburg's U.N.O. Rally at Fordsburg, West Africa.
TRADE UNION EXECUTIVE TO SEE STEYN

JOHANNESBURG.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the S.A.T.L.C., on Tuesday afternoon strongly opposed the suspension of the Unemployment Insurance Act. A deputation of four—Mr. J. Caldes, president, and the T.L.C. representatives on the National Unemployment Board—are coming to Cape Town to interview the Minister of Labour.

The N.E.C. made a formal protest against the suspension of the Act.

On Monday night the Southern Transvaal local of the U.C.A. will consider a resolution recommending that the N.E.C. call a one-day national strike against the suspension of the Act.

The same deputation that is interviewing the Minister of Labour is to be formed in the Transvaal and the Union will request the Prime Minister and the N.E.C. to work out a plan for the establishment of a strike against the suspension of the Act.

The general opinion of the meeting was that the N.U.A. would be forced to strike against the suspension of the Act.

KAJEE'S MISSION TO THE TRANSVAAL

JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. A. I. Kajee and a few representatives from the Transvaal met in Johannesburg last week to consider the formation of new organizations. They met in a private house, typically anxious to avoid the Indian masses.

The action was held in the City Hall, and was attended by the representatives of the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Indian Labour Party, and the Transvaal Indian Union. The meeting decided to form a new organization, the Indian Congress of South Africa, and to elect a provisional committee.

The meeting was attended by Mr. A. I. Kajee, the president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and a few other representatives. The meeting was adjourned until a later date.

INDIAN GOVT. IS ANTI-KAJEE

JOHANNESBURG.—The latest cable from Drs. Dadoo and Naicker—now touring India—refers to Mr. A. I. Kajee's efforts to form a new Indian organization.

The cable states: "India strongly condemn Kajee's action as disloyal and counteractive. We urge the Indian community to reject Kajee's proposals and to work for the interests of the Indian people of South Africa. We urge the Indian community to stand up to the National and Transvaal Indian Congresses, and to support the Government's policies, especially in the matter of Indian immigration to South Africa."
15,000 AT UNITY RALLY

A part of the great crowd of over 15,000 Africans, Indians, Coloureds, and Europeans who attended the rally.

INKULULENDA

Scotland, June 4th, 1949.
A.N.C. DEMANDS FULL REPRESENTATION
CONDEMNS T.U. BILL

WE do not accept any proposal that does not provide direct representation of all sections of the community in all legislative bodies," declares a statement of the Working Committee of the African National Congress issued by the President, Dr. A. B. Xuma last week. The statement condemns the Native Trade Union Bill before Parliament as maintaining the principle of racial and colour discrimination.

"The Prime Minister seems to have side-stepped the main cause of the deadlock—the demand of the Native Representative Council for the repeal of the discrimination legislation against Africans and the Council's commitment to conciliation, which demands have been complied with," states the statement.

The Prime Minister's recent proposals might appear to be generous and an improvement on the present political status of the Africans, but in fact they are retrogressive steps in that they do not directly remove the principle of racial and colour discrimination legislation which remains on the statute book. The Africans are in effect asked by the Prime Minister to abandon their own domination, discrimination, oppression, under the cloak of giving them responsibility and participation in the administration of their own affairs.

In fact there can be no truly representative democratic Government or Parliament without a state in which all members of the race are not directly represented—indeed in other words, we do not accept the Prime Minister's offer of direct representation for all sections of the community in all legislative bodies.

CISKEI

"The proposed Bill dealing with the so-called recognition of African trade unions is an attempt by the Government to maintain the principle of racial discrimination and domination and excludes the African workers from the largest working group of Africans.

The Prime Minister's offer to the workers or their trade unions is no active part in the settlement of industrial disputes in which they are concerned, and denies them the fundamental right of collective bargaining and the enforcement of the workers' demands by means of the strike weapon."

"The Congress Working Committee supports the Native Representative Council's resolution to adjourn indefinitely until such demands have been complied with and submits the following demands:

The removal of the political colour bar in the South African Act and direct representation of Africans in all legislative bodies to national, provincial and municipal.

Abolition of the Pass Laws.

Removal of all restrictions against Africans in urban and rural areas.

Recognition of African trade unions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and adequate wages for African workers including African miners.

Adequate housing for Africans and adequate mass training facilities for Africans as builders and in other trades, with offers for employment as skilled workers.

Extension of compulsory education to all African children school-going age.

The re-establishment of the status of African chiefs in national affairs.

"The 50,000 people of the Her-shel District in the Ciskei have many deep grievances which they have tried in vain to bring to the notice of the government through their local councils. The severe measures to prevent overstocking, banning horses, and deep resentment among the people. Young men can buy no new stock at all; those that do gain not be replaced. The gates for the stock to enter the District have been completely closed for three years. This means that farmers the hunting of land and cannot work on their farms. The exodus from the Her-shel District has reached a point where they are no longer able to provide a livelihood for the families of the workers."

There is a bitter cry of the people throughout the Ciskei. "They are the Borderline is the shield of the workers' policy to save the town from attack from outside. They are losing confidence in their people. We make resolutions here in a legally constituted council and our meetings are attended by the ramblings of fools. The matter is becoming serious. The department must realize it is dealing with people and not a collection of madmen." As examples of the many people's unease, the local council of the Flomo is unhappy with the Department of Agriculture for its slow pace in solving the problem of land. The Department of Agriculture has failed to take any action to help the farmers."

KOMA SENTENCED

Natal District Court, one-time leader of the Transvaal Seamen's Union, John Koma, was sentenced last week to five years in prison for refusal to pay a court-ordered fine. The court found that the Transvaal Seamen's Union had not paid over the fine for the rent of a room. Mr. Koma is the secretary of the Transvaal Seamen's Union.

VENEABLES

JOHANNESBURG.—The people of Jabavu, determined not to pay the monthly rental of 18s. demanded from them by the City Council since the establishment of Moroka Township, have scored their first victory. Following the report of the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, the Council has decided to cease its attempts to collect the rent.

"It has been decided, however, that the Advisory Board elections in Jabavu, held only a few months back, will be declared invalid and new elections held. Inhabitants of Jabavu have no doubt that this move will be an attempt to divert their attention from the struggle against the rent and other restrictions."

Advisory Board elections are also to be held in Moroka Township almost immediately. Although only a fraction of the squatters have been moved to Moroka, the establishment of the camp is to be stopped by the council. A week ago the people were notified by the police that their rent had to be paid for the first time by Monday, May 10. They sent a delegation to the superintendent to inform him of their decision to meeting with Mr. Venables and other officials of the Municipal Non-European Affairs Department and to explain their position. Two meetings addressed by the advisory officials took place, and the people were informed for the first time that they were not going to pay the rent, but the negotiations governing occupation of the camp continued to be also to be applied to Jabavu.

After the people rejected the scheme outright, Mr. Venables himself was given an extremely hostile reception in Jabavu Township. People doubt help to explain the reasons for the Council decision."

MR. VENABLES

"We have no intention of paying the rent for Jabavu, which has been demanded by the City Council since the establishment of Moroka Township. The people have decided to resist the attempts to collect the rent."

"We have not yet decided whether to sever ties with the City Council. We will consider the matter further after the election is held."

"We want to resist the attempts to collect the rent and to protect our occupation of the camp."

ANTHNAI MURDERED

Found Outside Internment Camp

JOHANNESBURG.—Hermann Johantoberns, the only anti-Nazi among 300 German internees, was found murdered outside the Pietermaritzburg P.O.W. Camp on the Durban road just over one week ago.

The C.I.D., who was on the scene when the body was found, announced that no prints were found on the body. The camp commandant are at present investigating the matter. A number of German internees have been murdered at the P.O.W. Camp. The German anti-Nazi has been identified as Hermann Johantoberns.

Johantoberns was identified as the anti-Nazi leader in the camp. He was a leader of the anti-Nazi movement in the camp and was known to be a supporter of the Nazi movement. His death was confirmed by a number of other internees who were present at the scene of the crime.

The C.I.D. has launched an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Johantoberns. The investigation is expected to take several weeks to complete.
AFRICAN LEADERS WANT MORE THAN "A BONE TO CHEW"

JOHANNESBURG — "A Bone to Chew" is a term used to describe when African leaders simply want more than what they are already given. The phrase is often used to describe the demands of African leaders who want more than what they have been given. In this case, the African leaders are demanding more than what they have been promised, which is often the case in African politics.

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300 POLICE RAID HOSTEL

Johannesburg — 300 Africans were arrested and taken to the temporary police station after a protest by members of the African Police Association and the NAACP against the raid on the house of a prominent African nationalist. The raid was described as part of a campaign by the ASPA to "stop the spread of lawlessness in the country." The police said they were acting on a tip-off that the house was being used as a meeting place for a group of Black nationalists.

F.S.U. GENERAL MEETING

Johannesburg — The African National Congress held its first meeting in Johannesburg since the arrest of its leaders in 1961. The meeting was held in the city's City Hall and was attended by representatives from all the provinces of the country. The meeting was described as a "historic" event, as it marked the first time that the ANC had met in Johannesburg since the banning of the party in 1961.

LISBON STRIKE CARRYS ON

Lisbon — The Lisbon strike continues as workers in the shipyards have been on strike since April 2. The strike is being carried on by the workers who have been demanding better conditions, higher wages, and an end to discrimination. The strikers have been supported by the Portuguese workers' union, the Confederation of Portuguese Workers, and the Federation of Portuguese Workers' Unions.

Daddo and Naicker LEAVING FOR S.A.

Johannesburg — Daddo and Naicker are leaving for South Africa. They have been working in the Transvaal Indian Congress and have been active in the Indian community for many years. They are leaving for South Africa to attend the Transvaal Indian Congress and to participate in the meetings.

SIR GEORGE WANTS INTER-UNION STRIKES BANNED

Sir George wants inter-union strikes banned. He said that such strikes were "unjust and unnecessary." He also said that the government would take action against any union that organised such strikes.

JOHANNESBURG — Sir George, the Prime Minister, has called for inter-union strikes to be banned. He said that such strikes were "unjust and unnecessary." He also said that the government would take action against any union that organised such strikes.

Magistrates Court — The police have charged five people with conspiracy to commit murder in the death of a 16-year-old boy who was killed in a clash between police and protesters in Johannesburg.

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KURT RATH IS ON NAZI DEPORTEE LIST

ANTI-FASCISTS ON THE DEPORTATION LIST

JOHANNESBURG—Latest appeal of the political, middle and working classes in concert with the deportation of German former Nazis from South Africa is met by the fact that the name of Kurt Rath, anti-fascist poet and member of the Union since 1936, is included on the list of deportees. In 1942 he was sent to Britain, where he was interned, and was later sent to South Africa as a refugee from Hitler’s terror. Before the Nazi attack on Poland he distributed leaflets to sailors on German boats in Durban, calling for a united front against Hitler, Fascism and aggression against Poland.

Kurt Rath was among the last of these detainees to be deported. In the words of the Sunday Express in January, 1946: "A few anti-Nazis especially Communist Party members and activists are regarded as dangerous by the Union authorities and are still interned." There has been no official communication about the anti-fascist character of Kurt Rath’s conviction.

In June, 1945, immediately on the end of the war, he addressed a letter to the Chief Control Officer, asking that he be interned instead of being sent to South Africa to take his place again in the ranks of the anti-Fascists.

This letter resulted in a formal acknowledgement. The letter from Kurt Rath read: "I am very pleased to hear that my case has been decided in the manner in which I desired to be released in the German Reich. In addition, I am very pleased to hear that the Government has decided to allow me to return to South Africa to continue my work against Fascism in my own country."

But repatriation, and repatriation as a Nazi, are two different things.

It is well-known that there are many members of South Africa’s German community known to be confirmed Nazi sympathizers who are not on the deportation list.

Where is the Riotous Assemblies Act?

JOHANNESBURG—Discouraged by the recent May Day celebrations in Johannesburg and the University students’ strike, in which both Europeans and Non-Europeans took part, Pirow’s Niewe Order says these things are the work of a "group of stupid dreamers in the country aiming at complete equality with the Non-European.

"It is now time," says Pirow’s organ, "for an organized black drive against non-European violence. Although the strike is a crime to be condemned, the violence and physical violence which is inherent in the strike, must be brought to an end."

The effect of this university legislation is that the Non-European third years, of whom there are 48 in all, are out of school this year, usually only not because of one post-war year, but because of the Niewe Order’s strike with the aid of the "students’ strike committee." The students are being kept out of school this year, with the_blue book at the University’s bar in the post-war room.

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

JOHANNESBURG—A national-wide campaign to ensure that all German Nazis are deported has been launched by the National Joint Ex-Services Committee.

A delegation from the Committee is to see the Prime Minister, public meetings will be organized in all large centres in the Union, and a memorandum has been circulated to all M.P.’s, Senators and M.P.C.’s and the City Councils in the nine largest towns.

POTENTIAL FIFTH COLUMN

The joint Ex-Services Committee considers that the retention of Nazis in the country shows a cynical contempt for the feelings of ex-soldiers. "These people," says the memorandum, "while residents in South-West Africa or the Union formed an actual or potential Fifth Column inside the country while we were at war. We deny absolutely that such people can ever be good citizens of our country, and we urge that every single German who is guilty of these charges shall, without any exception, be deported.

The terms of reference to the De Villiers Commission should state quite clearly that these guilty of Nazi activity should be deported. Everyone ex-internee should have been given a proper trial to decide, fairly and justly, which were guilty of Nazi activity if, during the war, the Government considered it necessary to intern over 3,000 Germans suspected of Nazi activity. It is logical inference that to-day a greater proportion of the ex-internees whose papers remain a danger and should be deported.

NOT EVEN CERTAIN

According to the present, it is not even certain that the 254 Nazis recommended by the De Villiers Commission will be deported.

COLOUR BAR AND CORPSES

JOHANNESBURG—Three-year non-European medical students at the University of the Witwatersrand are not allowed to attend post-mortem classes on European bodies.

They have made it quite clear that they are only concerned with the deconstruction of the dissected organs, not with the augmentation of the skin at the cadaver. But the position has remained unchanged since 1942, in spite of representations by the Students’ Representative Council and the Students’ Medical Council.

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GREAT WELCOME FOR DADOO AND NAICKER

Johannesburg.—Dr. Y. M. Dadoo and Dr. G. M. Naicker arrived back in South Africa from their tour of India on Tuesday, May 27. They were greeted at Palmietfontein Aerodrome by hundreds of members of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

The welcome meeting organised for them at the Gandhi Hall was the largest ever held in the hall, half the audience remaining standing throughout the meeting. They were greeted with tremendous ovations. Both Dr. Dadoo and Naicker made it abundantly clear that the Indian Intermediate Government wants no negotiations with the South African Government, but on the basis of the U.N.O. resolutions. There can be no question of Indian sending back her High Commissioner at the present stage.

Dr. Naicker described their mission to India as an unqualified success.

"All groups and parties in India," he said, "stand united in their championship of our cause."

Dr. Dadoo said that India expects South African Indians to make common cause with all the oppressed people of South Africa. Speaking of the New South, he said, "The people of Asia are fighting a racial war. They want, like India, to free their people from the yoke of non-African dominance. Should there be complete freedom and equality?"

Referring to the statement made by General Smuts in the Senate, he said, "Time alone will show whether the Natal Indian Congress or the Natal Indian Union can make a real difference in the lives of the Indian people of Natal."

Two Big Conferences

AFRICANS TO DISCUSS SMUTS' PROPOSALS

JOHANNESBURG.—At two big conferences to be held here during the coming fortnight, African opinion will express its opinion of General Smuts' proposals to the members of the Native Representative Council whom he met recently in Cape Town and of the harsh and repressive terms of the Industrial Conciliation (Natives) Bill.

The first meeting is a mass emergency conference called by the Council of Non-European Trade Unions, to be held on Sunday, June 1, at 9.30 a.m. at the Rand Mens Social Centre. It will be the launching of a campaign in opposition to the proposed legislation for African trade unions will be discussed. The second meeting is the amendment of the I.C. Act to include Africans as employees.

A week later, on June 8, the Transvaal Indian Congress will hold a conference, also at the Rand Mens Social Centre, to discuss the amendment of the Act to include representatives from all Congress branches and from the Natal Indian Congress, the South African Indian Congress, and the African organisations will attend.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, the president of the Natal Indian Congress, will open the Congress, and Dr. Dadoo and Mr. Naicker, the president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, will address the conference. The Congress, at this stage, is considering a proposal to send back the joint Native Representative Council, to be held in Durban, if necessary, it was decided after all elections under the Native Representative Act of 1939 should be boycotted. The conference will consider the advisability of calling on all members of the Natal Indian Congress to subscribe to the boycott of all legislation, bodies, national, provincial, and municipal.

The congress must speak

The conference must speak up...
MUNICIPAL "HOSTEL"

Kliptown Women Demand Rationing

JOHANNESBURG.—The housewives and working people of Kliptown have called for a deputation to present the plight of their families to the City Council. The council has been informed of the hardships under which they are living, and the effect this is having on their children. The deputation will present their grievances and demand for improved conditions.

In their memorandum to the department, the Kliptown housewives point out that the food rations are insufficient for the needs of the community. African families are suffering from malnutrition, and thewives are concerned for the health of their children.

The memorandum continues: "The shortage of food is not only due to the limited supplies, but also to the high cost of living. The prices of essential foods such as beans, rice, and vegetables have increased significantly.

The attention of the City Council is drawn to the hardships imposed on poor people by the abandonment of the rationing scheme and the rising of price control on many articles. For years we have been forced to buy on the Black Market."

The deputation, consisting of Helen Palm, Dora Morris, Rebecca Sodoko, Edith Adams, Jane Johnson, Selina Mkhalalha, Jose Palmer and Hetty Du Preez, will be attending the meeting to discuss the situation with the authorities.

Alex. Nurses on Strike

Fifteen African nurses employed at the Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic, came out on strike against grievances about their training and employment and because they said they could not get the clinic authorities to listen to their grievances and accept their recommendations for improvements.

The nurses complain that their salary and uniform grants do not comply with those had down in their conditions of service. They claim of insufficient treatment by senior nurses and officials at the clinic. After many months of trying to place their case before the clinic authorities a deadlock was reached, and the nurses then refused to work any longer. They came out on an attempted strike, and were dismissed.

The Alexandra Health Committee is at present meeting the nurses in an attempt to discuss the grievance with them.

Sibasa Case Begins

The Supreme Court case in which Fraps Raphulwa, known as Sibasa the Fifth, and previously Chief of the Rautena people in the Zumursberg District, is applying for the right to keep tribal lands, and other property, has started in Pretoria.

Chief Sibasa was recently opposed by the Government General, and Lucas Raphulwa, in his place as head of the tribe.

At the next session of the case in Pretoria on July 16 each side will bring arguments to give evidence of tribal custom among the Rautenas on these matters.

Shanty School to Be Started

Johannesburg.—A school for the children of the Alexandra Township Shanty Town has been started by the Avenues Committee, in a large Mission hall specially erected for the purpose.

The committee earnestly appeals to Guardian Readers for donations of school books, blackboards and equipment, writing materials, or donations of money. These can be forwarded to The Alexandra Shanty Town School, care of the Guardian, 495, Empire Buildings, Market Street, Johannesburg.

The Left Club

Johannesburg.—The Annual General Meeting of the Left Club was held at the Bellagio Hall on Monday, May 19, decided to suspend temporarily the activities of the Club until public interest in its activities revive.

Mr. E. J. Burford was in the chair.

A donation of £60 was handed to the John B. Robertson Memen.
I PROFESSIONAL CRONJE AB&N ~m~ renlc. one of the million of the people in the struggle against the seemed. It is the dispute between the Indian and Union Governments in South Africa. One of the ists and SAPP ENGAGEMENT

Even Nat and Sapp supporters who walked to the boycott committees at various centres, exchanged hard and bitter words on more than one occasion at the Conference. Mr. J. Lock proposed the Conference send a telegram to the Prime Minister asking that the terms of any settlement to be agreed upon between the Indian and Union Governments be placed first before the boycott movement.—consideration and approval.

TELEGRAM NOT TO BE SENT

United Party supporters said it was more than the boycott movement could do to intrude in this stage. The telegram will not be sent.

A VELD FIRE

The Mayor of Pretoria, Mr. D. P. Van Heerden, gave the conference and the boycott movement his blessing. He addressed the assembly metaphor: "I hope the seeds we are planting will grow into a fruit, like a veld fire from the Cape to the Zambesi."

THE JEWS NEXT?

Mr. P. Hengo said with reference to the name of the boycott movement that he was not prepared to protect all Europeans. "I do not wish protecting the Afrikaner, and as Afrikaner I include the English. But I am not prepared to join in or protect other strange European elements."

The Jewish community was not directly mentioned.

FIVE COMMISSIONS FORMED

On the suggestion of Professor C. J. Labuschagne the movement formed five commissions. The Traders Commission will attempt to get wholesalers to alter their quotas in favour of European traders, stop retailers selling to Indians, and oppose the Indian traders in all possible ways. The Youths Commission will, so far, follow the Ermelo method to get parents to instruct their anti-Semitic children in their children.

The Judicial Commission will fight cases against Indians and advise the movement on matters of law. There will be also a trade and a propaganda committee, the latter to work out serious and "woven" anti-Jewish propaganda. "These wild statements must stop," said Prof. Labuschagne. And soon after he demanded to know from the Conference whether "travesties such as that committed by Drs. Durand and Naudé against South Africa in a strange country, India, could be allowed." "I only ask," he said, "whether we can allow them to remain here."

PROF. CRONJE ABSENT

Prof. Cronje, one of the leaders of the movement in its origin, was not present at the Conference. He had been forced to resign from the Action Committee. Present for a reason for this by the Conference, Dr. Lock explained that it was because he tried to use the current movement to build certain other organisations. "The Johannesburg Farmers Union and the Union Movement to build certain other organisations."

OK LAST LEGS

As the movement to boycott Indian traders, the South African Protection Movement seems to be on its last legs. As yet another body spreading poisonous racial propaganda in the Union, it will probably continue together with other bodies with similar aims, for quite some time.

Native Bill's Threat

ENDANGERS ALL WORKERS

-Say I Wolffson

JOHANNESBURG.-"Trade unionism is indivisible. As surely as the Government has attacked African Trade Unions by means of the Industrial Conciliation (Nature) Bill, so will the attack be switched against the White, Coloured and Indian workers of South Africa when it suits the employing class."

This is the warning in the statement issued by Mr. I. Wolffson, a member of the National Executive of the South African Traders and Labour Council, in the proposed bill to "regulate and control" African trade unions.

Mr. Wolffson says in his opinion the mere fact the Government has published the bill is a clear sign of its intention to proceed with the most outrageous piece of legislation ever suggested in South Africa. "I say this advisedly, based on the experience of the trade unions in the past when industrial legislation was to be enacted."

"Only the Government's belief that the strength of the trade union movement, particularly when rules and regulations aimed to curb and control the trade unions will curb them that the unions were to be put on the statute book."

"Freedom of organisation is every day being whittled down said Mr. Wolffson against all principles of democracy."

By publishing this Bill, says Mr. Wolffson, the Government is making known its intention to prevent African trade unions from being formed. Its intention is to maintain the cheap low-paid African labour policy蒙台古 15, and to obviate the growing union and co-operative of the workers shown in the strong fight for the rights of African workers put up by the trade union movements of South Africa."

"In such a situation, the Government, well versed in the politics of
"BURY THE BILL"

JOHANNESBURG.—"Conference calls on the Government to withdraw the proposed bill to regulate African trade unions and to amend the Industrial Conciliation Act (1937) so as to include all workers without exception" read the resolution passed unanimously at the emergency conference called by the Council for Non-European Trade Unions last Sunday.

Attending the conference were several African trade union officials and workers' representatives from Johannesburg, and at far afield as Heidelberg, Wilbank, Springs and KwaZulu, a number of European trade unions attended to bring the support of their trade union members for the fight against the bill.

African miners in Transvaal made their first appearance in the Trades Hall since their meeting in the same hall just before August last year, when their historic strike decision was taken. Mr. D. T. S. Thwaite, Vice-President of the Council, and one of his deputies to the Dakar Pan-African Conference, opened the discussions here in what some of the speakers said:

L. Wolfson, from the Tailoring Workers' Industrial Union.

"This Bill is one to handcraft the African worker. The workers must unite to go and bury the Bill six feet under the ground.

A speech from the African Miners' Workers' Union:

"Hiile, Mzimba, Kwelela, Gwambele, Gwambele. We miners in this country and their friends have been the very backbone to talk about the Bill, and not to. We must levy ourselves to carry on the fight.

To the tremendous applause of the meeting. a motion was taken to ask the Union to do a donation of £1 on the table for a first donation towards the campaign of the Council against the Bill.

Others who spoke included the Reverend Michael Scott, Mr. G. H. Hockley, from the Transvaal, Dr. B. H. B. D. H. Hockley, and Mr. Gordon, from the Dakar Pan-African Conference, opened the discussions here in what some of the speakers said:

1,000 New Members for Labour Party

GARMENT WORKERS AFFILIATE

JOHANNESBURG.—A conference of Shop Stewards of the Garment Workers' Union held in Johannesburg recently, decided, with one dissenting, that the Garment Workers' Union should affiliate to the Labour Party.

Coloured shop stewards of the "B" Branch of the union were not present at the meeting.

In a letter to the Labour Party the committee of the Union invites representatives of the Labour Party to discuss a "matter of great importance" with some of its members, including the Chemical Workers' Union, consisting of many African workers, reply, they thought nothing could be gained by such a discussion.

About four unions, including the Motor Transport Workers' Union and the Lion and Catering Workers' Union, have been affiliated to the Labour Party for some time.

From all accounts the Labour Party is going all-out to get unions affiliated to it as part of the general election fever that has attacked all parties on both sides.

HOW TO END DEADLOCK

JOHANNESBURG.—At a press conference given by Dr. Y. S. Dadoo on his return from India, he suggested the next step in the negotiations between the Governments of the Union and India should be that General Smuts send a high-powered Government delegation to India or, alternatively, ask the Indian Government to send one to South Africa.

Mr. Dadoo said the Government of India is preparing their report on the Indian question, which will be presented to the September session of the United Nations, but before making the report, India is willing to go to the fullest extent in helping the South African Government to implement the U.N.O. resolution.

400 Jo'burg Unemployed Garment Workers

JOHANNESBURG.—Labour is trying to be affected by growing unemployment in the industry. Four hundred workers are now jobless, and further unemployment is feared in the next few weeks.

The conference of shop stewards of the Garment Workers' Union requested that the Government be asked to take immediate action to prevent the dumping of goods in South Africa, to prevent the closure of the industry, and to prevent the unemployment of women in the clothing industry.

An embargo is asked for on the importation by private traders of all classes of military clothing, uniforms, and other clothing in the clothing industry to be done by the Government in the interests of the industry making women's clothes.

A meeting between representatives of the Garment Workers' Union and the Government is to be held in the near future to discuss the situation in the industry to the fullest extent in helping the South African Government to implement the U.N.O. resolution.

Nazi Seamen Allowed to Settle

JOHANNESBURG.—Among the 200 German sailors who were prisoners of war in South Africa and were granted permission to go to the United States, six German sailors who were former members of the Nazi centre are to set sail for the United States, six German sailors who were former members of the Nazi centre are to set sail for the United States.
COUNCIL LOADS THE ACCOUNTS
Costs of Moroka Township

JOHANNESBURG—A resolution moved by Councillor
Hilda Watts in the City Council that the Council should immediately open negotiations with representatives of the squatters to a
reach an amicable agreement on the payment of rents and the regulations in Moroka and Jaba
He found no supporters
among the 35 odd Councillors in the Council Chamber.

"South Africa is drifting on to the
rocks," said Councillor G. E. N.
Ross (Reynolds). "Or 3,800 families in Moroka only
3,000 have paid their rent. Of the 1,000, in Jaba only two have paid. His suggestion was that until
the squatters agree to pay the rents of the
1,000 the Council should refuse to move any more squatters, and show the citizen the services
provided to them.

Councillor P. D. (Labour) start
led the Council and fellow members of the Labour Party by asking that the next meeting be held in the
Chamber.

He said he would do the same as the Jaba and Moroka res
idents if asked to pay that amount.

"If you are going to provide amenities for them," he said, "provide them first, and then charge the people for them.

"COUNCIL LOSES LUCRATIVE INFLATION

Councillor Hilda Watts submitted
the auditor's figures for Moroka Township to a searching analysis, and declared that Moroka
was inflated. The figure of 169 was figured with one consideration only, that it be high enough to
discomforting, but not too high to prevent the squatters from coming to the Moroka camp. In the
report the City Council and Government representatives. Ministers of the Government had empha
sized that the Township was not to be regarded as a health scheme, but an emergency measure, like a
right to food, and it did not relieve the Council of its obligation to provide the African people with
a home.

The capital cost of Moroka Township is R700,770. Of this 429,670 is for communal services. But the communal services cannot be measured at R430,000 for communal services.

"Moroka will be a charge to the people of Johannesburg for many years to come — in crime, in disease, in the physical and mental degeneration of the tens of thousands of people forced to live under these conditions.

"There are questions of the trouble in the lives of the country—the rent of the farm—what the land
is worth, the cost of buying land and building their homes, and how the reserves are used. All these are
questions that the problem will be solved.

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is worth, the cost of buying land and building their homes, and how the reserves are used. All these are
questions that the problem will be solved.
Views on Boycott

Majority Support at Emergency Conference

JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. William Ballinger told the emergency conference of the Transvaal African National Congress held in Johannesburg last week-end that he was not still certain whether he would stand as a candidate in the Transvaal by-election.

The Conference passed a resolution calling on all native urban and other advisory boards to adjourn indefinitely in support of the adjournment of the Native Representative Council.

During a stormy session of the conference, a small group of delegates led by Councillor F. Mosaka, and supported by Senator Basner, Mrs. Ballinger, M.P., and Mr. Ballinger, spoke against the Congress decision to boycott elections under the 1936 Native Representation Act.

A motion calling for a national conference to rescind this decision was defeated by 40 votes to 14.

Conference Decisions

The Conference decided that the N.E.C. should be completely replaced; a campaign for full franchise and citizenship for the African people should be embarked upon; the Industrial Conciliation (National) Bill was unconditionally rejected, and the Congress decisions on the two acts under the 1936 Act immediately implemented by a country-wide strike.

Opening the conference, Mr. C. Mabuza, spoke of the deadlock between the Government and the Native Representative Council.

"Our section of the representatives of the African people are on strike," he said, "but the other sections continue as if nothing has happened." Mr. Ballinger is the very man who had tried to get at this conference. The people of the Transvaal, he said, had rejected the boycott decision but in spite of this Mr. Ballinger says he will continue to contest the seat.

Dr. A. B. Xuma said he had heard the boycott policy was imposed on the centre hall by the Congress.

"Impracticable"

During the afternoon, Councillor Mosaka bitterly criticized Congress leadership. When it was suggested he was not talking to the point Mr. Mosaka retorted: "I adjudge the N.R.C. Listen to the man who adjoins the Council."

Mr. Mosaka then said the boycott was impracticable. "If the anti-C.A.O. people had stood for the C.A.O. it would have embarrassed the Government as completely as the adjournment of the N.E.C. has to do."

He said he had a choice of killing the N.R.C. from within or without. They should break out men and kill this animal from within.

Senator Basner said he thought the boycott policy was a silly solution that he did not think grew men. What was needed was not a "bulky" boycott of the whole day's work. He gave his assurance that if the boycott were carried the issue would not stand for re-election.

"The more you carry it out, you will have the fight of your lives from the one and from others."

Mr. Ballinger, in the main, said that he was not going to discuss the boycott as a resolution on it had "needless discussion" in its proceedings, "serious doubt" on the decision. The people of January and Mosaka are not going to the January board election. We must tell them to boycott the elections.

Miss Jodie Palmer said: "Give the people a lead and they will act."

A. M. Lephabe said his advice to Senator Basner and Mr. Ballinger was that they should not stand for re-election under the N.R.C. The National policy is to boycott elections.

Mr. Ballinger thanked Miss Jodie Palmer for her advice. It is not a suggestion he had a right, he said, to his advice.

The conference on the question of the boycott policy adjourned.

"Moderates" Are Very Quiet

Not Contesting Indian Congress Elections

JOHANNESBURG.—On the eve of the biennial elections of the Transvaal Indian Congress to be held at the Indian Sports Ground on June 15—the small group of reactionaries in the Transvaal reported to be considering the formation of a new Indian organisation has still not come forward to contest the elections, and place its policy before the Indian people in preference to that of the Congress.

Interviewed by The Guardian, Mr. Yantu, Dadoo said in a statement that the opposition was afraid to come forward because of the overwhelming majority of the Congress.

Dr. Shariat, Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, and Mrs. Shariat. They met again at the Indian Conference after having broken with the Transvaal Union of Congress.

"The Dutch government has refused to give Mrs. Shariat a passport to enable her to live with her husband in Indonesia."

Indian people fully agree with the present policy of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and have confidence in the present leadership at the present conference after having broken with the Transvaal Union of Congress.

Dr. Dadoo said that the Congress was now better equipped to serve the people of the Transvaal. Indian people fully agree with the present policy of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and have confidence in the present leadership of the Congress.

"DOORS AT THE DOOR"

移动的印度人民和印度人民大会的其他组织出席了这次会议。

Transvaal Tour

移动的印度人民和印度人民大会的其他组织出席了这次会议。
African Sports
Ground Threatened

JOHANNESBURG.—African sportsmen are disturbed by the news that the City Council Traffic Department has its eye on the Wemmer municipal sports ground, which it would like to convert into a surface parking ground, and for an extension of Hill Street as a main artery to the south.

There is some suspicion about assurances given by City Councilors that the ground will not be swallowed up by the traffic department until an alternative sports ground has been provided.

Mr. Nana Sita Defies
Ghetto Inspection

JOHANNESBURG.—When a Pretoria inspector appointed under the Ghetto Act to collect information for the compilation of the register of properties occupied by Asians wanted to examine Mr. Nana Sita's residence, the latter refused to give any information. He informed the officer that he was a passive resident and was not going to be a party making the Act work.

The Act lays down a penalty of £100 or six months imprisonment or both for refusing to give the information. The inspector was allowed to enter the house.

Mr. Nana Sita is a well known 75 year-old restaurant owner in the T.C. White area and served as acting chairman of the Council in the absence of Dr. Dadoo.

Student Victims of
Portuguese Fascism

JOHANNESBURG.—Portuguese youth and students are to-day the chief victims of Portuguese fascism. Early this morning the so-called Unity Movement was formed, its leaders being arrested by the Salazar government.

Student and youth movement are the main targets in the anti-communist movement.

On April 29, medical students of Labour, University were holding a meeting in the Student Union House when the通知 of the Director, when the political police arrived. The meeting was dispersed and the premises were searched. The police arrested every one present without cause. A student was killed and one girl had to have a breast amputated.

The African National Congress does not favour the Council taking over the Bantu Sports Ground.

The committee of African members will be a good matter to discuss. The members feel municipal councils should deal with the matter. The council was not the right body to deal with the matter.

The committee of African members was elected by the council. The members felt municipal council should deal with the matter.

Although the Wemmer ground is under municipal control there are many complaints from the members about lack of supervision and other facilities.

XUMA ON
SQUATTERS

JOHANNESBURG.—At the emergency meeting of the African National Congress held in Johannesburg yesterday, President-General, C.J. S. Xuma, addressed the squatters in Mabopane, north of Johannesburg, not to pay the rent of the houses they were occupied from them by the City Council.

"The whole scheme," he said, "is a disgrace—improper and unjustified. It is a case of putting an end to the squatters and taking their houses. They should not pay rent to the City Council and should not pay for the houses they are occupying. They should not pay rent, and the case should be taken up by the police department and the court of law."

Confidence greeted this statement with cheers.

Garment Workers
Protest

JOHANNESBURG.—An emergency meeting of the National Garment Workers' Union in a resolution which was passed unanimously.

"The provisions of the Bill completely ignore the interests of the Non-European workers. European workers and industry as a whole are in a crisis from which Europeans have derived benefits, but not from others. The Bill is designed to destroy the power of European workers in South Africa and to weaken the power of European workers in the world."

The Chamber of Commerce has requested the Government to withdraw the Bill, and appointed a commission composed of representatives of the employers' associations and trade unions to consider the whole labour law in force, and to submit recommendations for a Charter of Labour based on the needs of the workers and the general industrial situation.

OTHER PROTESTS

The National Executive Committee of the S.A. Garment Workers' Union, which has expressed its concern over the Bill, has also been based by the C.T.I. and the Political Union, Johannesburg branch.

Y.C.L. Mail Held Up

JOHANNESBURG.—It appears that the postal office is holding up mail posted with Young Comrades League stamps. Of a number of letters sent on the same day several were delivered a few days after posting, while others more than three weeks after posting, and only after a letter of complaint was sent to the postmaster. The number of complaints has not yet been ascertained.
Congress Calls On Advisory Boards to Adjourn

The emergency conference of the Transvaal African National Congress passed a resolution calling on all urban and other advisory boards to adjourn indefinitely in support of the adjournment of the Native Representative Council.

The conference was held in the Transvaal African National Congress Hall on Sunday, June 8.

The conference, which was attended by the NRC, is an ad hoc committee to coordinate and consolidate the campaign for the franchise and full citizenship for the African people.

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ORLANDO BOARD ADJOURNMENT

The Orlando Board meeting was adjourned at its meeting last Wednesday night to adjourn indefinitely. It demands the following:

1. The immediate release of all persons now in detention.
2. The immediate reversal of the government's policy against the Orlando Board.
3. The immediate recognition of the Orlando Board as an official body representing the interests of the black community.

PRAGUE YOUTH FESTIVAL

Several young South Africans have attended the Prague Youth Festival, organized by the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

DEPORT NAZIS FROM S.A.

As a result of the initiative of the South African Film Commission, which is part of the National Film Commission, it was decided that all Nazi film material would be deported to South Africa.

This decision was welcomed by the Film Commission, with the following statement:

"We are delighted that all Nazi film material will be deported to South Africa, as it is in line with the policy of the Film Commission to ban all material that promotes fascism and Nazism."
GREAT YOUTH FESTIVAL

Prague will this year be the centre of a tremendous International Youth Festival. Organized by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, it will take place during the four weeks between July 20 and August 17.

Participants from almost every country in the world will take part in the various competitions: the drama, ballet and theatre, music, photography, art, cinema, radio, television, folk dancing, lectures and discussions. Groups of young people will be forced to help Czech Youth groups in reconstruction work, forestry, land work and saw-milling. A youth pilgrimage to Lidice, the little town razed to the ground by the Nazis, will begin its reconstruction.

A group of South Africans will also take part in the Festival. It will include about twenty South Africans who are present studying at universities in Great Britain, ten of whom have already volunteered to join reconstruction brigades in Poland, Yugoslavia and Hungary. The Progressive Youth Council is making arrangements to send young people elected by its affiliated bodies to other countries. Messrs. Ballarat — a year old Passive Resister — will be going to Prague by air, a fact which will be accompanied, it is hoped, by other young people.

The Festival will be opened by four relay teams of young people — runners, cyclists and horsemen — coming from different directions across Europe. From France, one team will go through Italy, Austria and into Czechoslovakia. Another from Denmark through Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany and Poland. The last through Hungary, Montenegro, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Over four-thousand people from youth clubs in Great Britain will spend a week or more at the Festival. Canada is sending a delegation of 200. From Trinidad will come a young teacher and a special group of IFTU — the Indian Federation of Trade Unions. Their youth group, "Children of the Earth," will tour the country. Czech youth have an official festival committee, and all district and local organization will be giving special attention to it.

The Festival is sponsored by the Czech Government. Among the world personalities present at the festival will be Paul Robeson, Ineglo, Bogaerts, Trywia Lieb, Albert Einstein, and Hadley and Shostakovich.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth is an international youth organization, democratic in principle and socialist in aims, that is working for the elimination of all forms of racialism and the spirit of militarism.

COLONIAL YOUTH

On the needs of young people in the colonial countries the Federation has been very explicit: "The freedom of youth in the colonial countries is to be free and independent and non-Party youth; cultural and sporting activities; democratic movements; temperance organizations; young people's organizations. A healthy and contented people, to agree with the statement of the Declaration for the rights of the young and all others for the preservation of friendship to preserve peace."

The Federation has applied for a consular representation at the United Nations, has made representations to the UN on the situation of the indigenous people in the United States, and has submitted a report on the evils of child labor to the International Labour Organization. The Federation has been held and supported throughout the world to save the lives of young peoples and families condemned to death by Fascist Governments. A Communique visited Greece in secret and made known the internal activities of the present Greek Government, haled by American voices. Youth brigades have gone to Yugoslavia to build the Youth Railway, and to other countries to build and reconstruct areas destroyed by the Nazis.

JOINT DELIGHTMENT

A joint delegation from the Federation of Democratic Youth of China and Youth Union of Students has toured India at the invitation of the All-India Student Federation. Arrangements have been made for aPan-Regional Youth conference to be held in Indonesia this December.

The Youth Federation is supporting South Africa's system of pass laws; and organizing the Indian youth for their struggle against the British Act. Indian Youth bodies have continued to celebrate World Youth Day on March 21 to 28. Youth clubs in conspicuous places of the country have adopted clubs. Indian clubs have adopted clubs in keeping with food and medicine. Many delegations have gone to China, to discuss the problem of the youth of the country. The Federation has decided to send a delegation to the Asian Games in the United States, the Balkans, countries of the Far East, etc.

The Federation is a sign of the strength of young people in the world today. In countries and nations where two million out of the population of 200 million are under 20 years of age, in the People's Youth of Yugoslavia, the Federation has taken the leadership of the youth. The Federation has never been set up in the world by anyone, anywhere, at any time; the Federation has never been set up in the world by anyone, anywhere, at any time; the Federation has never been set up in the world by anyone, anywhere, at any time. The Federation has never been set up in the world by anyone, anywhere, at any time.
THE PASSIVE RESISTER

THE WORLD FEDERATION
OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

By RUTH FIRST

(A delegate from South Africa to the World Youth last year.)

To the International Youth Festival to be held in Prague during July and August this year will come thousands of participants and visitors from every corner of the globe ... from Mongul to Mexico, from Trinidad to even our own country, South Africa. The best of world youth's sport and culture will meet in this beautiful ancient city in the heart of Europe, the capital of the new Republic of Czechoslovakia, to place on record once again their determination that the youth of the world shall co-operate and work together for a brighter future and a lasting peace.

The Festival has been organized by the United Federation of Democratic Youth, scheduled to be held in Prague from July 11th to August 22nd. The youth of the world national to be fortified; there would have been no war, both youth and student, but with the exception of siege and hunger for war their decline could be maintained, Anatole France in Italy and Germany;

At times, in the history of previous youth and student internationals there had been confusion and conflicts. The role of France's two hundred families and the high financiers of the United States, Britain and Germany had not been clearly enough diagnosed. There had been a few cases of compromise and agreement, but this had not been an integral movement. But these mistakes were not repeated by the World Federation of Democratic Youth. The war gave new people a clearer idea than ever of the basis of their unity and the struggle for freedom. And when it was over and from the ashes of Fascism were germinated the seeds which will in the world organization then just being formed, the United Nations; until the social and economic order was universalized and administered by the U.N.A.

The resolutions passed by the special delegates from 44 countries in November 1946, World Youth Conference condemned all forms of Fascism and communism, called for the development of democratic principles in country where they do not at present exist, notably Portugal and the Argentine; for the protection of all adult workers, the expulsion of

and non-Party youth; cultural and sporting organizations, working and civil movements, temperance organizations, youth cooperatives and federations. A mighty crowd was there but; but all these efforts were not necessary - to agree with the basic program of the Federation, the rights of the young generation and all efforts for international friendship to preserve peace.

The Federation is a source of consultation at the United Nations, through representatives on the Social and Economic Council. A World Conference of the Aid to Fascism Youth has been held and support mobilized throughout the world to avenge the loss of youth and freedom of the peoples戴tressed to death by Fascist tyranny. A Commit te formed to observe and make known the specific activities of the countries in Fascism, backed by American loans. Youth brigades have gone to Yugoslavia to build the Youth Railway, and to other countries to help reconstruct a system of education and culture.

COLONIAL YOUTH

On the needs of young people in colonial countries the Federation has been very explicit. The first demand of youth in the colonial countries is to be free and indepen dendent. The right of freedom for the colonial countries must be fully recognized by the United Nations Organization, and specific instructions should be given as to when and how this will be accomplished by each colonial country.

"Countries having colonial or semicolonial territories should be treated with their dependencies, and must honor their democratic and cultural rights.

"There is an urgent need for full freedom for all colonies, especially for the colonial peoples. Land reform, social legislation, housing and education are some of the spheres of their education which must be available to all colonial territories, and schools must be available to all colonial inhabitants.

"Youth in all countries must support the movement of colonial youth for their rights."

At the last session of the World Youth Conference in Bucharest, youth delegates from the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, France, and many other countries in which the youth world organization has at least one member or the Conference, and delegates from the Soviet Union and the United States, must be given the right of representation, including on the floor of organization and the floor of national youth organizations. The leadership of the Youth must be set on a pace of resolution and the holding of a world-wide conference in 1948, and to intensify the work of the World Youth Conference.
DADOO ON THE BOYCOTT
"Time For Action"

CAPE TOWN: "No one in his right senses can quarrel with Mr. Betty Haddow's contention that the Malaques present a live and real danger to South African society. He was chairman of the Johannesburg District Committee of the Communist Party in The "Tribune" paragraph in last week's "Leader", which was quoted out of context, declaring that the Communist Party had changed its National decision to support the African boycott of elections under the Native Representation Act."

"If I do not think there are many Non-Europeans who underrate the Fascist danger. But I do object to Mr. Betty Haddow's approach in the coming general election, which is not only embarrassing but which only endangers the very same danger she tries to avoid."

"Why is South Africa so fertile a breeding ground for Fascism? Primarily because democratic rights are denied to four-fifths of the South African population. A mere motion of the democratic vote can only be used to achieve in practice in order to bolster up the United Party and the Senate Government are responsible by their policy of oppression and discrimination against the Non-European people for adding and abetting the Fascist movement. A vote for the United Party is a vote against Fascism."

"The call for the boycott and generally the resentment against a co-operation with the existing machinery, which has only helped to oppress them, is an indication of the Non-Europeans' reaction to the present deplorable situation in South Africa."

"The question before the progressive sections of the European people is: What can we do to help in the fight against the Fascist danger? This approach can only end up in inevitable conclusions—democracy among the Non-European people, in the community. For if we do not, we will end up in a situation with the United Party. That is not the way to offset the Fascist danger. This approach can only lead to one inevitable conclusion—democracy among the Non-European people, in the community. For if we do not, we will end up in a situation with the United Party. That is not the way to offset the Fascist danger. This approach can only lead to inevitable conclusions—democracy among the Non-European people, in the community."

"It is the clear duty of all progressive Europeans to come to their aid. The boycott should not be isolated, but united with the Non-European people in the struggle for democratic rights."

"This may be the lane that the boycott plan, but that is no reason why it should be abandoned. Let all of us who recognise the Fascist danger organise to do it. There is no way of fighting Fascism except by making a mighty struggle, taking a boycott plan up, and in the meantime demanding democracy for all race, non-race and assimilated."

"The time for action is now," concluded Mr. Dadoo. "We must organise a boycott plan with the Non-European people. The time is ripe for such action is now."
Orlando Advisory Board Adjourns

WANTS TO KNOW WHERE IT STANDS

JOHANNESBURG.—The Orlando Advisory Board decided at its last monthly meeting to adjourn indefinitely until the Johannesburg Local Authority defines the functions and duties of the Board, as provided by the Act.

The Board received that although members of an advisory board are the actual representatives of the people and the people’s grievances are placed before them, and although the Act provides that local authorities should define the duties and functions of a board, the local authorities of Johannesburg have not defined such duties and functions in more than fifteen years.

It is understood that draft copies of suggested regulations for locations were circulated to the four advisory boards in Johannesburg—Orlando, Pomona, Western Native Township and Eastern Native Township—in May, 1945. The Boards and other organisations were called to a conference to consider the draft regulations in September, 1945, but the matter was shelved pending the findings of the Fagan Native Law Commission.

MORE POWERS

Mr. W. S. Pels, a member of the Orlando Board, said in his opinion not only must the powers of the advisory boards be defined, they must also be widened. The boards must have executive powers within the sphere of their jurisdiction; they must be able to legislate, and must not have their decisions subject to veto by the Superintendent and City Council.

At present board members who do not attend three consecutive meetings of the Board are disqualified as members. The people of Orlando are waiting to see whether the Council will use this provision to get a new Board functioning in their meeting of over 1,000 people held in Orlando two days after the adjournment decision, fully approved this action of the Board.

“NO ROOM TO SLEEP”

Moroka Resident Will Not Pay His Rent

The Guardian has received the following letter from a resident of Moroka Township, Johannesburg’s “solution” to the shanty-town problem:

I live in Moroka Township but do not intend to pay the 15s. rent every month. Why must I pay so much for an empty piece of ground where I have nowhere to sleep? The shanty is very small, I measured it and it really is 20 feet by 20 feet. I wanted to make a garden in front of my house, but then there would be only 14 feet by 14 feet for my house.

I believe we will live in Moroka for ten years, not five. The people of Pomona are still living in these shanties.

I am trying to buy corrugated iron from my house. You can’t get iron any more and they are not good for a house to last ten years. But ten pieces of second-hand

A view of a school of squatters’ children being run by the Alexandria Squatters’ Committee.

From hundred and fifty children, beggars to boys and girls in standard six, attend classes every day, the majority of them sitting on the ground in the open air.

These blackboards, two teachers, a few old books, a few sympathetic parents and a sewing machine with big holes through which the winter winds pass, are the only equipment of the school.

An appeal issued by Mr. S. Badana, chairman of the Squatters’ Committee says: “The school is greatly in need of practical support and assistance. Our teachers must be paid. We need more equipment, and in this cold weather it would be a great thing to be able to find the children a classroom. We make an earnest appeal through your columns for aid from your readers.”

INDIAN TRADERS SUMMONED

JOHANNESBURG.—A number of Indian traders charged with contravening the Licensing Ordinance of 1936 by trading in gold-coloured Harris worsted vests, which simulate police uniforms, were adjourned for a fortnight.

Twenty-five traders have been served with summonses on this charge.

Mr. Y. Gadhia, secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress told the Guardian the matter is being taken up with the Minister of the Interior and the Transvaal Administration. It will also be discussed at a local meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Passive Resistance Council.

INDIAN WOMEN WELCOME DADDO

JOHANNESBURG.—A large evening meeting of Indian women at the Gandhi Hall welcomed Dr. Dadoo back to South Africa after his tour of India.

Speakers included Mrs. Zulman Ansar, Mrs. A. Patel, Mrs. A. Patel, and Mrs. M. Maloo.

Dr. Dadoo spoke of the great admiration of the people of India and delegates at the All-Asian conference for the struggle of Indian women in South Africa against the British Act.
JOHANNESBURG.—Presenting Johannesburg’s budget for the financial year on July 1, 1947, Mr. G. B. Gordon, chairman of the Finance Committee, pointed out that for the first time in the city’s history total expenditure is approaching the £3,000,000 mark—the actual figure being £1,960,831.

Ordinary expenditure on revenue during the current year will rise by £3,151,410 over the last year. Mr. Gordon said the government continued to demand services on the scale as at present, it must be prepared to pay for them, either by higher fees for services or by increasing the rate burden.

The continuous growth in public expenditure, he added, was of public benefit and provided jobs for the unemployed. The ratepayer was entitled to an urgent appeal for the taking of health services for the District and the nationalisation of health services.

SERVICES FOR NATIVES

Progress on Native territories and hospitals, the providing of social and medical services, and the furtherance of charitable institutions under the Native Council and the Council’s housing schemes, would continue to increase. 

Representatives of the Natives agreed that the bonds between the Natives and the city would continue to increase. 

Expenditure on Housing

The budget included a large increase in expenditure on housing, with the aim of providing 10,000 houses for the Natives. The increase was designed to meet the housing needs of the Natives, who had been left without homes during the war.

Expenditure on Education

The budget also included a large increase in expenditure on education, with the aim of providing 5,000 new places in schools for the Natives. The increase was designed to meet the educational needs of the Natives, who had been left without schools during the war.

Expenditure on Health

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Expenditure on Transport

The budget included a large increase in expenditure on transport, with the aim of providing 5,000 new places in transport services for the Natives. The increase was designed to meet the transport needs of the Natives, who had been left without transport services during the war.

Expenditure on Welfare

The budget included a large increase in expenditure on welfare, with the aim of providing 5,000 new places in welfare services for the Natives. The increase was designed to meet the welfare needs of the Natives, who had been left without welfare services during the war.

Expenditure on Miscellaneous

The budget included a large increase in expenditure on miscellaneous services, with the aim of providing 5,000 new places in miscellaneous services for the Natives. The increase was designed to meet the miscellaneous needs of the Natives, who had been left without miscellaneous services during the war.

Expenditure on Loans

The budget included a large increase in expenditure on loans, with the aim of providing 5,000 new places in loans for the Natives. The increase was designed to meet the loan needs of the Natives, who had been left without loans during the war.

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SHAKESPEARE BANNED!
JOHANNESBURG.—Students at the University of the Witwatersrand have been told that a contemplated production by the English Department of Shakespeare's "Othello" will be banned by the University Council because the central character in the play is a non-European—Cape Town, April 15.

MAY 24th

MAY 24th

EMPIRE DAY

We print three eye-witness accounts of life in British Africa

Empire of Prisons and Shanty Towns

by a South African

"In our time we may say that the British Empire has saved the world. But how has it been able to save itself after the battle is won?"—Prime Minister's 21st birthday speech in South Africa.

Mr. Smit, who spoke more closely at a corner of this Empire about which more is known to the people of the world than of any other, commented on her twenty-first birthday:

"I am confident that the Empire is the only hope for the future, not only of the British people, but of the world as a whole."

The corner is a strange country called South Africa.

Here a South African found guilty of high treason was sentenced to life in 1924 with the alternative of nine months hard labour. He had joined the British Free Corps, a Nazi organisation, to fight the Red Army on the Soviet front. The presiding judge said: "We accept your evidence that you had no feeling of enmity towards the Union or its Allies."

Here a book extolling the anti-war activities and sabotage of a certain group was openly published and sold on bookstalls with no government interference.

Here a leader of the Greyshirts National Socialist movement, founded shortly after Hitler's assumption of power in Germany, moves freely about the country calling for an organic state for the Volk (people), a national-socialist republic to form and content, in place of the democratic, liberal, British-Irish parliamantary state, the restriction of citizenship to Europeans of Aryan race.

But when 100,000 African miners come out on a strike for a minimum wage, and call for the recognition of the trade union, trainsloads of police are hurled to the compounds and more than one thousand miners killed and over one thousand injured in this strike some nine months ago.

OFFICES of trade unions and employers organisations, political parties and houses of private individuals are raided; documents are seized; and officials of trade unions are put on trial—eliminating in the trial of the charge of sedition of the Central Executive of the South African Communist Party.

Ministers and members of Parliament threaten legal action against the Communist Party, while organisers of the present boycott of Indian traders are arrested. "Halt!—Who goes there?—A non-European!—parents must denounce their children and disown their settlements in their children."

"What are the reasons for this? Why are we allowed to flout the country's laws and starve and stink with impunity?"

The reason for this curious set-up is that in all Smits' efforts in drafting the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, and his reputation as a world statesman, spokesman of democracy, and liberal, philosopher, has been to distance him and his Cabinet Ministers and party followers in reality not very different from that of the fascists. They all stand firm by the set-up of "White Supremacy," as a theory similar to the Nazi Aryan theory of the Herrenvolk.

In South Africa, "White Supremacy" means the vote for whites only. It means in effect that non-whites are excluded from skilled trades.

Africans can own only 11 per cent of the land in the country. They can live only in specified areas in the towns under municipal supervision. Africans must carry a number of documents (called passes) and produce these on the demand of any policeman at any time.

Indians may not live in any of the four provinces of the Union other than the one in which they are born. Africans cannot move freely from the country into the towns, but must obtain the permission before the end of their employment, or a "native commissioner," or be accepted by a recruiting agent or labour for the gold mines.

African trade unions are not recognised. In certain areas meetings of more than twenty people may not be held. LOOK more closely at the situation.

"As political representation in South Africa. In a Parliament of 197 members—all of whom must be white—according to South Africa's constitution, seven, elected by indirect representation, plus four government nominees, represent the African people. Certain coloured voices in the Cape take part in the ordinary elections. Indians have been offered a very limited form of communal representation under the infamous Group Areas Act. They are at present rejecting it. Africans have no voice on town or provincial councils."

South Africa, a population consisting of 2,335,460 Europeans, 7,735,809 Africans, 903,050 coloureds, and 283,399 Asians (mostly Indians), now work out for yourself what the "democracy" means in South Africa.

ALTHOUGH South Africa felt none of the effects of bombing during the war, apart from the blowing up by saboteurs of a few post offices, railway lines and syndromes, yet for many sections of the population the living situation in South Africa is hardly any better than in many centres in Europe.

In Johannesburg, a city of three-quarters of a million people, 70,000 Africans have "squatted" on the outskirts of the city, on ground in shanty towns of such and tension shocks to bring the acute housing position to the notice of the authorities. Their demands are expressed in their slogan: "Give us land to build our homes!"

The "solution" put forward by the Johannesburg City Council recently, has been to offer each family a piece of ground 20 feet square, on which they are to erect their own homes which must not be permanent, at this "emergency plan," is to last only for the next five years. The rental for the use of this plot is to be 15/- a month.

And the housing situation is critical for many more than these 70,000 squatters. Several families sharing a house, or even a room, in all the Council towns. In one of these towns in Johannesburg, called Pinetown, people evicted from the smallest house in 1904 still occupy the same "temporary" tin structures erected thirty-three years ago.

A YOUNG non-European growing up in South Africa, faces a future of dead-end jobs, scanty phases of education, shocking housing conditions few opportunities for recreation and sport. The number of swimming baths for non-Europeans throughout the country could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Compare this with twelve public baths for Europeans in Johannesburg alone. Almost all public libraries, picture shows, concert halls, theatres and sports fields are for whites only.

THE problem of keeping Princess Elizabeth's Empire together is a series of little questions to the vast majority of the people of South Africa.

They are concerned with winning elementary democratic rights; homes and a decent distribution of food; education and jobs with a future at a living wage. The Johannesburg Committee, and in general, all the things which go to make up a decent life. "Democracy" means in South Africa.

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BIG PROFITS CAUSE RISE IN PRICES

T.L.C. Says Govt. Must Take Action

JOHANNESBURG.—The rising cost of living: a Ministry of Food; the black market; and the problem of low wages were among the subjects discussed with the Prime Minister by ministers of the national executive of the Trades and Labour Council when a deputation, led by Mr. J. Calder, their president, met General Smuts at the Union Buildings, Pretoria, last week.

The deputation pointed out that the small increases in the prices of the daily papers of the English language increased by 10 per cent, and this was an indication of the rate of increase in the cost of living since 1938, but this was a true reflection of the rise in the cost of living. To the opinion of the Council, therefore, it was unfair to expect that the price of living allowance should be increased, and it was emphasized that the deputation, to the best of its knowledge, had not received an increase in the cost of living allowance since October 1944.

The retail price index shows that the cost of living has actually risen within the past 12 months. The deputation pointed out that the rise in prices has been greatest this year, and that the price of goods is in general higher than in 1938. The Council was agreed that prices are not too high on the black market.

PRICE CONTROL

Dealing with efforts to check the rise in the cost of living, the deputation expressed the satisfaction and commendation of the Council on the administration and expansion of price control. It favoured the free price policy, but mentioned that some commodities should be sold at a fixed price, or at a percentage of a fixed price basis; and they agreed to a strict inspection of prices, as far as possible, strictly enforcing the law. The deputation was impressed by the fact that this is one of the main causes for the low cost of living.

The deputation suggested to the Prime Minister an investigation of the possibilities of injury to the interests of South Africa by a policy of rolling back prices.

Unemployed Queue Up In Thousands

CLAIMS OFFICERS UNSYMPATHETIC

JOHANNESBURG.—Pre-tension of the Municipal licensing offices, at the bottom end of Market Street, stands the daily queue of unemployed African workers, five or six deep, with its tail disappearing round the corner of Alexander Street in Ferreirastown. The queue grows bigger and more unwieldy as unemployment figures mount steadily in Johannesburg.

Thousands of workers spend many hours in the queue waiting for the turn to reach the counter. More than 3,000 claims from African unemployed were dealt with in one week alone.

And no wonder, for now 75 per cent. of artisans are unemployed, 75 per cent. of shop and candle workers, 80 per cent. of other workers (and another 50 are not registered) and over 600 leather workers (1,148 on short list). All the unemployment workers in the queue—Africans and Coloured alike—have one main complaint. They spend the better part of every day in the queue to sign the unemployment register.

The workers arrive at 9 o'clock in the morning and are still waiting their turn at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

CONFUSING

To the majority of African workers, the whole procedure is a waste of time. They do not know what requirements they are entitled to receive benefits. It is not clear how many people are employed. The deputation complained that the receipt is not uniform, and that different forms are used.

The workers and trade union secretaries complain that the claims officers adopt a most unsympathetic attitude towards unemployed Africans.

HERE ARE EXAMPLES

In some cases African workers are paid benefits formidably less than weekly wages. Some workers have been registered for six weeks and have not received any benefits at all. A number of workers have received less benefits than they are entitled to under the Act.

African workers on the unemployement register have been discredited with the highest sympathy and the Act states that the worker's unemployment card did not state the reasons for his dismissal from work.

An African industrial worker out of work for four weeks was offered employment as a domestic servant at a salary of £4 a week, whereas section 5 (a) of the Act states that for the first 13 weeks of unemployment "suitable work" must be supplied. "Suitable work" means work of a similar class and in the same group as the unemployed worker ordinarily performs.
Buchanan Asked To Stand Down

JOHANNESBURG.—"We appeal to Mr. D. Buchanan, who has announced his intention of contesting the Transkei by-election, to stand down, even at this late stage, and so respect the expressed wishes of the African people on this question," said Mr. A. M. Lembede, President of the African National Congress Youth League, when interviewed by The Guardian.

Mr. Lembede made a special appeal to young Africans to stand by the resolution of the African National Congress to boycott all elections under the 1936 Native Representation Act.

The decision has now been taken," he said, "and we cannot retreat from it. Congress must go all out to make the resolution effective.

A retreat now will deal a shattering blow to the African National Congress in the eyes of the people. It is to remain their national liberatory movement Congress cannot now let the people down.

"In the past resolutions passed by Congress have not been implemented, they have been ignored by Congress leaders. This time it is the whole people who are pushing the leaders ahead."

"They are moving, as witnesses the decision of the overwhelming majority of Transkei voters to boycott the by-election."

Mr. Ballinger has admitted that the African youth of the Transkei are firm in this boycott movement. We commend the African youth of the Transkei and call on others to follow their example.

NEHRU’S MESSAGE TO AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG.—Pandit Nehru has sent a message to non-Europeans in Africa through an observer representing Kenya Africans who attended the Inter-Asian conference.

It reads: "The world has witnessed suffering and misery in every part, but perhaps the people of Africa have suffered and been exploited more than any other people.

They deserve not only the goodwill but the active help of others so they may raise themselves and have the full benefit of freedom and progress. In this task it will be the privilege of India to help to the best of her ability.

Referring to the Indians living in Africa, Nehru said they must always remember they are the guests of Africans and they must not do anything which might interfere with the progress of the Africans towards freedom.

"We do not want Indians to go abroad and exploit the people of any other country. We have suffered enough exploitation in our own country and we do not want to be rid of it not only here but everywhere.

"I send my good wishes to the people of Africa and my fellow-men in Africa and I hope that in the difficult days to come they will co-operate together to realise the great ideals we have before us."

SOME AFRICAN MODERATES

JOHANNESBURG.—The daily press printed last week a statement issued by a body calling itself the "Transvaal African Congress" which asserted that it has decided not to adhere to the decision of the African National Congress to boycott the elections under the 1936 Act, and that the Transvaal Branch of the National Congress points out that it is the body which decided to boycott the elections under the 1936 Act, and that the Transvaal Branch of the African Congress, which issued the original statement, represents nobody.

"It has no branches, executive committee, or followers. This congress is hardly known at all as it never holds meetings or annual conferences. It can speak only for a few individuals in Marabastad, Pretoria. The main aim is to form a tribal congress of living and non-living, but it has not even a following among the members of the body. It is, in fact, hardly exists at all."

Mr. D. W. S. Rook, secretary of the Transvaal Branch of the National Congress, insists that the body is only a new name of the Transvaal Branch of the National Congress, which is entirely independent of the resolution of the national body, and considers that any other decision on this matter is based on the cause of African freedom.

No Confidence In Govt’s Food Policy

JOHANNESBURG.—The all-day meeting to protest against the ruling against the African Food Policy, which was called by the Majority of the National Council of Women, was attended by a disappointingly small number of women.

Miss E. M. Howden proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to establish a Ministry of Food which will proceed to adopt a food policy to prevent malnutrition and bring the cost of living down to a reasonable level.

The resolution was defeated by 40 votes to 32, the majority of the speakers against the resolution expressing little confidence in any food policy to be adopted by the Government, and expressing the view that short-term and immediate measures to relieve the present food situation.

The meeting then proceeded for the rest of the day to discuss separately the position relating to specific foodstuffs, and to frame questions regarding their prices and supply to be handed over to the Mayor of Johannesburg for dispatch to the departments concerned.

Mr. W. W. Tisdale said that in satisfactory answers to these queries a further meeting will be held where more specific action will be taken.

£50 FOR A PASSPORT

JOHANNESBURG.—When they applied for passports to visit Daker for the Pan-African Trade Union Conference, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. T. M. and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. S. were advised by the Mission of the Transvaal that their passports had to be passed to the Mission of the Transvaal authorities with the mission of an amount of £50 as security.

On Mr. T. M. ’s return from Daker, they applied for the refund of this amount. They have been notified that the amount of £50 will be refunded to £50 as security and that it be refunded to £50 as security and that it be refunded to £50 as security and that it be refunded to £50 as security and that it be refunded to £50 as security and that it be refunded to £50 as security and that it be refunded to £50 as security.
PRAGUE YOUTH FESTIVAL

South Africans Will Be There

JOHANNESBURG—A number of South Africans will be delegates to the International Youth Festival organized by the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Prague from July 26 to August 16 this year. Among them will be Ahmed Kathrada, young passive resister who served his prison term several months ago and who will shortly leave for Prague by air, and a contingent of at least 20 South African students as present studying in Britain. Ten of these students will also participate in youth recreation camps in Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Young people from almost every country in the world will participate in this international festival. Some countries, such as Italy, the Soviet Union and Britain, will send more than 1,000 members of youth clubs to Prague during the four-week festival. The festival will consist of sports, demonstrations and competitions, performances by choirs and dance groups, theatre and ballet, concerts, and exhibitions of life in communities throughout the world. Many of the young people will join the reconstruction brigades to rebuild Lidice and other Czech villages destroyed by the Nazis.

Among the speakers of the delegates who will visit it in Prague will be Paul Robeson and Ingard Berman.

POLICE BLITZ ON SQUATTERS

JOHANNESBURG—“Operation Alexandra” started on Monday morning at 8 o’clock when more than 500 police, including 100 detectives from Johannesburg and the East Rand, descended on the Alexandra squatters’ camp in Woon carriageway.

A strong police cordon was thrown round the camp and a check-to-check combing operation began and continued for several hours. More than 300 were arrested.

The police action was preliminary to the removal of squatters, as was the case with the Noordrand last month. A strong police patrol remained in the camp. It is estimated that there are now 30,000 people in this camp. The approaches of the squatters to the police command to

Mine Officials Want Higher Salaries

JOHANNESBURG—In the last two years the Mine Surface Officials’ Association has made representations to the Gold Producers’ Committee for an improvement in the present salaries of surface officials. The association, which represents surface officials on gold and coal mines, was given the assurance that these representations would receive consideration.

This brings to mind the sharp contrast between the reception of these workers by the Gold Producers and their policy of completely not granting the representations for higher wages and better conditions of African miners.

Even the Anglican Diocesan Synod which asked General Smuts last August to receive a deputation to discuss the grievances of the African miners, received from the Prime Minister the curt reply that he was too busy to receive them.

New Congress Branch at Zeerust

JOHANNESBURG—A mass meeting at the Zeerust location square on June 15 unanimously decided to support the resolution of the African National Congress to boycott elections under the 1939 Native Representation Act. The meeting was addressed by Mr. D. W. Bopape, provincial secretary, and was attended by over 600 people from Groot Marico, Zwelitugganana, and the surrounding areas. A branch of Congress was formed.

Bethal Advisory Board Adjourns

BETHAL—The Advisory Board in the location of Bethal has adjourned indefinitely in sympathy with the adjournment of the Native Representative Council.

The Board adjourned a few days after the emergency conference of the Transvaal African National Congress which met to discuss practical ways of carrying out the Congress resolutions, and urged advisory boards throughout the Transvaal to adjourn. A delegate from the Bethal branch of the Congress was present at the emergency conference.

WELCOME FOR CAPE RESISTERS

JOHANNESBURG.—A welcome reception in honour of the third batch of passive resisters from the Cape was given by the Transvaal Passive Resistance Council at the Groote Schuur last week. The dinner, which was welcomed by Dr. Dadoo, was led by Mr. P. B. Pillay, who said: “We are solidarity with you in the fight against the Ghetto Act.”

MORE TRANSVAAL INDIANS SUMMONSED

JOHANNESBURG—Six Indians in the Hippo river area have received summons for alleged contravention of the Ghetto Act in that they occupied land which they have not entitled to occupy under the Ghetto Act. The matter is being taken up by the Transvaal Indian Congress.
THOSE MORE BETHALS
— says REV. SCOTT

JOHANNESBURG—Experiences of the conditions of the Bethal contract farm labourers have created a sensation here, and throughout the country.

Statements issued by the Prime Minister's office, from Major van der By's bedside conference, have promised Cabinet and Native Affairs Department consideration. Newspapers' banner headlines indicate anxiety as to possible I.L.O. and U.N.O. repercussions.

The Rev. Michael Scott, interviewed by The Guardian this week, drew attention to certain disturbing features of the Bethal affair as taken up so vigorously by Johannisburg's daily and Sunday papers. "We must not be deluded into believing it is only in the Bethal area that native slave conditions obtain. I have requests from many parts of the country to investigate the conditions of farm labourers."

"It must be remembered that the State has all along continued to subsidise agriculture and in consequence also the exploitation of farm labourers."

The Native Affairs Department has acknowledged in these conditions for over fifteen years. Through fear of losing the goodwill of the farmers it has even gone to the extent of appointing them to committees to handle the distribution of the thousands of Africans arrested for offences under the pass and immigration laws.

"The Government has connived at the immigration of labourers from Nyasaland by issuing them temporary permits and then arresting these 'offenders' who, at the expiry of their contracts, do not succeed in finding work or in finding their way back to their homes. They are then deposited across the border and have to walk hundreds of miles back to their villages."

"THE GOVERNMENT HAS KNOWN IT ALL ALONG."

The Rev. Scott emphasises that these conditions are in many respects worse than slavery. "In this century, after the Declaration of Rights has been signed, there are still human beings who are bound to suffer under conditions in order to maintain themselves and their families."

"Let it be noted that there are no labour laws applying to agricultural workers and no trade unions to take up their cause."
What Happened at Alexandra

SQUATTERS' LEADER WAS TRICKED

Council Breaks Faith

JOHNISTOWN—Schreiner Badaza, leader of the Alexandra Shanty Town, told the Guardian this week how he was tricked into acceptance of the plan to move the Alexandra squatters to the Moroka camp; and how he and his family were then transported to Hamanskraal. Government settlement amount about 20 miles north of Pretoria, without any prior notice or written order from a magistrate or Native Commissioner.

WHY FIVE PEOPLE DIED

The daily press has carried three separate accounts of what happened. But the true story of police action in the shanty town has not been told.

On Monday morning of last week when a large police force and a crowd of at least 5000 descended on the squatters near the railroad tracks, the people refused to move to the Moroka camp. The chief constable, W. P. Malan, Manager of the Council's Non-European Affairs Department, addressed them. They demanded that the whole camp be removed to Moroka; that their leaders be allowed to remain there, and that they be given two days to remove their belongings.

WHAT VENABLES SAID

A police patrol came to Badaza's shack first thing on Monday morning, and asked him to order the men to leave. He said his shack was demolished and his belongings piled on to a municipal lorry. He and his family and a group of followers got on to a private lorry to escape in the direction of Moroka. When he arrived there was met by Mr. Venable standing at the entrance who told him to leave with his wife and son and his belongings had not yet arrived, and he had best go back along the same road the way he came.

At this stage the police were called and the immediate order was to move to Moroka. Venable said that the police made no efforts to protect them. The police told him to move on to Moroka, and then the police made no further attempts to protect them.

In the shanty there were 100 squatters, of whom 15 were leaders, and 12 children, of whom 5 were children. Of the 15 leaders, 12 were men and 3 were women. The children were all under 10 years of age.

There were many arrests and the police were accused of brutality.

FIVE DEAD

Of the five deaths, one was a child, one a woman, and three were men. The child was a boy aged 10. The woman was a married woman aged 20. The three men were aged 25, 30, and 40.

The causes of death were as follows:

1. A bullet wound in the head.
2. A stab wound in the chest.
4. A bullet wound in the back.
5. A bullet wound in the arm.

The police were accused of brutality and murder.

ARRESTS

There were many arrests and the police were accused of brutality.

The authorities have refused to move to Moroka, the newly established Shanty Town school.
Terrorism On The Mines

Union Organisers Alleged Assaults

JOHANNESBURG—Terrorism of union organisers on the mines has reached a new peak, coinciding with the preparations by the African Mineworkers' Union for its general meeting, to acquaint workers with the terms of the proposed bill to "recognize" African Trade Unions.

A union organiser who went to Springs Mine to distribute leaflets allegedly was assaulted by compound police disguised in blankets.

When he ran to the office of the compound manager he was badly assaulted, for the second time, in full view of the compound manager who said: "It serves you right. They should have killed you. You b------ Communists."

When the organiser was taken to the mine hospital for treatment, he says he received an almost identical reception by the doctor who attended him.

The organiser was then escorted to the police charge office by two constables, when the compound manager denied all knowledge of the assault. The man had been badly hit on the head, arms and body.

Union organisers who go to mines on the West Rand are manhandled and have their leaflets confiscated.

Leafflets handed out at West Springs Mine have been torn up by compound police. Leafflets have been confiscated at Brakpan. At Summer and Jack, union organisers were recently taken to the charge office to be interrogated after the police had intervened during the leaflet distribution.

Dr. Dadoo Appeals To Smuts

JOHANNESBURG.—"I appeal to General Smuts to clear the name of South Africa and help his government's policy in line with the principles ascribed in the United Nations Charter," says Dr. Y. M. Dadoo in a UNO anniversary message.

"Many months have slipped since the United Nations Assembly, by a two-thirds majority, called on South Africa to conform to the principles of the Charter in the treatment of its Indian community," said Dr. Dadoo. "But the Union Government has stubbornly refused to carry time out and has practised the same old Arab-style tactics, despite Pandit Nehru's offer—to resolve the dispute with India, which, if resolved, will not only jeopardize the position of South Africa in the world, but is capable of creating racial conflicts on a global scale."

"In the interest of South Africa, I call on all South Africans who care for this country to join in a united movement to prevail upon our Government to keep the provisions of the Charter into practice, and thereby make the charter document a living reality."

Cllr. Watts Stopped by Moroka Police

JOHANNESBURG.—When Councillor Helen Watts attempted to drive through Moroka and Sandsfontein on Monday afternoon, she was hindered by a number of African policemen who told her Mr. Venables, City Council Non-European Affairs Department manager, had given orders that no non-resident was allowed to enter the camps. Miss Watts was accompanied by two American visitors.

One policeman said they had instructions to accompany Miss Watts to the superintendent's office. He jumped on to the running board and blew his whistle furiously, with the others waved hand-erufs and tried to stop the steering wheel.

Eventually Miss Watts had to report to the superintendent's office. The Moroka residents say no person shall enter the camp without the superintendent's permission, but members, officials and employees of the Council are excluded from this provision.

Boycott of Advisory Boards

JOHANNESBURG.—In a statement issued recently the Johannesburg District Committee of the Communist Party records its full support for a resolution passed by the recent emergency conference of the African National Congress, calling on all urban advisory boards to drop support for the Nationalist party, the Native Representative Council, and demanding franchise and full citizenship rights for the African people.

The statement continues: "The committee welcomes the action of those advisory boards which have adopted in support of this resolution and calls upon all members of advisory boards to seriously consider similar steps, in the interests of the struggle for democratic rights for all South Africans irrespective of race."
CITY COUNCILS

Nat. Curlew Motion
Defeated

JOHANNESBURG.—In the City Council debate on the curlew motion, Nationalist Councillor Dr. G. E. N. Haas proposed a mighty curlew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., the death penalty for all its cases of rape, and the internment of the rapists in labor camps. In order to control the influx of curlews into towns and their movements within them, his motion received only three votes.

The Council adopted a resolution put by Cllr. Robinson, leader of the United Party group, drawing the attention of the Government to the "woe of long-distance" in Johannesburg, asking that more European and Non-European police be provided, and that the traffic police be granted powers of arrest.

Cllr. Bennett, though he said the vast majority of Non-Europeans were law-abiding citizens, Harsh oppressive measures were to be deplored. The formation of civilian" volunteer corps was likely to stimulate caution.

Cllr. P. E. Rouxveld (Nat.) said one of the causes of crime was that the Natives have too many rights and too much freedom. He thought all citizens should carry identification cards.

"RAY OF SUNSHINE."

Cllr. J. J. O'Connor (Indep.), referred to by Cllr. Logum as the "Voice of the Council," gave as his reason for his vote against the curlew motion the argument that the agitation propaganda of the Native National Congress with its Moroka Township scheme was trying to bring a "ray of sunshine into the lives of the Native people.

Cllr. Hilda Watts said for every new area, the oppressive measures new criminals were being created, because the causes of crime were not being tackled at their roots.

Money for Roads

JOHANNESBURG.—The Johannesburg City Council has made available for road construction during the year a number of amounts for laying roads in suburbs such as Parkhurst, Forest Hill and Johannesburg, among other sanitary lines in eleven suburbs; and generally at the request of residents. The amount for five streets in Johannesburg is £5,000. This will allow for the completion of two roads in the next four years to be macadamised.

Training for Non-European Chemists

JOHANNESBURG.—The Witwatersrand Technical College has indicated its willingness to consider providing a course for the training of non-European chemists. The College has found indications that non-European chemists are in demand.

The Institute of Race Relations has sent letters to Johannesburg chemists asking whether they would be prepared to take non-European chemists from the beginning of next year.

An official of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa said that under the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Act and under the Pharmacy Board Regulations, Non-Europeans were not allowed to be registered by the College. In answer to a complaint, the official said the regulations were a result of a decision by the College. While several Universities provided part of the course, there was only one that gave the full course and there was no guarantee that the course would be accepted by the College.

A number of chemists in non-European areas have expressed their willingness to take non-European apprentices.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS CONDEMN NATIVE T.U. BILL

JOHANNESBURG.—Opening the four-day meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the National Union of Commercial Travellers, which coincides with the tenth anniversary of the Union, Mr. E. C. Groves, president of the Union, delivered a most outspoken address, among other subjects, the Unemployment Benefit Act and the recognition of African trade unions.

Over 1,500 members were represented at this conference. Greetings were sent by the Prime Minister, and fraternal greetings were sent from Mass. A. K. Pane, President of the South African Trades and Labour Council, Mass. A. K. P. Steele, President of the National Union of Distributive Workers, and Mr. John Currie, U.S.A. Labour Attaché in South Africa.

Referring to the proposed suspension of the Unemployment Benefit Act, Mr. Groves said he was venture to suggest the causes for the threatened suspension of the Act are many to do with complaints from trade unions. It was to the credit of the Trades and Labour Council that the Minister was persuaded not to proceed with proposed suspension. One of the criticisms of the Act is that it does not cover all workers who are most in need of the social protection of insurance against unemployment.

"SIT IN THE AGONY SILENTLY."

On the proposed bill to recognise African unions, Mr. Groves said: "We sympathise with the persistent representations of the South African African workers organisations be covered under the present Industrial Conciliation Act."

Most serious is the fact that for the first time in South Africa a body of workers is being introduced which actually prohibits the organisation of trade unions for certain groups of workers.

The whole world is unanimous in the belief that nothing will solve the problems of the poor by means of the multi-combination acts which were introduced for the first time in South Africa. The law is based on a false early history in Great Britain, where similar laws have failed for similar legislation in our modern time.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: Presi- dent, Mr. J. S. Coote, President; M. Seligman, Chairman; J. Myeruni.

East Africans to Study in India

JOHANNESBURG.—In response to a request from African leaders in India, the Indian Government has decided this year to extend scholarships to African students from East Africa to enable them to study in India.

The value of the scholarships will be about £200 a year ($300 to £17), and they will be tenable for a period long enough to enable the students to acquire the necessary degree or diploma.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

JOHANNESBURG.—The Executive of the South African Trades and Labour Council has added all allied unions to its list of unions to go to court to protest against the contract by its members in the performance of their work. The information is to be collated by the head office, and representations made for the inclusion of such diseases in the schedule of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

TICTA CELEBRITY NIGHT

JOHANNESBURG.—The second annual Celebrity Night of the Transvaal India and Coloured Teachers' Association will be held on July 15 in the City Hall.

LOWER RENTS FOR SQUATTERS DEMANDED

JOHANNESBURG.—The Yeoville Branch of the Communist Party are demanding that councillors representing the Yeoville ward be instructed to reduce rents for squatters and other location residents, but also the European population of Johannesburg. "We have been in daily contact with the African in our homes and at our places of work," says the letter, "and unless he lives under reasonable health conditions the health of the whole community is endangered."

The letter suggests further that the "harsh" regulations for the emergency camp be immediately withdrawn; and that the rents for the vacant plots of land be made commensurate with wages earned.
"Goldings and Kajees Must Be Exposed"

A.P.O. Transvaal Conference

JOHANNESBURG — "The voice of Golding is not the voice of the Coloured man—it is the voice of the White Boer. It is high time Golding walked off the stage—the tragedy is played out," said Dr. W. R. Dadoo, opening the annual provincial conference of the African People's Organisation.

The conference, presided over by Mr. George L. Cary, resolved to call on the incoming executive actively to participate in the joint committee of the A.P.O. and the Afrikaner Boer Organisation. Dadoo said the coloured people are too much called upon to come forward to oppose the plans of the trustees and are not consulted. The struggle of the coloured people must converge with the struggle of the Africans and Indians for basic human rights.

**MUST BE EXPOSED**

The Goldings and Kajees must be exposed not only by attacking them, but by a policy of strangle put forward by the people. "There are Kajees and Goldings among the African people," said Dr. Dadoo. People like Mr. Solomons who are trying to play down this tendency must be exposed. The conference posed for the national organisation based on an active boycott called on all active bodies to organise and to mobilise all the people, but not the Africans. The conference accepted the report of the African National Congress, the Transvaal District of the Communist Party, the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Passive Resistance Council, the Kipling Bus Committee, the Tobacco Workers' Union, the H.C. Clothing Workers' Union, the Springbok Legion and others.

**PASS LAWS CONDEMNED**

JOHANNESBURG — Colour discrimination in South Africa was strongly condemned by the National Council for Civil Liberties of Great Britain, which was attended by representatives of 18 countries, and concluded on June 21.

The conference condemned the policy of discrimination on grounds of race, religion, language, or colour, as it violates the United Nations Organisation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the agreements and means of these principles into practice. The conference considered the commission's report that there should be no laws which discriminate against any section whether directly or indirectly because of race. Examples of such laws include the pass laws of South Africa, the security laws of Rhodesia and laws which prevent Indians in South Africa from moving freely from one area to another, which was considered a discriminatory form; immigration laws which discriminate against persons on grounds of race or nation. Other commissions dealt with anti-Semitism, anti-Semitism, and discrimination against the non-white population of South Africa. The conference accepted the report of the South African National Congress and the government of the countries concerned.

**FRATERNAL GREETINGS**

Fraternal greetings were brought from the National Congress of India, the Indian National Congress, the Indian League of Great Britain, and the National Congress of India.

**PRICING CONTROL**

The Council is aware that the pricing control is being greatly hampered by the multiplicity of controls, and the pricing influence exerted on it by business men who are members of advisory boards and committees and from whose ranks price controllers are selected from time to time. The Council suggests an independent economist be appointed to advise on price control matters. There is greater consumer representation on advisory boards and committees. The extension of the fixed price policy, the price controller be given greater powers to deal with black market, hoarding and overheating.

**DISTRIBUTION**

New methods of marketing agricultural produce are required to eliminate agencies largely responsible for the disparity. In prices paid to the producer and those paid by the consumer. Food depletes food vehicles and feeding centres should be maintained and extended.

**THE RAILWAYS**

This Council is of the opinion that the present railway policy is in no way responsible for the rise in the cost of living.

**INDUSTRY**

Linked with the desire expansion in agriculture, planned industrial development, so successfully carried out during the war years is undertaken. We stand for planned and increased production. It is the responsibility of the Government to support all possible industries. It is suggested that the Government purchase all means at our disposal to prevent high prices and fixed prices.
Workers' Rights

TRADES COUNCIL CONDEMNS SMUTS' SLAVE BILL

JOHANNESBURG.—The South African Trades and Labour Council has declared that the Industrial Conciliation (Natives) Bill, 1947, is not in accordance with the Workers' Charter of the Council, or the Philadelphia Charter of the International Labour Organisation. It is contrary to the resolutions of the B.A. Trades and Labour Conference, which called for the amendment of the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1937 to cover all workers. The Bill restricts the right of African workers to organize.

These are the conclusions of the committee appointed by the Council for national conciliation to examine the proposals of the Bill. Committee members were: M. A. Caldecott (President), I. Wollbrandt, J. H. McComber, A. Marks, G. E. Richards and J. D. B. Briggs.

The memorandum prepared by the committee is being sent to all local committees and affiliated unions in preparation for representations by the Council to the Minister.

The committee reports that it examined the Bill in the light of the Workers' Charter and the Philadelphia Declaration. As these two documents have a vital bearing on the trade union movement.

WORKERS' CHARTER DEMANDS

The Workers' Charter demands a new labour code in South Africa to guarantee the right of all workers to be organized in trade unions, the right to strike and picket, and the prohibition of company unions and all bodies engaged in anti-trade union activities and unfair labour practices.

Support for Boycott

VEREENIGING.—A large mass meeting of Africans from the Vereeniging area is being called by the African National Congress. The meetings will be held on February 1st to protest against the passing of the proposed Bill in the light of these principles. It finds the provisions of the Bill totally in conflict with them.

Youth Festival

JOHANNESBURG.—Thirty-five South African students at present studying at Universities in Britain, including African, Coloured, Indian and European students, will go to the Pragile Youth Festival beginning this month, according to information received by the Progressive Youth Council.

Attempts are being made to send to the Festival Mr. Victor Mboza, African law graduate from Johannes burg and vice-chairman of the African National Congress Youth League for the last three years. Mr. Ahmed Khatia, representative of the Transvaal Indian Volunteer Corps has already received his passports.

WOMEN'S PLATFORM

National Women's Conference Planned

Transvaal Movement Grows

JOHANNESBURG.—The Transvaal All-Women's Union, the only existing non-colour bar women's organization, which was formed after the recent International Women's Day celebrations, is making arrangements for a mass national women's conference to be held in Johannesburg in the near future. One of the purposes of this national conference will be to set up a national co-ordinating committee of women's organizations which can affiliate to the Women's International Democratic Federation.

Miss Josie Palmer, the union's executive secretary, tells the Guardian that the new women's organization has been enthusiastically received at women's meetings along the Bief and in Orlando, Soweto and Alberton. In one area alone over 500 women applied to join.

Members of food committees in both towns are joining in large numbers.

The union is also communicating to the possibility of establishing a women's side co-operative in African locations and townships.

It is also making representations to the Town Council of Benoni about the shocking housing conditions of the Bexford squatters' camp, where families are living in tethered remnants of tents.

In response to the decision of the recent Council meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation, the All-Women's Union has set up special departments to deal with and keep the Federation informed on the care and protection of the child, women's rights, and women in colonial countries.

Articles of South African handiwork for the International lottery of the Federation to raise funds are now being collected. An appeal to Guardian readers for donations of beadwork, basket work, sculptures and other gifts of national interest to be sent to the All Women's Union, care of 59 Shakespeare House, Johannesburg.

The Transvaal All-Women's Union was represented at the International Conference on Civil Liberties by Miss M. Japson.

Committee members of the organization include Mrs. J. Mphanga (chairman), Mrs. S. M. Omasese (vice-chairman) and Miss Hilda Watts.

RONA O'MEARA,

interest to be sent to the All Women's Union, care of 59 Shakespeare House, Johannesburg.

The Transvaal All-Women's Union was represented at the International Conference on Civil Liberties by Miss M. Japson.
UNDERPAID WORKERS

DIRECTOR FINED

JOHANNESBURG. - The case against a director of King Products (Pty) Ltd, charged with contravening the Wages Act, was concluded in the Magistrate's Court. The magistrate held that the firm had allowed employees to work 90 to 30 hours overtime a week instead of the statutory 10 hours. The director of the firm, Mr. B. Levinson, was convicted on 12 charges altogether, and ordered by the Court to pay to the Inspector of Labour a fine representing underpayments, at wages, cost of living allowance and overtime.

As a result of a severe transgression which was taken together, Levinson was fined £40 or four weeks hard labour. On nine counts, he was fined a total of £75 or 30 days hard labour and on one count, he was reprimanded.

Mr. I. Mendelow, who appeared for Levinson said the whole idea and purpose of the company was interested in the case, and an appeal is to be lodged.

Shouted Bethal Farmers

"Deport Him"

JOHANNESBURG.—Bethal, the small town in the Eastern Transvaal, which has had a spotlight turned on it by the revelations of the treatment of farm labourers in the district, could probably compete well with any small town in the Southern States of America just before, or after, a lynching.

"Deport Him"—Shouted Bethal Farmers

JOHANNESBURG.—Racialism, hysteria and hate among certain groups of Bethal farmers has reached a new peak. The Rev. Michael Scott was last week invited to Bethal specially to place his case before the farmers. He could read no more than a few paragraphs of his speech.

"Far and feather him," yelled a few members of the audience. "He is an Uitlander. Deport him," shouted others.

These were people with a bad conscience. They did not want to hear what others thought of their treatment of their labourers. They did not, above all, want to do anything about it.

MICHAEL SCOTT REVIEWS

The farmers of Bethal have denned that Mr. Scott publicly withdraw his "unfounded allegations" against them. He has refused to do so. But he was given no chance to substantiate his allegations by having his meeting, attended by about 300 people inside the hall and 100 outside, ruined in South Africa.

On the same day as the farmers' meeting, the African people held their own meeting at Bethal location.

They collected £1 to send six representatives to Johannesburg to state their case and views to the people.

They have demanded that they be directly represented on the Committee of Enquiry to be set up in the district. They asked that Afrikaner witnesses in similar cases to be heard in Bethal within the next few days should not be released and sent back to the farms, as they are certain to be intimidated and their evidence interfered with.

WHAT THE AFRICANS ASK

The African people said their representatives when interviewed by The Guardian, are highly interested in the case in which they were referred to by the Bethal farmers. They make it clear they do not hate the farmers but would co-operate with them if they were treated humanely. They take exception to statements such as: "The white man's word must be taken before the Kalahari. Why must our fingerprints be taken unless we wear Kalahari?"

They consider that Michael Scott, far from exaggerating the bad conditions of farm labourers, has not told the worst aspects of the story.

DOG SET ON HIM

On the very day of the meeting in Bethal, these representatives saw an African farmer working, his clothes in tatters, struggling to the charge office to report that a farmer had set his dog on him. A number of await cases, are said in the Bethal hospital.

The Africans given the farmers' case were an indication to all of their reputations. Mahalah, the Killer on the Murrah, Mahalah, the Scouring Fire, Nonyiyaha, the Charging Bull.

Although tension is running high in Bethal and the farmers' temper mounts steadily, the Africans, farm labourers, and others, see grounds for hope in the results of an investigation.

A letter has been sent to the Prime Minister on their behalf by the African National Congress, asking that they be represented on the Commission of Inquiry.
SCANDAL AT NEWLANDS POLICE STATION

LOOk INTO THIS!

JOHANNESBURG—Unknown to all but few people in Johannesburg, and perhaps unreported, or silently consented to by the police authorities at Marshall Square and the Department of Justice, numbers of Africans awaiting trial at the Newlands Police Station are being forced to do hard labour as they wait their turn to appear before magistrates on alleged contraventions of the law.

The story is told in these pictures of Africans building a police sports ground next to the police station, situated on the main road running through Sophiatown. These are not convicts. They are not dressed in prison clothes. They have not yet been found guilty, or sentenced. Many have been unable to pay bail, or refused it and they have been sent to the cells at Newlands for a week or before being brought to court.

In the meantime the police station has found a nice cheap way of building a tennis court and soccer ground. One policeman had to stand on an eye on the Africans who labour day after day, in their own clothes (which are soon ruined by the dust and strenuous work), and without pay.

The whole arrangement is quite illegal. No man awaiting trial can be made to work if he does not want to. But this does not seem to bother the Newlands station.

It should bother the Department of Justice. We hope the matter is taken up.

Ghetto Act in Transvaal

Dadoo issues Statement

JOHANNESBURG—Dealing with the conviction of an Indian under the provisions of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1948 and with numerous Asiatic passes issued against Indians in Holdenberg, Pretoria, Rustenburg and elsewhere in the Transvaal for the alleged contravention of the same Act, Dr. B. D. Dadoo, chairman of the Transvaal Passive Resistance Council has issued the following statement:

"It appears that the Union Government is bent upon implementing the notorious Ghetto Act despite the opposition of the Indian community. The present policy of authorities is that, charging Indians with direct defiance of the Union's regulations. The Government has thrown down the gauntlet to the Indian people in an effort with no alternative but to take up the challenge. We cannot, nor we may, be clear to allow the Government to pursue its policy of racial discrimination with impunity. Unless the Government reverses its present policy there is a strong likelihood that the Jomo Council will have to devise ways and means of starting Passive Resistance in the Transvaal.

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MRS. PANDIT CONGRATULATED

JOHANNESBURG—The South African Passive Resistance Council has sent a message to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit congratulating her on her appointment as India's first ambassador to the Soviet Union. It expressed its confidence that the task of bringing about cooperation between India and Russia is in safe and able hands, and hopes it may still be possible for Mrs. Pandit to attend the next U.N.O. session to bring to a successful conclusion India's case against South Africa's racial discrimination.

Threat To 979 Pietersburg People

EJECCTION ORDER

JOHANNESBURG—Disaster faces one hundred and fifty African families squatting on a farm, Palmiesfontein, in the Pietersburg district.

These people—have occupied the farm for over a hundred years at an annual rental of £2 a family. The settlement runs two schools for about five hundred children, six churches, digging tanks, and has effected many improvements on the farm such as the planting of trees and murmuring of fields. These 979 people have now been notified they must vacate the farm within three months.

Negotiations with the farm owner having failed, the people have handed their case over to the Transvaal African National Congress. The Congress points out that three months is quite insufficient time to enable the families to remove their settlement to an alternative place. In any case, they have nowhere to go.

The Congress demands that these families be given notice of at least two years. The Government should provide sufficient land on which to resettle those who can afford to buy such land, and on which the Government cannot afford to buy in freehold. The Government should also provide funds to convert the site to Palmiesfontein to the new site being provided; that the families should be adequately compensated for improvements they have made at Palmiesfontein.

The statement says: "The Congress feels that the Government must give this matter the serious consideration it deserves. Unless something is done to help these people, this incident might lead to unpleasant repercussions, and aggravate the feeling of frustration and despair in the African community, as well as foment racial animosity."

MOROKA RENT STRIKE GROWS

JOHANNESBURG—Reports that the next blow to be struck by the Council in its long-standing dispute with the squatters will be the arrest of foremost African leaders in Moroka and Jabavu are current in these two large Council-controlled bantustan shack camps.

Municipal police are said to have warned Mr. Ntie, the leader of the Pinville Sub-tenants' Association, he will be arrested if he continues to organise the people not to pay the 15s. monthly rental.

Meanwhile the rent strike, the biggest in the Union's history, grows apace. As hundreds of new squatter families are brought to Moroka in trucks from the Alexandra camp, they swell the ranks of those thousands of families hesitantly refusing to pay their rents and helping enforce the camps restrictive regulations. The Council complains that there is clear evidence the boycott of rentals is organised.

PAID NO RENT

Johannesburg—At the Geneva Trade Conference held on June 10, a commercial agreement was concluded between the Union of South Africa and the Czech Republic.

Seventeen states were represented at this trade conference.

CZECHS. TO TRADE WITH UNION

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Seventeen states were represented at this trade conference.
ATTACK ON TRADES COUNCIL

Employers Delegee Taken

The Guardian

Northern Edition

24 July, 1947
THE TALKS LIKE BEVIN
Mr. Bottomley On Western Civilisation

Johannesburg: "It will be a pity if Western Civilisation, as we know it, is weakened or pushed aside. Western Civilisation is today threatened by a certain ideology causing trouble in the East which, if it is ever able to rally the oppressed classes of the East, means we are in for a severe struggle."

There is an urgent need for the countries that uphold western civilisation to work together to maintain it. More than ever members of the British Commonwealth must hold together and consolidate good relations between all nations of the British Commonwealth.

These are the words of a "popahah aiohi" in India; not even Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin—or of his ambassador to South Africa for a month: Mr. A. G. Bottomley, British Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. These are some of the answers to questions Mr. Bottomley gave at a press conference held in Johannesburg a day after his arrival.

NO STRINGS
Do you think there will be political strings to the Marshall Plan? No, otherwise we would not be taking such a leading part in it.

Could the suggested proposals for the representation of South-West Africa in the Union Parliament be seen as an act of defiance of the U.N.O. decision on South-West Africa? No. The Union government was only invited by the U.N.O. resolution to submit a trusteeship agreement on South-West Africa. Why did the United States take a stand against Britain and South Africa as the United Nations?—Political expediency. It is a good thing when you have trouble in your own country to look for trouble in another. I sat at the Assembly with the United States delegates. It was interesting to watch their manoeuvres.

Is the incorporation of the British territories into the Union a dead issue at the moment?—As far as I know there is no question of the matter being re-opened at the present time.

DOMINION CONFLICT
What is likely to be Britain's position in the conflict between two Dominions—India and South Africa on the South African Indian question?—Britain's policy is to leave it to the Dominions. It will not be fair for her to side with one of the other. That is why Britain wanted the matter referred to the International Court.

In the information service of South Africa House as bad as it is reported? It is good only to suspect it because it is an official source of information. Mr. Bottomley said his visit was not concerned with immigration. While in South Africa he will study state roles, price and South African industry. He will also visit Orlando location, African Reserve, and lasso Bechuanaland and South-West Africa.

His visit was not connected with strengthening strategic bonds between the commonwealth; but was just a visit to find out what is going on in this country that comes within the purview of his state office. This is Mr. Bottomley's first visit to Africa.

T.L.C. WANTS FARM LABOUR COMMISSION

Johannesburg: The South African Trades and Labour Council will ask the Minister of Justice to set up a commission of enquiry into the conditions of African farm labour. This decision was reached after the Council had considered a report by the Reverend Michael Scott on conditions in the Bethel district. The Council will ask for representation on this commission.

It is felt by many trade unionists and also the Council, that investigations should not be confined only to the Bethel district, but should extend to agricultural conditions generally. Support for the idea of a commission to investigate conditions is spreading rapidly. Mr. Merrin Kentridge, Junior United Party member for Trovella, said he was in favour of such a commission when he spoke recently to a branch of the Junior United Party. Mr. Kentridge told The Guardian he was sure Mr. Lawrence would look upon this suggestion of a commission favourably. He said certainly agricultural workers' unions would probably delight Mr. Lawrence.

A PROBLEM
"The present shortage of farm labour is a problem. It is the duty of the government to try and find for the farmer a reasonable return for his capital, in the same way as the government seeks to get a reasonable wage for the worker, and to protect the consumer.

"As to whether he was in favour of farm workers being allowed to organise themselves, Mr. Kentridge said he was not prepared to say so. The government has been obliged, under present conditions, to exclude farm labour from its industrial legislation."

Mr. Kentridge was not sure whether the farm workers should have a representation of the commission. There should be some sort of enquiry so that they should have the fullest opportunity to give evidence.

9,000 FAMILIES HOMELESS

Legion Move To End Housing Muddle

Johannesburg: Red tape, lack of imagination by the departments concerned and, above all, lack of the will to act, have been preventing Government authorities from clearing up the most obvious and easily remedied housing and letting muddle. There are in Johannesburg over 200 empty houses and over 9,000 homeless European families.

After months of campaigning the Springbok Legion has worked managed to get Ministers Gluckman and Mabon, Controller of Renting, Ivan Walker, and Major J. C. Collings, Effected of Housing, to agree to a meeting last saw three hours.

Ivan Walker has now announced that he has issued licences to the owners of empty houses. Owners of and agents for empty houses have been informed that tenants will be placed in the houses. If there is any objection, Mr. Walker will use his powers under the regulations to compel them to admit the tenants.

At a meeting of councillors on Monday night, Minister Mabon announced he would try to enable the scheme. In Mabon's hands, it had to be completed as soon as possible. He also said he would grant permits for the construction of flats and houses 1,000 to 1,400 families at a cost of £500,000.

He added that the policy of commanding houses applies to the whole Union, and is the "leash in the pan", but will continue.

The Legion's national secretary, Mr. Jack Hodgson, pointed out to ease the bottleneck. The position remained much the same.

CHALLENGE ISSUED

The Legion then issued a challenge to Mr. Mabon and Mr. Ivan Walker to explain the building and letting control muddle to a meeting of ex-servicemen in Johannesburg. This seems to have helped persuade the meeting of Legion officials with the Minister of Supply, the Minister of the Controller of Letting to commandeer empty houses.

Legion organiser Cecil Williams told The Guardian he was sure action would be taken by the government in response to the very vigorous protests at the housing situation made by the Legion over many months. The Legion had been prepared to give a very strong lead on the critical housing situation, even if the situation did not improve, to the extent of squating on commanding housing sites. The Legion is watching the government's commanding operation very closely.
DAKAR CONFERENCE MYSTERY
WHERE IS BANTU WORLD'S REPORT?

JOHANNESBURG.—"There was little to choose from the atmosphere of the Johannesburg City Hall steps when the Communist Party of South Africa holds one of those Sunday night meetings, and the atmosphere at the Dakar Town Hall during April 10 to April 14. The voice of the Kremlin was unmistakable at that Conference and the servants merely echoed the voice of their master in the U.S.S.R. Great attention and adoration was paid to the Soviet visitor."

This is a paragraph from a report of the Dakar conference held recently under the auspices of the World Federation of Trade Unions. It was written by the reporter of the Bantu World sent to Dakar to cover the conference.

The whole affair has been rather puzzling. It was announced that a Bantu World reporter would go to Dakar just after it became clear that passports had been granted to the two delegates of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions—J. B. Marks and Dan Thoms. The Bantu World boasted it would be the first African newspaper to send a reporter so many thousand miles for first-hand report.

But the most puzzling thing of all is that although the Bantu World went to all this trouble to cover the Dakar Conference, no report of the conference has yet appeared in that paper.

And the Dakar Conference was held at the beginning of April. The Bantu World reporter, The Guardian is told, seems to be very interested in the speeches and movements of the South African delegates, but hardly concerned about the deliberations of the conference as a whole. He attended the night meetings. Wrote to him, and he is silent.

The mystery of this reporter's suppressed report—on which is printed above—has still to be solved. Is the Bantu World waiting for the day when it will have the space to publish the document in full for the edification of its readers? Has the Bantu World handed the report to the Non-European Affairs Department as a friendly gesture towards helping the department to keep its finger on the doings of African trade unions? Is the report perhaps waiting for the attention of the Prime Minister?

Here is a problem for a South African Sherlock Holmes—the mystery of the suppressed Bantu World report on the Dakar conference.

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DR. XUMA ON BOYCOTT

JOHANNESBURG: Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress, has issued a statement calling on all provincial and local Congress branches to intensify the boycott campaign.

"They must mobilise, organise and ascertain the views of the voters in the Cape, electoral committees and units, location advisory boards and the masses of followers all over the country. We want common citizenship; racial goodwill and co-operation."

Dr. Xuma points out that the 1936 Acts, the 1923 Land Act, the Native Administration Act and the Urban Areas Act forced Parliament from the influence of African voters, and European parliamentarians have since considered themselves defenders of white interests as against parliamentary representatives who represent Africans indirectly.

"These Acts have created two hostile political camps, of white representatives on the one hand, and black representatives on the other.

"The boycott decision is a demand for common citizenship with the abolition of the pass laws; recognisance of African Trade Unions under the Industrial Conciliation Act; an end to land restrictions; adequate housing and education facilities for the African people."
TRADE BOYCOTT WILL BE MAINTAINED
Dr. Dadoo Repudiates Press Statements

JOHANNESBURG.

Under banner headlines such as "Indian Trade Boycott of the Union May Break Down," the daily press has been giving wide publicity to a news item suggesting that from August 15, the date for the division of India into Pakistan, the Union of India and Independent States, firms in India will once again be able to supply South African firms with coffee, tea, coir, copra and copra oil through independent states which might not abide by the resolutions on economic sanctions against South Africa, taken by the previous intergovernmental conference.

It is reported that a Durban firm has already removed a copy of a trade order through which Indian agents might sell goods controlled by the Indian government. The independent states now trading daily with the Indian compound daily press are Hyderabad, because of its proximity to Bombay and Calcutta, which has its own outlet to the sea.

Interviewed by our reporter, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo said this report was probably just the thing the press would hope upon in the hope it might help to bring to an end the agitations of the Boycott of the Union. "The Passive Resistance Councils," he said, "are in communication with the states of Hyderabad and Travancore, just as the Dominions of Pakistan and Terrez." It does not seem to be all in the reports, yet no Indian states will in any way jeopardize the cause of South African Indians.

Dr. Dadoo pointed out that Hyderabad had been represented in the Indian delegation to the United Nations by Sheikh Ali Yavar Jang, and that both the Indians and princes of the States had wholeheartedly supported the struggle of South African Indians for democratic rights.

"We have no doubt," continued Dr. Dadoo, "that the Indians will take all possible steps to see no commodity of any kind is exported to South Africa even after August 15. We are certain the new Dominions will use their good offices with these States to see the trade embargo on the Union is maintained as long as the Union refuses to implement the United Nations Charter.

The facts of this suggested "legal link" in the trade boycott have already been called to Hyderabad's attention, pointing out that South African Indians deeply appreciate the support of this State for their resistance struggle, and are confident Hyderabad will not take any step which might adversely affect their struggle.

Mr. M. A. Dinah, acting president of the South African Indian Chamber of Commerce and vice-president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, emphasized the view of Dr. Dadoo that the Indians would do nothing to prejudice the struggle of South African Indians against the Chetla Act.

It is understood that a large Johannesburg wholesale only recently received information from a Bombay firm to the effect that jute bags are available for export from the Madras, Pudukkot and other African territories, but not to the Union.

The vast majority of the 55,000 inhabitants of these camps are steadfastly refusing to pay the tax Council rent for a bare space of ground 20 feet by 20 feet on which they have to erect their own huts and cardboard shacks.

Medical and social services, payment for which is supposed to be included in the monthly amount of 15/-, are thus far almost non-existent.

The boycott movement is aimed at all non-compliance with the severe camp regulations, ten thousand copies of which have just been issued to the stand holders.

The City Council has announced that elections for the Moroka Advisory Board will take place within the next three weeks. The squatters refused to attend the meeting organized by the Non-European Affairs Department to announce these elections.

Thus far, the inhabitants of the two largest and four largest Shanty Towns have been moved to Moroka, the squatters of the Alberton and "Beverley" camps using the only ones still in their original site.

Mr. Gerard Sekoto photographed beside one of his striking paintings at his present exhibiton.

GERARD SEKOTO
-African Painter

JOHANNESBURG.

GERARD SEKOTO, the African painter who as a boy at sixteen sketched visitors to his father's house with a stub of a pencil, has just opened his third public exhibition in Johannesburg's Gotham Buildings.

After years of hard struggle, his work is attracted by art dealers, and his paintings can fetch as high as "pure painting colour," "taught in the schools," "aan." His work is not always technically correct, his knowledge of anatomy and often faulty. He is still growing towards form.

But Gerard Sekoto has never received any art training at all. He studied to be a teacher, and taught for four years at a school in Pieterson. Although he retained his childhood interest in drawing, and painted watercolours throughout these years, his first learned to use watercolours only at the age of 18. His first exhibition was opened in Cape Town four years ago.

Sekoto the man has faced with all the obstacles of a fine cultural life that must be to some extent a part of the organisation going on in his life. He works in encouraging circles, is a member of some of the best art galleries, and his pictures are available to all who wish to buy them.

Although he has returned to Paris after his period of study, Sekoto will make his first real chance to study consistently learn drawing and measure himself against greater artist. He will perfect his technical skill work in encouraging circles and less in the life and personality of his people.
WILL HE SEE BOTH SIDES?

JOHANNESBURG.

Britain's Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. A. G. Bottomley, O.B.E., who is on a visit to the Union has on two occasions told the press he wished to hear all sides of opinion on South African affairs. Yet when Dr. Y. M. Dadoo telephoned Mr. Bottomley for an appointment to discuss with him certain aspects of the South African situation, he was informed politely that Mr. Bottomley was too busy to spare the time for an interview, however short.

Mr. Bottomley was a member of the British delegation to the last session of the United Nations. He is reported to have supported South Africa's case for the incorporation of South West Africa. He told press reporters at a press conference in Johannesburg that Britain considers the Daima Treaty and the South African case on the Indian question should be settled by the two Dominions themselves. It was also not fair for Britain to take part in the question.

Mr. Bottomley said he hoped that agreement would be reached on the question, and it would not be necessary for it to be referred to the United Nations again.

Mr. Bottomley was invited by General Smuts to come to South Africa to discuss certain conditions for himself.

It is understood Mr. Bottomley's plans, during his stay in the Union, include sponsored visits to certain African Reserve and Frontier areas in Natal, Londenis, Fort Hare and Fort Beaufort. Up to the present he is not believed to have made arrangements to meet representatives of the trade unions or Natal literary movement of the Non-European people.

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THOUSANDS WORKLESS

Rand Unemployed Queues Grow

JOHANNESBURG. The critical unemployment position on the Witwatersrand was discussed on Monday evening at a meeting of the Southern Transvaal Local Committee of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council.

It was unanimously agreed that immediate and strong representations must be made to the Minister of Labour, Dr. Colin Steyn, and to the National Committee of the Unemployment Benefit Insurance Act demanding that the trade unions or industrial councils willing to take over registration of unemployed, and the payment of benefits in terms of the Act be allowed to do so.

The meeting urged an immediate conference of all union representatives with the Minister of Labour and officials administering the Act. Such a conference should discuss the unemployment position generally, the desirability of the present scheme, and the need for an improved fund in accordance with the World Charter.

The National Executive of the Trades and Labour Council has been urged to take the matter up and to local committee meeting this week in their industry or local administration of the Act, and to the raw deal given to workers quoting daily to receive benefits.

MBOBO ON WAY TO PRAGUE

Mr. Victor Moko, delegate of the African National Congress Youth in the Prague International YOUTH FESTIVAL, left for Prague from London on July 21.

Mr. Moko, an active member of the Passive Resister Section of the National Congress, was refused admission to the South African League of Great Britain and Ireland and South Africa by the National Executive Committee and Mr.等着来 Bkbow, leader of the National Congress.

Victor Moko

South African delegation to the Festival is already in Paris for preparations for the Festival, to which some 20,000 young people from fard parts of the world are expected.

Mr. Moko was welcomed by the Indian community of Prague during his short stay there on his journey to London.

Local Committee meeting this week in their industry or local administration of the Act. and to the raw deal given to workers quoting daily to receive benefits.
TRADE UNIONS SOLID BEHIND BUILDING WORKERS

JOHANNESBURG: The Executive of the building trade unions has issued a statement calling on all building workers in Pretoria and Johannesburg to stop work from 5 p.m., Friday, August 1.

The S. Transvaal Local Committee of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council has unanimously offered full and active moral and financial support to the building workers in their industrial dispute. A special meeting was held on Wednesday, July 30, to meet a delegation of builders to discuss what steps to take to ensure practical assistance.

In the statement, Mr. Piet Heyns, chairman of the Joint Executive of the building trade unions, said: "Before the strike our building unions made a determined effort to reach an applicable settlement with their employers. They exhausted every channel to settle the dispute peacefully. The unions only course was to strike, to gain their original demands."

The statement emphasizes the difficulties under which building workers suffer and their demand for increased wages and better working conditions.

The only incentives to better results and greater building are good wages and working conditions. Setting high prices does not serve to the unions' purpose; it is a question of wages and not prices, the unions believe."

Builders are asking for a basic rate of 99.63 an hour, cost of living allowance is 65.33 and a 15-day paid holiday. At present they work a 40-hour week, earning 66.47 an hour, with 66.47 an hour in lieu of holiday on 50% of the cost of living, there is no public holiday in operation.

Five unions are affected - the Building Workers' Industrial Union, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the Operative Platerade, and the Operative Masons Trade Union. There is considerable comment in the union circles about the Electrical Workers' Association's agreement to remain at work and enter into a separate agreement with the employers' association, reached by August 7, Chairman of the Association is Mr. William Smith, President of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council. Councilor Wills hopes, by his notice of motion, to get this decision reversed.

The building contract for the new office block is estimated at £20,000,000. Budget - Can't Spare £250

"I SAW AMERICA"
A Haven For Fascists
Says Mrs Clara Urquhart

JOHANNESBURG: "A Fascist wave is today-day overtaking America. Where once Roosevelt's America was a haven for progressives fleeing from Fascism, it is today a haven for Fascists fleeing from progress in Europe. Pétain and the Grand Mufti are portrayed as the bringers of order into the world."

The statements are the outspoken impressions of the United States to-day of Mrs. Clara Urquhart, who has just returned from the U.S.A. after a year's stay there.

Mrs. Urquhart went to America to attend the International Women's Conference, held last October, and subsequently undertook a lecture tour of the country, particularly those of refuge camps and camps for African children in Jabaori Township.

The school is one started by Jabaori residents, who applied to the Council for a suitable site, technical assistance from Council officers, and building blocks, lying unused in the camp, to the value of £250.

The Non-European Affairs Committee of the Council recommended the granting of the application for assistance. The Finance Committee turned it down, largely, it appears, on the argument of Nationalist Councilor G. F. Ross, who held that the people of Jabaori were boycotting payments of their rent.

The Council budgeted this year for just under £10,000,000, but can't spare £250 for a badly-needed school in one of the townships. Councilor Wills hopes, by her notice of motion, to get this decision reversed.

"WANTED: A POLICE INVESTIGATION"
JOHANNESBURG: This extract is an article from the report in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court of the case of Rex v. Cassim Motleb, and others, by Moses Dhlambi, under cross-examination by Mr. V. C. Berrange. The witness, who appeared for the Crown, was discharged from all liability for prosecution.

"I was arrested on March 18, 1947, and taken to the Durban Police Station. After two days in police station, I was made a statement to be the fact that I had offered to sell to city, and on which I put my signature. After I was arrested and a time passed, the police told me to stand for trial and I could not refuse it. At the same time I was handed over to my hands behind my back. I only saw the articles were being used in being called on me.

"The persons who arrested me at after police station were Europeans. The person who used this time to stand for trial was a negro. He put me in white clothes and in arms. Other negroes tell me that I am no one who is not the police officers who were there when I was called on me.

"When the person came to me with this thing they told me to stand and take the truth of this article and what had been taken in the matter. When I was asked about it, I was frightened as I am when I kill one and take away one's life. I was also hit with two on my side."

"Each day I was at police station 8 and 10 hours, and when I left, I had to say and question and assisted. This thing was put me on the several times at the police station. As soon as I was about to tell the commune, they used to bring it to the police station and the police told me I was not to say anything about it."

"The persons who arrested me at after police station were Europeans. The person who used this time to stand for trial was a negro. He put me in white clothes and in arms. Other negroes tell me that I am no one who is not the police officers who were there when I was called on me."
"JO'BURG'S SHAME"

Terrible Conditions at Moroka Township

JOHANNESBURG: "The African people will remain the playthings of political forces in this country until they have political rights," said Dr. Moroka, amid applause, at a large gathering of Jabavu and Moroka squatters in Moroka Township last weekend.

The meeting was called by Senator H. M. Nkosi to enable the people of these two large homesteads towards their objectives before the Johannauburg Municipal Council. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Nationalist government and members of the Johannesburg Council. The Police had been sent to all neighborhoods of Johannesburg to prevent the meeting from taking place.

"The agitators are the same at Moroka Township," the baby who died so soon after being born. It is on record that the rent of 1/3rd was fixed by the council not because of the rent charge, but to prevent more squatters," Mr. Paul Moosa also spoke.

WITS CENTRAL SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS

JOHANNESBURG.—The balanced ticket of the non-political candidates in the elections for the Witwatersrand Central School Board. The candidates are the Reverend J. J. A. Jiek, Miss K. K. Mcgregor, Mr. J. H. Webb, Mr. J. D. Brand, C. F. M. McColl, M.B.E., Dr. F. S. Smith, and Mr. J. M. Mcgraffin.

There were 12 per cent. total in these elections, with 18 per cent. in the last.

The committee defeated included a ticket supported by the "Kwazi" committee of Afrikaans cultural organizations and churches, and the ticket sponsored by the Catholic community.

Throughout the Transvaal, with the exception of the Witwatersrand and Central area, the Nationalists have captured the school boards in all the provinces. The South African Nationalists have been in power for three years, and the inability of the Nationalists to control the schools has been a constant source of irritation to the parents. The parents have been forced to look after their own education, and have been unable to get the full advantages of the schools.

Chancellor makes his blockade of the post office, and he has asked for a new law to be passed to prevent the postal workers from striking.

Mr. Burford concluded: "We should not allow the postal workers to take any action against the government, as it is their duty to carry on the work of the government.

"The postal workers must understand that they are not allowed to strike, and that they must carry on the work of the government."
8,000 ON STRIKE
FOURTEEN YEARS WITHOUT A RISE IN BASIC WAGE
Building Workers' Case

JOHANNESBURG: The Johannesburg Trades Hall was too small to hold the hundreds of building workers who attended the mass meeting on the morning of Saturday, August 2. The overflow spread into the streets outside, where they listened to the meeting through loudspeakers. It is the opinion of the strikers that this is the greatest demonstration of solidarity among building workers since their successful general strike of 1919, when they were out for three months, fighting for the 44-hour week.

For the past week the four unions concerned have been busy organizing. Transport, Action, Propaganda, Finance and Picket Committees are functioning. All strikers will receive "Strike Pay," whether union members or not. All the womenfolk of the strikers have been called upon to help in the struggle. Strong warnings have been issued to the men not to pay any attention to rumours and reports that do not come from the Strike Committee, as it is expected the bosses will resort to all sorts of tricks to smash the strike.

Each union on strike has five representatives on the Central Strike Committee. A "mobile" picket has been in action in the suburbs, and building jobs in Johannesburg or Pretoria are practically "closed" to the strikers.

The Strike Committee has an authorized list of over 1,000 men directly employed by the Municipalities, the Public Works Department, the Rand and Mainline railways, the Johannesburg Corporation and the post office. On this list about 90 men are employed directly by the Municipalities. Of the men engaged by the municipalities of Johannesburg, 1,000 are employed by the City of Johannesburg, 600 by the city of Pretoria, 111 by the Rand and Mainline railway companies, and 140 by the Johannesburg Corporation.

It is the intention of the building unions to call on Department of Public Works and CCTO representatives to stop their depots and depots run by special contractors. The representatives of Government on the Department of Public Works will not comply, they state, because of Defence Regulations.

The strike is in its second day. There is no element of war or danger in the interests of the building workers. The building workers are peace workers of the highest order. There is no danger of inhumanity because of Defence Regulations.

The womenfolk of the strikers will walk nothing but Victory, and we warn those who try to mislead them not to come in contact with anyone out of every building worker in the country.

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African Workers' Statement

JOHANNESBURG—The position of the African building workers is being discussed by the National Unemployment Benefit Committee.

The African Building Workers' Union, in a statement to the Press, says:

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The Crime Wave And
‘Foreign Natives’
Your Attention—
Mr. Bottomley

JOHANNESBURG: Mr. Bottomley, Britain's semi-official ambassador to the Union this month, is here at an opportune time, if he wishes to see the "real South Africa."

Over the last few weeks 1,833 "foreign natives" have been arrested in Johannesburg by seven special police sections working by motor-car, motor-cycle and on foot to "bring foreign natives to book" in terms of the Government Proclamation of March 1, which anounces that "unregistered" foreign-born natives must return to their homes beyond the borders of South Africa or take jobs on farms.

Johannesburg is suffering from one of her periodic crime waves. But the real causes of crime are going unnoticed. The real causes are to be found in the unemployment queues, low wages, the acute housing shortage (in spite of the mythical 11,000 empty houses in Orlando before the war), conjured up for Mr. Bottomley's benefit by some enterprising, municipal official, the years of neglect of the recreational needs of the African people in the towns.

As is usual in such a situation a scapegoat is needed — and found. This year it is the presence in the towns of "foreign" Africans, most of them from Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There are estimated to be 35,000 such Africans in the Union at present.

ARRANGED WITH NYASALAND.

The representative of the Nyasaland government, Mr. "Hitchock," told The Guardian that his government has an agreement with the Nyasaland government whereby the Chamber may recruit up to 12,000 Nyasaland Africans to work on the farms annually. These recruited workers may remain in the Union for a maximum of 18 months and are then compulsorily repatriated.

There is no talk of these Africans being "foreign." Indeed, the main complaint of the Chamber of Mines is that it cannot recruit its full quota of Nyasaland workers every year.

About 20,000 Nyasaland Africans come to South Africa on their own every year. Many walk all the way, taking as long as two months to work through the Rhodesias, to the Limpopo and over the border into the Union.

The new obstacles.

At Meiring, even on the banks of the river, no obstacles are put in their way — as long as they are prepared to work on farms. This is their alternative to repatriation.

In part, almost i. If of them have never reached the towns, to which they are drawn by high wages. They take jobs on farms, or in platinum mines near Rustenburg or on platinum mines near Rustenburg, or on brickfields.

They, too, are not "foreign natives" for the Government's immediate purpose.

From all accounts the position to-day will be much the same. As long as "foreign natives" are prepared to work as dictated by the Government they are not foreign. When they come into the towns, they must be chased back to the farms, or repatriated.

ABSOLUTE NONSENSE.

Are the Africans the cause of crime in the towns? Mr. Whitechurch, Nyasaland's representative, emphatically denies this. He has been a District Commissioner in Nyasaland for the last 10 years.

"To say Africans from Nyasaland are the cause of the crime wave is absolute nonsense. They are law-abiding people. The figures disclosed by the police support my contention they are not the cause of crime."

The Rand Daily Mail says "There is nothing to show these Africans are responsible for the crime waves."

all indications are to the contrary."

A Nyasaland worker in Johannesburg says to the Guardian: "Crime does not come from outside. If people in the Union had jobs, and money to support themselves there would be no crime waves."

FARMS' BAD REPUTATION.

The underlying reason for the round-up of foreign Africans, causing great hardship to many of them, is obvious by the fact that those arrested by the police are sent to a reception depot where they must decide if they are willing to work on farms.

If they agree — and many do not, because Mr. Lawrence of Mr. Lawrence Bethal and other rural areas have a bad reputation for treatment of farm workers — they are forwarded to a second reception depot in Louis Trichardt, from where they are allotted to farmers by advisory boards in the magisterial areas consisting of the Magistrate, Native Commissioner and three farmers.

Nobody has proved these people are the cause of crime. Expelling them from urban areas, arming Europeans with fire-arms, instituting courts in counselled (a la Councillor O'Connor) bringing in mounted police — none of these things will run away with crime.

PLEASE NOTE: MR. BOTTOMLEY.

It is of course true that many Nyasaland Africans are in South Africa illegally, where they work.

They leave Nyasaland every year for the same reason, that adult men leave their homes in the Transkei, Basutoland, and Bechuanaland — compelled to do so by the land hunger in their home areas, because they cannot pay for their upkeep and support their families in economically backward and undeveloped areas. In Nyasalund the Colonial Government has for many years has been the migration of its workers.

Nyasaland commissions have pointed to the way out — reductions in taxes, the development of industries and encouragement of agriculture; in other words the creation of effective employment opportunities in Nyasaland itself.

A problem for your attention, Mr. Bottomley!
CONGRESS YOUTH LEAGUE STATEMENT

Johannesburg.—The African National Congress Youth League has issued a statement condemning the treatment of farm workers throughout South Africa and protesting against the wholesale evictions of so-called foreign Natives from South Africa.

The League associates itself with the statement issued by the Congress Working Committee, rejecting Smuts' proposals to members of the Native Representative Council. It supports the boycott resolution of the Congress and calls upon all African youth to work for its implementation.


Johannesburg.—The South African Trades and Labour Council has issued a statement denouncing the anti-labour legislation recently passed by the U.S. Congress. The Council stated that the new legislation was a setback for the progressive movement in South Africa and urged all workers to resist it.

$590,000 ON BIRD AVIARY

Johannesburg.—A bird avairy valued at $590,000 is to be built in the Johannesburg zoo to accommodate a clientele of 1,777 birds donated to the city by Mr. H. J. B. Rooke of the South African Bird Club. At the same meeting at which this resolution was approved, it was announced that the Council had decided to allocate funds to purchase additional birds for the zoo.

Another Silly Regulation

Johannesburg.—Issam Bouza, 31, a factory worker, has been fined £5 for refusing to work on Sundays. The judge said that the law was not intended to apply to skilled workers but that it was a matter of public opinion.

Sanctions to Remain

Johannesburg.—It was announced here that after August 15, the day of independence for the two Dominions of India, economic sanctions against South Africa will be lifted, by independent states permitting goods to be exported to the Union from their territories.

We reply to a cable from the Transvaal Indian Congress on the subject. The Derwent of Transvaal puts it: "There is no reason for apprehending that when independence is attained Transvaal will pursue any course prejudicial to the cause of South African Indians."

Shake hands are made with the cable both Transvaal and Natal, the other states mentioned as possibly better for producing goods from India, have declared they will join the Indian Union.

A scrapped motor-car, deserted near the roadside, with odd bits of tin and garbage propped against its sides to keep out the cold and wind, is now a "house" for a coloured man and his wife who have been unable to find proper accommodation in Johannesburg. This "house" is just outside Johannesburg, on the Heidelberg road, with a motor car and a large factory in the background.
VENTER ATTACKS
CHAMBER OF MINES
AT I.L.O. CONFERENCE

BEFORE delegates from 40 nations at the Conference of the International Labour Organisation held recently in Geneva, Mr. J. Venter, the South African workers' representative, delivered a powerful attack on the cheap labour policy of the Chamber of Mines and Union Government. Referring to the proposed Native Trade Union Bill which will prohibit Africans in mines and certain other industries from joining trade unions, Mr. Venter said: "If the South African Parliament passes this Bill it will mean that African workers will have no more rights than workers in Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy."

CLASH WITH MINEOWNERS

There was, as usual clash between Mr. Venter and the employers and government delegates. Mr. William Griesel, for instance, said Mr. Venter accepted sheep of having realized in his working conditions of Africans in the Union. Mr. Venter retorted that the workers were not people who enjoyed the colour bar and race questions were being done their best to smash the trade union movement in South Africa.

Mr. Venter told the Conference that the cheap labour policy of the Mines and Government was having a disastrous effect on the industrial expansion of South Africa and measures to stop increasing the low-wage policy of the Chamber was a direct cause of disease, malnutrition and starvation. For 50 years Africans mine-owners have had no increase in wages in spite of the rising cost of living.

CHEAP LABOUR

"I say have the employing classes in South Africa are keeping up a wage which the workers are not getting the joy of living and destroying working conditions already set up." Mr. Venter repeated the statement of the Government delegates that African workers were not interested in trade unions. It was also not correct to say that African workers had direct access to the trade union movement.

There are millions of workers who cannot organise themselves into free trade unions, cannot discuss their grievances with their employers, have no legal status, and are not represented in the Industrial Commissions. For 50 years African mine-owners have had no increase in wages in spite of the rising cost of living.

MOROKA STANDS BY RENT STRIKE

Thousands of squatters from Moroka and Jakhola gathered on a piece of open land in Moroka on Sunday morning, July 24, at a huge meeting called by Senator Summer in the Union government to enable the people to place their grievances before their representatives and members of the Johannesburg City Council. Mr. Moroka, who had come to the meeting from his home in the Soweto State, told the meeting he had never been consulted about the use of his family name for the township. Mrs. Bellinger submitted an petition that a more suitable name for the settlement should be "Johannesburg." Swansea.

Invitations to attend the meeting had been sent to all members of Parliament and Johannesburg City Council. Ministers and Parliament besides Senator Bunter and Mrs. Ballinger attended. From the Council only Miss Hilda J. Watts and Mr. George Adams were present. Mr. Moroka told the meeting: "The Africans will not remain the playthings of political forces in this country until they have political rights."

RENT STRIKE

Moroka and Jakhoba residents spoke declared they would continue their opposition to the payment of 15s. a rent a month for a tiny plot of ground 20 feet by 10 feet and to the camp regulations.

Dr. A. B. Xumik, President of the African National Congress, said the authorities would have solved any problems only if they learned to consult and negotiate with the Africans. Mr. Moroka and Jakhoba spoke for human habitation. He and the Congress fully support everything the people of Moroka and Jakhoba say about the rent, which the Council should immediately reduce.

Councillor Hilda Watts said: "It is a record that the rent of 15s. was fixed by the Council to prevent squatters, and not as a rent charge, to prevent us people are doing. I would like to dissociate myself from the actions of the City Council."
WHERE IS OUR BUILDING CONTROL?

JOHANNESBURG,—It is whispered in Newtown that a certain Mr. M., director of one of the largest and most important mining companies, has this year decided to build a summerhouse. That will be nice for the M. family.

But this won't be an ordinary summerhouse. Because the building permit, The Guardian is told, is for 1,300 square feet, and a conservative estimate of its cost is about £100.

All of which is more than enough to make families bating to find—er—build—houses in which to live, especially to those who have applied for building permits for 1,000 square feet (the maximum for all except servants) a little over this, and have had their applications rejected. Is the Building Controller anywhere about?

CALL TO ALL S.A. JEWS

JOHANNESBURG.—A resolution pledging the support of South African Jewry in the fight against fascism, and calling on the Jewish community to ally itself with progressive forces, was passed at the sixteenth biennial congress of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies held in Johannesburg.

Moved by Mr. M. S. B. The resolution read: "The second year since the formation of the congress has abundantly shown that fascism has not as yet been extinguished, and the danger exists in various countries, including South Africa, that reactionary forces will come to power. Congress therefore finds it necessary to record that the fate of the Jewish population is bound up with that of the progressive forces.

Congress calls on all Jews in South Africa to participate in the struggle against fascism and reaction, and to fight for justice for all people, without distinction of colour or race.

Congress further urges the newly elected executive to react with dignity to every act of injustice perpetrated against Jews or any other sections of the population.

MEETING ON INDONESIA

JOHANNESBURG.—A large crowd of citizens of all races gathered at the Civic Hall during a lunch hour last week to protest against the Dutch attack on the Indonesian Republic. With only one man dissenting, the meeting passed a resolution welcoming the intervention of the United Nations Organisation in the dispute, but demanding that a commission of the United Nations should itself, and not of any single nation, should investigate the position and mediate in the dispute. The resolution demanded immediate withdrawal of Dutch troops and supported Indonesia's request that troops on both sides withdraw behind the demarcation lines fixed last October. The meeting was organised jointly by the Transvaal Indian Congress, the African National Congress (Transvaal), the African People's Organisation (Transvaal) and the Johannesburg District Committee of the Communist Party.

SUPPORT FOR INDONESIA

JOHANNESBURG.—In a cable to Mr. Tryggve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Transvaal Indian Congress expresses grave alarm at the "wanton war of aggression" by the Netherlands Government against the Republic of Indonesia.

The cable describes Dutch action as a violation of article 29 of the Charter, and expresses the hope that the United Nations will take effective and immediate steps against the Dutch Government, and will protect Indonesia's republican status achieved after much sacrifice.

KEEP ASIATICS OUT OF SOUTH-WEST

—say NATS.

JOHANNESBURG.—The conference of the Nationalist Party of South Africa held in Wind-

book decided that the entry of Asiatics into South Africa should be prohibited by law. At present it is forbidden only by a proclamation that can arbitrarily be withdrawn. The conference decided also that Asiatics already in the territory should be deported. It was decided to give all possible support to the Union's anti-Indian boycott movement.

LEGION PROTEST

JOHANNESBURG.—The national executive of the dutch colonial Legion sent a telegram to the Mayor of the Cape, the Officer-In-Command of the Cape Town, the Prime Minister, and the Governor of the Cape, expressing the deplorable condition of the official reception given F renco's Spanish naval pennant at the Cape.

The Legion considers such entertainment as "flagrant Insult to the ideals for which it fought, and in contradiction to the protests taken by the United Nations against Fascist Spain, thereby weakening the only international authority interested in the preservation of world peace."
JOHANNESBURG—With its eye on the approaching municipal elections, and all future elections, too, the City Council has abruptly waved aside, without even discussing them, representations from the Diocese of the Anglican Church and the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans on the question of the representation of Non-Europeans on the City Council.

The Council's feeble justification is that these are "national questions" and it would be unwise to come to any decision until the findings of the Fagan Native Laws Commission have been published.

The Rev. Huddleston, who moved the resolution on representation for Non-Europeans on the Council in the Synod, said the Council had taken two years to discuss the resolution, and the way it has eventually dealt with it was to use the old technique of passing the buck. "I don't intend letting the matter die there," he said. "I will move another resolution on the question in our Synod this year. One can't talk about housing or any other problem to-day without coming down to this basic question of political representation."

"The time is long past when the African people will continue to accept what amounts to dictatorship."

"In a place like Sophiatown the Africans are actually ratepayers and have no representation at all. The matter certainly can't be left where it is to-day."

Threat to Unskilled Workers

JOHANNESBURG.—The Minister of Labour, indicated recently in a statement to the Press that his department is considering the suspension of "Unskilled Determination 165," which lays down a minimum wage of £1 5s. 8d. a week for unskilled African workers in approximately 25 industries not covered by other determinations.

Interviewed by the Guardian, Mr. R. H. Fleet, secretary of the Southern Transvaal Local Committee of the Trades and Labour Council, and a member of the national executive of the Council, said suspension of the determination would provoke a serious crisis among the thousands of African workers at present covered by the determination. Unskilled determination 165, though far from fixing what might be a satisfactory wage, was apparently the answer of the Government to the recommendations for a minimum wage for Africans of the Smit 1942 report. "To suspend this determination without replacing it by any determination to protect the wages of the Witwatersrand unskilled worker will precipitate large-scale strikes and unrest in industry. The Government must make it clear to the trade union movement that the determination will not be suspended until something satisfactory can replace it."
FORGOTTEN MEN OF THE STRIKE?

African Building Workers Are Jobless... Payless...

JOHANNESBURG: As negotiations between the striking European building workers and the master builders loomed in sight this week, the African builders met to urge that their demands be included in the discussions. They made it clear that if an agreement were reached without the inclusion of the demands of these 18,000 workers there would be serious repercussions in the building industry.

Meanwhile, thousands of African workers have become unemployed as a result of the strike.

RELIEF FUND FOR AFRICAN BUILDERS

An appeal is made by the Southern Transvaal Local Committee of the Trades and Labour Council for donations in cash or kind to the relief fund for African building workers, thousands of whom are to-day unemployed as a result of the building strike in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Donations should be sent to Miss H. Le Roux, honorary secretary of the African Building Workers' Relief Fund, 13 National Mutual Building, Rissik Street, Johannesburg.

These African workers are among the fortunate few still left at their jobs during the present building strike. They continue their work under the supervision of managers or foremen of big building contractors.
Forgotten Men of the Strike?

(Continued from Front Page)

The strike this week was the most serious the union has suffered in its now 40-year history. It was the first time since the union's inception that workers have gone on strike, and the first time since the union's inception that workers have been denied their legal rights to the minimum wage or to the right to organize. The union's demands, which include an increase in wages and benefits, are now being met by the employers. The union is still working to ensure that these demands are met.

THE THEMES

The theme of the strike is the struggle for justice. The union is fighting for the rights of all workers, and is determined to win. The union's message is clear: workers have the right to organize and to bargain collectively. The union is determined to see that these rights are respected.

Testing Case?

It is argued here among trade unionists that the test case in the Strike, as it is called, is one of the worst cases of industrial action that has ever been tried. It is said that the case is not only one of the worst cases of industrial action, but that it is also one of the worst cases of industrial action. The union is determined to see that these rights are respected, and that workers have the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

Building Strike Developments

Johannesburg—Both sides in the building strike—the Master Builders' Association—and the trade unionists have agreed on a new minimum wage for the industry. The new wage will be £3 per week, and will apply to all workers in the building industry. The union is pleased with the agreement, and is determined to see that these rights are respected.
**Little to Choose Between Botha and Gemmell**

**Says Mr. J. J. Venter**

JOHANNESBURG: "I would strongly recommend to Mr. Botha that he try to introduce some order and democracy into the Mine Workers' Union instead of trying to introduce a cleavage in the South African Trades and Labour Council." This is the reply of Mr. J. J. Venter, vice-president of the Trades Council and its delegate to the Geneva I.L.O. Conference, to Mr. J. L. P. Botha, acting general secretary of the Mine Workers' Union, who announced that his executive has decided to apply for re-affiliation to the Council because "it is felt if leave it now we are strengthening the hands of the left-wing extremists."

Mr. Botha in his statement to the press said his executive has considered the matter several times, and the speech by Mr. Venter at the recent central council meeting in Botha's words, "was a piece of common sense developed exclusively with the conditions of Native labourers in the mines..." Such happenings, said Mr. Botha, were not isolated or accidental. Previous left-wing delegations sent abroad by the Trades Council had also encountered similar questions and he himself had decided that it was its duty to bring this to the attention of the Trades Council to combat these influences and maintain its position as an organization genuinely looking after the European interests and as a voice of the South African native.

UNHAPPENED AND EMPTIED

Mr. Venter told The Guardian he considers these remarks both unwarranted and impertinent, and pointed out that his views on trade unionism are well known. He was elected to represent the South African Trade Union Council by 37,959 votes. Mr. Botha represented the Nationalists.

Mr. Venter added, "The policy I propose is called the 'Hare and Tortoise' policy. It is a policy of patiently building up the power and strength of the union step by step." Mr. Venter emphasized that if "we leave it too late, it is impossible and therefore the decision to apply for re-affiliation to the Trades Council is against the interests of the workers."
TRANSVAAL CONGRESS ELECTIONS

DR. Y. M. DADOO'S STATEMENT

JOHANNESBURG: Hardly were the celebrations for August 15—the day of the inauguration of the Dominions of India and Pakistan—over, when the Transvaal Indian Congress launched a Transvaal-wide campaign in preparation for its biennial elections on August 24.

Dr. Dadoo is at present touring towns in the Western Transvaal to address meetings of the Indian community. Dr. Naicker, too, is expected to arrive in the Transvaal to take part in this election campaign.

In a statement to the Press Dr. Dadoo says: "The real issue facing the Indian people of the Transvaal, together with the Indian community in other parts of the Union, is their struggle for democratic rights, and, in particular, the Passive Resistance campaign launched to obtain these rights.

"The present progressive leadership of the Congress made possible the great resistance struggle which has been acclaimed by the oppressed peoples throughout the world, and especially by the leaders of the Dominions of India and Pakistan.

"It is the task of the Indian community to continue with this great struggle and thereby make a significant victory at the United Nations assembly possible.

"STRONG APPEAL"

"I want to make a strong appeal to every Indian in the Transvaal not to pay any bond to a handfull of dishonest people, who, for their own personal reasons, try to mislead the Indian community and thereby bring disgrace not only upon herself, but to the two new Dominions of India."

"On August 24 the Indian people of the Transvaal will exercise their democratic right under the constitution of the Congress to decide who should be the head of Indian affairs in the province."

"Let us make a solemn pledge to carry on the struggle for human rights and the upholding of the national honour of India and Pakistan, and let us put into office people who will be able to give effect to that solemn pledge."
INDIA'S NEW STATUS COMMEMORATED

S.A. INDIANS CELEBRATE

August 15—the day when Pakistan and India were officially declared Dominions within the British Commonwealth—was marked by picturesque celebrations by Indians throughout the country.

Scores of meetings were held, songs were sung and prayers were offered in commemoration of India's rise to dominion status.

In Natal many teachers were faced with empty classes despite the Education Department's refusal to close Indian schools. Thousands of Indian workers stayed away from work with and without permission from their employers.

The new flags of Pakistan and India were prominently displayed everywhere.

In the Transvaal meetings were held during the day by the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Hindu Seva Samaj and the Transvaal Muslim League, all three of which were addressed by Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, president of the Transvaal Congress.

INDIAN WORTHY ROLE

The culminating point of the day's celebrations in Johannesburg was a monster procession in which all sections of the Indian community took part. The procession started in Fordsburg and proceeded to the City Hall square where Dr. Dadoo addressed a huge and enthusiastic crowd.

"India," he said, "has played a leading role in the struggle for the liberation of oppressed peoples everywhere. To-day, even more than in the past, the new status of the two dominions will enable the masses of this vast continent to play an ever more important and worthy role in the destruction of imperialism and the building of a world based on the rights of self-determination for all peoples."

A resolution, passed unanimously, stated that 'accepting the new status of the two dominions, the South African Government should, in the interests of amicable communal relations, remove all institutional discriminations against Indians in South Africa.'

CHALLENGE TO SOUTH AFRICA

Speaking before a crowd of thousands, Dr. Dadoo declared that the solution to the problem of the Indian and Pakistan communities was acceptance by the British and Indian Governments of the principle of self-determination for all peoples.

"It is hoped," he added, "that South African statesmanship will retrace its steps and devise a policy which will be in keeping with the high ideals of the Commonwealth, to which the new dominions of India and Pakistan have been admitted as equal members."

Dr. G. M. Naidoo, president of the Natal Indian Congress, said that India's rise to the new status meant that the welfare of India's million population is now free.

The next meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress will be held on Thursday and will be addressed by Dr. Dadoo and Dr. Naidoo.

BUILDING STRIKE SABOTAGED

Fascists Stab Workers in the Back

JOHANNESBURG: Fascist elements in the building trade unions have done their level best to sabotage the building strike this week. They have issued an unsigned red bogey leaflet in which they try to pin the blame for the strike on the Communists, but which has the effect only of trying to persuade the workers to end the strike and return to their jobs.

This is why the leaflet says:

"Do you know that you are being exploited for political capital by the Communists?" (See the Afrikaans version on the other side, page 2.)" By dirty, vile and deplorable methods, workers were intimidated and threatened by irresponsible agitators of the most deplorable sort for the continuance of the strike.

There is no question of a free vote, and the decisions of the meeting are under the torture of the laws of the State. There is an attempt to stifle the voice of the workers: 'Building workers: wake up and discard the Communist tactics.'

No where is this the case by those who turned their backs on the leaflet by whom it is issued.

ANGRY WORKERS

Angry building workers hurled stones at the oppressors of the other day. They were handing out the leaflets to the workers and many of them who were in the streets and the picketing Committees of the Traders and Labour Council were on the scene to protect the workers.

One of the members of the Traders' Association of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, who was present, said that he spoke at a meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce on the matter of the strike.

TEST CASE FOR AFRICAN WORKERS

JOHANNESBURG: In order to test a case in the matter of the African building workers, employed in a result of the strike and not receiving unemployment benefits, the Southern Transvaal Committee of the Workers' Union, representing the National central committee administering the Unemployment Insurance Act, has given notice of the hearing of the case to the African building workers.

The case is based on the principle that all African workers should be considered as equal citizens and that they should have the same rights as other workers. The case is due to be heard in the courts, and it is hoped that the decision will be favorable to the workers.

(Continued on Page 6)
BUILDING STRIKE SABOTAGED

(Continued from Page 13)

week when they met to decide whether or not to return to work. His advice was not taken, only 13 builders voting against the continuance of the strike.

This same Beeske represented the Manufacturers Union at this year's conference of the South African Trades and Labour Council, and was one of five delegates who staged the walk-out during the discussion on Non-European workers and their trade unions. He left with the words: "You'll hear from me again, and it will be through a different channel."

Beeske, again, was one of D. E. Ellis' right-hand men in the strike of European miners against their union this year.

NO COMPROMISE

And the building workers make quite clear their attitude to this point of view. Their suggestion is that they should now return to work. At their City Hall stop meetings and in the strike pay queues at the Trade Hall this matter is being discussed.

There is no question of the workers wishing to accept the offer of the Master Builders for an increase in their cost of living allowance only. Their demand for an increase in their basic wage has been refused up to the present, and demands for a 24-hour week, closed shop and holiday fund ignored.

"We can all see why the master builders don't mind offering us a cost of living allowance increase," said one striker: "they just hope that the Government will not declare a war emergency regulation in a few months' time, cost of living allowances will be suspended, and eventually the building workers getting even less than they were earning before the strike."

Another striker was just as emphatic: "It's a right to work after a three weeks' strike for us because of home and living. Never again."

POLICE ORDER

The police continue to try to prevent collections by the strikers.

Misleading Rumours About Builders Strike

JOHANNESBURG.—There is a strong possibility that the building workers' strike will be extended to the East Rand if agreement is not reached shortly. Talk of the Johannesburg strike drizzling back to work is quite misleading and unfounded. No strikers are returning to work; they are as solid as ever.

In fact the building workers in Pretoria are very uneasy about the so-called gentleman's agreement with the master builders. The latest are talking of not paying the increased cost of living allowance until it is raised, as only then could this item be included in their cost structure. The possibility is by no means remote that the Pretoria workers will come out on strike again.

7,000 INDIANS RE-ELECT DADDO

Transvaal Congress Elections

JOHANNESBURG: Over seven thousand Indian men and women gathered at the Coloured Sports Ground last Sunday to declare their confidence in the present leadership of the Transvaal Indian Congress and to vote back into office Dr. Y. M. Dadoo and his committee. Not a single member of the so-called "opposition" was anywhere to be seen.

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JOHANNESBURG.—In a cable to the Prime Minister, Mr. J. M. Dadoo, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, regrets that Mr. Bottomley, British Overseas Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, did not find time to make personal visit to representatives of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

Dr. Dadoo says that Congress was anxious to convey to the British Government the effect of racial discrimination against Indians and other coloured people in South Africa. We believe it is essential that the British Government be fully conversant with the facts and opinions of all sections of the South African people.

African Congress, the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses and the African Progress Association are all working to devise a countrywide conference of all progressive organisations to draw up a charter for democracy for all South Africa. It may be prudent to national convention (will be representative of the South African Congress) irrespective of race or colour.

This national conference will, I hope, become a powerful instrument to bring about radical changes in the body politic of South Africa in order to remove all causes which are leading this country to ruin, and to win democracy for all.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Presenting the Congress secretarial report, Mr. J. A. Mathews, joint honorary secretary, said with the achievements of the Congress during the past six months. "In the face of opposition from the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Natal Indian Congress no Indian was nominated to the advisory board. The attempt of the Prime Minister to secure the Indian Advisory Council was frustrated.

With the boycott movement of Indian traders went one of the bitterest racial campaigns in the history of the Union. Officials of the Congress, ballots year after year in the Transvaal to combat the boycott, it has now died down. We must pay tribute to the Indian merchants throughout the province who have so courageously faced this Government-imposed limitation.

Other campaigns in the period under review included those against the refusal of passports to Dr. Dadoo and Nades, the proposition of Indian traders carrying on small businesses in overcrowded Indian communities; the attempt by various local authorities to create "Aryan" "indian" communities. First steps in the cooperation movements of the Non-European liberation movement were taken.

Mr. Catheralls added that during the congress the Committee must remain priority number one.

At the Annual General Meeting Mr. Catheralls said that the Committee was not at all attracted by the "opposition" and that it would have preferred Dr. Dadoo to be re-elected. He regretted that Mr. Bottomley, British Overseas Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, did not find time to make personal visit to representatives of the Transvaal Indian Congress. Dr. Dadoo says that Congress was anxious to convey to the British Government the effect of racial discrimination against Indians and other coloured people in South Africa. We believe it is essential that the British Government be fully conversant with the facts and opinions of all sections of the South African people.

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FIGHTING FOR KNOWLEDGE

The Story of an African School

JOHANNESBURG: On a cold and wintry morning the Guardian reporter was called out to the secondary school in Johannesburg's oldest location, Western Native Township. Three hundred African boys and girls from Form 1 were huddled together at their desks in the open school playground, swept by wind and dust.

They had, by an error, been locked out of the enclosed hall where they had been sitting for the last two weeks as class rooms, as the school itself is too overcrowded to accommodate them. At a commission of the Sophiatown and the Western Native Education and Affairs Committee, an open letter was presented to the School Administration, demanding that the school be converted into a primary school.

The Education Department announced that it had changed its mind. The Committee should not build the school, as the Education Department would do it itself. Endless deputations went to Pretoria, and innumerable interviews were arranged with the Inspector for Native Education and the Secretary. The principal of the school was promised the first and would be due at the beginning of the present new school term. But nothing has happened. The children and the teachers are still waiting for their new school.

SERVES THE REEF

Father Huddleston pointed out that the school serves not only children from the township, but many towns along the Reef, as far as Randfontein, where there are no secondary schools at all. Many of these children get up very early in the morning to arrive at school in time.

There is evidence of serious malnourishment among them. The Government has refused to extend the school-feeding scheme to African secondary schools. There is no housing accommodation whatsoever for secondary school pupils, who study and do their homework in areas often in very bad condition.

Many of the best African teachers are leaving the profession because of salaries and service conditions are so unsatisfactory.

IRON CURTAIN

OVER SOUTH-AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG. — It is learnt that Mr. Paul Krugman, a member of the newly-adjourned National Assembly, has been refused permission to enter South-West Africa. Mr. Krugman, together with Mrs. Margaret Baling, M.P., was to visit South-West Africa under the auspices of the United Nations Trust to investigate the social and economic conditions of Africans in the territory, and to find out their attitude towards the proposed integration of South-West Africa into the Union.

The refusal of the South-West authorities to grant Mr. Krugman and his wife entry to the area has again raised the question of the Prime Minister's attitude towards the possibility of the territories joining the Union. There has been no change in the situation.

The South-West authorities are obviously doing everything in their power to present a united front in opposition to any attempts at self-determination by the inhabitants of the territory.

Springbok Legion's Own Commission

COMMISSION ON DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION

JOHANNESBURG.—The Springbok Legion has begun a commission of inquiry into the discriminatory legislation to which all interested organizations have been invited to submit evidence. The chairman of the commission will be Advocate A. W. Lucas, R.O., and the deputy chairman, Advocate C. J. Claassens, with J. G. Thomas and Mr. Leo Marquard. MEMBERS

The commission will hold public sessions in Johannesburg on the evenings of September 23 to 27, when individuals or representatives of organizations will be invited to give evidence and answer questions.

It is hoped to publish a summary of the arguments and evidence of the findings at the end of the commission. The commission will be available to organizations and individuals interested in discriminatory legislation.
Indian Leaders Challenge Smuts

JOHANNESBURG.—"We challenge Field Marshal Smuts statement to the governments of India that in his capacity in South Africa he had not made an address on the battle of the United Nations," says a report in the Pretoria Morning Post, which criticizes him for "a considerable volume of propaganda." This is the reply of Des Kazier, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, to the letter of General Smuts to Nehru, recently published in the press.

It is a deliberate mis-statement to say that groups representing all classes of Indians were disaffected with the conduct of the affairs of the Natal Indian Congress whose leadership was under ideological influence of which they disapproved, and whose approach they considered harmful to Indian interests.

The fact is that the Indian Congress are that the Natal Indian Congress has a total membership of 2,000 out of a total Indian population of 300,000. If officials are elected as property constituted public meetings and enjoy the fullest confidence of the overwhelming mass of the Indian people of Natal. In the Transvaal the leadership of the Transvaal Indian Congress remains unchallenged.

"The groups representing all classes referred to by the Prime Minister are a handful of disgruntled individuals who have been selected by the Natal Indian Organization. This organization claims to represent the Indian people who have come into being after a mass meeting held a few months ago behind closed doors and formed by the C.I.D. supplied by General Smuts' government."

This handful of disgruntled individuals disliked the tone of the Prime Minister and indignant at his inhumane treatment of the people, was chaperoned by the government. The Indian leaders in the Transvaal and the Krugersdorp Indian Congress addressed the meeting.

It was stressed at this meeting that the African people have never been treated as equals. The only solution is for the Indian leaders to work hand in hand with the Indians to achieve the ultimate goal of complete and equal citizenship for all races.

Support for Boycott in Springs

JOHANNESBURG.—At a mass meeting held in Springs, a meeting was attended by over 500 people, it was unanimously agreed that the Springs Advisory Board should endorse in sympathy with the Natal Representative Council and that all elected officials under the Act of Representative Council should be opposed.

The meeting was addressed by members of the advisory board, and presented by D. K. Kuma, Chairman of the Springs Division of the Natal Indian Congress.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. D. W. Beynon, Transvaal provincial secretary of the Congress, addressing the meeting.

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JOHANNESBURG WORKERS

"WE ARE NURISHED"

JOHANNESBURG.—In his annual report for the year ending June 1946, the City Engineer, Mr. H. J. Hamlin, remarks on the conditions in the city. The report states that the city is almost entirely dependent on the Natal Native Administration for its supply of water.

Dr. Hamlin records that the council is making arrangements for the provision of balanced meals to the people of the city. In support of his attempt to end the suffering of the people concerned in this matter, he quotes from the following statement, General Smuts in a recent address, that "the council is not the only agency in the country, and the present method of providing food for the people is quite sufficient for the present needs of the country."
WHAT HAPPENED AT MOROKA
Bitter Discontent Of African People

JOHANNESBURG: The deep and bitter discontent of the African squatters at Moroka came to a head with the shocking tragedy last Saturday when three European policemen lost their lives in an affray.

This was the direct result of months of neglect of the people's needs by the Council, rough treatment by the police, the rejection of all their requests for discussion and joint negotiations, plus their indescribably miserable living conditions.

The patience of the people has been sorely tried by police raids three times a week, high rentals and severe food regulations. Crowning this came the refusal of the Council to give them an opportunity to license their business stalls, which the two Moroka squatters, while permission to trade has been given to people in Orlando and so far ahead as Soweto, Springs and Pretoria, thus totting off a mass of Moroka residents.

DEMONSTRATION

On Saturday the Traders' Association organized a protest march and demonstration, and marched on the traders' shops to demonstrate. A section of the crowd got angry and started breaking down the shop door.

A group of Klipfontein police arrived and ordered the people to disperse. The people obeyed, but as they were leaving, the police fired shots into the air.

Thinking that some of their people were being hurt, the people were overcome by panic and a dozen were thrown at the police. As a result three policemen were stunned to death.

A light portion of 700 police was thrown round a section of Moroka, and a battle ensued. A man was killed and a number of whom were arrested. One man was found dead at the incident, as he was working late in town; he was released the next day.

SOURCE OF PROVOCATION

For months the treatment of the Moroka people has been a tempestuous source of provocation. The situation has been made worse by the council's refusal to listen to the people and the police's heavy-handed action in controlling the situation.

Johannesburg: African families are squatters on the trust farms, reaping no harvest because they have no land to plough. At Witbank and Mooiplatz, near Pretoria, families of African workers in the Witbank coal mines and Iscor steel foundries are being ejected from the farms on which they have had to remain while their men are working. Their employers take workers willingly, but cannot be bothered to house their women and children.

Their stories go back many years, but the facts are simple. Perhaps because they have been forced to work many times in the lives of the white people. The axis that as the people call themselves, have

OPERATION "SQUATTER"

The eldest man in the tribe (above) gather to discuss their predicament, when roped, many the police make orders from their sergeant (below) to home ready to move off the land on which they have lived for generations.
JO'BURG STRIKERS STAND FAST

DETERMINED TO WIN THROUGH

JOHANNESBURG: Despite the activities of strike-breakers in Pretoria and on the East Rand, the Johannesburg building workers, in the fifth week of their strike, are solidly determined to win through.

The master builders and the daily press have been oven-baked in an organisation called the Building Workers' Union, which sprung into existence very suddenly last year in the belief that the strike was to be extended to the whole of South Africa. They have now become the 100 per cent support of all East Rand building workers, who have said to be against the strike. But by the end of the month, when this organisation, presented an anti-strike petition to the master builders, the author of the protest, "Minister of Justice, Dr. Simon Steyn, supported his signature.

Minister Steyn promised the strike-breakers full police protection and co-operation urged them to co-operate with the police. Special reserves of the force would stand by, he said.

Meanwhile Pretoria strike-breakers visited the East Rand last week and before the sympathy strike was due to start to prevent the East Rand building workers from joining their Johannesburg colleagues. They used tactics, as well as the daily papers in the press ridicule, attacking and threatening them, if the government to bring the Johannesburg strikers on.

RANKS SOLD

We are neither scabs nor gangsters, we are the workers of our country," said Mr. F. Huyer, chairman of their organisation.

"Our ranks today are as solid as our workers. And we are determined to carry this struggle for a better life. We are not moved by intimidation by the Government or cowed by the greedy employers."

If for the lies and distortions of the press, there would be no more vacancies in the government.

"The press says we are earning more than we demand a week. Can you see building workers coming out on strike 3 weeks old? If they earn 14 a week. And if we were forced to the masters' position we are reduced to this condition."

Workers are offering their savings so that they can get a 3% strike pay to the government. Who would need it on January 3, 1948? One worker offered his life support of several hundred pounds to the strike committee as a symbol of interest.

Cases of scabs are few and far between. In one case, when the workers were reported to be at work at the East Rand Bakery in Boksburg, they were on strike. The police were called in. Such were the charges of the strike committee, which had been reformed by the strikers in the general meeting.

One worker served with an electric cord and faced with other physical threats, sold a radium and a bed down. The strikers are in a strong position, they expected a good strike.
Native Chief Deposed

Johannesburg: Sibasa, the Venetia Chief recently deposed by the Government, has been moved, by order of the Governor-General under the 1927 Native Administration Act, to Hambaaskaal, the trust farm north of Pretoria which seems to be serving as the government's unofficial concentration camp for Africans these days.

The Supreme Court in Pretoria decided early this month that Sibasa was entitled to remain living in the chief's head kraal at Mabashe. Despite this court decision, and the fact that the appeal against the decision by the present chief and the Native Commissioner of Sibasa, is still pending, the Governor-General has served this removal order on Sibasa, describing him as 'a native resident at the chief's head kraal at Sibasa.' Sibasa is ordered to 'remove within three days of the service of the order to a house which will be pointed out to him by the Native Commissioner at Hambaaskaal.'

Sibasa is further ordered not to return to, or visit, at any time any place in the Zeekoevlei district, Pietersburg, Polokwane or Letaba without the written permission of the Secretary for Native Affairs.

During the last two weeks police have been moving back and forth from Sibasa district. On Thursday 21 at half past four in the morning eight police vans with 69 African police, six European police and the Native Commissioner of Sibasa arrived at Sibasa's Kraal. The police ordered him to pack his suitcase and take with him two of his wives. Sibasa refused to comply with their orders, but was put into a van and carried away.

Sibasa's lawyer, who has on two occasions been refused permission to visit him in the Sibasa district, has been told he may interview his client only in the office of the Native Commissioner or anywhere along the road.

Hooligans at Communist Meeting

Johannesburg—The usual Sunday evening meeting of the Communist Party at the Town Hall steps was continuously interrupted and disrupted by hooligans and cut-ups from a group of fascist hooligans. After the meeting concluded without incident.

At the meeting, however, as a group of members of the audience were taking peacefully home along Commissioner St., they were brutally attacked by these hooligans. One man was surrounded by a large group armed with knuckledusters and punched in the face. He was treated in hospital later for a lacerated lip. Two of the hooligans were also wounded and one of them was detained.

The next morning the newspapers carried a distorted version of the incident. Apparently no reports were made at the meeting, and the newspapers relied on a highly colored report by one of the hooligans.

BUY SOUT AFRICAN GOODS

Strong Protest

Mr. Abisha Malatji, president of the Zoulfontein Basami Landworkers' Association, has issued a statement protesting against the deportation.

The statement says: 'I wish to protest most emphatically against the use of this most undemocratic administrative action against Katshumi Sibasa. The use of such arbitrary and dictatorial powers is vested in the Government under the omnibus Native Administration Act, especially when the matter is still before the courts, can only undermine the confidence of the African people in the justice of the law, and indeed the existence of any legal rights for Africans in the Union.'

I appeal to all democrats and lovers of Justice to join in the demand that this deportation order be revoked, and the fascist Native Administration Act repealed.'
QUALITY CLOTHES

INDUSTRIALIST AND TRADE UNIONIST

INTERVIEWED

JOHANNESBURG: "The standard of goods produced in our local industry can compete with any in the world's markets. Our production methods are not behind the rest of the world. In addition, we have the world's lowest wages." This information was given to The Guardian's Johannesburg representative by Mr. S Jaff, chairman of the Transvaal Clothing Manufacturers' Association, when asked for details of the South African clothing industry.

"To-day the industry employs 30,000 workers, about one and a half times as many as before the war," Mr. Jaff continued.

"As far as prejudice against South African goods, this is found more among the stores than among the public. We can break down this prejudice by good and consistent high standards of production.

"These days our industry is producing many things we had previously imported. To the extent that we produce these goods we are less dependent on foreign exchange which the gold mining industry brings us.

"I claim that 1,000 workers in an efficient industry are producing more national wealth than 1,000 workers in a low-grade gold mine. The government is anxious of living as cheaply as possible, but it is this policy which is the object of making gold mining as profitable as possible, but in this policy lies the clash of industrial interests with which South Africa needs to be faced. A clash between cheap mining and cheap labour is the demands of industry for skilled labour.

"Mr. Jaff said the clothing industry still needs protection, particularly against the dumping of American goods.

"In my view our agrarian economy is perpetually bankrupt. It does not produce enough to feed the workers, and the industry is not capable of employing more than a small percentage of the workforce."

OUR BOOTS AND SHOES

JOHANNESBURG: "South Africans must buy boots and shoes made in this country. This is in the interest of South Africa. It gives more employment to our workers, raises their standard of living, and will mean that South Africa will advance from one of the low-wage countries to which one can compare favourably with conditions in industry in more industrialised and advanced countries," said Mr. W. Kalk, secretary of the Leather Workers' Union, commenting on the "Buy South African" campaign.

Leather workers in particular are interested in this campaign as their industry is experiencing the most severe unemployment at present.

"We are producing good quality footwear at reasonable prices. Our slogan should be, 'South Africa can produce the goods.'

"It is true that the South African public is prejudiced against buying South African made goods. It is due partly to the distributor who does not boost South African goods but attempts even to palm them off as imported products. There is no need to try to bolster up this prejudice. It is time our manufacturers were proud of their goods.

LIMITED INTERNAL MARKET

There are, admittedly, a few manufacturers who are concerned with their own profits rather than the quality of their products. It is high time they changed their attitude. Poor quality footwear only strengthens the prejudice of the unsophisticated consumer against our goods.

The Standards Bureau must also exercise more vigilance in keeping our goods up to the mark.

The main difficulty of industries in South Africa is the limited internal market," Mr. Kalk continued. "This can only be expanded by extending the purchasing power of the non-European people, who must also take their place in the productive activity of the country. This limited market is due to the low purchasing power which is really a serious obstacle to the expansion of our industries.

VICTORY FOR COTT TRAINEES IN BUILDING STRIKE

JOHANNESBURG—The position of the C.O.T.T. trainees is now being taken up by the Minister of Labour, Mr. W. Kalk, who has agreed to have the legal aspects of the matter cleared up.

The Legion points out that the Master Builders are bound, in terms of their contracts with the C.O.T.T. trainees, to pay them during this strike, on the same grounds that they have these obligations to their apprentices. The Minister of Labour has reached the Springbok Legion, the assurance that they will consider this legal aspect of the matter immediately.

It is understood that a number of the Master Builders have agreed to pay their C.O.T.T. trainees.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS MEETINGS

JOHANNESBURG—Mr. D. W. Bopape, provincial secretary of the African National Congress, will visit Sekukuni and other parts of the province to broadcast the "Buy South African" campaign. Congress will be held at the National Hall on September 1 and 2 at 10 a.m. and in Soweto at the National Hall on September 2 at 9:30 a.m. The meeting will be addressed by members of the National Executive and the provincial committees.

MBRO BROADCASTS TO INDONESIA

JOHANNESBURG: Members of the African National Congress at the World Youth Festival in broadcasting the activities of the festival to the Indonesian people began in their struggle against Dutch imperialism was Victor Mboho, leader of the African National Congress delegation to the World Youth Festival. The broadcast included delegates from India, Vietnam and the Chinese Republic.
NEED FOR TRADE UNION UNITY

JOHANNESBURG CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS

JOHANNESBURG: Opening the annual conference of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions in Johannesburg last week-end, Mr. E. S. Sachs spoke of the great strides towards freedom taken by the peoples of many countries of the world. He said the people of the African continent, from Cairo to the Cape, were stirring and looking for a lead to the African people of the Union.

Representatives of 38 affiliated trade unions were present at the conference, but the majority were not in good financial standing with the Council. In his opening address, Mr. J. B. Marks, the president, said: "Our/disable the missions of the Non-European trade union movement was in greater danger than it is usually, when the Senate Government in its proposed Bill for the recognition of African trade unions openly signifies its determination to stifle the movement of even the so-called de facto recognition it has hitherto enjoyed."

"The last parliamentary session indicated clearly that the Union Government is not prepared to repeal discriminatory legislation. Elimination, discrimination and oppression under the cloak of giving the Non-European responsible status and a part in the administration of their own affairs, is still to be the order of the day."

COLLABORATION

Delegates from other African unions to affiliate to the South African Trade and Labour Council. Mr. Marks said the constituting of the Council is expected on this point. It states that its aim is "to achieve unity with organised workers of all races by collaborating as closely as possible with all trade union organisations and the South African Trade and Labour Council."

In his secretarial report Mr. D. Gomani dealt, among other matters, with the need for the establishment of general workers' unions in small towns. He took a very critical view of the Transvaal Indian Labour and Agriculture League's efforts to represent the interests of workers in small towns. He asserted that the League's efforts were not adequate to meet the demands of workers in small towns, and that a stronger organization was needed to represent the interests of workers in those areas.

The elections resulted in the return of Mr. J. B. Marks as President and Mr. D. Gomani as Secretary. The secretary is B. M. Mige, the treasurer, J. D. Mologo, and committee members are Miss H. D. Peers, Mrs. D. A. Manala, M. D. K. Mologo, A. J. Mologo, G. Kako, F. Berman, A. D. D. D. and others.

A special emergency conference was called in two months to consider the conditions and demands to be presented by the Council executive.

REX REYNOLDS TELLS ONLY HALF THE TRUTH

Attractively got up and liberally sprinkled with well-produced photographs, Rex Reynolds' "SEARCHLIGHT ON SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIVE POLICY," prepared for the edification of delegates at the United Nations' General Assembly, might appear, at first glance, to be a fairly stout effort at defending South Africa's policy of discrimination against eight of its eleven million people, the Africans.

But this impression ends at the first glance. This is not because Mr. Reynolds (instructed by Minister Pot. van der Byl as a "journalist of repute") is unable to juggle skillfully with the facts and figures he does select out because he selects only those that suit his case. He slants the conclusion, all honest students of South African society must agree, if they are to submit if they have their study of all the facts: that discrimination is not a cause of poverty but a cause of poverty. By definition, the section of the people and an increased economic situation resulting from their efforts not only threatened three-quarters of the population (but the national income and standard of living of the country as a whole, and it can therefore not be measured by the number of people in the United States of America).

Mr. Reynolds shows us pictures of Reserve Africans in isolation and isolation, of rows of eager-faced African students attending a lecture at Phi Phi, an African using a typewriter in a modern office, an African doctor or driving a taxi, and one of the renowned African palaces."-Scholar.

These pictures cannot lie. But how representative are they of conditions in South Africa? This question is more pressing than the other issue of whether the Reserve Africans are being "stuffed" with education and training for the most part in a deplorable condition."-

Turning over the pages, we find pictures of a comfortable-looking room in a Cape Town dwelling near the Langa location. But we also read that more than half of all Africans living and working in the City of Cape Town are in slums and slums and slums and slums. No platitudinous attempts are being made to change these conditions and conditions and conditions and conditions. The report of the Native Affairs Commission, published in 1937, speaks of the South African government's "determined efforts to improve the conditions of the people."

And what of the 1937 Colour Bar Act and the works of the apprenticeship system and lack of technical training facilities? (Continued on Page 7)

Africans in Industry
And what of the 1937 Colour Bar Act and the works of the apprenticeship system and lack of technical training facilities? (Continued on Page 7)
REX REYNOLDS TELLS ONLY HALF THE TRUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

all of which help to bar skilled jobs from the Africans and make our poverty-ridden 32 a week (depicted in another pretty picture) a currently rather than average working man.

Our rules for T.B. barracks, inhuman mortality and among the highest in the world. So is our prison population, due to the fact that many thousands of Africans are sent to and every year for petty offences committed on crimes in no other country of the world is there a comparison. These facts, too, are rather embarrassing to the Union Government.

Key sentence in the pamphlet is the last one. "No government that causes to feel compliment while there is hunger, misery and ignorance within its borders. But if it can show a genuine and serious effort to combat these evils, it can face its critics without shame. This is exactly what the Union Government cannot show. It has to its discredit an increasing number of repressive laws over the last few years. It has firmly rejected all demands of the African people for more land, democratic political representation, and a living wage.

The order of the day is still the exploitation and enforced backwardness of the African people to maintain the profits of his mining, land-owning and farming interests. This is the keynote of South Africa's Native policy, but this is also what Mr. Reynolds does not write.

"The remarkable feature of Moroka Township, as has been testified by the Minister of Native Affairs, is the patience and straining of that purely isolated community. The few and the politicians who describe the community as a lawless community lie when they do so to cover up their guilt and bad conscience in the situation.

"No one has the right to forget that out of 60,000 shootings last 200 took part in the fray in which these policemen were killed.

"When some white hoodlums killed an African because he was working outside, this press and these politicians did not think of describing the Union section of Johannesburg as a lawless community.

"The blame for the death of these three men belongs to the Government who have brought about Moroka to the City Council of Johannesburg, whose policy of drift and inaction has aggravated the squatter problem and to these citizens of South Africa who have the vote but are content to use it for the exploitation and degradation of the Africans.

"The drift of the African towards the cities, caused by land hunger and the natural process of industrialisation, has brought about problems which are very formidable in their immensity and complexity, but the Government and municipal authorities of the Union who act.

JEWISH NEW YEAR

The editor and staff of The Guardian with their many Jewish readers, wish you a Happy New Year and mail over the past.

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION

The Government has instructed the Fagan commission to suspend its present investigations and concentrate for the time being on an enquiry into the causes of the shooting to death of three European policemen in Moroka.

Apart from this all other decisions of the Government and police must take the form that is consistent with the stringent enforcing of the anti-riot regulations, the appointment of African constables, the use of tear gas. and the use of police in the use of weapons and even the training of special police in the use of the tommy-gun.

The Nationalists papers stress that the police should be properly armed and allowed to use their arms in dealing with Native. They try also to place the blame for the stoning on the shoulders of agitators, and, more specifically, on Communist agitators.
Europeans Can Visit Moroka—"To See For Themselves"

JOHANNESBURG: The City Council is prepared to allow people to visit Moroka to see conditions there for themselves. This was told a joint deputation of the Southern Transvaal Committee of the South African Trades and Labour Council and the Citizens' League of Johannesburg, which met the Non-European Affairs Committee of the Council last week.

Senator H. M. Banner made the point that if Europeans were taken to Moroka they would soon realise the necessity for action being taken to provide decent housing and other amenities for the people living in this tremendous camp.

Members of the deputation were Miss H. E. Brux and Mr. L. Wol- son of the S.A.T.L.C., local committee and Mr. H. H. Booysen and Messrs. H. M. Banner, Quinton Whyte, W. C. Ratcliffe and the Rev. Mr. H. M. Henson from the Citizens' League.

The deputation made representations about the general conditions in the camp, in particular the regulations prohibiting public meetings without the approval of the superintendent, requiring permits for admission to the camp, the keeping of an advisory board, whose powers were limited by recommendations and advice and which was not effective in any way in the administration of the camp on purely economic lines.

It was also considered that the site at present was unsuitable and a great burden on the residents, the "great majority of whom are workers and their dependents living on a low economic level as a result of the low wages they receive."

The deputation also named the recent stonings of the three European police officers as an example of the use of force and an increase in the police force, which was only justified by the decisions of the people.

SOCIALISTS BANNED DISCUSSION ON PALESTINE

MR. WEINBREN REPORTS ON EUROPE

JOHANNESBURG: The Palestine issue, in which the South African Labour Party delegation to the International Socialist Conference at Zurich was most interested, was sabotaged by the organisers of the conference," said Mr. B. Weinbren, a member of the Labour Party delegation, who recently returned to Johannesburg.

Mr. Weinbren told The Guardian that while the conference in Jerusalem was "an exercise in empty speeches," the British Government was now prepared to send six men to Palestine, and that the delegates, including Mr. Weinbren, were "in the dark" as to the men's names.

They were told that the conference was not a "Palestine conference," but a "Palestine debate," and that its purpose was to discuss the "Palestine problem," and to "discuss the conclusions reached in the discussion and to agree to a programme of action to be taken by the Labour Party in South Africa."
Boksburg Housing Scandal

Attempt To Evict African Tenants

JOHANNESBURG: The Boksburg Town Council has tumbled to what it considers a very bright idea. It has been trying for years to move several hundred Africans from rooms and backyards owned by Indian standholders in the old Boksburg location.

...But before eviction notices can be served on these people the Council has to provide them with alternative accommodation. So now it has hit on the plan of issuing summonses to the Indian landlords, some 30 of whom appeared in the local court last month charged with illegally "harbours"ing tenants.

All were found guilty. But the magistrate, wiser than the Council officials and members, suspended sentence for 12 months on the grounds that these people must be given an opportunity to find new homes. The landlords have thus all been forced to give their tenants notice, which will become effective from August next year.

The old Boksburg location is really a horrible slum—one of the worst on the East Rand.

Not Fit for Humans

The houses are not fit for human habitation. The air is made of smoke and dust, and it is rainy weather it is impossible to walk along them. The houses are small, gloomy and dark. The heavy rain of smoke brings over the whole location. It is a miracle that no serious epidemics break out here every year.

Since 1929 the Indians have been applying for permission to renovate and rebuild their properties. In 1944, for example, one standholder who already rebuilt half his house when he was stopped by the Local Engineer and prevented from completing it.

BUILDING STRIKE

Employers Block Way To Quick Settlement

JOHANNESBURG: In the seventh week of the building strike the master builders are shouting loudest for a quick settlement—and we are keen to put the industry back on the road—but procrastinating the most and so standing in the way of satisfactory negotiations.

On Friday Mr. H. C. Roberts, general manager of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, suggested that if strikes are not to be totally prohibited then at least the Industrial Conciliation Act should be amended to make arbitration compulsory where negotiations have extended beyond a given period. But on Saturday, when there was hope of new talks to break the deadlock, Mr. Roberts explained that he needs at least three days to notify master builders of a meeting at which they must decide whether or not they can meet the strike committee.

STRIKERS STAND FIRM

In Johannesburg and Pretoria, Germiston, Braamfontein, Springs and Boksburg and all along the East Rand strikers are standing firm. They have announced that they are willing to negotiate at any time.

Realizing that their so-called gentleman's agreement with the master builders in Pretoria brought them nowhere near the achievement of their demands, Pretoria builders are again wholeheartedly participating in the strike. About £150,000 has now been paid out by the union's strike funds.
HOW FARMERS GET CONVICT LABOUR

JOHANNESBURG.—Patrick Sebekhu is a 17-year-old African who was sentenced recently to a fine of £10 or two months' imprisonment for being in possession of a dangerous weapon. But when his sister presented the £10 at the g Gong she was told it was too late: he had been "sold" to a farmer at Kosten, and could not be released.

After a habeas corpus application by the Legal Aid Bureau was granted in the Supreme Court, Patrick was eventually released. The Guardian reporter interviewed him at his home in Alexandria Township. He was running a finger badly cut while he was working on a tractor on a dark night.

He told the Guardian he was arrested on Tuesday, August 26. The dangerous weapon he is alleged to have carried was an ordinary table knife. He was brought before the magistrate (not in the Vereeniging Court) and summarily sentenced.

Two days later, in the Fort, he heard warders referring to him and five others as the members of a road gang. With no further explanation, and having signed no document at all, he was handed over to a farmer who had come to fetch him and five other prisoners, and they were driven on a donkey to the farm in the Kosten district. He was emphatic that he had signed no document agreeing to work on the farm for the period of his sentence and did not know where he was being taken.

When he arrived at the farm he found that all the labourers, with the exception of one lorry driver, were prisoners. He spent nine days grinding neddles, filling the soil and building murrine. On a Saturday morning he was again told to get into the lorry, driven back to Johannes-

burg and the g Gong, paid 6s. gd. for his labours on the farm, and then released, as he learnt only later, on the order of the Supreme Court.

SHANTY SCHOOL

While the Secretary for Education, Mr. A. A. Roberts, promises the compulsory extension of part-time education for Europeans up to the age of 15, thousands of African children have to start their education at schools like this one at Newclare, Johannes-

burg. The majority of African children never get a chance to go to school at all.

New Constitution Proposed For Trades Council

Would Hand Power To Big Unions

JOHANNESBURG: Sinister attempts are being made to foist on the South African Trades and Labour Council a new constitution based on completely undemocratic principles.

(Continued in Page 3)
THREE KILLED IN SCHOOL FIRE

JOHANNESBURG. — A fire at Rand College, Baskinland last week resulted in the tragic death of three young students who plunged into the burning building in an attempt to save their books, and the complete destruction of the main building, the college library and classrooms.

Both the National Union of South African Students and the Transvaal Indian Youth Volunteer Corps have launched appeals for material and financial aid for the college. NUMSA has set up a help desk at the offices of the Students' Representative Council, the University of the Witwatersrand, and of the Bouldin and Washington Councils. The financial contributions should be sent direct to the principal, Rand College, Baskinland.

The Transvaal Indian Youth Volunteer Corps has made a token donation of £5.50 to the college, but issued an appeal to Indian youth to donate towards the rebuilding of the college library, and appealed to a large number of organisations, including Indian schools throughout the province, for books and donations.

AFTER MOROKA

17 AFRICANS CHARGED

JOHANNESBURG. — Public trials of the Fagan commission, instructed to investigate disturbances at Moroka, will be held soon at the Magistrate's Court for the hearing of evidence from interested bodies and individuals.

Seventeen Africans, among them two women, appeared in the Magistrate's Court, five on an allegation of murder, and the remaining twelve on allegations of public violence.

No evidence was led and the examination was remanded to September 22. Mr. B. S. Hoffman, of Meise, Hoffman and Levy, appeared for the defence. Bail was refused to all 17 Africans.

Those charged with murder are Herbert Nkosi, Solomon Mangele, Zacharias Mmesiku, Lawrence Letshol and Biai Lion. Those charged with public violence are Andrew Mokgoro, David Mathil, Juba Nkosa, Rona Radebe, Ramassie Tshuba, Bona Ntshina, Jonas Raba, Moko, John Lisha, Dr. Matara, Julius Garge, and Alfred Lebza.

Anti-Indian Boycotters Assaulted

JOHANNESBURG. — Latest intimidation tactics tried by farmers supporting the movement to boycott Indian shops in Schweitzer-Reinsch, where the movement was first tested, have failed. At one incident as many as 13 farmers armed with batons came in from the surrounding district and stood in relay outside Indian stores to take photographs of European owners entering to make purchases. Interrupted by this, local residents retaliated by throwing stones at the farmhouses, and then smashing their cameras. The farming boycott organisation has now been stopped.

A leader of the United Party in the town has received a letter from Mr. J. H. Stilz, Minister of Finance, saying he regrets to learn one extent to which the boycotters have spread in the town but knows of no foundation for any statement that the movement was started "with his blessing." He is also aware of no evidence for the statement that the leaders of the United Party are "in favour of it.

Stooges For Advisory Board

JOHANNESBURG. — Yet another attempt — the third — has been made by the City Council to gain nominations for the advisory board for Moroka and Jabavu. It is believed that a sufficient number of names of people willing to serve on the board has now been obtained.

In hardly any of the wards was an election necessary, as no more than one council stooge could be found to contest the seat.

The Council is already drawing up a list of names of people from whom the board may select as chairman. A number of prospective, both African and European, who are likely to be approached to fill this post, have already indicated that they will not agree to serve on the board.

Kent Reduction

More serious will be the possible attempt by the Council to bluff the people on the question of a rent reduction. The rent boycott is still effective, and there is no doubt that because of this the powers of the Council will agree to reduce the rent, probably by 25c a month.

This reduction they may then try to attribute to the willingness of the completely unrepresentative advisory board to negotiate.

Actually it will be a direct result of the refusal of the people of the two large camps to pay the JLS.
NEW CONSTITUTION FOR TRADES COUNCIL

(Continued from front page)

... that the Workers' Union... desirable for the workers to vote... all the delegates who... in the meeting... in the vote... on the issue... Mr. M. L. Barnard of the 'Labour'... the Workers' Union... pay benefits to them... advocated by the South African Trains and Labour Council.

NEW UNEMPLOYMENT PLAN URGED BY TRADES COUNCIL

JOHANNESBURG: The appointment of trade unions and industrial councils as agents for the Unemployment Insurance Act, with powers to register unemployed and pay benefits to them, is advocated by the South African Trains and Labour Council.

CHEMICAL WORKERS EXTEND ORGANISATION

JOHANNESBURG — The Chemical Workers' Union has been granted an extension of six months from the boundaries of the Johannesburg municipality to the whole of the Witwatersrand and Pretoria. The union now also includes three new industries: tea, coffee estates, and paint and varnish. Efforts are being made to establish an industrial council for the whole area.

Some bodies, it is felt, are in the best position to secure suitable employment for unemployed workers speedily, as they are fully conversant with the capabilities of the workers and the requirements of their particular industry.

It is suggested that unemployed contributors should not have to register twice times weekly, but only once a week, and once only on the day on which benefits are paid to them. Arrangements should be made for different groups of workers to be paid at different times, and so relieve congestion at the department's offices.

Benefits, says the Council, should be paid as follows: first payment after nine days of continuous unemployment for one week; the second payment after twelve days for two weeks, and after that at the end of each period of six weeks which entitles them to benefits, but are unable to call at the department for payment, should have the amount due to them paid in cheque.

Urges officers should be instructed to accept reasonable explanations from unemployed contributors for non-compliance with certain regulations. They should also give publicity in simple language to the essential provisions of the Act.
MOB VIOLENCE IN JO'BURG
Brutal Attacks By Fascist Thugs

JOHANNESBURG: Scenes reminiscent of the rise of Nazism in Germany and the Mosley group activities in the East End of London are taking place in Johannesburg, where organised Greyshirt and other fascist groups have had meetings inciting to violence, disrupting Communist meetings, and even assaulting bystanders.

Also, in the past week, four young Jewish lads were assaulted in Durbanfontein and one knocked unconscious by a group of fascist hoodlums who followed them home. A group of fascists gathered outside the premises of the Zionist Youth Organisation in Yeoville shouting anti-Semitic slogans, hurling stones and breaking windows. Only last week three Indians were assaulted at the corner of Market and Gauvry Streets by a group of Europeans who said they were taking vengeance for meetings at the City Hall steps. It is now clear that these attacks are aimed not only at disrupting Communist Party meetings, but also against Jews, Non-Europeans and all democrats.

CALL OF THE BLOOD

Last Sunday night, Horak, the Greyshirt leader, made a speech at his headquarters after an absence of some months. Two meetings were held immediately, the Communist meeting addressed by Messrs. Michael Horak and 1 and Moses, Michael Horak and 1 and 2 crossed Wolfson and, a few yards away, Horak made his speech of war and militia. The speakers told the audience of their determination to put an end to violence and disorder in the country.

His conclusion was: "The white man gave the world everything. From the needle to the atom bomb, to the white race alone possesses God-given creative thought. The Semitic Jewish worm penetrates everywhere, even to the bottom of a glass and a book. We are the representatives of our ancestors. We shall not allow the Jews to undermine our national life."

FASCISM ARMAMENT

When the Communist meeting ended, it was announced that a group of fascists had dispersed quietly, a group of fascists following, singing and shouting. They threw bottles and stones at the Communist and other groups. The fascists were armed with batons, knuckles, stones, and sticks. A detective discovered one man of a bicycle chain two-foot long. Thirty-year-old Nazi Marcus was assaulted by about 40 people who chased him through the streets, shouting "Get the Jews," cornered him with his back to a window and all him with a baseball bat and kicked him in the body and struck him in the face. He managed to escape in a passing car and was taken to hospital.

Fascists later gathered outside a twenty-first-century cinema where a Zionist meeting was in progress, but were dispersed by the police.

FASCISTS IN THE BUILDING

Serious conflict was expressed by trade unions at the activities of the fascists whose activities in the building trade in South Africa are creating much confusion and anxiety endangering the activities of the trade unions. These people are not only a small group but they attempt to impose their policies by means of intimidation and even violence.

It is this group that persuaded the Pretoria builders to return to work a week ago. In the midst of the general building strike, thousands of workers in Johannesburg and Pretoria were ordered to return to work. The building strike, which has lasted for three weeks, has been the central strike committee decided to call the workers on strike. A large group of fascists did their best to disrupt the strike. The central committee of the building workers in Johannesburg and Pretoria have not been recognized by the government.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Shortly after the meeting of the strike committee a group of Pretoria painters and decorators went into a bar. Mr. Lucas Goodman, chairman of the Pretoria Workers' Union, who has been the head of the building strike, was ordered to leave the meeting by the fascists.

A number of trade unions have been warned by the government to return to work. The building strike has been threatened by the same group.

MOB VIOLENCE IN JO'BURG

Brutal Attacks By Fascist Thugs

GOVT. DELAYS RAND STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Trades Council Allegation

JOHANNESBURG: A conference of executives of all trade unions affiliated to the Southern Transvaal local committee of the Trades and Labour Council is to be called to decide on action by the entire trade union movement in support of the building workers, now entering the eighth week of their strike. A one-day strike of all workers in the Southern Transvaal will be discussed at this conference.

The local committee points out it is the interest of the workers, the employers and the public that the strike be brought to an end and that an honourable agreement be arrived at without delay. The settlement is being prevented, it is claimed, by the interference of the mine owners and the Official sub-committee which is to determine to prevent the employers in the industry from increasing the wages of skilled workers in excess of the returns to workers in other industries.

This policy constitutes a grave danger to the standards of all workers in South Africa, skilled and unskilled, and more especially to the standards of the skilled artisans whose wages have been built up as a result of years of hard work and struggle.

The local committee is convinced that the master builders are dealing in this dispute with the workers in an unfair manner.

The Rand is the national strike, a strike of the building workers in full without increasing the cost of building.

The one-day strike by Witwatersrand workers would be a protest against the attempts by the Government to keep wages down while at the same time handing over contracts to German and other foreign firms. The Rand council is convinced that the master builders are dealing in this dispute with the workers in an unfair manner.

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20,000 AFRICAN BUILDERS UNEMPLOYED

JOHANNESBURG - Over 5,000 building workers are now unemployed as a result of the strike of the Rand building workers. The Secretary among the families of those who are employed or those who are employed by the strike workers.

A very serious result of the strike will be the disfranchisement of the African building trades. These workers, in addition to receiving unemployment benefits, have been among the most active in other employment, and many have succeeded in doing something for the strike workers. It is hoped that the Rand council will take action to ensure that these unemployed workers will receive some form of assistance from the government.

NO VISAS FOR MICHAEL SCOTT

JOHANNESBURG: Two weeks ago, Black Michael Scott, editor of the Daily News, was granted a visa to return to the United States. The visa is to expire at the end of the month. It is understood that he is to leave for the United States at the end of the month.

The visa application has been refused by the Department of the Interior, which is to return to the United States at the end of the month. It is understood that he is to leave for the United States at the end of the month.
SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME SABOTAGED

C.J.J. van Rensburg, Back From U.S. Tour, Victimized

JOHANNESBURG: Something very queer indeed is going on in the offices of the Department of Lands and Agriculture in Pretoria’s Union Buildings. Like a bolt from the blue came the recent designation to close down the research centre at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Shortly after we were told one of the difficulties in the way of effective and conservation schemes is the shortage of trained personnel. All very pretty promises.

And then, how to account for the treatment of C.J.J. van Rensburg, South Africa’s pioneer soil conservationist and head of the Department of the Witwatersrand?

Van Rensburg, who was in the U.S. recently, says it is a case of political victimization. And this is where it becomes very queer. The man who had spoken of harnessing the great Orange River for another TVA was not ignored. He was to be an important part of our great soil conservation plan.

Beginning as an ordinary lugging in the Department of Lands, for him must be a great deal of the credit for establishing most of South Africa’s research stations, for selecting and distributing thousands of grasses from every corner of the country to the United States, Australia and other countries.

Just before the war he was in charge of the great stations in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and the Cape provinces. The Joint Matriculation Board and the Council and Senate of the University of the Witwatersrand made it possible for him to submit his thesis and gain an exemption from the passing of the formal examination.

Reinhardt’s Garden

Reinhardt’s Garden, once the private domain of the Reinhardt family, will now be open to the public for the first time in its history. The garden, located in the eastern suburbs of Johannesburg, is renowned for its unique collection of rare plants and exotic flowers.

The garden is open daily from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. Admission is free, but donations are welcome to support the garden’s ongoing maintenance and conservation efforts.

NATS’ POLICY FOR NEXT ELECTION

JOHANNESBURG: What exactly does the Nationalist Party mean by segregation? What is its policy for the general election?

Dr. Malan spoke for two hours to the Transvaal Congress of the Nationalist Party last week on these questions. But managed to say very little about the key issues.

He criticized the violence and terror among the blacks—"the black menaces, Indian penetration, Dutchmen’s scared visions, the crime wave, Communist infiltrators, and the interference of the United Nations in the domestic affairs of the Union.

He said nothing about the country’s economic problems, health and education services for the people, the rising cost of living or any other problem that affects the lives of ordinary men and women.

The main theme of his speech was that the colour question was not solved. South Africa as a white man’s country was finished. South Africa was to be preserved as the homeland of the whites. The non-white elements would be placed under domination and exploitation. The rights and privileges of Europeans must be safeguarded.

Nations cannot live in equality with each other. You cannot separate the Non-European and Coloured communities, the former being the black people and the latter the non-black people. The ideal is not the separation of white and black, but the maintenance of the rights and privileges of Europeans.

Dr. Malan’s speech was met with enthusiasm by the delegates. They were delighted with his clear and concise statements. There was no need for complicated explanations or justifications. He had said what he meant and his words were plain and simple.
NEW LIGHT ON S.W.A.

Michael Scott's Disclosures

JOHANNESBURG: Arrogant, and doing his best to be cock-sure, Minister Lawrence, the leader of the Union's delegation at the United Nations, asserts that the people of South-West Africa earnestly desire incorporation into the Union. And yet, in their own words, the Herero, Ovambo and Nama people of South-West Africa are totally against incorporation of their territory. They believe that the Union's administration of the mandate has proved disastrous for the native peoples of South-West Africa.

They were till the territory in question under South African protectorate, or be placed under the protection of the United Nations as long as it never became a fifth province of the Union.

This is disclosed in a petition signed by the United Nations, which the people's delegate to the United Nations at the March meeting, asked to present themselves as they were refused permission to go to the United Nations, but which the Rev. Michael Scott, who returned from South-West Africa, has now repudiated in both the Union and in the D.N. station in the United Kingdom.

HISTORIC DOCUMENT

The petition is a historic document. It was written by the largest group of the colony, the Herero, and it portrays the tragic history of the proud and independent people. It is signed by the king of the Herero, and it reflects the feelings of the Herero, who, in the long history of their struggle, have been the victims of the Union Government.

The Nama and Ovambo peoples are also represented in the petition, and they urge the Union Government to take into consideration the desire of their people for incorporation.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

The Commission of Inquiry, which was appointed by the Union Government, has found that the condition of the native peoples in South-West Africa is satisfactory. The Commission has recommended that the native peoples be allowed to elect their own representatives to the Union Legislature.

REV. SCOTT LEAVES FOR U.N.

Johannesburg.

The Rev. Michael Scott, who intends to be in New York in time to attend the United Nations session on the question of South-West Africa at the United Nations, has arrived at the Adarle Hotel, left for London on Monday.

It is understood that following representations by the Indian Embassy in New York, the Indian Office in London have cabled instructions to the American Consul in Johannesburg to meet the Reverend Scott in the interests of incorporation of the native peoples.

HILDA WATTS TO CONTEST ONE-DAY STRIKE

Johannesburg: Comrade Hilda Watts will stand as a candidate for Congresswoman at the end of October in F.P.P. present Ward 4, Middleburg.

The Union Government refused our application to send delegates last year, and with all our representations that there is no possibility of the condition of the native peoples being improved by the Union Government, the decision of the Union Government to continue with this policy is a blow to the native peoples in South-West Africa.

The people asked that a commission be appointed to investigate the matter which has caused the war - the British, American, Russian, French, and Chinese - might be present when the question of Incorporation was discussed. The Administrator replied:

A Pararal in the New World location.

"Those men who have been mentioned will not come into this country; they are prohibited from coming into this country because it belongs to a different government."

So the people asked to be allowed to go to the United Nations' Association themselves. And back came the Administrator's reply: "You have no right to go to the United Nations whilst you have not got your own government. You have got someone to speak for you. You are under the Union Government."

The delegation of the Union Government, General December, in the Council, has already been held in London. There will be other delegates accompanying him, who will speak for the people.

HOW THE REFERENDUM WAS CONDUCTED

Reports on the manner in which the referendum was conducted are most disquieting. A man with nine years' experience in South West said he did not think there was any need to talk about it. In a speech, the Bishop of Damareland, to those who know the South African and German ancestry of the figures presented by the Union Government is quite different from what appears on the face of them.

(Continued on page 4.)
CROWD ATTACKS FASCIST MEETING IN JO'BURG

JOHANNESBURG: At the City Hall steps last Sunday a huge gathering of democrats routed a fascist meeting which was being addressed by the Greyshirts leader, Horak.

DEPUTATION TO COLIN STEYN

JOHANNESBURG:—A deputation from the Pretoria branch last week interviewed Dr. Colin Steyn, the Acting Minister of Justice, in connection with the recent outbreak of violence at political meetings. The deputation proposed that steps should be taken to prohibit persons from dispersing meetings by the use of a loudhailer against tactics calculated to interfere with the free expression of opinion. Dr. Steyn assured the deputation that he would consult with Mr. General Palme, Commissioner of Police, on the steps to be taken and particularly pressed that severe measures would be enforced against any group organized with the deliberate intention of provoking disturbances.

NURSERY SCHOOL DAMAGED

JOHANNESBURG:—A group of hospiants last week invaded an old house in Yeoville which served as premises for the Rainbow nursery school, tore the children's drawings from the walls, upset a cupboard full of crockery, and also damaged other rooms in the house where a Zionist youth organization and a branch of the Young Communist League have their headquarters.

The Rainbow nursery school, established early this year, was open to children of all races. Twenty-eight children, their ages ranging from 30 months to five years, attended.

A short while ago the "Blair" published this incident in infant education, but this appears to have been the signal only for a storm of anti-communist letters to the press, from people who saw the Rainbow nursery school as "a threat to our colour-bar system."

This will bring general gymnastics for the school among people in the neighbourhood. Notice has been given that the house in Yeoville will be opened and exposed last month.

The Rainbow nursery school will now have to close down, as the difficulty in finding premises under these circumstances has become insurmountable. "Die Transvaler" and "Vanderbilt" have had their way.
More Police Will Not End Shanty-Town Troubles

-CLL. MOSAKA

JOHANNESBURG: Tommy guns, tear gas, flying squads armed with sten guns, special revolver practice courses, an increased police force and mounted police—this is the answer of the Government to the Moroka incident.

In Moroka a police post has been established. Over the week ends two lorry loads of police can be seen patrolling the area.

The Witwatersrand, it has been announced, the police force has been increased by 1,721 men over the last two years, and an additional force of 200 European constables will be provided within the next few weeks.

Mr. Paul Mosaka, member of the new appointed Native Representative Council, is emphatic that these police measures will prove fruitless in removing the causes that lead to riot, and alleviating the very deep and burning grievances of the 40,000 people living in the nine Council camps.

He told the Guardian that Moroka residents have consulted him that they have had no success in their attempts to enter into discussions with the City Council. This intimated that the Council has not shown any intention of meeting any deportation from the people or revising the area.

Anything done to decide to do will be discussed through the advisory board, in which the overwhelming majority of the people have no confidence, and towards which many feel antipathy because of its unrepresentative character, and the method by which it was set up in the face of popular opposition.

The board members are viewed as Council nominees, and were declared elected without having to contest an ward election.

Mr. A. W. Louw, who agreed to be the chairman of the board, has since been elected, and there was opposition to his election, but had agreed to serve in an "emergency situation".

The advisory board has not yet held an official meeting; certain members have agreed that no "outside person" shall be permitted to address a meeting of the camp unless prior permission has been obtained from the board itself.

RENT REDUCTION

Mr. Marks Bamehlo, former secretary of the Alexandra Santários committee, has issued a statement in which he says that rents should be reduced to 26.6d. per month, and that this rent should be increased by the granting of trading rights to stores by the municipality.
SOME DANGEROUS MEN AMONG 33
ESCAPED NAZIS

JOHANNESBURG.—A former Hitler Gestapo agent in Norway is at large in South Africa. He has been seen in Louis Trichardt and more recently in Bezuidenhout Valley, Johannesburg.

He is Hans Warke, second officer on the German ship ‘Karl Prinz’ which was captured by the British in the South Atlantic and is now in the Cape Town Port. It is one of the 33 German ex-gestapo men who broke parole and went into hiding recently rather than be deported to the ‘Carnaval Prison.

Warke is a dangerous Nazi. He was trained in a German school for ‘northern European’ agents. He was a member of Nazi terrorist groups and was a professional smuggler who was required to be in opposition in the Krieger Regiment. He was eventually sent to prison in South Africa where he staged a jailbreak and escaped.

Now Hans Warke is at large and roaming freely about South Africa.

APPLICATION TO COLONIAL OFFICIALS

Some danger men of this category who are considered as a temporary stand against the deportation of the ex-gestapo agents have been dismissed by the Colonial Office from the Cape Town Port. They are a group of former Gestapo agents who were dismissed by the Colonial Office because of their previous careers. They include W. Hoerluch and J. R. Swart.

Both are dangerous men. Hoernisch is a former member of the Hungarian Legion and was in an SS camp guard at Auschwitz. He is said to be thus far untraced and is not considered to be a threat to the country.

Kock was the leader of the ‘Dutch South’ in South Africa and one of the instigators of the ‘Cape Town’ camp during the war. He is considered to be a threat to the country.

Both are included in the list of 33 agents who are to be deported for their Nazi activities and from all about them they are found inside the areas of South Africa's population.

Designated by the authorities if and when required for deportation as "an occupational capacity, shall be the most severe, that the form of the parole will be compiled with."
Govt. Recommends Rent Reduction At Moroka

JOHANNESBURG.—Both the Government Departments of Native Affairs and Health and the South African Police presented evidence to the Fagan Commission last week, dealing at fair length with the background and causes of the Moroka incident.

The Government memorandum stressed that local authorities must accept the inevitable and realize that if their industrial prospects to continue, they must accept the prestige of a large married African population.

"The greatest cause for discontent among Moroka residents is the question of rent, since the memorandum bears out the rental is high in relation to site rentals elsewhere and to rentals for housing accommodation in Orlando and other municipal areas. It should also be remembered that it has not yet been possible to provide most of the services contemplated in the circumstances a substantial reduction in rent is recommended."

Among the recommendations of this memorandum are the provision of residential facilities for teaching the provisions of greater living conditions for Africans to provide their own houses under a rental basis or a fixed rent and the provision of refrigeration and other amenities to the homes of Africans, and as a result, the building regulations are tightened for the safety and comfort of the working-class people. Also, the services and amenities contemplated in the memorandum are the services and amenities considered to be essential for the health and well-being of the people.

"In view of the fact that the rules for the administration of the camps were drawn up during an emergency, they should now be submitted to the Moroka Advisory Board for consideration and comment."

SHARP CRITICISM

"The treatment of the residents of the camps is not equitable. The conditions under which the residents live are not satisfactory. The local authorities have not taken the necessary measures to improve the living conditions of the residents."

Underlying the disagreement between the local authorities and the residents is the fact that the residents are not allowed to participate in the decision-making process. The residents feel that their voices are not heard, and their rights are not respected.

"The Government is urged to take immediate steps to improve the living conditions of the residents."

The Industrial Council was established to address these issues. The council will provide for the formation of an industrial council in the industry, and the agreements will be registered as such as this is done.

African Congress News

JOHANNESBURG.—The annual provincial congress of the African National Congress (Transvaal) will be held at Krugersdorp on October 28 and 29.

Meetings organized by the congress have been held recently in Pretoria, Pietersburg, Benoni, and Pietermaritzburg. Pietersburg residents resolved to prepare for a total boycott of the advisory board elections, due to be held in December. The Pretoria meeting protested strongly against the plan of the Griqualand West Council to fence in the new location, and increase rents at the hostel.

Building Strike

Workers Pleased With Settlement

JOHANNESBURG.—The building strike has at last been settled. A four-year agreement, the end of which building artisans will receive a basic wage of 3s. 9d. an hour and work a 40-hour week, was signed last week by the union representatives and master builders.

The general strike called by the local committee of the Trades and Labour Council to protest building workers will not take place.

The strikers have accepted the offer of the master builders of immediate over-all increase of 4s. 11d. an hour, which will operate from now until 1948 and will provide for a total hourly wage of 3s. 9d. for a 43-hour week. The total wage consists of a base wage of 3s. 9d. an hour, a rent allowance of 1s. 6d. an hour, and a holiday fund allowance of 4d. an hour.

In 1949 there will be a reduction of one hour in the 43-hour week, and an increase of 6d. in the hourly rate. There will be a similar improvement in each of the following years.

The increase in the cost of living of 3s. 11d. an hour will be subject to the fluctuations of the official figures published by the Department of Census.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

Arrangements will proceed for the formation of an industrial council in the industry, and the agreements will be registered as soon as this is done.

The ends of the hard ten-week strike of the building artisans General view is that their success is due to the fact that, although they did not win all their demands, they won a great many, and the terms of the settlement are satisfactory.

Hilda Watts Indicts U.P. Councillors

JOHANNESBURG.—In the municipal elections at the end of this month there will be a straight fight in Ward 10 between Communist candidate Hilda Watts, the retiring Councillor, and the United Party nominee, Mr. Johns.

Hilda Watts told The Guardian that she had received numerous requests from people within her ward, and from as far afield as Moroka and Orlando, Pietermaritzburg, and Bophutatswana, that she should stand again. "During the past year racial issues have become more and more acute in Johannesburg," she said. "The demands of the African people for direct representation on the Council is now a very real issue, and cannot be indefinitely postponed. Laws such as the Urban Areas Act and the pass laws have brought about a situation in this city that can no longer be tolerated by black or white people."

"In the City Council today there are 11 Councillors representing parties which have no solutions to these problems. A single Communist in city council may make a difference."

"The attitude of the Council towards Johannesburg's squatters is such that the有色人种 community is forced to find shelter in the parks and other public places."

"There is the most urgent need for a settlement of all land disputes."

Councillor Watts explained that although the character of her ward had been changed by the inclusion of widespread black and white areas, if anyone who voted Communist Labour in the last election, and everyone who supported the policies in city government came forward to vote in October elections, the Ward 10 seat would be won.

Guardian Banned To University Employees

JOHANNESBURG.—The temporary suspension of "The Guardian," the University of Witwatersrand daily, from attending the University Senate, has been condemned by the University students' union and the Communist Party. The students' union and the Communist Party have condemned the action of the University authorities, and have threatened that any further action of the University is likely to be dismissed.

There is a widespread dissatisfaction among working and living conditions among the compound workers. The wages are £4 a month, plus £1 10s. 6d. cost of living and rations, which is too low for the workers and inadequate. Their sleeping quarters with crowded and insanitary conditions, which are to be found in the student's hostel. Many of the compound workers have to work in the university, unless they work in the compound and receive an extra £2 a month. There are about 150 African workers in the University compound.

Indians Not Opposed To Negotiations

JOHANNESBURG.—"The Passive Resistance movement fully supports any honourable move towards an amicable settlement of the South Africa-India dispute through negotiations," says a statement issued by Dr. Y. M. Dadoo.

"Those in the leadership of the Indian movement have not carried what is regarded as the anti-Indian people of South Africa have full confidence in the able delegation from India which is being headed by the delegation from Pakistan, and that any development of Indian movement will be guided by what is just and honorable, and in conformity with the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly."

"The statement was issued to define the attitude of the Passive Resistance movement in view of certain mis-statements appearing in the daily Press."

"There is not the slightest truth in the statement that at a private meeting held in Durban last November, the decision was to instruct the delegates of the Indian Passive Resistance Council at Lake Success to urge a world-wide boycott of South African goods. No such meeting was held."

"It is true, however, that at a public meeting held at Natal, resolutions were passed unanimously which, if fully supporting India's stand at U.N.O., suggested the imposition of economic sanctions against the Union."

"We consider it a duty to carry out the U.N.O. decision."

"In any conclusion, there is no truth in the statement that Mr. Gandhi had sent a message indicating his country's renunciation of India's independence unless the Indian movement stands to-day more united than ever before in the national struggle and the progressive policy of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses."
WHERE'S YOUR PASS, BOY?

Johannesburg—One Friday morning, while walking in Bophuthat- swana, Richard, an African em- ployed in Johannesburg, was stopped by two African policemen. They asked to see his pass. He had it in his pocket, but he did not find it. Without further ado they arrested him and took him to the police station. He had been arrested before, apparently for a similar offense. He tried to explain his position at the police station, but he was being pressed. He spent the rest of the day and night in jail.

Next morning he was taken to the pass office where his fingerprints were taken. Then an official checked up and found Richard was registered. After all, he had been examined in his monthly pass. The registrar of the pass office explained to him that he had expired a few days ago and had not been re-registered. So Richard was sentenced to 20 days in prison.

By this time his employer had managed to raise the bail, and get him out. The registrar of the pass office explained to him that he had expired a few days ago and had not been re-registered. So Richard was sentenced to 20 days in prison.

BLACK MAN'S BURDEN

Johannesburg—The Johannesburg Symphony Orchestra recently applied to the City Council for a grant of £300 for the coming year. The Board of the orchestra explained that the £300 was needed to finance the orchestra's operations for the coming season. The City Council agreed to the grant, and the orchestra will now be able to continue its operations.

POLICE AT F.S.U. MEETING

Johannesburg—Members of the F.S.U. met in Johannesburg recently to discuss the current police action against the trade union. The police threatened to arrest members of the F.S.U. if they attended the meeting. The union members were determined to hold the meeting anyway, and they invited the police to come and arrest them. The police did not come, and the meeting was held as planned.

Registration of Teachers Proposed

Johannesburg—A bill providing for the establishment of a South African Teachers' Council was introduced in the National Assembly. The bill was passed unanimously and will be considered in the next parliament.

A teacher council would enhance the professional standing of teachers, and would be a step in the right direction in advancing the status of teachers.

One or two disquieting features of the bill are present in being discussed in teacher's circits. The bill covers only "European" teachers and excludes all teachers not of "European" parentage or color. It is feared that this may lead to the removal of a teacher's name from the teachers register.

COMMUNISTS APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Johannesburg—In an urgent appeal issued this week the Johannesburg District of the Communist Party points out that, although the war against Fascism ended two years ago, recent events in the Johannesburg City Hall steps show that Fascism in South Africa is far from dead. Attempts on Non-European, Jew and other sections of the population show this menace to be a very real one.

To meet this threat the Communist Party in Johannesburg has launched a campaign demanding the dissolution of Fascist organizations and the prohibition of types of fascist and racial propaganda.

In addition, the Party is conducting a small campaign in support of the Wits Waris demanding free elections to the City Council in Ward 10 at the end of October.

An urgent appeal is made for financial assistance to ensure the effectiveness of these two campaigns.

RACIALISM AND FASCISM THRIVING IN S.A.

Cameo at Johannesburg City Hall Steps

With the end of the last bloody holocaust, many people felt that Fascist ideas and methods were too well known even to constitute a danger. This is a vain delusion, says Ruth First in "The Democrat." Here in South Africa the Fascists are still with us.

It is a Sunday evening in Johannesburg, along Kemna Street, past the old post office. Police are hanging on the fence in the background, waiting for a sign of any trouble. There is a crowd of people standing on the steps of the City Hall. They are shouting something.

A window opens and you can see what it is: "Come on the black! Come on the white! Come on!""/

WHITE SOCIALISM

Wait another few minutes, and someone will begin to address one or more groups: "I, too, am social," he shouts; "a white socialist."

Remember that the white race has given us the world... but has it nothing for itself? The white race alone has the God-given gift of creativity... And so, "What about the Jews?"..._overlaying the white race. The white race, under a Jewish rule, has been the white race to all the world."

This sort of thing has been going on for several years."

The white race has been the one to suffer from the police action, but the black race has also been hit. The black race has been the one to suffer from the police action, but the white race has also been hit. The white race has been the one to suffer from the police action, but the black race has also been hit.

None of Horkies' supporters has been arrested. The blacks have been violently agitated by the police. No one has been charged for racial bastardism, but that does not mean that the police do not intend to take any action at all. From all accounts they are waiting for the opportunity to have future meetings of the Communist Party in the City Hall.

The ban on these meetings could mean a serious blow to the Azanian Congress, which has been the one to suffer from the police action, but the black race has also been hit. The black race has been the one to suffer from the police action, but the white race has also been hit. The white race has been the one to suffer from the police action, but the black race has also been hit.

RELIGION AND FASCISM

In the meantime, the police have not been idle. They have been busy arresting members of the Communist Party. This is the aim of Horkies' supporters, who have been the ones to suffer from the police action, but the black race has also been hit. The black race has been the one to suffer from the police action, but the white race has also been hit. The white race has been the one to suffer from the police action, but the black race has also been hit.

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THE STRIKE

Bloemfontein Strike Settlement

Bloemfontein—The strike of Bloemfontein's large clothing factories is about to be settled. The Bloemfontein's large clothing factories have agreed to a 42-hour work week. At the end of the season, the workers will be paid in January, 1948.

The second round in Bloemfontein agreed to the workers' demands and the workers did not strike.

In January, 1948, the Bloemfontein's large clothing factories have agreed to a 42-hour work week. At the end of the season, the workers will be paid in January, 1948.

The second round in Bloemfontein agreed to the workers' demands and the workers did not strike.
African People Unable To Speak Freely

—SAYS XUMA

JOHANNESBURG. — "The whole procedure smacks of official pressure politics without giving opportunity for frank discussion," says Dr. A. B. Xuma, president-general of the African National Congress, criticizing the method of consultation of the peoples of South-West Africa on the question of incorporation into the Union.

Dr. Xuma analogizes the methods used in a memorandum: "A Mandate that Failed."

In the so-called consultation of the non-European, the approach was neither customary nor traditional. The presence of the Commissioner of Magistrate and their participation in the proceedings brought the semblance of authority; and the decision by no amount of intimidation be free expression of the people's will.

"There could not be tribal dev. in the true sense. It does not appear the people were given the opportunity of speaking without time for free discussion, nor the presence of a native commissioner."

Dr. Xuma considers that the memorials submitted to the Commission, said to be signed by the tribes, are, in time and language, not a representation of the Africans. There are words from various months to some European officials.

LEADERS' LETTERS

In his memorandum Dr. Xuma produces a letter from ten leaders of the Herero, Namaqua, Orange- and Nama in South-West Africa.

"When the representatives of the Prime Minister moved to incorporate the country into the Union, it was understood that South-West Africa is inhabited by four main non-European groups. This country was taken away from us by the Germans through faulty means. The Hereros fought the last war, and their main object was to install lasting peace and liberation of all native, irrespective of colour.

"We ask that this country be placed under the care of the four main non-European groups, who have been given back to us. We all want it to be placed under the care, to be incorporated into the Union, as a country for non-incorporation in the Union.

NO GOOD

"Since 1910 our country has been placed under the care of the Union Government. From 1915 to 1931. During this period of 15 years we have not seen that the good and the Union Government has done to us. Instead of progressing we are retrograding in all human ways.

"Today we have no place of our own. We are being moved from one place to another. We cannot build houses, because there are no dwelling or resting place. We have the same fate as the Black, which from hill to hill. A nation which is being treated in this way will never go forward, but backward. After the country has been given back to us, then we will trust the true leaders to give us a place which will become our permanent dwelling place, and we wish to be treated as the original owners of the country."

URBAN AFRICANS

Another letter points out that the Africans in the urban areas were not consulted and only those in the reserves asked to air their views. They are also glad to inform you that the Bushmen in the Kalahari are also against incorporation.

"We oppose incorporation for the following reasons," says this correspondent. "We are natives; our movement is restricted; we are barred from privileges; our schools are not worthy to be called such; our hospitals and reserves are worse than prisons; we have no right to buy land; the reserves are too small; and life in this territory is not worth living as long as one is not white."

S.W.A. REFERENDUM

October 16

Smuts' Offer To NRC Criticised

JOHANNESBURG. — "The latest version of General Smuts' proposals to the Native Representative Council means nothing at all," Dr. G. M. Moors, Free State representative on the Council, told the Guardian on Tuesday. The proposals are no different from the old, and certainly nothing for the African people to welcome.

"They are a new attempt by the Government to fool the African people. These schemes mean nothing, as the N.R.C. remains an advisory body, the African people want direct representation. We must make the laws under which we live."

Another member of the Council, Mr. Paul Monack, told the Guardian that the latest proposals "do not appear to be very tangible, practicable or different from the first set of proposals."

"An increasing number of representatives on the N.R.C. without giving them adequate influence over their area makes the N.R.C. a purely advisory body. The political framework in South Africa is such that it will continue to create conflict between white and black."

"I cannot foresee any case where Parliament will grant important rights to the African people on the recommendation of the N.R.C. Without millions of Africans turning down their proposals on all forthcoming legislation."

"This is yet another attempt to create a conflict between the two. It will create great tension. The Government will not dare to lose face." A few days later the Induna was told his services were no longer required.

FIELD MEETINGS

At another meeting another man was warned a few days before that the inspector would visit their compound. They held large meetings to discuss what they were going to do when he came.

But while every facility is given to these inspectors, every possible obstacle is being placed in the way of the trade union organizer. They are prevented from entering the compounds, they are closed without notice. The compound managers and the mine police. Members of the South African Police are often called out when a union organizer visits a mine.

Chiefs have been brought to the mines from Basutoland, Bechuanaland and the Transvaal to discourage the men from joining the union and to tell men at tribal meetings that the chief has placed his men in the hands of the compound manager while they are on the mines.

Some miners have been told that J. B. Marks, the union president, "will never come again" and that when he did visit the mines he was armed with shotguns. They thought we would never see you again."

"I wish the insulators to be as many as possible. We are playing an important part in South Africa's economic life."

AFRICAN MINERS Still Want 10s. A DAY

JOHANNESBURG. — The Native Affairs Department inspectors appointed to supervise the welfare of African miners on the Rand mines are having little success. The African miners have not been bluffed by their appointment, work without illusions about their powers and remain insistent in their demands for the recognition of their union, and a minimum wage of 10s. a day.

One of the inspectors who recently visited a mine on the Rand was invited by the African miners to take their food. He refused.

An inspector was told by the men he interviewed that they wanted "more money." His reply was: "The money you want will cause many mines to close down."

An Induna on an East Rand mine complained to an inspector that he wanted a house. He was told straight away that he would not be granted one, to which he replied that he did not want one, the inspector told him he was to be able to do anything for him: "After all, the mine owners pay the Government a million pounds."

A few days later the Induna was told his services were no longer required.

T.L.C. rejects African Trade Union Bill

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Executive of the South African Trades and Labour Council, having considered the report of affiliated unions on the Industrial Conciliation (Natives) Bill 1937, has decided to reject the Bill in toto, and has called on the Government to amend the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1937 so as to cover Africans as employees.

Ballot For Trades Council Secretary

JOHANNESBURG. — Trade unions throughout the country are at present balloting for the secretary of the South African Trades and Labour Council.

Six candidates for the post have been nominated. They are: M. J. C. Barlow (General Secretary of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union), J. L. de Vries (Secretary of the Mine Workers' Union); A. G. Forstner (General Secretary of the National Union of Distribution Workers); P. J. Black (Secretary of the Bus Workers' Union); G. J. Reed (Secretary of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union); and E. G. Gottscha (Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union).
HILDA WATTS' FINE RECORD

JOHANNESBURG.—Hilda Watts, the retiring Councillor for Ward 10, has found that her policy for more nursery schools, parks and playgrounds, interest-free municipal building loans and a bold scheme to house the homeless, municipal halls and community centres, Council representation for Non-European, the banning of Fascist organisations and the outlawing of racial incitement and propaganda, is receiving wide support among the voters of her area.

Miss Watts has an impressive record in the Council. During the last three years she worked together with Mrs. MacPherson and Mrs. Waring, the creation of the employment of married women by the Council, and succeeded in having the regulations amended to permit the employment of married women as health visitors, nursery school teachers, etc.

She was a member of the Public Health and Social Welfare committee, and has worked for several improvements in municipal homes, and all extension of nursery schools and training homes. She has proposed that trained social workers should supervise children's play in the parks.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

She was the only member of the Council to vote against the increase in rates in 1906. She supported, and opposed, the dismissal of employees of the municipal employees and the trading conditions of the municipal council.

CATTLE CASE IN POTCHEFSTROOM

JOHANNESBURG.—An Afrikaner resident in the Potchefstroom District, Harry Tewson, has won an important case in the High Court of South Africa against the Union government. The case concerned the eviction of a portion of the Black community from their homes and the payment of compensation for the damages caused.

The grounds of the appeal were that the eviction of Africans was a violation of the Union's obligations under the Union Constitution and the apartheid laws.

"MIGRANTS" TRY TO CAPTURE MOSLEM LEAGUE

JOHANNESBURG.—Last Sunday in Johannesburg, the Muslim community, led by the National Moslem League, held a meeting to discuss the situation in the country. The meeting was attended by delegates from all over South Africa. The mood of the meeting was one of determination and resolve.

Mr. D'Arcy D'Arcy, the leader of the meeting, said that the Muslim community would not be silenced. He called for unity and solidarity among all Muslims in South Africa.

SQUATTERS BLAME CITY COUNCIL

JOHANNESBURG.—In a statement to the Pretoria Commission of Inquiry into the squatter movement, a leader said that the City Council's failure to provide adequate housing for the growing numbers of squatters had led to the development of a large squatter movement. The statement was supported by a number of squatter leaders who said that the City Council had failed to provide basic facilities such as water and electricity.

Pakistan Refuses S.A. Coal

JOHANNESBURG.—In a statement from the Pakistan Government, it was announced that Pakistan would not supply South Africa with coal. The decision was made due to the ongoing political tension between the two countries and the desire to support countries with similar values and interests.
SENSATIONAL TURN IN SEDITION CASE

Crown Withdraws Charge in Jo'burg Trial

JOHANNESBURG—The charge of sedition against eight members of the Communist Party Central Committee and the secretary of the African Mineworkers' Union Organising Fund Committee was withdrawn in the Johannesburg proceedings last week. The case has already lasted nine months, and the court record comprises over 700 typewritten foolscap pages.

There were dramatic scenes in the Johannesburg Supreme Court on Thursday afternoon when the indictment against the accused was withdrawn by the Attorney-General, following the decision of the judges to uphold exceptions to the indictment made by counsel for the defence.

As the eight members of the Central Committee case from their seats in court, four uniforms customarily worn by a sergeant promptly re-arranged them. A few minutes later, Mr. T. Wolfsom, also a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and well-known trade unionist, who was standing in the corridor outside the court-room, was also arrested in an attempt to leave the court.

Only the timely arrival of the officers for the defense, Mr. S. Kalon, prevented this from happening. Mr. Kahn had already been arrested, and the prosecutor had agreed to bail being granted to all the accused.

Next morning all ten accused appeared in the Magistrate's Court, where it was expected the preparatory examination would be started from the beginning again. Thirty seconds after the court had met, all was out again. Mr. P. Vutar, appearing for the Crown, stated: "On instructions last received from the Attorney-General I am withdrawing the case."

Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party were allowed to leave the court. All the accused were charged with a violation of the Sedition Act.

For these reasons the preparatory examination had been illegal, said Mr. W. Andrews, National Chairman of the Communist Party, and therefore, also illegal, and the indictment should be set aside. Attorney-General of the Transvaal was instructed to try the case and hand the power to frame it.

Mr. Williamson associated himself on behalf of his clients, for the submissions made by Dr. Lowen, although it pointed out that the other accused persons had consented to the change of venue from Johannesburg to Cape Town, could, however, be considered to be an irregularity in the appearance of the Attorney-General in the preparatory examination in Cape Town.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPLY

Mr. Lowen, Attorney-General, said in reply that the indictment was valid and proper for the court to consider. The question of provincial boundaries was just a matter of convenience. If necessary the Minister of Justice, the supreme authority, could himself have conducted the case. The State's policy applied to the whole of the Union and the court act calculated to affect the tranquility of the State had rippled all over the Union. Any court in the Union would have jurisdiction to hear a preparatory examination. He submitted that whatever "technical irregularities" there might have been, there could not possibly be any failure of justice.

Dr. Lowen said the Attorney-General had informed that the whole of the Criminal Procedure Act would be thrown over as being of no consequence. The Act made clear certain rights for the protection of accused persons, and even the Minister had the right to override them.

After this adjournment the judges announced that they would proceed with the indictment against all the defendants and that a preparatory examination would probably be opened the following morning.

THE INDICTMENT

The indictment alleged that the accused, complied with various orders of the Johannesburg District Committee of the Communist Party, the African Mineworkers' Union, to initiate the African Mineworkers' Union strike in 1946 and that they had admitted to persons on the Witwatersrand last year that the strike was directed toward violence against and in defiance of State authority.

The proceedings were held before a specially constituted court consisting of Mr. Justice Van den Heever, Mr. Justice Van den Heever, Mr. A. F. Williamson, K.C., and another member of the Johannesburg Bar.

Mr. Vutar, instructed by Holdeman and Levien, appeared for Joffe. Mr. Simon conducted the own defence.

VALIDITY OF TRIAL CHALLENGE

Mr. Lowen, counsel for Mr. Joffe, in a brilliant address, challenged the validity of the preparatory examination proceedings and the jurisdiction of the special court set up for the purpose.

Dr. Lowen contended that the committee for trial of Joffe had been invalid, because the preparatory examination had been held in Cape Town, while the prosecution was being conducted by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal.

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Mr. de Vries Changes His Mind

JOHANNESBURG—At the end of April of this year Mr. W. J. De Vries, then Minister of Agriculture, and President of the South African Trade and Labour Council, announced that he was resigning his post.

The position he held was rapidly becoming untenable. The recent elections in Port Elizabeth have shown that the Council was being used as a political machine. For years our policy in the interests of the workers has been to keep the Council above party politics. Mr. De Vries told newspapermen that it was with very deep regret he was resigning, after having been secretary of the Council for ten years. Now, hardly six months later, he has apparently changed his mind, and is contesting the post of Council secretary again.

INCITING RACE HATRED IN IMMIGRANTS

JOHANNESBURG—A South African who has just returned to the Union from England on an immigrant ship told the Guardian that the easiest way for immigrants to acquire deplorable racial opinions was to attend the daily lectures and general discussions given by Aliens in the Education Department and accustomed to lecture immigrants on the conditions of life in South Africa.

The letter on this ship said that it had been scientifically proved that the average immigrant was inferior to the English race. He said it should be noticed that they have less forehead-like noses. He personally had many South Africans, but they were exceptions. He strongly warned immigrants not to invite Non-Europeans to their homes in South Africa, reminding them of the terrible consequences likely to follow if they did anything so rash.

Asked by one immigrant why the Africans were in such large numbers in the gold mines, the lecturer replied that they came because they wanted to, and he added that the mine and other pleasures of a large centre attracted them to the Witwatersrand.

These lectures on South Africa's historical background, wages policies in the Union, and the "Native-People of South Africa" lasted anything from half an hour to two hours each day.
POLICE DISPERSE FASCIST MEETING

JOHANNESBURG.—Last Sunday night a group of Fascists again attempted to hold meetings on the City Hall steps.

One of the speakers, who escaped in the usual way, was contacted by the Communist Party, who advised the faithful to keep away from the meetings. This was followed by a series of incidents involving the police and Fascists.

TEN CHARGED

The following morning ten men were brought before the Magistrate charged with carrying weapons and inciting to violence. One of the accused was a well-known Fascist leader and the rest were members of the Imperial Fascist League.

C.P. URGES BAN ON FASCISTS

JOHANNESBURG.—The outlawing of all fascist organisations and the prohibition of fascist meetings was urged by the Communist Party last week.

"Instead of protecting our meetings from organised hooliganism, which has the object of disrupting the meetings, the actions and conduct of the police have had the effect of aiding the fascist group in its purpose.

The deputation pointed out that the presence of the police has been able to prevent both the Fascist and Communist Party meetings from taking place.

PERSONAL INSULT

Mr. T. M. Bredin, leader of the Communist Party, was assaulted by a Fascist leader during a speech in a meeting in which the Police were also present.

T.U. HEADQUARTERS VICTIMISED

NAIROBI.—In Kenya a man has just been jaled for holding an "unlawful" meeting. "You seem to hold that you can attend any meeting you like," was the comment of the magistrate as he passed sentence.

Mr. Chege Kibichia, one of the men hit by the Police, has been kept in hospital, one being treated for a broken nose and an injured jaw.

The decorations of the Magnetic Hotel were attacked by a group of fascists about 25 strong as they were walking towards the City Hall steps.

INCREASED CHARGES

The memorandum records events at the last night meeting and suggests that the attitude of the police towards the meetings is open to grave question.

INDIAN LEADERS GREET RESISTERS

JOHANNESBURG. — The Joint Passive Resistance Council's delegation to the United Nations, Messrs. M. L. Meen, and Asif Choudhury, have been in Paris to present their case to the United Nations and other bodies.

Mrs. Pandit has sent the following message to the Indian community in South Africa: "My greetings to Indian friends and particularly my sisters in South Africa. We are with you in spirit. We admire your brave attitude in the face of such tremendous opposition."

The South African Trade and Labour Council has expressed its sympathy to the Indian community in South Africa. The council has decided to support the Indian workers' struggle for freedom.

Strong Backing For Hilda Watts

JOHANNESBURG.—Prominent Johannesburg citizens have signed the election manifesto issued by Councillor Hilda Watts, Communist candidate in Ward 10 in the forthcoming municipal elections.

"We are all convinced that Hilda Watts will be an outstanding public representative during her term of office on the City Council. The election of the leading council and other democratic candidates will give the city a voice in Government, a voice which can be heard on national matters and which can ensure that the city's interests are properly represented."

The South African Trades and Labour Council has expressed its sympathy to the Indian community in South Africa. The council has decided to support the Indian workers' struggle for freedom.
LAND SHORTAGE IN SEKUKUNLAND

JOHANNESBURG.—No meeting of more than ten people can be held in Sekukunland without the permission of the Native Commissioner, under the emergency regulations still in force there.

This was told The Guardian by Mr. Bopepe, who has just returned from the territory as the General Secretary of the African National Congress. Mr. Bopepe and his friends were in the territory on a fact-finding visit to see what was to be done. This was refused, he said, as the people were suffering with a water shortage and that the reason he was warned to leave was that he was asked what he was not allowed to tell the people the Commissioner said he did not know. "I just said I must be very careful.

Sekukunland, inhabited by the Nguni people, is about on mile by Mr. Bopepe's first impression was that the land was dry. There is intensive farming for the mines in the territory. People wishing to work anywhere else are forced to accept work on the mines.

FEW SCHOOLS

In regard to the size of the population there are few schools, which are bad and transport from one place to another difficult.

The people complain about the frequent police raids for non-existent acts. In the Transvaal, school's schools, charged with sedition, and some of the workers' unions were associations that had prosecuted workers, in deciding to reopen the case as one of political persecution leading to bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

"Therefore it calls upon the Government to withdraw all proceedings and drop the case."

"In the meantime the position should be made as tolerable as possible."

This is a recommendation made by the Johannesburg District of the Communist Party in its memorandum to the Johannesburg City Council on the Moroka disturbances.

Other recommendations are that no rent be charged in Moroka, that the Advisory Board be immediately disbanded and arrangements made for the democratic election of the committee responsible for the future administration of the camp, including a committee to look into the allocation of trading permits, that the inhabitants of Moroka be granted immediate direct representation on the Johannesburg City Council.

As an urgent priority, a fully adequate housing and swimming pool should be undertaken upon by the Government in co-operation with voluntary organizations and the best interest of the community. The city authorities should ask the Ministry of Health to include the training of all workers in the building industry to be provided for at large scale in order to accommodate the workmen who have been interned by the authorities without any indication of which authorities have to tolerate and accept for the relatively short period of time.

FRUSTRATION AND BITTERNESS

The memorandum stresses, as a factor to be considered by the authorities, the growing bitterness of the people and the police, which is widely prevalent among the African population.

Mr. S. Badura, leader of the African National Congress, who was interned at the Moroka camp, told the Commissioner: "If he had been more qualified to decide on the African people's right to work, he would have actually been given accommodation in Johannesburg, as his presence in the squatters' camp was deemed to be a potential danger to the peace of the community."

"I protest against the system which permits the authorities to decide on the African people's right to work, or not, and which permits the authorities to decide on the African people's right to work, or not, and to shut up the camp which is the only place where the African people can work and live."

JOHANNESBURG.—In a resolution adopted unanimously at a meeting of its national executive, the South African Trades and Labour Council has asked the Minister of Justice to drop all proceedings in the sedition case against members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

This is the second time the Trades and Labour Council has asked the Minister to withdraw the proceedings in this case, and coincides with the announcement last Saturday by Dr. Colyn Steyn, Minister of Justice, that following the collapse of the Crown case in the recent proceedings, a new preliminary examination would be opened in Johannesburg.

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Johannesburg.—With a flourish of tin trumpets a new trade union co-ordinating committee, styled the Transvaal Council of African Trade Unions, has come into being.

The new council claims the support of 23 trade unions and 90,000 members. A good many others have declared that they will be affiliated to the council without joining their craft unions, which is a natural development, according to the secretary, Mr. D. K. Milla. The new council is to be financed by contributions from each of the constituent unions. It will be a co-ordinating body, not a trade union itself.

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COUNCIL HOSTILE TO SQUATTERS, SAYS HILDA WATTS

JOHANNESBURG.—"The Moroka disturbance was only one of the many signals of warning we have had," says Hilda Watts in her memorandum to the commission investigating the Moroka incident.

The memorandum draws attention to the "atmosphere which has been abroad in this city in which a considerable section of the white population regards the African as something to knock about, and racial friction is growing so much that an extension of conflagration or event may lead to violent attacks on the part of white and black.

"Street scenes on Africans are becoming an every-day occurrence. Most of us are witness to every day in actions ranging from rudeness and humiliation to direct and open physical assault." Brutal treatment of Africans in the hands of the police is so commonplace that in last every African who is arrested expects to be mishandled. A complete and radical change on the part of the police is being demanded.

STERN HOSTILITY

Miss Watts says that the Council and its officials must be suitably instructed to adopt a stern attitude towards squatters. At no time did the Council ever regard the squatters' problem as primarily one of lack of housing for the African urban worker.

"The Council's moral persistence with the Advisory Board foretold. I consider, never one of the immediate causes of the present trouble. A township as large and isolated from the main city as Moroka should have as elected governing body of Africans with real administrative and legislative powers."

Miss Watts suggests that the functions of direct representation of Africans on the Johannesburg City Council is no longer a question of solving theoretical debates among "progressives" but of immediate importance for all people in the city.

ACCTV PARTICIPATION

Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress, in evidence to the commission, said a comment that nothing concerning the Africans was solved by Europeans and departmentaldoms was the active participation of the African.

Dr. E. Hellman and Mr. W. B. Nkomo, on behalf of the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans, stated: "The Joint Council believes the plot can be interpreted as a protest against a bill which has been introduced in Parliament and is intended to grant the Africans the right to vote in municipal elections. The Joint Council is deeply concerned at the growing agitation of the Republican Party for the suppression of the Right of the franchise laws to which they are subjected."

AFRICANS ARE NOW PERMANENT CITY DWELLERS

JOHANNESBURG. — "The City Council's administration of the non-European population has come under heavy fire during the last year," said Councillor Hilda Watts in a speech in the Council, reviewing the work of the past year.

"Almost every memorandum submitted as evidence to the Panel commission investigating the Moroka disturbances has urged the Council to adopt a firm attitude on the non-European question on the Council."

The leader of the United Party, Mr. A. F. Robinson, started a new President when he moved the suspension of standing orders to discuss the year's work. The following hour's debate as Councillors delivered pre-election speeches. The speeches were made by the Labour Party and its supporters, who advocated the construction of a new city for Africans. The speeches were made by the Labour Party and its supporters, who advocated the construction of a new city for Africans."

"The Council must recognize that the Africans are permanent urban dwellers of the city and must press for radical changes in the Urban Areas Act, which was framed in 1923 and does not recognize the facts," said Councillor Watts. "Councillors make speeches opposing to Africans congregating in their wards, and yet do little to prevent presidential centres being built for them."

Growing Demand to Ban Fascists

JOHANNESBURG.—There is a growing demand here for the banning of Fascist organizations and the outlawing of all forms of fascist propaganda. Democrats see the activities of Fascist groups on the City Hall steps as only the beginning of their anti-democratic activities on a much larger scale.

Mr. Tom Johnson, the secretary of the Johannesburg Branch of the Anti-Springbock League, told the Guardian that the Springsbock League had declared itself very definitely in favour of the banning of fascist organizations, and has constantly urged this to the Government. The League conducted a full-scale campaign on these demands last year, and raised the question again recently in an interview with the Acting Minister of Justice, Dr. Colin Stinney, and other prominent United Party M.P.s.

Mr. Johnson said that the attitude of many people on this question was often, "We live in a democracy and believe in free speech. That you must not take away from anyone." His reply was always: "An unjust law is an utter negation of free speech to all except those who wish to speak illegally. No group must be allowed to operate in defiance of the democratic order of society in order to defame the country."

"STUPID AND CRIMINAL"

Mr. E. R. and Mr. A. B. Xuma, general secretary of the National Council of Women, said it was "wrong and stupid and criminal" to fight Fascist propaganda. Mr. Xuma said it was "wrong and stupid and criminal" to fight Fascist propaganda."

"A war to exterminate the second generation has recently ended. Yet on Sunday nights at the City Hall, we see Fascists set up and harangue crowds on Nazi decrees, with police standing by. The action not against the Nazi criminals but against the criminal activities of the Nazis."

Mr. Johnson said: "We are not Fascists through the world experience of the Weimar Republic."

Brakpan Advisory Board Member Assaulted

BRAKPAN.—Mr. D. W. Bopage, member of the Brakpan Native Affairs Board and secretary of the Transvaal Africans National Congress, was arrested by the Native Affairs Department officials on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 22.

A special meeting of the Board had been called this afternoon to consider additional expenditure from the Native Revenue Account. After the adjournment of the meeting by the chairman to give members time to study the proposed additional expenditure, the official left the meeting followed by the adjournment and another official. The chairman then asked the official to close the meeting. Outside the board room, the official went up to Mr. Bopage, called him a "verdader kraal," and asked him if he was going to be identified. Mr. Bopage said yes, the official asked him if he was going to be identified. The official then hit Mr. Bopage, who fell to the ground and was assaulted. The location superintendent and Mr. Bopage, another member of the board, interviewed at this stage.
END OF DRAMATIC CASE

SEDITION CHARGE WITHDRAWN

The charge of sedition against eight members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the secretary of the Organising Fund Committee of the African Mine Workers' Union was withdrawn at the outset of the Supreme Court proceedings in Johannesburg in the middle of October.

This sensational development followed the decision of the Attorney-General to abandon prosecution of the indictment made by the lawyers for the defence who claimed that the Cape Town preliminary examination had been illegal because the Attorney-General of the Transvaal had no power to prosecute in the Cape; the indictment was invalid and the commercial for trial of the accused illegal. The Attorney-General then announced that he would have to withdraw the indictment, but a new preparatory examination would probably begin all over again the following morning in the Magistrate's Court.

As members of the central committee stepped down from their seats, four constables and a sergeant surrounded them, and re-arrested them again in the court-room. Mr. J. Wolfson, also a member of the committee and a well-known trade unionist, was arrested again on the charge of sedition as he stood in the corridor outside the court-room after the proceedings.

The next morning all were formally charged in the Magistrate's Court. But, three seconds after the case was over, a police constable, acting on the instructions of the Attorney-General, announced that he was withdrawing the charge on the motion of the Attorney-General.


The charge against them was that the strike of Soweto African mine workers was a Communist-inspired activity. Since strenuous efforts have been made to prevent any dealings with the strike, the Commissioner-General asked the public to blame for this strike on the Communists. Numerous raids were made on the offices and homes of Communists, trade unions and the workers' committees were carried out. The charge against them was that they were instigators of the Johannesburg strike and that they were responsible for the strike. The alleged instigators were: M. Berman and J. Marcus, both members of the Central Committee and ex-comrades, appeared in court, but the charge of assaulting Mr. H. Leibscher admitted he had refused. "I knew nothing about the Communists," he said. It was then that the Commissioner-General made many anti-Semitic statements about the Jews and his accusations and his pro-

CITY HALL STEPS

A brand of factionalism little different from that seen in Hitler Germany can be met every Sunday evening on the City Hall Steps in Johannesburg. There a group of German and Russian squatters gather to try to break up the traditional weekly meeting of the Communist Party; they assault the leader of the group, who is also the major Communist Party leader, and hurl stones and threats at those in his party who are sitting in the crowd. This has been going on for the past few weeks.

Attempts to break up the meetings of the Communist Party have been unsuccessful. For the last few weeks groups of thugs have been seen at the meetings, preventing them from holding proper meetings. But the city authorities have arrested the poll tax on them. In an attempt to stop the meetings, it was decided to have them held outside the City Hall.

The police are present, of course — large numbers in plain clothes recently. But as the Johannesburg District of the Communist Party said in its newspaper and during its distribution to the Johannesburg Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Police, "the frequent attempt to protect our meetings from outside interference has had the effect of aiding the fascist group because every occasion the police ordered the crowd to disperse although the meeting of the Communist Party was unimpeded throughout, in an orderly fashion.

There are now about ten ships coming into the city on the "City Hall Steps". A large number of people is a fact of police support. If R. C. Saayman and company appeared in the Magistrate's Court on the charges of the influx into public violence, asked that the case be postponed to the next ten suits in the case, and asked the City Clerk to call a witness in the case. In the case, Mr. A. G. Leibler, a detective in the case, told the court that he took no part in the speech. Saayman, in his evidence, said that the official charge was made by the Magistrate to the witnesses that the witnesses were not acquainted with the witness. The witnesses denied the charge.

The Johannesburg District of the Communist Party has met the issue of the passports of the foreigners. The attitude of the Council's officials left much to be desired, and that the Council should be able to appoint a greater number of skilled Africans in the building industry. The present advisory board must immediately be dissolved and arrangements made for the democratic election of representatives of the squatters to negotiate with the authorities concerning the future administration of the camp, including the question of trading licenses.

Senator H. M. Beavon: "The question of African housing cannot be solved by other than emergency measures which will cut through the red tape of governmental caution and financial binders.

The Johannesburg District of the Communist Party: The situation in Johannesburg is the outcome of profound, far-reaching and justified grievances — giving them the full background of frustration, bitterness and hostility towards the authorities and the police; the oppressive and repressive laws; low wages and living standards. There must be a fully adequate housing plan to include the training of men of all races to become skilled artisans in the building industry. The present advisory board must immediately be dissolved and arrangements made for the democratic election of representatives of the squatters to negotiate with the authorities concerning the future administration of the camp, including the question of trading licenses.

Councillor Hilda Watts: "At the time the Council received the squatter problem as primarily one of lack of housing for the Africans urban workers. From the very beginning it showed a shortsighted and humanitarian attitude to people living under terrible conditions. There must be a radical change of attitude on the part of the Council members and officials and the police towards the Non-European people. The Moroka disturbance is one of the many signs of warming we have had."

The members of the Communist Party are Mr. Justice (Mr. Marcus), Mr. H. Leibscher, Mr. M. Berman, Mr. D. K. Mbangwa, Mr. J. Marcus and Mr. P. L. Krige.
Springbok Legion Against Smuts' Farm Labour Scheme

Johannesburg.—The Springbok Legion has written to the Prime Minster protesting against the sugar plan scheme for importing into the Union numbers of Italian and Austrian farm labourers.

The Legion states that if the Government were to initiate, on a large scale, such a plan, it would have serious effects on the agricultural industries, and would be an affront to the South African workers. The Legion also states that it is opposed to the importation of any labourers except those who are willing to work.

It is emphasized that the success of such a scheme for African emigration, which is certain to cause serious economic problems, will lead to a decrease in the wages of the agricultural workers. The Legion states that the Government should consider the interests of the South African workers before making any decisions.

The Legion concludes by stating that it will continue to protest against the sugar plan scheme for importing labourers into the Union.

W.F.T.U. Warns Against Warmongers

Johannesburg.—"The annihilation of all the remnants of Fascism and the extension of democratic rights for the people are closely linked with the raising of the living standards of workers throughout the world.

The workers and their trade unions will not be satisfied with the establishment of the W.F.T.U. The Federation of Trade Unions.

The Federation of Trade Unions is not only a defence of our own rights but also a defence of the rights of workers everywhere.

The Federation of Trade Unions is not only a defence of our own rights but also a defence of the rights of workers throughout the world.

Great Exploitation

In some countries, the trade unions are struggling against the exploitation to which workers of both sexes are subjected. These struggles are not only for the betterment of the workers but also for the improvement of the working conditions of all workers in the world.

The workers and their trade unions must continue to fight for the improvement of the working conditions of all workers in the world.

Protest at Increase in Petrol Price

Johannesburg.—At the last meeting of the National Committee of the National Union of Commercial Travellers, a resolution was unanimously adopted, strongly objecting to the recent increase in the prices of petrol.

The resolution stated: "While it is true that this increase was caused by factors outside of South Africa, it is feared that a further increase in price is contemplated. The resolution was adopted unanimously, strongly objecting to the recent increase in the prices of petrol in the interests of all workers.

The Communist Party meeting continued on the 28th of March with the following resolution: "The Communist Party meeting voted unanimously in favor of the resolution adopted at the previous meeting.

U.P. Sweeps Polls in Jo'Burg

Johannesburg.—In the Johannesburg municipal elections, the United Party returned two candidates, among them D. W. N. Finlay, leader of the Nationalist Party in the Council. Mr. W. I. Graham, Independent, was defeated.

The United Party now holds 32 of the 45 seats in the Council, the remaining seats being occupied by Labour, Nationalist, and Independent candidates.

CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIED

This large batch of Johannesburg residents, and those from Pretoria and Durban this week, signifies an intensification of the whole struggle campaign in accordance with the decision to keep the issue at high level of activity during the United Nations season.

The women residents issued a special message to Mr. Philipps, pledging to carry on the struggle.
THOUSANDS VISIT SOVIET EXHIBITION
JOHANNESBURG—The exhibition “Thirty Years of Soviet Progress,” prepared by the Soviet Consulate at present exhibited in the foyer of the Johannesburg Library, has attracted public attention in no other of its kind.

It has already been visited by thousands of people; and general opinion is that it has served as a real eye-opener to the achievements of the Soviet Union, and an antidote to war mongering.

Speaking at the opening of the exhibition, the Consul-General for the Soviet Union, P. E. Artemyevsky, said: “The exhibition shows only a part of the progress made by the Soviet peoples during the last three years in the various phases of their life. I hope it will attract wide attention and contribute to a better mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of South Africa and the U.S.S.R.”

The exhibition was opened by the Mayor of Johannesburg.

Among the comments written in the Visitor’s Book by visitors to the exhibition were: “If reality is as good as the pictures, I wish you all success.” “The Russians are civilized after all. It is an eye-opener. Carry on.” “How I believe.”

Mass Rally of Transvaal Workers

JOHANNESBURG—Prominent Non-European and European trade-union leaders will speak at the Montefiore Workers’ Rally organized by the Transvaal Ministry of Non-European Trade Unions, to take place on Sunday, November 8, at 10 a.m., at the Montefiore Hall, in Park street.

The rally will demand, among other things, recognition of African Trade Unions under the 1927 Industrial Conciliation Act, a daily wage of 3.0, and the abolition of the proposed Industrial Conciliation (Native) Bill 1947.

Sedation Case Saved Govt. From Criticism

—SEN. BASNER
INQUIRY INTO AFRICAN MINERS’ STRIKE NEEDED

JOHANNESBURG.—“Last session Parliament was bartered from discussing the African miners’ strike by the Government proceedings against the Communist Party Central Committee, and to the same extent public men and journalists have been prevented from criticising the Government’s strike-breaking activities,” Senator H. M. Basner told The Guardian.

Even in the international field, in the World Federation of Trade Unions, and in the Social and Economic Committees of the United Nations, it has been difficult to discuss a matter which was non-political. The stifling of discussion about the shocking conduct of the South African Police towards the grand miners has been the Government’s greatest gain from the long drawn-out prosecution, and whatever ad- vantage or delicacy has been played into the hands of the mine owners, the miners have been prevented from receiving the real sympathy from public opinion for the violation of their civil rights.

“With the long type of strike it becomes increasingly more difficult to arrive at a decision at all, but that the cause of the strike, and the Government’s behaviour towards the miners.

“The Government, which is quick to use up public sympathy on all sorts of important and unimportant questions, has refused to meet them in their investigations. It is probable what is probably only one of the most stirring events in South Africa’s industrial history. It preferred police raids on trade unions and political organisations, and the prosecution of the miners’ leaders and others, in a proper investigation by a judicial commission.

NOT TOO LATE

“IT IS late, but still not too late to do justice to the African miners by a proper inquiry into the happenings of August, 1946. Let the Government drop its attempts to hide the facts and the papers of both parties with the responsibility for a strike which involved 80,000 workers and let us have an inquiry into the main economic and social factors which led to the great industrial disturbance.

“By the time of the report on the Commission on the Ruin of the Government’s own conclusions, I believe we will then have no more talk of sedition, but of gross irresponsibility and mismanagement by the country’s major industry and by Government itself.”

In Durban, Mr. A. T. Wallace, M.P., referring to the sedition case in which The Guardian’s Editor-in-Chief of the Communist Party Committee of the Communist Party Commission, the Guardian’s Editor-in-Chief, said: “I think the Government has come off badly in this matter. It would be as well if it witheld.”

An emphatic protest against the Government’s proposal to re-open the case against the members of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party accused of sedition, after the charges had been withdrawn by the Attorney-General, was recorded by a resolution adopted unanimously by a meeting of the Cape District Committee of the Communist Party, held to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution last Friday.

“We regard any such step as an act of political persecution,” the resolution continues, “and call upon the authorities to drop the proceedings.”

Copies of the resolution have been sent to the Minister of Justice, and to the Attorney-General of the Cape and the Transvaal.

Commercial Travellers

JOHANNESBURG.—The National Union of Commercial Travellers has issued a statement to counter a rumour that the existing commercial traveller’s licence had been altered and substituted by a registration. This is not true.

The position still is that wholesale commercial travellers who reside outside the province in which their firm’s offices are situated must issue out a licence at £1 a year. Retail commercial travellers who represent their firm’s outside the territorial area are situated, have to take out a licence at £1 a year.

Johannesburg.—The recent strike of 81 Colour workers in Kimberley—the first strike in that town since 1949—was highly successful.

This Kimberley factory is now the only garment factory in the Union which works only a 49-hour week. The agreement entered into provides also for a close shop and no victimisation, a medical aid society, two weeks and two days paid holiday each year, and half-yearly increases.

All the workers were re-instated. Any future disputes will be referred to arbitration.

The strike lasted three weeks and four days.

Certain Coloured Advisory board members visited the strikers at their homes and tried to persuade them to return to work. Despite this, the garment workers stood firm—and won their strike.

KIMBERLEY GARMENT WORKERS WIN HISTORIC STRIKE

The Kimberley Garment Workers’ Union, KIMBERLEY, and the Kimberley Garment Industry, Kimberley, are under the able leadership of Mr. and Mrs. S. van Wyk and Mr. H. Rees.

All the workers were re-instated. Any future disputes will be referred to arbitration.

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The “Diamond Fields Advertiser” described the pickets lines, meetings and demonstrations through the streets of Kimberley as “designed to this town.”

Anna Schoepers
In Provincial By-election

JOHANNESBURG.—Miss Anna Schoepers, President of the Garment Workers’ Union, will be the Socialist candidate for the Johannesburg City Council, in the by-election to be held on November 5.

Miss Schoepers was elected president of the Garment Workers’ Union in 1937. She is a member of the national executive of the South African Trades and Labour Union and is a delegate to the international council for the colour’s levy in the Transvaal.

Miss Schoepers will be for better medical services for all; the lowering of educational rates; the personal tax; and full freedom for education for all children.

The Guardian
Registered at the O.P.O. as a Newspaper
ELEVENTH YEAR, No. 39 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1947 PRICE 1d.

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Renewed Fascist Activity in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG—A poisonous anti-Semitic booklet entitled "The Jewish War of Survival" is being circulated in South Africa at the present time. It is not the only such booklet. Of late a number of tiny, furtive Fascist groups have emerged, some apparently for the sole purpose of distributing Fascist propaganda. Many of them "specialize" on the Jewish question.

If you look hard enough you can sometimes see it in 1947, copies of the so-called "A Little Book for Jews," the first Fascist booklet being distributed in South Africa.

Only one month ago there was a similar booklet in the London Times with the title "The Last Six Months in France," and the second Fascist booklet in South Africa is quite similar in content. The killing of one Arnold Lese, the editor of the "A Little Book for Jews," is described in the booklet as a "crime of horror" in Britain. The Fascist propaganda material in Britain some years ago was distributed through a network of Fascist organizations and split into different phases. However, the psychological effect of our obscuring the word "Fascist" would lead the people to the least to whisper the dreadful word, although these others would be quite unconcerned of having been led to it.

Of the same Arnold Lese is the author of the booklet "The Jewish War of Survival," has been the subject of two recent articles in the Johannesburg Star. The South African Star, however, is dedicated to the Jewish Star, as is the Times. The Star has attempted to prove that the Jews are not the cause of the war, but they are the cause of the war, and the Jews are not the cause of the war. The Star's attempt to prove that the Jews caused the last war.

SQUATTERS IN ARREARS NOT ALLOWED TO BURY THEIR DEAD

"Alligation to Moroka Commission"

JOHANNESBURG—A squatter giving evidence before the commission inquiry into the Moroka disturbance said that the squatters did not pay rent for their stands they were not given facilities by the municipal authorities to bury their dead.

The chairman of the commission alleged that any squatter with even a minor complaint could be brought before the commission.

A Johannesburg trading company in the commission that he was not receiving complaints from the squatters. The chairman, a member of the Council of Non-Racial Affairs, said that he had not received any complaints. He said that the squatters were not paying rent in Johannesburg.

Squatters in the Johannesburg area were told not to participate in the distribution of sugar, since it was merely a favour to the traders in the camp, and not a right.

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African School Threatened With Expropriation

JOHANNESBURG.—Just before the municipal elections Labour Councillor Riley presented to a Council meeting one afternoon a petition signed by 2,500 residents of his ward, Rosettenville, urging the expropriation of St. Peter’s Priory situated at the border of Rosettenville and The Hill.

Councillor Riley talked about the “infiltration of Non-Europeans into this area.” He said it was difficult to sleep comfortably at night due to “this ever-growing in the area.” It had been built at the beginning of the century on land that was then open. To-day it is existing £1,000,000 worth of property to determine its value because of its existence as a landmark in the ward.

This was Councillor’s Riley’s version.

Africans

There was no action.

This Priory to-day shelters a secondary school for African children, a hostel, a theological training college, a nursery school for domestic servants working in the area, a church and a retreat for Europeans.

It started in a stable and farm cottage in 1899 when the present stand in Rosettenville were bought by the Priory from the Deყadans. It exists to-day for over 200 African children from as far as the Northern Transvaal, as an institute for education. Secondary schools for Africans are few and far between in Johannesburg. This is one of the very few.

Unemployment Act Should Cover African Miners

JOHANNESBURG.—The commission appointed to inquire into the Unemployment Insurance Act has been asked by the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions and the Society of the Friends of Africa to include in the provisions of the Act Africans employed on coal and gold mines.

Dealing with the case of African building employees who become unemployed when the European workers went on strike, the memorandum suggests that a precedent was established during the general strike in Britain in 1926, when workers involved, though not of their own accord, were paid unemployment benefits.

Members of several other delegations argued that unemployment benefits were unnecessary among our Africans as there was a shortage of this type of labour throughout the Union and no African need be unemployed.

The commission was told that African workers objected to the deductions made from their pay under the Act, and that they could not appreciate the benefits they would receive from it. Employers, rather than let discontent arise among these employees, had paid the contributions of all employees to the fund.

Unemployment Act

The question of payments to childmen and other dependents of miners, who claim benefits, should be seriously considered. The Act should also provide facilities for the establishment of appeal tribunals to hear appeals from dismissed miners whose claims for benefits have been rejected.

The decision of the Government that the Act should cover only persons who are actually unemployed, but also persons who are partially unemployed, in terms of the Act.

London.

BUFFET STANDS

The Council considered this plan on the basis that there was no point on the ground; it seemed the plan must be put into effect.

PETTY GRIEVANCES

And yet something or other, before which a court was definitely null. The police go to the ears of certain instances in the management. The increase of all their petty grievances against the Priory it is surmised was probably to evade the police, a frequently recurring area should be built; and so on.

The memorandum submitted by the Gautrain Workers’ Union states that schemes for the payment of unemployment benefits, or some other provision for the protection, should be started by the Priory. Then the petition was received, and the magistrate made it appear that it was moved among the mine workers.

This is the second attempt to have the Priory expropriated. The first was in 1934, also initiated by a City Councillor. It was not easy to effect this expropriation. The compensation to be paid the Priory for its established buildings will be heavy enough to satisfy the most ardent petition-pinner.

But more than that. This is a test of the Council’s willpower in its plans for Non-European recreation centres. They are an acknowledged asset for crime. But Johannesburg is steadily getting to the position where almost every suburb in turn resists the idea of having such a centre in its area.

Where is this first recreation centre to be built? The Council has, in Rosettenville, an opportunity to translate its resolution into reality.

African Miners’ Union Fights War Measure 1425

JOHANNESBURG.—As effective as any method of crippling a workers’ trade union is War Measure 1425. Passed in 1944, it prohibits the gathering on any gold-proclaimed area of more than twenty persons.

It has never, even during the peak period of the war, been used to stop fascists meetings. But it is used daily on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand to scatter the effectiveness of the African Miners’ Union and keep the various and different union organisations from establishing centres with their members on mines living a closed life within their concern—stand companies.

The Guardian reporter and photographer were taken to a mine near Malmesbury one afternoon, together with the union president, Mr. J. B. Marks, and another union official to witness the operation of this war measure.

Before the war measure was passed this mine was one of the strongestholds of the union. Conditions and wages were good, it was said, to warrant miners coming out on strike every Sunday. The food was alleged to be delicious. The union had strong support among the miners.

This became evident, as on all mines, during the August strike last year. The most outstanding workers on many mines have been dismissed, and daily attempts are made to frighten the workers away from their union. The union organisation cannot, of course, enter the compounds. They rely on meeting the workers as they come off shift after they have eaten their meals, and later on to the veld to spend the few remaining hours of daylight in the sun.

DETECTIVES ON THE JOB

But barely have the organisers arrived in the district, than the mine detectives know they are there. It is, of course, their special job to keep track of "agitators." The organising station themselves opposite the fence, holding their fists ready. Opposite them standing at the entrance to the compound, they challenge the workers, and if they approach, they search them, secluding their every move. Are three mine detectives, a European.

The men begin to drift out of the compounds directly. They see the organisers holding their leaflets ready. Opposite them, waving their every move, are three mine detectives, a European.

And the persistence of these detectives is its purpose. It serves as a method of silent intimidation, warning the workers that their every move towards the union organisers is being watched. They are afraid, and come out slowly.

(Continued on Page 3)
AFRICAN MINERS FIGHT WAR MEASURE 1425

(Continued from page 1)

But later, larger numbers of workers begin to emerge. Some of the pickets are surprising to see. J. B. Marks. They have been seen, after the great mining strike, that he had the union never come back again. They come eager to fetch a leaflet and exchange a few words of greeting.

THE NEWS SPEAKS

The news speaks: "The union people are here." It is a recent rush of workers and B. Marks is surrounded as he hands out leaflets and talks to the pickets.

The detectives move closer. As Marks says a few old things to groups of workers, one of them says to a worker, "Don't believe we don't know what he says. We understand him.

For the moment it has no effect. The workers continue to stand, eagerly for the leaflets. Some, still carrying weapons, backs bent and a helmet, or carrying a lamp, they lean on, and others are wearing their blankets.

The union organizers must be careful. They must see to it that they give the detectives no excuse to arrest them under the war measure by holding a meeting of a group that develops quickly into a gathering of a hundred.

POLICE ARREST

As the leaflets disappear among the miners, the union organizers prepare to leave. Several groups of workers are ranged along the roadside reading the leaflets and exchanging comments with the organizers. And that at three minutes later one of the people in an open car side-car drive up, apparently by the mine detectives. This time there is no question of invading the war measure. There is a real meeting being conducted.

One of the detectives walks over to J. B. Marks: "You aren't preparing for another strike, are you?" he asks.

Their work over, the organizers leave the mine. But the work of the mine detectives is not yet over. They must see them safety out of sight, even to the extent of escorting them right into the side of the attack. Then, if they can be sure the union is out of the way, for yet another day.

Now complete the story on the miners, one can only guess. There are many ways of tricking the large masses of miners living in compounds and separated from their homes.

The union involved in yet another prosecution.

SETTLEMENT IN DEFAMATION CASE

JOHANNESBURG.—A settlement was agreed upon in an action brought in the Supreme Court by Mr. Ahmad Al-Nasir, President of the Transvaal Indian Council, and Dr. V. N. N. Rossouw, President of the Transvaal Indian Council, for damages for alleged defamation.

Mr. Al-Nasir alleged that Dr. Dadoo had accused him of being a "Quisling" and a "traitor" at Durban's Red Square on September 22, 1945. When the case was called it was announced that the matter had been settled, and this settlement was made an order of Court.

Dr. Dadoo tendered an apology in the newspapers for the comments he made in his speech. The apology was accepted by Mr. Al-Nasir, and the settlement was agreed upon.

Country Workers Want More Pay

JOHANNESBURG.—The Minister of Labour is to be asked to institute a Wages Board for miners. The conditions of employment of unskilled workers in the Transvaal, among them Christians, Wolmaransfield, Magersfontein, Randfontein, Coligny, Westonaria, and Vereeniging, the wages of which are far below the prevailing rate in the industry, are to be placed before the Labour Board for adjustment by the Minister at the rate of 10s. 6d. per day.

Mr. Vries resigned from his post last April, "because the trade union movement was being used as a political machine."

HAWKERS AND PEDLERS REFUSED LICENCES

JOHANNESBURG.—A large number of African traders, hawkers and peddlers this year have not had their applications for licences based. Of their existing licences cancelled. A meeting of all those traders is being called to consider their grievances.

UNEQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

JOHANNESBURG.—The teachers' association has been asked to submit a report on the question of unequal pay for equal work in the education department.

Mr. B. B. Badens, a former squatter's leader, complained to the Union of Teachers' Association last month that he had been unfairly treated by the Department of Education. He stated that he had been paid 25s. per month less than a teacher in the same school.

Mr. B. B. Badens's case has been referred to the Department of Education and is being investigated.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE LABOUR CONDITIONS

JOHANNESBURG.—Natives Labour Inspectors are to be withdrawn from the Transvaal. The Minister of Native Affairs has been asked to withdraw the inspectors from the Transvaal. The inspectors are to be transferred to the Orange Free State and the Natal provinces.

DE VRIES RE-ELECTED

JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. W. J. de Vries has been elected secretary of the National Civic Organisation and Labour Council.

Mr. de Vries resigned from his post last April, "because the trade union movement was being used as a political machine."

"CONDITIONS OF SLAVERY"

JOHANNESBURG.—The delegates of the Coloured and White Labour Unions are to be present at the slum." It has been agreed that the delegates shall be present at the slum. It has been agreed that the delegates shall be present at the slum.

LARRY LAWRENCE APOLOGISES

JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. Lawrence, a member of the National Civic Organisation and Labour Council, has apologised for an article he wrote in the "Transvaal Daily." He stated that he had been misled by information he received and that he had not intended to cause any offence.

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GOVT. REPORT TO U.N.O. CONTRADICTED

JOHANNESBURG.—In the recent report of the Government to the United Nations, paragraph 16, the government is accused of "contradicting." The government is accused of "contradicting." The government is accused of "contradicting."
S.A.'s CLOTHING INDUSTRY
FORGES AHEAD
Phenomenal Growth During War Years

The South African clothing industry has experienced phenomenal growth over the last six years. 1946 marked the culmination of this development.

One of the most impressive changes has been in the quality of goods manufactured. Skilled workers have been trained during generations of activity in the clothing industry, and they have been brought to this country from overseas. Dorset, a significant area in the manufacture of clothing, has been increased by an additional 20%.

In factories, the quality of goods has been improved through the use of imported fabrics and machinery. Many factories have been equipped with modern equipment, and the work force has been trained to handle this equipment efficiently.

The demand for clothing has increased significantly, driven by the need for warm clothing during the winter months.

The South African clothing industry appears to be on the way to matching the quality of clothing produced in London or New York.

Employment Figures
By October, 1946, the South African clothing industry had employed 379 workers in 11 factories throughout South Africa. This figure includes African workers who make up approximately 30% of the workforce. The majority of these workers are in the Western Cape (36.5%) and the Eastern Cape (28.6%).

The number of factories and workers has increased significantly over the last six years. In 1940, there were only 70 factories and 100 workers. Today, there are over 100 factories employing over 500 workers.

African workers have been trained to handle the latest technology, and the industry is now producing high-quality clothing.

FACE SHOTS

Many of these workers have memories of the early days of the industry, when the first factories were started in the 1920s. Workers have vivid memories of the hard work and dedication required to build the industry.

Little racial friction
The report of the Industrial Council secretary comments that generally speaking, the industry is remarkable for the absence of racial friction, demonstrated by the amicable relations between workers of different races. The council's reports also state that workers are treated fairly.

However, in the long run, good wages and working conditions can be relied upon to prevent labor troubles. The local clothing trade in Johannesburg has been successful in maintaining harmonious relations.

Recreation:
Mrs. Brockman, a worker at the factory gates, reported being happy with her job and the lack of monotony.

We pulled the policemen's hats down over their eyes and they were laughing in the end, and so were we, but they did not get past.
A MILITANT TRADE UNION

Largest of the trade unions in secondary industry, the Garment Workers' Union is one of the most militant in South Africa. Its history, like that of most South African trade Unions, has still to be written, but highlights in its development, remembered by all its members, were recounted to the Guardian by the union president, Miss Anna Scheepers.

Its membership then was 1,300. The following year a new agreement was concluded, and thereafter the union grew by leaps and bounds every year. In 1957 the workers won an increase of 5% in their basic wage, and their first annual paid leave. From 1957 to the present time wages have more than doubled.

To-day workers enjoy three weeks' annual leave in full pay and six paid holidays. In 1933 hours were 56 a week; to-day they are 42 and a half.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Garment Workers' Union is today 14,000. It is firmly established in Johannesburg and Germiston, Port Elizabeth and Potchefstroom, King Williams Town and East London and George, Bloemfontein and Kimberley. The militant workers have also been organised in a branch of the union.

The first medical aid society was established in this union in 1934. Workers to-day enjoy benefits including free medical attention and gynaecological, eye, ear, nose and throat, skin and neurological services. Workers who have been in the industry for three years get these benefits. Sick pay to-day is more than workers earned as wages before 1937.

This union has also been one of those to bear the brunt of attacks by Fascist sympathisers who tried, in accordance with their theories of establishing "Christian"-controlled, properly-run unions, to infiltrate into the branches and spread racialist propaganda among the workers. This campaign of slander against the union led to several actions in

A Intricate operation in the Rex Truform factory—shoulders are tested by hand.

sustained by Mr. E. S. Sacha, general secretary of the union, and required substantial damages for defamatory incitements being awarded him. In court and among its members, the union managed to put a stop to these Fascist attempts to capture the union.

NON-EUROPEANS

Until 1939 there were only about one hundred coloured workers employed in the industry out of a total of 8,000 workers. During the war some 3,000 Coloured and Indian women workers were taken on in clothing factories in Johannesburg. The recent successful strike of Coloured garment workers in Kimberley has helped to win for them far more satisfactory conditions in the industry.

Workshop scene in a Cape Town clothing factory.

S.A. Fascists Try To Woo African People

ATTEMPT TO SPLIT UNITED FRONT

JOHANNESBURG. — I have evidence that fascist and reactionary groups in this country are making approaches to sections of the African people, says Ruth First, the Guardian's Johannesburg correspondent. Segregation is still their avowed policy. They are trying now to sell it to the African, even "conceding" to meet him on joint committees.

Under the auspices of the Dutch Reformed Church, five Europeans — the Reverend Radd Mr. J. M. van Graan, a Mr. Scheepers, a Mr. Meling, and a Dornine Esterhuizen — have several meetings with Africans for the express purpose of "bridging the gap in relations between the Afrikaner and Afri-

"can."

These meetings were held in a church hall in Ferrersenstown, Rev. Radd, in the chair, said the Church was working at the altitude of the African towards the Afrikaner. The Afrikaner, he claimed, had no desire for Whites. Ways and means must be found to bring about closer understanding and co-operation.

It was suggested at the second meeting that a joint committee of five Africans, five Coloureds, and five Europeans be set up to do this. Such joint committees should be formed throughout the country.

But it was made clear that any "co-operation and understanding" between the two groups should be based on "apartheid". One of the five Europeans in the course of his speech, said ways and

means might be found to help the Africans economically to establishment businesses.

NATIONAL LEADERS APPROACHED

The Africans invited to this meeting were all members of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, the new Council of solely African unions, are alleged to have met high-ups in certain fascist organisations to discuss their union-splitting activities. It is said some of these unions have received financial assistance from the fascists.

NORTHERN EDITION

The National Improvement League, attacked on several occasions as O.R.I. inspired, has been described as a "small but efficient" organisation, favourably reviewed by the "Transvaal Star" newspaper. In a "Liberation of Afrikaans" newspaper yesterday, the "Transvaal Star" trumpets the "infowars for Afrikaans and Afrikaner against Afrikaner and Afrikaner news-sheet titled "The Afrikaner Society's Betrayal Bill," which alleged that it was the wealthy Jewish farmers in the district who were the big bosses employing Native and European slave-drivers.

The same sheet carried a cartooning effort by Dominigo which depicted the impositions of the United Nations' South African, near and Fair East species of the black market vampire "which has sucked the milk out of the mouths of babies, the "original mother wolf which lives by the economic exploitation of the South African

(Continued on Page 1)
FASCISTS WOO AFRICANS

(Continued from page 1)

and the African, even more to one another than any other two racial groups. The National Improvement League’s work would become obvious. But the main task of the League was to win the support of the African people. We will approach organizations in Kenya and among the South Africans and non-European communities in the Union. We will also approach the African trade unions to form the new African trade union. We will approach the African trade unions to form the new African trade union.

AFRIKANERS BACKWARD

The antagonistic policy of the Nationalist Party towards the Afrikaner has changed recently, he explained. "A great deal of this antagonism is due to ignorance of others. And when a curious situation arises, a man knows the Afrikaners are not superior to the coloured and the coloured are not superior to the white. It is true that the coloured have no status in the Union, and it is to the coloured that the Union is to be at the service of all the people. I ask for more details of this policy. "Do you believe in working with these groups—the Nationalist Party, the Afrikaners, the New Order—and is there anything we can do to improve relations? "Definitely. But it is not possible to work with them. Their attitude is too extreme. Having read the literature of the Nationalist Party, I think it is impossible to work with them."

"As an individual, am closer to the Oecumenical Branche. Van Boven is more open to the problems of the day than Malan. The O.B. is more progressive in the Nationalist Party. It always gives every opportunity to develop the highest position, whereas the Nationalist Party does not. Everywhere in the O.B. it is given five years to develop the national state."

"Are there joint meetings between the O.B. and your party?"—The Oecumenical Branche interacts with the Nationalist Party, but this cooperation will break down if it becomes too open."

Domingo confirmed the names of the Gruppe Volks Bund Committee. He said he helped to form the Gruppe Volks Bund Committee. One of the three leaders of the Johannesburg African League is a physical culture and pupils from the Johannesburg African League underwent physical culture training.

PREPARED TO WALK

Several times during the interview Domingo made a prediction that soon enough the results of his

Indians To Call Pan-African Conference

JOHANNESBURG.—"Our plan for a Pan-African conference of all Non-European liberatory organisations was wholeheartedly supported by all African and Indian leaders," Mr. Debi Singh told the Guardian on his return from a tour of East African territories.

"Our Congress will now make preparations for the Pan-African conference. We will approach organizations in Kenya and among the South Africans and non-European communities in the Union. We will also approach the African trade unions to form the new African trade union."

"How will you train your disciples?"—"In our physical culture classes.

A question on the new African trade union Congress rounded off the interview. Domingo's reply: "If I were a Bantu I would see that when the people who broke away from the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions to form the new African trade union have sufficient funds."

COMPLICATIONS

It is curious to hear an African expose the beauties of segregation and fascist theories. Embracing such doctrines probably has its compensations for the sake of unscrupulous persons. In the words of one Indian, "The phrase of racial discrimination is not destroyed in the Union. In the case of Mr. Singh, his new position seems all the more difficult and work is to be done to improve relations with the Indian political leaders."

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GETTING RID OF AN "AGITATOR"

JOHANNESBURG—Moses Ndilomo, 33 years old, has lived on his farm in the Pietermaritzburg district. He was arrested in the district in 1917. He was the chairman of the district council, set up under the 1917 Native Rule Act. He was the general advisor to the chief of the district on most matters concerning the district.

On September 25 the Native Commissioner, through the chef, announced a meeting to discuss all the problems of the district. He was the general advisor to the chief of the district on most matters concerning the district.

NDILOMBO'S ARREST

Ndilomo was arrested on September 25 for alleged "agitation," which is an offence under the 1917 Native Rule Act. He was kept in jail for four days, and then released.

NDILOMBO'S RELEASE

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**Pietersburg Bans Trade Union Meeting**

JOHANNESBURG — The Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions recently organised a meeting of African workers in Pietersburg to discuss the proposed Industrial Conciliation (Native) Bill. Its secretary, Mr. F. F. Magoba, went to Pietersburg for this purpose.

When he arrived there he learnt that the meeting had been banned by the location superintendent—for no stated reason. It is understood permission for the meeting had previously been granted by the Native Commissioner and the Town Clerk.

Several hundred workers had assembled for the meeting. The Council has decided to call another meeting for November 25 at the same place.

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**African National Congress Decision on Boycott**

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress Working Committee recently held a meeting to discuss tactics for the boycott of elections of advisory boards, and all elections under the 1936 Native Representative Act.

It is understood that the meeting adopted a resolution recommending to the forthcoming annual conference that the Congress contest elections on a boycott ticket.

Members of the Congress National Executive are now being consulted on this matter.

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**DR. LANGUAGE GUILTY OF ASSAULT**

BRITISH AT-Dr. F. J. Language, manager of the Brakpan Municipal Non-European Affairs Department, was found guilty in the Brakpan Magistrate’s Court last week of an assault on Mr. D. W. Bopape, Secretary of the Transvaal Branch of the African National Congress and a member of the now adjourned Brakpan Advisory Board.

Dr. Language was cautioned and discharged.

The assault took place on October 22, when Dr. Language, after an adjourned meeting of the Board, called Mr. Bopape a “verdomeen mafu” and hit him on the cheek and right temple.

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**WHAT IS TO BE DONE?**

Recent election results in South Africa and Europe indicate that the struggle between Left and Right throughout the world is sharpening. "How to defeat reactionism" is the question in the mind of every progressive today. This week the Guardian gives the views of Mr. Colin Legum, of the Labour Party, in answer to this question. In following weeks we will give the views of South Africans of other political creeds and parties, as well as other individuals who might have something to contribute to the debate.

The Guardian accepts no responsibility for the views expressed in any of these features, which are intended solely to stimulate discussion and assist the working people and their allies to formulate the correct policy for the struggle.

Contributions to the debate will be welcomed, and should be addressed to P.O. Box 436, Cape Town.

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**The Problem of the Left**

The Guardian: Do you regard the Labour reverses in the recent Johannesburg municipal elections as part of a world-wide wave of reaction? Other indications are the municipal election results in Britain and France.

Mr. Legum: No. But there is a definite swing away from the wartime wave of emotional enthusiasm for progressive politics.

The Guardian: Do you think the trend in France, for example, of Socialist co-operation with the centre—MRP, is a reflection of the Blum-Daladier co-operation which prevailed France’s collapse?

Mr. Legum: Communist policy in France that made co-operation with Socialists impossible. At the last Socialist conference it was decided to work with neither the extreme Right nor the extreme Left.

**ECONOMIC CRISIS**

The Guardian: Do you think the Labour reverses are an indication of the growing world economic crisis, and the consequent success of Fascism?

Mr. Legum: I don’t think Labour reverses are an indication of the growing world economic crisis—but I do believe that there are definite signs of this impending economic catastrophe, and there is no doubt that “police and social” fascism will be resorted to in certain countries.

The Guardian: Can you see any prospect of progressive forces combating this growth of reaction on a world scale?

Mr. Legum: Not if the Cominform carries out the policies it is at present pursuing. I do not see possibilities of a Left United Front emerging in Europe to-day.

The Guardian: Do you think the municipal elections in Brakpan are an example of the difficulties of Labour to get adequate representation in Parliament at the next election?

Mr. Legum: No.

**A PROGRAMME**

The Guardian: Has the Labour Party any programme for combating the fascist reactions in South Africa?

Mr. Legum: Yes. They are interested in the social and economic policies of the Labour Party, in the organisation of the party, and in the class basis which are being forged between industrial and political labour.

The Guardian: Would you consider an extension of South African democracy a weapon to combat the forces of reaction and fascism in this country?

Mr. Legum: If you mean, should the Non-European be given the vote now, then my answer is no. South African fascism must in the first place be fought out on the parliamentary front, and only in the second place on the broad political front. It is no answer to the fascist propaganda of the “black menace” to say to the progressive forces to say: “Give every black man a vote” or “We demand social and political equality.” Along this road lies the political suicide for Europeans and Non-Europeans in South Africa.

**BAN FASCISM**

The Guardian: Do you consider stern measures should be adopted to put a stop to the activities of openly fascist organisations, and the dissemination of anti-democratic, anti-socialist and anti-Norwegian propaganda?

Mr. Legum: Yes. But we must guard against repressive legislation being adopted, however justifiable, it may seem. Repressive legislation is the instrument of our opponents. You can not build a state of mind out of an iron wall. You can apply an iron wall, but so long as you do not build an economic barrier to the effects of the high prices the patient will not be cured. Effective democratic education through political activity is the only satisfactory way of getting the causes of fascism and racism understood and then removed.

**UNITED ACTION**

The Guardian: Do you visualise any united action by working class groups in South Africa for the next elections, or any specific programme such as the banning of Fascist organisations?

Mr. Legum: No. Traditionally the Labour Party has acted as a trade union in itself. It offers a united front against Fascism—from crusty, Right Wing anti-communists in the trade unions to communist scientific socialists on the far Left. It has
GREYSHIRT FINED FOR INCITING TO PUBLIC VIOLENCE

JOHANNESBURG.—R. C. Saayman was fined £10, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court last week when found guilty of inciting to public violence at a meeting on the City Hall steps on September 28.

Three detectives who were present at the meeting gave evidence against him. Among the tributes he had said were paid to the Greyshirts. The Jewish, he was told, and the Communist are alike in their desire to overthrow the Government's policy. He was talking about the Greyshirts, and said the Communists are not responsible for the policy, and that the Greyshirts were not responsible for the policy. He was found guilty of inciting to public violence under the Act.

THE COMMUNISTS ARE ALONE

He was convicted of inciting to public violence at a meeting on the City Hall steps on September 28. The detectives who gave evidence against him said the meeting was called by the Greyshirts, and that the Communist who gave evidence against him had been warned that he would be found guilty of inciting to public violence at a meeting on the City Hall steps on September 28.

THE DETECTIVES WHO GAVE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM

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Trading in Human Beings—How Labour is Recruited

JOHANNESBURG.—The labour agent lifts his telephone. It is a call from Pietersburg. "Nothing come through to-day?" he repeats. "Business is bad, isn't it?" He is talking about the difficulty his agency is experiencing in recruiting African men for the mines, farms and other industries.

He says recruiting must go on, because the supply must be a natural one. A decade ago, 'it was like this, but not so bad. After all, it is training in human beings.

African countries the system is being used.

Nobody really knows enough about recruiting practices, because the secret is kept. The victims, recruited on the basis of their native language, do not know the details of how they have been recruited. Therefore, they remain unaware of the hardship they are enduring.

From time to time, newspaper reports and leader writers have raised the question about certain practices. There have been allegations of sharp practices by recruiters and agents, press-gang methods and blacklisting.

Recruiting of labour depends on poverty, sub-destruction and drags poverty, the place of work, the climate of the recruiting agent, and the draft regulations.

Recruiting on a large scale is not done in the Native Labour Act, but there are no provisions for this purpose in the Native Labour Act, the Native Labour Act, the Native Labour Act, or the Native Labour Act, or the Native Labour Act.

All labour agencies are required to be registered under the Native Labour Act. This is done by the Director of Native Labour. A labour agent will be issued with a permit to recruit labour, and such permit is also issued to the labour agent.

Recruiting agents are actively used in the business. They are not only the agents who recruit workers, but also the agents who monitor the conditions of work.

The recruitment of labour is not only for the economic benefit of the Native, but also for the benefit of the employer. It is important to note that the employer does not sign the contract, but the agent who is employed by the employer.

The agent will then carry out the recruitment, and the employer will be paid the necessary information and a fee.

RISKS OF THE TRADE

It is the experience of labour agents that some of their recruited labour, even while being employed, are not always satisfied with their agents. They are not always satisfied with their agents.

The fact is, a lot of men have been taken in the past by agents who have not been registered.

Upon recruitment of their own, agents have signed a contract that they are willing to work under their own terms and conditions.

The recruitment of labour is therefore a common practice in the industry. It is important to note that the employer does not sign the contract, but the agent who is employed by the employer.

Continued from previous column:

where employers are being by hiring labourer and may sweep on someone who has special tastes or taken to have the better paid.

It is therefore, important for employers to ensure that the agents they employ are registered and qualified.

Recruiting agencies are strictly controlled, and the necessary information and a fee is paid to the agent who is employed by the employer.

GETTING JITTERY

Recruiting agents are jittery these days. Their first great shock came at the beginning of this year when the Government took control of the Native Shantytown. Their labour turnover has been halved in many cases.

With apprehension in their eyes, labour agents suggest that perhaps the Government intends rationalising the recruiting business. But from all signs, the Government shies away from such an undertaking.

One can only hazard a guess at the annual fluctuation figures, covering all recruiting organisations, as well as furnishing associations and the like. The Government has undertaken to make coal and other minerals.

Recruiting agents are not men of one of the few who are active in the mining industry.

It is, however, a fact that the system and its methods, the abuse of which can be traced back to the days of slavery, has been widely adopted in the industry, and is used as a means of gaining control over the industry.

The Government has undertaken to make coal and other minerals.

NEW SOVIET FILMS SHOWN IN JOBURG

JOHANNESBURG.—New Soviet films were presented to the Johannesburg public at two recent shows organised by the Friends of the Soviet Union.

"Stalin in august", the story of an Eastern Russian stood, was very well received. Quick and rather dark, a happy little booklet, the scene was in Red Russia. The film was made by the Soviet Ministry of Education and "Stalin in august", a film of a troop of Red Army men in Georgia. {snip}
GAOL CONDITIONS FOR RESISTERS WORSEN

JOHANNESBURG.—Released from the Maritzburg Gaol, where she served a term of imprisonment as a passive resister in one of the U.N.O. batches, Mrs. Amina Phahad told the Guardian that prison conditions have worsened considerably since she served her first term in the same gaol a year ago.

Mrs. Phahad was a member of a batch of 24 women prisoners. They complained that the food given them was often burnt, that they were seldom given saur with their food and that they were continually swarmed at by the wardresses and wardens. When they protested at this treatment Mrs. Phahad lost her meal and was locked in a cell; and the wardresses were not allowed any lights in their cells between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m., a privilege allowed to other prisoners.

Women who became ill were not allowed any medicines. They made repeated attempts to see the superintendent to have their grievances rectified, but were not allowed to do so.

Mrs. Phahad reports that African women are given shocking treatment. For the slightest fault, they lose one or more of their meals and are locked in cells. They are slapped and searched daily and at short intervals. On recent days, an argument with the matron caused an African woman to be flogged and spared diet for a considerable time.

Prisoners in solitary confinement are not allowed any food; three times a day, they may not even see their cellmates, and are not given a mat or blanket, but have to sleep on the cement floor.

Alexandra’s New Civic Centre—A Department Store

JOHANNESBURG.—As the large green and yellow buses carry the workers and housewives of Alexandra Towel bundle slowly up the main avenue into the township, these days, they pass on the left an imposing glass and concrete structure. It is Selfridges—the first Bantu department store in South Africa.

Opened barely one month ago, it is an enterprise of the Industrial and Commercial Holdings Group which plans to set up a chain of similar stores along the Reef. In size and equipment the store compares favourably with department stores in the main cities of the Union. It is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Run by a smart and trained staff of a hundred, the vast majority of whom are African men and women, the store stocks everything anybody could wish to buy. There are separate departments for clothing for men and women, groceries and household goods, books and newspapers, a corner where gramophones, musical instruments and records are played, counters for bread, cakes and pastries, beautiful dress materials, stationery and shoes.

The soda fountain supplies cold drinks of 17 different flavours, Italian specialities over the garden, a hot lunch for 1s. is a special favourite of the youngsters and children, many of whom walk up from the furthest points in the township to buy their penny bagels or pineapple flavour drink for 2s. 6d.

On Sunday afternoons the store sponsors special talent performances, in a search for promising singers and musicians among the African population. It is planned soon to build an open-air tea garden in the square just fronting the store. It is already more than a store in the township—it has become a civic centre for the people.

ORLANDO AFRICANS ACCUSE POLICE

JOHANNESBURG.—Some time ago Africans living in Orlando complained of the anti-Jewish remarks of a police officer who attended a meeting of the Orlando Branch of the Communist Party on an open square.

Israel Maseko, in his sworn affidavit, said that the police officer said: "The only bad thing about Communism is that the Jews are exploiting the Africans and the only friends of the Africans are the Africans." He added: "Before the Jews came into this country the Africans gave the Africans a lot of mealie meal and the Africans never starved, and of course the Africans were shambled when they made a mistake and that is why the Africans were loyal to the Africans." This police officer, satisfied that the affidavit was worthy, later instructed the police to have the affidavit signed.

In a reply, W. A. G. H. van Reenen said the police officer had told him "the Communist Party is composed of Jews, and that we Africans are being misled by the Jews, who were collecting money for themselves." SAW THE NAZI He said he had seen in the war and showed the vision to the referee. He then said: "I have seen the Nazis and the Pagans, but the worst of all are the Communists Party." "I asked him why he said this and he said it was because we were told that Non-Europeans were equal to Communists, in his opinion, the native people should be under Africans." These sworn affidavits were sent to the Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Police.

Jews Split on Palestine Issue?

JOHANNESBURG.—A large gathering of Johannesburg Jewry welcomed the United Nations decision for the partition of Palestine at an open-air meeting last week.

During the meeting a peace group, overcoat-draped bulk was gathered to hear "The Anti-Palitstine League of South Africa." The leaflet asked: "If you accept partition, Palestine is not the beginning, it is the end. You are not eating a piece of bread, you are eating the rest of man, 50 per cent. of Jewish Israel in the Grand Market. Jews are to receive 18 per cent., two-thirds of which is desert. A dozen is a desert, and can be turned into a garden, a city, a city, with Travesty! Down with Partition!" Addressing the meeting, Mr. W. W. Kitchener said the Jews did not want to fight, that if they must stand up and defend themselves, they must see that they are able to stand up. There is a voice.

MORE COLOUR BARS

The Mayor, Mr. O. B. Gordon, said: "The Jewish people are the rightful owners in Palestine. The domination of the black man—the Arab—is turned off by the Jewish people. The world is ultimately realizing the necessity for the revision of these boundaries..."
NEW TACTICS PROPOSED FOR N.R.C. BOYCOTT

Xuma’s Address To African Congress

BLOEMFONTEIN.—In his presidential address to the annual conference of the African National Congress over the weekend, Dr. A. B. Xuma urged the African people to elect the present members of the Natives’ Representative Council on a boycott ticket.

Trading the history of the N.R.C. over monarchs, Mr. Xuma referred to General Smuts’s promise to place three constituencies before the N.R.C.

“However, before long we heard it rumoured that it was Government policy to call a statutory meeting of the present N.R.C. to adjourn the holding of the present N.R.C. in the hope that when the present councilors reappear before the N.R.C. board, they would have to present the two-yearly reports,” Mr. Xuma said.

Mr. Xuma said the Government’s act was to postponing the present councilors and influenced the council to change its strategy in implementing the Natives’ Representative Act of 1913.

GIVING SHOTS AS A CHANCE

We urge the African people to vote the present N.R.C. members for the General Smuts and another opportunity to keep the councilors for the rest of the councilors to vote for the new councilors.

“We must not abandon the boycott,” Mr. Xuma said. “As a result, we cannot return the present councilors to the councilors. We must not abandon the boycott,” Mr. Xuma said.

Scott’s Stastics—In his presidential address to the African National Congress over the weekend, Dr. A. B. Xuma urged the African people to elect the present members of the Natives’ Representative Council on a boycott ticket.

A. I. MEER IN LONDON

JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. A. I. Meer, the secretary of the Natal Indian Congress and a representative of the South African Indian Congress to the United Nations, arrived in London last week. He visited the House of Parliament.

In defending his case, the Indian Meer said that the Indians in South Africa had never been treated worse than they were now. He also pointed out that the Indians had never been granted any constitutional rights.

Mr. Meer is expected to return to the Union next week.

TLC OPPOSES BAN ON CITY HALL STEPS MEETINGS

JOHANNESBURG.—Both the National Executive of the South African and Labour Councils have called a meeting of the Council to be held in Johannesburg in order to hear the objections of the Federation of Independent Councilors to the rights of free speech on the City Hall steps.

The meeting is being held without any prior permission having to be obtained from the Council.

TVL COMMITTEE OF TRADES COUNCIL

JOHANNESBURG.—At the annual meeting of the South African and Labour Councils held recently in Durban, the following officials were elected: President, Mr. J. G. Venter; vice-chairman, Mr. M. M. Mabbuta; and secretary, Mr. H. Le Roux.

Passive Resistance Has Forced Govt. to Change Policy

— Dr. Dadoo

JOHANNESBURG.—“Eighteen months of struggle against the Ghetto Act has been the chief factor in the change of the Union Government’s attitude to the holding of a round-table conference,” said Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, in an interview with a Guardian representative, explaining the attitude of the resistance movement towards the proposed round-table conference.

Dr. Dadoo said that both General Smuts and Mr. Lawrence had indicated in their recent statements that it was now possible to hold discussions with India.

“We have always supported the holding of a Round Table Conference between the two Governments, but the Union Government remained adamant. During the Conference of the South African Indian Congress in February 1968, a delegation interviewed General Smuts, but he bluntly refused to hold such a conference on the grounds that the Indian question was purely a domestic one.

“The United Nations has given its verdict on the contention of the Union Government, and it seems that the Union Government has to fall in line,” said Dr. Dadoo.

Dr. Dadoo stressed the fact that the resistance movement had never been defeated and had not been defeated by the Indian people following the policy of the resistance movement, there would have been no change in the attitude of the Union Government.

RESISTANCE SUCCESSES

—Where the Round Table Conference on a Round Table Conference failed, where the South African Indian Congress and the meetings of committees and the resistance movement has succeeded in making the Indian question an international issue concerning millions of people,＂ said Dr. Dadoo.

Prize-Giving Day

Johannesburg.—The Transvaal Provincial Council held recently in Durban. This meeting discussed various aspects of the resistance movement. Although the Transvaal Council has issued no statement on the decision, arrived at by this meeting, a leading member of the Council told our correspondent: ‘The Transvaal will become the focal point of the resistance struggle. Within a few weeks our decision will be made known.”
BETHAL CONDITIONS HAVE NOT IMPROVED
Farm Labourers Still Driven to Work
JOHANNESBURG.—Conditions of indentured farm labour in the Bethal district have not improved.

These conditions are such that the lives of these agricultural workers are in constant peril. The Bethal Labourers’ Union, which has been formed to protect the interests of these workers, has reported that the conditions are so bad that many of the members are considering leaving the district.

MR. J. M. MASHIKA submitted a memorandum to the Union expressing the urgent need for better conditions.

R. P. MASHIKA, a leader of the Union, said: "We are faced with a serious problem. The conditions under which we work are such that we cannot continue to work under these circumstances.

The Bethal Labourers’ Union has written to the Department of Labour, and the government has been asked to take action to improve the conditions of the workers.

The Bethal Labourers’ Union has also appealed to the South African Federation of Trade Unions for assistance.

"We are calling on all trade unionists to support our campaign for better conditions," said Mr. MashiKA.

The Bethal Labourers’ Union has been fighting for better conditions for many years, but until now, the government has not taken any action to improve the workers’ lives.

"We are determined to continue our fight until the government takes action," said Mr. MashiKA.

SEDITION CASE INSPIRED BY POLITICS
—Kotane
JOHANNESBURG.—"These proceedings . . . are inspired by political motives intended to embarrass, prejudice and harass the accused for political purposes," said Moses Kotane, general secretary of the Communist Party, in an affidavit made to court in the present preparatory examination into an allegation of sedition which opened in Johannesburg last week.

"The evidence in this case is being conducted in a way that is calculated to create an atmosphere of fear and intimidation. This is a clear attempt to suppress free speech and democratic rights," said Mr. Kotane.

"The state is using this case to stifle political opposition. We will not be silenced. We will continue to fight for freedom and democracy," said Mr. Kotane.

EVIDENCE BY COMPASSION
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

A number of witnesses gave evidence of the activities of the Federation of the African Mineworkers’ Union in Johannesburg last week.

Mr. J. B. Matthews, who gave evidence, said that he was a member of the Federation and that he had been active in its work for many years.

Mr. Matthews said that he had been subjected to a campaign of harassment and intimidation.

EVIDENCE BY COMPASSION
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Dr. O. L. Lee, on behalf of the accused, referred to the charges against Moses Kotane, Robert Sobukwe, J. H. J. Botha, J. Benepe, M. P. Dlamini, and M. H. Mhlbert. He submitted that the charges were baseless and that the accused were being subjected to a campaign of harassment and intimidation.

Mr. Lee said: "The state is seeking to stifle the voices of those who are speaking out for democracy and human rights. We will not be silenced. We will continue to fight for freedom and democracy," said Mr. Lee.

In reply to Dr. Y. W. Murray, Mr. Lee said that he had been subjected to a campaign of harassment and intimidation.

"We are determined to continue our fight for freedom and democracy," said Mr. Lee.

POLICE FLEET

Sergeant H. M. Pearson, giving evidence, said that the police had been called out to deal with a disturbance at the Johannesburg docks.

"The disturbance was caused by a group of dock workers who were demanding better conditions," said Mr. Pearson.

Mr. Pearson said that the police had arrived on the scene and that the disturbance was quickly brought under control.

"We are determined to maintain law and order in this city," said Mr. Pearson. "We will not tolerate any form of violence or lawlessness."
N.R.C. BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN TO BE INTENSIFIED

JOHANNESBURG—Chief topic debated at the annual conference of the African National Congress in Bloemfontein last week was the boycott of the 1936 Native Representation Act. One and a half days of the last two days' continuous discussion at the conference was devoted to this question.

"By 67 votes to seven, the conference adopted the resolution of the national executive which pledged the Congress to intensify the campaign and gather African public opinion mobilised behind the boycott resolution of the 1936 conference.

"The best and most effective way of achieving this objective is to help in a campaign to return the Native Repre-senta-tives Council as far as possible, for Congress to elect others on a boycott ticket, to continue the work begun by this council, and to make it possible for General Smuts to keep his appointment promised in May last with this council, and for the government to meet them once more at the usual statutory session of the council which for tactical reasons, has been abandoned this year.

"To arrive at the electorate is abstain from voting at this stage will merely leave the field clear for collaborators who will be used to undermine and nullify our campaign. Besides, instructions for non-participation in these elections will cause great confusion and division among the members of the council, the electorate and among the rank and file.

"This must be avoided and everything done to consolidate our forces behind a definite campaign by electing trusted and able men to carry on our Policy in the Council." 

T.L.C. BALLOT TO BE CONTESTED

JOHANNESBURG—The Gar- ment Workers' Union is to make application to court in the near future to set aside the ballot for the new set of secretaries which resulted in the election of Mr. J. W. J. du Toit.

Among the grounds are the irregular election of about 15 trades unions from participation in the ballot and the fact that the Mine Workers' Union was allocated 25,000 votes, which the Garment Workers' Union contends is considerably in excess of the actual voting strength of the union.

The Garment Workers' Union also maintains that at the time of the election, Mr. du Toit was neither a member nor a duly appointed official of any union affiliated to the Council.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN TO BE INTENSIFIED

(Continued from page 1)

Here are a few points made by some of the speakers during the debate:

Dr. B. T. Botha:—"Boycott is a free word. But putting it into effect is another matter. Few of you know what is meant by the resolu-
tion of the Native Representatives Coun-
cil when it adjourned in 1936. It was not a commonplace notion."

E. Mokotsoana:—"The Transvaal: Everything possible has been done to violate last year's decision. As long as no attempt is made to make Congress declare sanctions by the people, we shall remain where we are. There is no discipline in this organisation. A positive boycott must be one in which the leaders go to the people in their" 

O. Thokos:—"The Transvaal: "Confusion about this resolution follows' not from the resolution itself, but from opposition to it. One leader of Congress speaks for the boycott, and another speaks against it."

R. G. Baigey:—"Transvaal: There has been no answer to the Balancing query, 'What is it to happen?' I say we must boycott. If Congress meets here, we must compel it. You must be determined!"

S. P. Sono:—"Cape: 'The considered opinion of the Cape is that now is the time to boycott.'"

PEOPLE MISLED

O. Makubu:—"Transvaal: 'The people were so eloquent for the boycott last year are fighting it as elo-
tant this year. The people are being deceptively misled.'"

Dr. Xuma:—president—general: "Unfortunately when you take this question, it was at Lake Success. I would have warned you against plungeing into this thing.

300 Arrested In Police Raid On Moroka Township

JOHANNESBURG—More than 400 policemen, assisted by detectives and 16 mounted police, raided the Moroka camp at daybreak on Friday last. Over three hundred African men and women were arrested and marched to the Moroka police station for questioning.

By 4 a.m. a cordon had been thrown round the entire camp. Squads of de-

Sir George Allen, chairman of the Council's European Affairs Com-

ren, explaining that the purpose of the raid was to remove "trouble-

makers who had infiltrated into the camp from outside areas," said that the S.W.A. Board had been invited to be present during the raid to satisfy themselves that it was carried out with "the fullest sympathy and consideration of the police and municipal authorities."

These four members, in a statement to the "Transvaal Industrial Council," accused the police of being "difficult to keep at night because of the noise made by agitators."
Asiatic Land Board
at Work in Tvl.

JOHANNESBURG.—Members of the Asiatic Land Tenure Advisory Board created under the
the Ghetto Act, and officials of the Department
of Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, are once again out on
an extensive campaign in Transvaal country towns to
create new ghettos for the Indian people.

Among the towns visited during the last few months have been
Villiersdorp, Carolina, Blandford, Doornfontein, Wolmarans-
stad.

The reasons behind this vigorous campaign are clear. The authorities
want the Ghetto Act to become effective before the Round Table
Conference between the Indian and South African Governments
will start.

If they succeed, the Union Government might be able to say
that the Indian community is co-operating in putting the Act
into force, and that there is no longer any opposition to it. These
arguments would be used to blame India for interfering in
the internal affairs of the

Union.

But the members of the Board and officials of the Asiatic Affairs
Department have met with strong opposition in these country towns. Even
the bait offered to the Indian community that their present il-
legal ownership of their properties will be embraced to full and legal
ownership, has not helped the Government carry out its segregation
plan.

SEGREGATION REJECTED

The Indian community has made it clear that it will totally reject all segregation measures. And it ac-
cepted the provisions of Law 3 of 1923 which set aside special wards,
settlements and locations for the Indian people throughout the Transvaal. And it would not have made the pro-
gress it has to date.

Law 3 of 1923 was defied by the Indian community, and many of
the locations set aside for Indian occupation under this act have
not been occupied by Indians. In defiance of the Act, In-

dians have occupied other areas and have acted as pioneers in contrav-
tion of the remotest corner of the province.

Actually, the Indian people of the Transvaal have already ex-
perienced the results of the granting of so-called "occupied areas," with full rights of owner-
ship and occupation in these areas.

The Board and the authorities have been trying to settle the Indian people in the occupied areas, and to ensure that the Indians are not trans-
ferred from one Indian to another.

Such incidents have already oc-
curred in Krugersdorp and Brits. The Indian people have no choice—whether they should they accept the
situation, they would be allowed to continue trade on the pro-

African Builders
Discuss Wages

JOHANNESBURG.—The annual
general meeting of the African Build-
ing and Allied Trades Workers' Union,
avoided by workers from Johannes-
burg and towns as far as Springs and
Psychiatroon, recently considered the
wage and working conditions proposals of the Master Builders in the Industry.

The Master Builders' Association has
offered R4.70 per week against the present
R4.00 per week, and a reduction of 65 hours to 59 hours a week in 1948 and 1949, with-
out any increase in the basic wage.

In 1950 and 1951 the basic wage would be increased by 6s. 6d. an hour, and the
hours of work would be reduced to 43 a week. No diminution has been made in respect to workers doing semi-skilled
work in the Industry.

The union executive committee has asked for the classification of African building workers into un-
skilled and semi-skilled workers, and
will watchman. If that's the agreement for the African workers to reapply to October 4, the
data for the strike of artisans was
set for that date.

The following union officials were elected at the general meeting: A. Dhoknani, chairman; J. Smuts, vice-
chairman; M. M. Dipold, secretary; J. Minn, treasurer; committee mem-
members to be elected later.

A champion team of band crush
cyclists beat a combined Bloemfor-
den-Grootfontein team outright in the
spring bicycle race at Bloemfontein
during Dinokeng Day. Kimberley also
participated in the competition. Apart
from the sporting aspect of the com-
petition, there is a tidy sum on it for
the winning side. Each of 33 entrants
gets £1.00 in the pool which is later
shared out between the five

months.
COMMUNIST ELECTION POLICY DEFINED

National Conference Decisions

JOHANNESBURG—Everything possible will be done by the Communist Party in the forthcoming general elections to work for the defeat of the extreme reactionary and pro-Fascist forces represented in the Nationalist Party.

This is the decision on general election policy arrived at by the National Conference of the Communist Party held in Johannesburg on January 2, 3 and 4. The party’s policy is to fight every Nationalist party candidate, to concentrate the demands of the African people for their direct representation in Parliament and to destroy the imperialist structure of South African society.

The resolution on the general election policy adopted by the conference recognizes that as long as the vote is denied to the African, Coloured and Indian peoples, the Nationalist party cannot be representative of the fact that the population, but the struggle to preserve the present backward and oppressive system of society.

"Conference regards the primary objective of the workers in the forthcoming general elections as that of winning the struggle for a fundamental social and economic transformation of the country, and of rallying the people against colonialism.

SEDITON CASE

Conference passes an unanimous resolution recording its ascertain that the expectation that the government would act and that the struggle is a universal struggle of all the people of the country against the oppressors and the representatives of the capitalist exploiting class.

The government’s conduct of the case constitutes a grave attack on the rights of the workers and the right of all people to political activity and freedom of expression.

BAN THE FASCISTS

Other resolutions demanded the ousting of open Fascist organizations such as the Congress Brand, the White Paper and the Nationalist Party. The party demands the immediate withdrawal of the police against the whole of the population.
S.A. Police Sent Report on Michael Scott to America

JOHANNESBURG—The Union Government, through the South African Police force, did everything possible to prevent the Reverend Michael Scott from reaching the United States of America to attend the sessions of the Union.

The Rev. Michael Scott, a Methodist clergyman, arrived in South Africa last week, and was detained by the police for investigation. It was understood that he was to be interned at the Durban police station, but this was not confirmed.

The Union Government has received information that the Reverend Michael Scott is planning to leave South Africa for the United States, where he is to attend a conference of Methodists.

The police, however, have taken steps to prevent his departure, and it is understood that he has been placed under house arrest.

The police have also warned the Reverend Michael Scott that any attempt to leave South Africa without permission will be dealt with according to the law.

DEAN OF CANTERBURY'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

JOHANNESBURG—In a New Year message to the "Guardian," the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Alonzo Johnson, says:

"I wish the "Guardian" a happy New Year. May all who read its pages be blessed with the spirit of Christian love and fellowship, and may all who contribute to its pages be guided by the principles of truth and justice."

The Dean's message was delivered on the occasion of the new year at the Canterbury Cathedral, and was received with enthusiasm by the members of the congregation.

AN INTERVIEW WITH TITO

JOHANNESBURG—Victor Mbobo, South African delegate to the recent World Youth Festival, has just returned to South Africa after six months spent in Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and France.

Victor Mbobo, who was also present at the World Youth Festival in Moscow, has returned to South Africa after a successful trip to the Soviet Union and other countries of the Eastern bloc.

Mbobo, who is a well-known political figure in South Africa, has been active in the anti-apartheid movement and has been imprisoned several times for his activities.

We must be more ambitious in our youth work. Half the time we do not seem to be aware of the difficulties and the dangers which we are facing.

We cannot win the war for peace and freedom with articles, speeches, and little among the people. The police must be there to climb down, examined in the presence of all the people, and made a number of arrests. The people were given a chance of opposition.

At the same time a group of security inspectors were stopping taxis and lorries to inspect them, obtaining information whether they were roadworthy or not.

NO EXPLANATION

Asked by The Guardian for an explanation of what happened, the Minister of Defence and Attorney-General, Mr. Jan Smuts, said: "It is a matter of national security and cannot be discussed."
MILITANT CAMPAIGN
By Communists In
N.R.C. Election

JOHANNESBURG.—Already out in the field
campaigning prior to nomination day are Edwin
Mofutsanyana and Alpheus Maliba, Communist
Party candidates for the urban and one of the two
rural seats respectively in the elections for the Native
Representative Council.

Edwin Mofutsanyana makes it
clear to all advisory boards that the
stand of the Communist Party
ten years ago on the dual
Native Representative Council has at last
been vindicated. He is pledged to a
struggle for the repeal of the 1936
Native Representative Act, for the
vote for all, and the right of all,
South Africans to sit in Parliament.

He said, in an interview with the
Guardian, that there is really no
one-to-one day in which is against the boy-
cott movement. All agree the N.R.C.
has proved a failure.

"But we also all agree that a
total boycott can only be
achieved when sufficient organi-
sational work has been done in
the country. The people to-day
are not ready as one man to
abstain from going to the polls.

"Our aim must be at all costs to
prevent the Native Represen-
tative Council falling into the
hands of people who are satisfied
only with talking, who are prepared
to co-operate with the Government
in making this fake representation
work, and who would be prepared to compromise and sell out at any
time if the price were high
enough.

"We need a Council composed of
responsible and reliable men who
will consult the people and carry
out their wishes. Above all they must be
people who are prepared to
organise a militant struggle for the
vote for all; and to work for the
abolition of this oppressive Act.

ADVISORY BOARDS

Visiting many Reef location
advisory boards, Mofutsanyana
found great bitterness against the
present urban representative. They
complain they have not been
visited by their councillor since
1943, when they were urged to vote
for him.

"Both the outgoing member for
the urban areas and I had a
similar amount of organisation," said
Mofutsanyana. "Both of us
pledged to do all in our
power to strengthen the African
National Congress as a national
organisation.

"But as soon as he was elected,
the present councillor denounced
Congress, and formed a new
organisation: The African
Democratic Party. Or late this
party has adopted a new name.

"The struggle in this election will
de be between the council and my-
self, although other candidates who
have announced their intention of
campaigning may also try to make a show
in limited areas where they might be
well-known."

--The Guardian

ELECTION OF DE
VRIES DECLARED
NULL AND VOID

JOHANNESBURG.—The South African Trades
and Labour Council national executive has declared
null and void the recent election of Mr. J. de Vries
to the post of Council secretary.

This decision was reached after
legal opinion had been obtained on
the conduct of the ballot for the
post. New elections for a secretary
are to be held. The next meeting of
the national executive, to be held
on January 50, will decide whether
these elections will be held before,
or during the next annual confe-
rence of the Trades and Labour
Council.

The new executive meeting will
discuss also the constitutional dif-
ficulties which resulted in this
election being declared null and
void.

The election of Mr. de Vries in
the recent trade union ballot was
contested by the Garment Workers
Union, which announced that it
would go to court to have the
election set aside on the grounds
that it was unconstitutionally
conducted.

Mr. E. B. Sachs, general secretary
of the Garment Workers' Union,
told the Guardian that his union
was still proceeding with the court
action.

Mr. Sachs said the present re-
solution to declare the election
null and void rescinded a pre-
vious resolution of the Council
which declared Mr. de Vries
elected. There was no guarantee
that the Council might not, at
some future date, rescind even
the present decision. A court
action would give a decisive and
final ruling on the matter.

Mr. Sachs said further that the
action would help to "expose a
handful of irresponsible trade
union leaders, who in spite of
Council's opinion on the ballot,
still insisted on the appointment
of Mr. de Vries.'

"We want once and for all to stop the buy-
ing of votes on the Trades and
Labour Council," Sachs added. "We only
want to stop the buying of votes on the Trades and
Labour Council."

--The Guardian

Mr. J. de Vries.
JOHANNEBURG.—Anti-Semitic and Fascist propagandists, operating on an international scale, have been busy since the end of the war flooding the countries of the world with large quantities of racial-istic tracts and hysterical exhortations against the Jews.

Among the countries which have been receiving this propaganda is South Africa, reports Ruth First, Guardian's Johannesburg correspondent.

One of these days you, too, may receive a letter from Sweden, sent by surface mail, with the post mark: "Goteborg." It will contain three tiny sheets with slogans such as: "Behind Communism stands—the Jew!" "Bolshevism is Judaism!" "Anti-Semitism is not persecution of or hatred for the Jews. It is Self-Defence of the in-
Wide Support for Communists in N.R.C. Elections

JOHANNESBURG—Both Communist candidates in the Native Representative Council elections have been nominated. Dr. Mofuranyane and Lucas Mokaba have been nominated for the urban and rural seat. Alpheus Maliba has been nominated for a rural seat.

Dr. Xuma Ignores A.N.C. Decision on Elections

JOHANNESBURG—"Dr. Xuma’s New Year message on the elections for the Native Representative Council is in direct conflict with the resolution passed by the Bloemfontein Conference of the African National Congress," said Mr. J. B. Marks, a member of the Congress National Executive, in an interview with The Times.

Dr. Xuma, in his New Year message printed in the "Banana World," has refused to accept the decision of the Bloemfontein Conference on the boycott of the elections. Mr. T. B. Mokoena, the Secretary-General of the African National Congress, has called on Dr. Xuma to reconsider his position. The decision of the Congress is that the African National Congress will not participate in the elections.

Dr. Xuma’s decision has led to a rift in the Congress, and the issue has been referred to the executive committee for further action.

Dr. Dadoo's Non-European Fight for Franchise Is Key to Future

JOHANNESBURG—A national convention to campaign for a programme of democracy for all, convened possibly by the Non-European National organisations is envisaged by Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, as a valuable pre-electoral general election campaign to focus attention on the demands of the Non-European people.

Dr. Dadoo said present conditions in South Africa had placed a great responsibility on the Non-European people, who are voted for in the elections. The only sound solution against fading tendencies and reactions is the extension of the franchise to South Africans.

The future lies with the struggle of the Non-European people for the franchise.

Dr. Dadoo has consistently urged that the question be brought up on all political platforms, with the exception of the Communist Party, where one can hardly expect the movement to co-operate for the advancement of the people's struggle.

Dispute in Rand Clothing Industry

JOHANNESBURG—A dispute over wages in the Rand clothing industry was referred to the industrial council in an attempt to avoid any strike action, it was announced.

The dispute concerns wages, with workers in the clothing industry demanding an increase of 30 percent. The employers are offering a 10 percent increase.

The trade union has agreed to meet the industrial council to try and resolve the dispute, and a meeting has been set for next week.

TRADERS SCHOOL FOR AFRICANS

JOHANNESBURG—A new type of school, designed to provide basic business studies for Africans, has been opened. The school will offer courses in subjects such as accounting, bookkeeping, and general business management.

The school is supported by the Rand Chamber of Commerce, and is aimed at preparing Africans for business ownership and management.

The first class of students consists of 30 young men and women, all of whom have been selected from the community and will be provided with the necessary materials and equipment.

T.U. Opposition To Slave Labour Bill

JOHANNESBURG—The South African Trade Union has been asked by the Northern Rhodesian Labour Board to set up a committee of inquiry into the relationship between employers and workers under the 1937 Industrial Conciliation Act.

The committee is also expected to consider the position of the workers under the 1937 Industrial Conciliation Act. The trade union is expected to set up a committee of inquiry into the relationship between employers and workers under the 1937 Industrial Conciliation Act.

The committee is also expected to consider the position of the workers under the 1937 Industrial Conciliation Act. The trade union is expected to set up a committee of inquiry into the relationship between employers and workers under the 1937 Industrial Conciliation Act.
TWO ARRESTS—BUT NOT A SINGLE CRIME!

JOHANNESBURG.—On a Wednesday afternoon a young African schoolboy, a boarder at the Pietersburg Diocesan Training College, was arrested as he was walking in a Newclare street.

As he was put in the police van, he asked, "Why am I being arrested, Section 29?" He was told both in the cells overnight, and next morning appeared before a magistrate.

He was asked no questions at all, but remained till the thirteenth of January, which meant he would have to remain in the cells for five days.

INTERVENTION

Father Haddad, of the Sophiatown Anglican Mission, bow, from the cell and explained what had happened. The schoolboy was released from the cell and was not required to appear before the magistrate.

PIMMVILLE RULED BY TERROR GANGS

JOHANNESBURG.—Among the people of Pimville there is great concern over the growing influence of small criminal gangs, notably the Pimville Action Group, and the apparent reluctance or inability of the police to cope with them.

The police are slow to act on the growing number of complaints. The police are sometimes even reluctant to act on the complaints.

THREATENED WITH DEATH

With the gang threatening a member of the local community, the local residents are becoming more cautious. The police have been advised to take action to prevent further violence.

The story of Nathaniel Ngobeni illustrates this. He was attacked and his house was set on fire.

The police were slow to act. They were only alerted after the attack had taken place. The police were slow to take action.

REDEMPTION RELEASE

Father Haddad said he was not sure why his son was released. "I have no justification for it," he said. "I have no idea what might have happened." He also said he was not sure what would happen to his son.

The son was released on bail and was due to appear in court.

NATAL INDIANS CROSS BORDER INTO TVL

No Action By Police

JOHANNESBURG.—On Sunday fifteen Natal passive resisters opened a new phase in the resistance campaign when they crossed the Natal–Transvaal border in defiance of the 1913 Immigration Act.

On Monday they reported to the Johannesburg office of the Immigration Department that they had entered without permits.

Mr. Cornwall, the Immigration Department, said that they did not know where the resisters were going. He said he was not sure what would happen to them.

The Resisters

The resisters were a group of young men who had decided to take a stand against the 1913 Immigration Act.

They crossed the border into Transvaal on Sunday and were arrested by the police the next day.

They were detained for a few days and then released.

Sculpture

ANYA MILLMAN

In a private exhibition of her work in her home, Anya Millman showed her work in a number of media and techniques. Extremely impressive among her works were the studies of the tschialifsh, an African bird in which she was very involved and a great depth of love and immense knowledge of the bird. She was particularly interested in the bird's agility and ability to perform complicated tricks.

Her work was well received by the audience and there was much praise for her artistry.

Commuter Assaulted By Location

Superintendent

JOHANNESBURG—Michael O'Reilly, chairman of the Johannesburg District Committee of the Communist Party, was assaulted by the Wimburg Location superintendent, Mr. Haddad, when he attempted to hold a meeting in the location last Sunday in support of the Public Order Act.

O'Reilly was attacked by the superintendent and his men.

The superintendent and his men failed to allow any meetings in this location, but a small group did manage to have one.

He asked Haddad to report me in court or the action would be taken against him.

A crowd of angry Africans witnessed this incident.
Contentious Issues Before Trades and Labour Conference

JOHANNESBURG.—The status of African workers and their trade unions will again be debated at the annual conference of the South African Trades and Labour Council in Cape Town this year. Once again, it is likely to be one of the key issues at the conference and will involve the conservative unions and the more progressive ones.

A large number of unions have sent forward resolutions demanding the extension of the National Industrial Conciliation Act to all workers, and the conference without prejudice to the question of membership of the United Party. The resolution, which is an attempt to gain the support of the conservative unions, is to be discussed at the conference.

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PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY

Resolutions by several unions urge the revision of the General Tariff and the re-organization of the Labour Department. The Leather Workers' Union urges the removal of the prohibition of the use of wood for footwear.

WORKING WOMEN WANT SHORT SKIRTS

JOHANNESBURG.—In a resolution to the annual conference of the National Union of Women's Professional and Industrial Workers, the issue of the length of skirts was discussed. The resolution calls for the removal of the prohibition of the use of wood for footwear.

THE IDEALISM OF UNITED PARTY YOUTH

JOHANNESBURG.—The World Federation of Democratic Youth recently sent a letter to the Union Youth Council urging that South Africa's young people should organize on a cooperative party basis. The letter states that the treatment of Indians in the Union has been one of the major issues of the conference. The resolution, which is to be discussed at the conference, states that if the youth of India and Pakistan are to be free from discrimination, then the issue of race must be discussed at the conference.

U.S. Intervention in France Bluntly A Frenchwoman's Impressions

JOHANNESBURG.—American intervention in France's internal policies is now quite open. De Gaulle is to-day supported by French reactionaries, who, during the German occupation, sentenced him to death in his absence. There is the closest collaboration between the American Government and De Gaulle's rally of the French people, which is once more revealed in their organised policy of anti-Communism.

These American friends, who display their sympathy in the position of France to-day made so very popular by Miss Kurtzky, who is on a visit to South Africa as a member of the American Congress Committee, are here in cooperation with an official for funds for a large Jewish organisation in France, one of whose activities is to care for the children of the Jewish parishes of the French Catholic movement, the children of Jewish deportees who never returned from German concentration camps; the children of Jews who died in the camps, and others. Concerning the general situation in France, Miss Kurtzky said it was now quite obvious that the American aid to France was the removal of the Communists from the government.

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CARE OF CHILDREN

Turning to her own work in France, Miss Kurtzky said about the American aid to France is now quite obvious that the American aid to France was the removal of the Communists from the government.

"We have to teach these children," she said, "to be proud of their country, and be ready to defend it against all enemies."

A proportion of the budget to maintain these homes and schools, which is received from the government, has been spent on new buildings, and the children are now being well cared for, and are doing well in school.

"We have to teach these children," she said, "to be proud of their country, and be ready to defend it against all enemies."
MOOIPLAATZ—STUDY IN AFRICAN HOUSING

JOHANNESBURG—Spurred on by the story of the koppies in a Mopani township, a few other odd places nestled around Pretoria—Rensburg, for instance—have made similar complaints. Like a number of other Africans, the Mopani residents were not aware that they were living under the law of the country, which says that African land must be worked by African people.

PRIVATE LAND

The people of Mooiplaatz really belong to the Transvaal, but they are not allowed to work on the land that they have lived on for generations. The people who live on this land are not permitted to work on their own land without being paid for it. This is a violation of their human rights, and it is a violation of the law of the country.

RURAL SLUM

In Mooiplaatz, the residents have been forced to live in slums, which are not properly provided for. The government has not provided proper housing for the residents, and they have been forced to live in a state of poverty. The residents of Mooiplaatz have been forced to work on land that they do not own, and they have been forced to live in slums.

Indian Resisters Want An Answer From Smuts

JOHANNESBURG.—"The Passive Resistance Council wants to know from General Smuts whether he intends taking action against those who willfully defy and contravene an unjust law of the country," said Dr. Y. M. Dadoo at a special prayer gathering in memory of Mahatma Gandhi, held on the Fordsburg Resistance Plot.

The second batch of Natal resisters crossed the border on Tuesday. Within the next few days a third batch is expected. Batches will be much more frequent now in view of the fact that the government is making no arrests.

None of the 15 Natal resisters who crossed the border over a week ago have yet been arrested. According to an official of the Immigration Department, higher authorities are still consulting about what action the government should take.

Dr. Dadoo said the Natal residents, who have been occupying the Fordsburg Resistance Plot and the Resistance settlement, are still outside. "We have already handed in a list of the names and addresses of these residents," he said. "But if no arrests are made, we cannot submit any names until we receive word from the government."
MOOIPLAATZ—STUDY IN AFRICAN HOUSING

Johannesburg—Spurred over the story of the recent eviction of Pataula from its "African Housing," it is an "unofficial" (or African) township. The town is told to be inhabited by about 40,000 people. These are housed in shacks and huts which are not provided with running water or sewage disposal systems. The conditions are reported to be unsanitary, and the people are said to be living in an unhealthy environment.

INDIAN RESISTERS WANT AN ANSWER FROM SMUTS

JOHANNESBURG.—"The Passive Resistance Council wants to know from General Smuts whether he intends taking action against those who willingly defy and contravene an unjust law of the country," said Dr. Y. M. Dadoo at a special prayer gathering in memory of Mahatma Gandhi, held on the Fordburg Resistance Plot.

The second batch of Natal resisters crossed the border on February 5th. Within the next few days a third batch is expected. Protest will be much more frequent now in view of the fact that the Government is making no arrests.

Note of the 13 Natal resisters who crossed the border over a week ago have yet been arrested. According to an official of the Immigration Department, higher authorities will consult on what action the Government should take.

Dr. Dadoo said the Natal resisters, in this province, had permits and had been occupying the Fordburg Resistance Plot and the settlement since they entered the province. They have been allowed to go unharmed in their work in the Transvaal.

PROVISON WILL BE MADE

Dr. Dadoo said: "If the Government does arrest this first batch it should be permitted for those coming into the Transvaal to be gainfully occupied, so that they can contribute their share to the prosperity of the country.

"If the Government does intend to arrest this first batch it should be permitted to do so. We have already handed over the list of the names and addresses of these resisters.

But if no arrests take place, we are not called upon to submit any further list.

We will then assume that administratively at least the Government has abandoned the restrictive regulations of the 1903 Immigration Act.

A letter in these terms has been sent to the Prime Minister."
S.A. Mourns Death of Gandhi

Deeply moving scenes were witnessed in the streets of Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town and in many other parts of the country when the death of Mahatma Gandhi was announced on Friday afternoon.

In Johannesburg Indian places of business were immediately shuttered. Many embarked on a 24-hour fast in memory of the great Indian patriot.

At a prayer meeting on Friday afternoon, the Reverend Michael Scott, who returned to South Africa last week from the United States, said that the "incompleteness" of the report on South Africa submitted to the United Nations by the Commission of Security in its next meeting in June, was more than 30 heart-searching questions, said Scott.

"Every South African, black and white, must go to the Union Government with the following questions in his or her mind: How can the Union..."

Workers' Rally in Krugersdorp

Krugersdorp—At the biggest mass rally for wages on the West Rand, Non-European workers, some of them from the Transvaal, Vosloorus, and Randton, decided unanimously to continue the 1947 conference decision of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions rejecting in toto the shopfloor labour law introduced by the National Conciliation (Natals) Bill.

The meeting demanded the amendment of the 1937 Industrial Conciliation Act to include all workers.

The meeting was attended by several thousand people, and was addressed by the Reverend Michael Scott, who returned to South Africa last week from the United States, said that the "incompleteness" of the report on South Africa submitted to the United Nations by the Commission of Security in its next meeting in June, was more than 30 heart-searching questions, said Scott.

"Every South African, black and white, must go to the Union Government with the following questions in his or her mind: How can the Union..."

U.N.O. MISLED BY GOVT. REPORT ON S.-W. AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG.—Before leaving Lake Success, the Reverend Michael Scott wrote to all United Nations delegations urging that South-West African chiefs and leaders be given an opportunity to present their case directly to the United Nations General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council.

The Rev. Scott wrote to South Africa last week from the United States, said that the "incompleteness" of the report on South-West Africa submitted to the United Nations at its next meeting in June, was more than 30 heart-searching questions, said Scott.

"Every South African, black and white, must go to the Union Government with the following questions in his or her mind: How can the Union..."

U.N.O. WANTS TO KNOW

Before next June South Africa has to answer an exhaustive list of questions on the Non-European policy in South-West Africa, said an expert of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, which examined the Union's report on South-West Africa and found it unsatisfactory.

Here are some of the questions:

—Would the Government of the Union of South Africa give details of the government of the Territory?

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Youth Commission to Austria

JOHANNESBURG. — A commission of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which has just concluded an investigation into conditions of youth in Austria, has been composed of representatives of American, Australian, Yugoslav, Polish and Austrian youth. The American delegate was recruited by permission from the Austrian occupation authorities to travel outside Vienna. The American occupation authorities would not allow the commission to travel in the special Slovene area in Carinthia.

BLOEMFONTEIN—AFRICANS REJECT NEW T.U. BILL

BLOEMFONTEIN.—As a meeting held last week under the auspices of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions, it was unanimously decided to reject the Industrial Conciliation (Natals) Bill as a "device to enslave further the Afrikaner people.

The meeting, which was held in the Sibeko Location, was addressed by an expert of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, which examined the Union's report on South-West Africa and found it unsatisfactory.

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Should Trade Unions Mix With Politics?

JOHANNESBURG.—Should trade unions affiliate to the Labour Party—or any other political party—for that matter?

This has become a much-discussed question in trade union circles here following the decision of a number of large unions in secondary industries to throw their weight behind the Labour Party, and the election to the Labour Party national executive of many leading Witwatersrand trade unionists.

The Guardian appointed a number of trade unionists for their views.

E. S. Sachs, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, and now a member of the Labour Party national executive, said: "There are over 500,000 European wage earners in South Africa. In addition, there are several thousand poor people on the land. For all these the Labour Party—the party of mixed capitalists, mining magnates, big industrialists and backward agrarians—holds out no hope. Nor does the Nationalist Party, the party of feudal, backward reaction and reaction, offer these people a positive solution to their problems.

"A progressive political home must be found for these hundreds of thousands of people, and the only party present which offers such a political home is the Labour Party."

"There is a united front of reaction among the European people of South Africa, and the most urgent task is to split this front of reaction and lead the masses of poor people along more progressive lines."

QUITE OUTS

Mr. C. Rehm, whose union, the Motor Industries Employers' Union, has long been affiliated to the Labour Party, said it was quite obvious why trade unions should want to affiliate to the Labour Party. It means that trade unions will be able to have a say in legislation passed in Parliament, and the workers will have a voice in the House. The Labour Party is, after all, the political wing of the trade unionists.

Weison of the Tailor's Workers' Industrial Union, and a member of the executive of the Trades and Labour Council, said it was the principle for a trade union to affiliate to a political party, not to a political party.

"The mere fact that a union affiliates on thousands of members to the Labour Party does not necessarily mean that those thousands of members even understand the policy of the Labour Party."

TRADE UNION BUREAUCRAT

"Resting myself on the experience of close affiliation between the Labour Party and the trade unions in other countries, particularly Great Britain, I believe that it leads to the setting of progressive policies. The control of the Labour Party is in the hands of right-wing trade union bureaucrats, who do all they can to prevent such a national and progressive policy from developing inside the trade union movement."

"The German trade unions were affiliated to the German Socialist Party with similar bureaucratic controls that resulted in the German trade unions being confused and not putting up effective resistance. In South Africa, there is, of course, the added reason that the Labour Party represents a colour bar party, and does not take in Europeans."

"The task of the trade unionist is to make the trade unions politically active in the community. This means that every trade unionist must find out where he stands with respect to politics, and it is certain that a trade union affiliated to a political party would be imposing certain views on its members by other people than those for which a trade union stands."

"The duty of a trade union official is to meet the wishes of all his members, not only of some. Mr. McCormick, said that for as long as he had any influence in the trade union he would not think of affiliation to any party."

-environmental

Miss Betty du Toit, of the Food, Clothing and Laundry Workers' Union, said it was quite impossible for a union with a mixed European membership to affiliate to the Labour Party, but where unions have a one-hundred per cent, European membership they might possibly affiliate. "My point of view is that it is preferable that they support the Labour Party, rather than the damaged by the collapse of the wall."

"I do not know the regulations restricting flower selling in the streets of Johannesburg."

The Transvaal Indian Congress asks that the flower sellers be permitted to remain on the stands from which they conduct their business at present, and that the conditions should remain the same if new stands are allocated, the flower sellers will have to come from the central areas of the city. They will have to buy flowers from florists and not be more expensive, says the memorandum. Indians have been selling flowers in the streets of Johannesburg since the time of the Boer War.

"The flower stands do not in any way engage the streets or pavements of Johannesburg. They lend colour and beauty to our city," says the memorandum.
MASS POLICE RAID ON PIMVILLE
150 Arrested After Three-hour Search

JOHANNESBURG.—More than 1,000 policemen and detectives, drawn from Johannesburg and all along the Reef, in a mile and a half long convoy of lorries, motor-cars, vans and cycles invaded Pimville early on the morning of Friday, February 6.

The raid lasted over three hours. Police authorities said it was to root out and remove the "guiltless" element in the township.

"Never have I seen so many policemen together," said one Pimville resident. "The whole thing was like an army invasion.

Another added: "I do not believe the police found any of the gangs we have been complaining about. But they look to have some of the workmen trying to catch their early morning trains.

This frightening police-raiding technique has been perfected and perfected only since the outbreak of the Johannesburg strike movement. It seems to be, not to track and trap known criminal gangs, but to conduct what resembles a positive expedition against the entire local population.

150 ARRESTED

Neither the Press nor the police have released details of the arrest.

XUMA NOT STANDING FOR N.R.C.

JOHANNESBURG.—"I have never been, and I am not a candidate for the Nationalist Representative Council," said Dr. A. R. Xuma, president of the African National Congress, in a recent statement to the press.

Dr. Xuma said: "My Congress has taken the country to return the outstanding members on their boycott tickets as far as possible. What is wanted from the rest of us is an intensive campaign and organisation for direct representation in all legislative chambers..."

Dr. Xuma then set out also that eight-point programme of the Congress covering land, education, rights, trade union and other demands.

"Future generations will be white and black, will not be white, if we do not take all to remove causes of inter-racial friction and bitterness, and leave them a legacy of inter-racial peace, goodwill and co-operation."

"This is a challenge to both white and black."

AFRICAN BUILDING WORKERS' DEMANDS GO TO ARBITRATION

JOHANNESBURG.—This week the case of the African building workers in Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Klerksdorp, Vereeniging and Potchefstroom areas, who threatened to strike unless their demands for higher wages, better working conditions and training were heard, goes to arbitration.

From their case so far as among lowest-paid industrial workers, whose skill is used in many different kinds of building operation is today completely unrecognised, the Pretoria and Johannesburg Building and Allied Workers' Unions were in their detailed memorandum a completely new classification of the African builder into skilled and unskilled labourers.

"The present wage levels of labourers in the building industry condemn the workers to a life of condemned labourers outside the industry, health. The workers do not receive a living wage," states the memorandum.

Wages in the building industry lag behind those paid in other industries, such as printing, distilling, rolling, mining and tobacco.

Work in the building industry is fraught with danger, the workers are liable to suspension or dismissal, and if they are out of employment the period of unemployment is from the end of one job to the beginning of the next, and they have to provide for their clothing and other necessities out of their own earnings.

The unions suggest for unskilled labourers a basic weekly wage of £4 at 4/- a day in 1944, £4 16/- in 1949, £4 18/- in 1950, and £5 2/- in 1953.

Petition to Represent African Trade Unions

JOHANNESBURG. — The Southern Transvaal Local Committee of the Trades and Labour Council has drawn up a petition to be presented to Parliament this session, demanding the recognition of African trade unions. It is proposed to present the petition on the floor of the House of Assembly on Thursday, March 5.

The petition is in two parts: the first is a declaration of the objects of the African trade unions and the second a list of 10 recommendations for the betterment of the conditions of the African workers.

The first part of the petition states that the African workers, by reason of their racial character, are subject to a special kind of exploitation and that their grievances are not being adequately dealt with by the existing machinery of the labour department.

The petition calls for the establishment of an independent African trade union council, the establishment of a special commission to investigate the grievances of the African workers, and the appointment of an independent inspector to enforce the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation Act.
Dadoo Claims Victory For Resisters

JOHANNESBURG.—"The arrest of the 23 Natal resisters is our first victory in the second phase of the Resistance campaign," said Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, chairman of the Transvaal Congress, at a meeting on Monday afternoon.

"By arresting the resisters, the Government is not arresting the movement. More resisters will come to take the place of those first arrested," he continued. "We continue to fight the Ghetto and other oppressive Acts.

The resisters were arrested in a simultaneous swoop on the Pretoria Police Station and the Johannesburg Resistance Office, on Monday afternoon. There were stirring scenes in court and sounds of "Long live Resistance!" in the Transvaal, as the prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to five years in jail for violation of the Ghetto Act.

NAICKER'S CHALLENGE

"The arrest of the resisters sheds new light on the imprisonment of the persons named by UNR and NCRC, the Union and Co-operative National Council, who are also in jail."

"If J. J. Vorster, minister of the Interior, were to appear in court, he would be moved to a better place," said Dr. Dadoo.

"I can assure them and their Government that this separation of the races is as powerful as it was when the struggle was launched."
Dadoo Claims Victory For Resisters

JOHANNESBURG.—"The arrest of the 15 Natal resisters is our first victory in the second phase of the Resistance campaign," said Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, chairman of the Transvaal Indian Congress, at a meeting on Monday afternoon.

"By arresting the resisters, the Government is not arresting the movement. More resisters will come to take the place of those who go in. We continue to defy the Ghetto and other oppressive acts."

The resisters were arrested in a simultaneous police sweep on the Pretoria Central Police Station on Monday afternoon. There were stirrings in court and shouts of "Long live Resistance!" the following morning when the resisters were found guilty and sentenced to the maximum to one month's imprisonment, suspended for one year on condition they did not again infringe the Immigration Regulations Act.

TO BE DEPORTED

The Public Prosecution announced to courts that all Natal resisters would be deported on Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning.

The Court established that the resisters were "against all the laws of the Minister to be undesirable immigrants."

In a statement to the Court, the leader of the batch, Pillay, said that the Natal Government could send the Indian Union to coveted country to prevent deportation. He expressed the view that the resisters were not allowed freedom of movement.

"The people oppressed under such laws as the Ghetto and Immigration Acts are no longer safe to tolerate them," he said.

The first batch of resisters were fifteen days in the Transvaal before the Government decided to take its action. The Prime Minister did not bother to acknowledge the letters sent to him by Dr. Dadoo on behalf of the Passive Resistance Council asking whether, since the Government had taken no action, it could be assumed that the restrictive provisions of the Act had been abandoned.

NACKEER'S CHALLENGE

"The arrest of the resisters again proves the limitations of the proclamations. It shows that S. and Law are not prepared to bring us into the world. They are not prepared to bring us into the world."

"The author of the arrest also proves the limitations of the proclamations. It shows that S. and Law are not prepared to bring us into the world. They are not prepared to bring us into the world."

Immigration Office in Deplorable State

JOHANNESBURG.—The Transvaal Indian Congress has written to the chief commissioner of the Department of Home and Native Affairs, bringing to its notice the "deplorable" state of affairs. It is in the Pretoria office of the department it is said.

"There is only one person in charge of the Indian section, and that one person has been working for the past year. He has been working for the past year."

"We have had no letters from the Department of Home and Native Affairs, and the only news we have of our affairs is that the Government has decided to deport all Indian residents in the Transvaal."

"The chief commissioner is urged to investigated the matter and adjust the irregularities.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS ON PETROL RATIONING

JOHANNESBURG.—The Commercial Travellers' Union has written to the Minister of Economic Development, asking for the cancellation of the petrol rationing scheme that has been introduced. It is obvious that this will penalise the small minority of "public spirited" families, while the overwhelming majority will continue to waste petrol irresponsibly.

The Union adds that the proposal to impose gas prices through the medium of the transport services is deplorable and is seriously discredited. The advantages of the proposal are that it will result in a black market in petrol.
63-HOUR WEEK FOR LIQUOR WORKERS

JOHANNESBURG.—The latest Wage Board determination for the liquor and catering trade on the Witwatersrand and in Vereeniging provides for a seven-day working week of 63 hours, and a six-day working week of 58 hours.

Mr. Lawler, secretary of the Liquor and Catering Trades Employees' Union told The Guardian it was absolutely fantastic that a modern wage board in this century should approve such intolerable long hours for any workers.

"During the war," he said, "there was an outcry because allied prisoners of war were being made to work 16 hours a day. You don't need to look beyond South Africa to-day to find workers working even longer hours."

Mr. Lawler said for men in this trade there was no family life at all. An employer could demand that a worker be on duty more than 15 hours in any one day. After six hours the employee must be allowed a half-hour break, but his total spread of working hours amounts to fourteen.

TEA ROOM INDUSTRY

"When employers are their trading hours necessitate such long working periods one points to the tea-room industry which is governed by an agreement stipulating a 40-hour week," said Mr. Lawler.

In the Cape employees in the same trade work 48 hours in a seven-day week, and 52 in a six-day week.

VENTERSPOST AFRICANS FIGHT PERMIT SYSTEM

VENTERSPOST. — Residents of the Venterpost Location have organised a petition to the Venterspost Health Committee urging that the contemplated permit system and the establishment of a beer canteen should not be carried out by the health committee.

The petition points out that the advisory board elections held on November 19 last year failed completely, and the board was subsequently appointed by the committee itself, quite disregarding public opinion in the location.

The petition further urges that the council should not allocate trading sites or build shops in the location until the opinion of the residents has been heard, and that the qualifications of applicants for trade should then be open to "impartial scrutiny."

A cemetery, school, clinic, and adequate water supply and sewerage system, as well as the fencing of yards and streets, should be immediately carried out, says the petition.

If the council does not wish to hear those grievances of the people, and deal with them, the residents and the Native Affairs Department to appoint a special committee to investigate their grievances.

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If the council does not wish to hear those grievances of the people, and deal with them, the residents and the Native Affairs Department to appoint a special committee to investigate their grievances.

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo (at microphone), chairman of the Transvaal Indian Congress, preparing to address an emergency mass meeting immediately after the arrest of the Natal residents at the Transvaal Resistance Settlement. (See front page story on the arrest of four Indian leaders.)
SOARING LIVING COSTS
Mechanics Threaten Action

JOHANNESBURG.—Mechanics' unions will take direct action, if they consider it necessary, to enforce a most rigorous control on living costs. The Government is to be asked to introduce measures restricting profits. If no satisfaction is obtained within a limited period, these unions will demand from the employers in the trades a recognition of the soaring cost of living.

These decisions were reached at a four-day conference of mechanics' joint executives held in Johannesburg last week. The unions participating were the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Ironmongers' Society, the Society of Woodworkers, the Electrical Association, and the Motorworkers' Union.

Discussing demands in their own industries, the unions adopted proposals demanding introduction over a period of three years of the 40-hour week as opposed to their 48-hour week, and four weeks' annual leave instead of the present three weeks.

INCREASE FOR P.E. TRAMWAY WORKERS

PORT ELIZABETH.—A 50% increase and 6d. to 5d. an hour are improvements won by tramway workers here under the new agreement between the Tramway Union and the Port Elizabeth Tramway Company, which dates from February 1, 1947. Mr. B. Partridge, secretary of the Union, also informs The Guardian that over 10,000 tram workers are to get the increased service.

CASE OVER ELECTION OF T.L.C. SECRETARY

JOHANNESBURG.—The application by the Garment Workers' Union for an order declaring the election of the secretary to the South African Trades and Labour Council, held on November 14, 1947, irregular, invalid and not in accordance with the constitution of the council, was heard in the Supreme Court by Mr. Justice Price last week.

The union asks for an order declaring the election of Mr. De Vries invalid, interdicting him from presiding over any meeting of the council, and that all acts of the respondents who voted on the question should be set aside. Mr. De Vries should be declared the elected secretary, at least as far as the Union is concerned.

CAMPAIGN TO EDUCATE T.V.L. WORKERS

JOHANNESBURG.—A campaign for the education of workers is to be launched by the Southern Transvaal Local Committees of the Trades and Labour Council. A series of lectures on topical matters and on industrial legislation will be presented.

The first of the talks will be held on Tuesday, April 14, at the Dargach Hall, when Mr. E. S. Sachs will speak with the Genoa Tariff Agreement.

Mpanza Charged With Public Violence

JOHANNESBURG.—James Mnatsana, a native of the Ubamnyana area, has been charged with the murder of a white man, and it is alleged that he was also the cause of the death of another man.

GERMAN SAILORS STILL AT LARGE

JOHANNESBURG.—The decision to release these sailors, interned during the war but later allowed to live in Germany, has been made by the German authorities, and it is reported that the sailors will continue to serve with the German fleet.

Gerhard von Reitz, a German officer, has been placed on trial for his part in the murder of a British officer in South Africa.
JO'BURG'S MAYOR ANSWERED

JOHANNESBURG.—"It was staggered at what the Mayor said. We did not expect to hear anything like that coming from him. The majority of us certainly did not agree with his views." This is only one of the comments made by trade unionists on the speech made by the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. G. B. Gordon, when he opened the conference of the Mechanics' Union Joint Executives.

Mr. Codie of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, who made these comments on the Mayor's speech, said it was "quite out of place" at the conference.

The Mayor, who characterised Durban as "nothing but a Kaffir and Indian town," had to speak at the Union of Durban's Director of Publicity, had subsequently recouped most of what he said. He then issued a statement to the Press, protesting that his real meaning had been misunderstood.

But he had not yet protested his statements about African workers, in which he said he was totally against the training of Africans to do "the work which the Europeans had taken centuries to acquire."

Mr. Low, of the A.K.U., said the Africans should be given education and then allowed to use it. This was his attitude to the training of Africans.

Replies to the Mayor's speech, the Transvaal Indian Congress said it, too, had been about the future of South Africa—which has a multi-racial population—whilst the Mayor of Johannesburg upheld such dangerous views.

"By virtue of your office, we should think that you, as the first citizen of Johannesburg, should at least look to every member of the city with an eye of justice." But "you have not been fair, nor have you been equal in the treatment of the races and have preached the gospel of open discrimination."

"We ask you, in the name of the Indian community of Johannesburg, to publicly withdraw your dangerous statement."