

Anything can happen next . . .



Mr. Khrushchev and Marshal Bulganin will get a ticker-tape welcome from Wall Street . . . President Eisenhower will fly to Moscow for a golfing holiday . . . Mr. Dulles and Senator Knowland will be guests of honour at the unveiling of a Peace statue in Peking . . . (Vicky in Daily Mirror, London)

# ADENAUER'S FIRST PACT—\$1,000,000,000 FOR WAR

WHILE the Big Four discuss the prospects of peace, the West German Government of Dr. Adenauer continue with their preparations for war.

Legislation to set up the West German army has so far had a rough passage in the West German Parliament. Adenauer's first "Volunteers Bill," according to the Christian Science Monitor, "was ruthlessly condemned by the Bundesrat (Upper House) and Bundestag (Lower House) deputies of all parties including those of . . . Adenauer's government coalition."

Adenauer was forced to postpone debate on the bill as the German people expressed their angry opposition to giving "the government blanket powers to raise an army (and) newspaper editors throughout the country joined in the attack on the bill" (New York Times).

### "BUREAUCRACY AND MILITARISM"

The plans for the new army were denounced by the Social Democrat leader, Erich Ollenhauer, as an alliance between bureaucracy and militarism.

Warning against the practices of the German militarists in the past, Ollenhauer said:

"They established themselves as a State within a State with disastrous results for democracy, and fearful results for our people. This danger is not removed today."

He denounced the Government's feverish preparations for war at a time when international attention was concerned with disarmament and the lessening of tension.

But Adenauer, disregarding all criticism, was still trying hard to present the Big Four with the fait accompli of a German army before their Geneva discussions on Germany were ended.

### THEIR FIRST PACT

One week before the conference began the U.S. and West German Governments signed an agreement for supplying the new German army with arms and equipment worth about 1,000 million dollars. Originally it had been planned to hand over the U.S. arms and supplies only after Adenauer's Bills were through Parliament, but faced with the delays in Parliament and the countrywide opposition to rearmament, Adenauer decided to go ahead on his own.

The agreement was the first foreign agreement signed by West Germany since it regained control of its foreign affairs. It brings West Germany more closely into the Atlantic Pact military system, since it commits Germany to use the U.S. arms in accordance with the Atlantic Pact Treaty.

The two governments also agree to exchange patent rights and military information, but whether this includes atomic energy is not stated.

### THEIR FIRST THREAT

All this has led to a reappearance of the old arrogance and aggression associated with the German militarist class. A recent mass rally of 300,000 people in West Germany was assured that the West German Government intends to regain the liberated territories of Western Poland.

Dr. Adenauer's Minister for All-German Affairs, Herr Kaiser, was cheered to the echo when he declared that his Government identified itself with the demand.

Other speakers were even more violent, demanding a "Poland freed from Bolshevism" and declaring that

if necessary they would take back the "lost territories" by force.

### THEIR SPIES

With the re-establishment of German sovereignty, the old Nazi spy system has also re-emerged into the open, headed by Reinhard Gehlen, formerly a Brigadier-General in Hitler's army. The Gehlen outfit is now officially part of the West German Government.

'Time' magazine reported recently: "Mere mention of the name Gehlen is enough to make U.S. intelligence chiefs in Germany clam up and try to look blank. For years both Washington and Bonn refused to confirm that the organisation existed. But since

## WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

the Communists themselves took to blaming 'Gehlen agents' for acts of sabotage throughout Eastern Europe, enough facts have leaked out to suggest that Buro Gehlen not only exists, but that it may be one of the best intelligence networks in the business.

Something like 4,000 Gehlen agents, some of whom served as German spies in World War 2, are at work in Europe and Russia, says 'Time.' Gehlen himself "rose in World War 2 to become head of the 'Enemy Army-East,' the super-secret intelligence staff that evaluated the reports of a vast network of German agents ranging the Eastern front from Leningrad to the Caucasus."

### U.S. TREACHERY

When the Hitler-armies were smashed, Gehlen fled with copies of his records to the West. "Later, when the Cold War came," says 'Time,' "U.S. intelligence officers found the Gehlen files invaluable. Gehlen was flown to Washington and returned to Germany with the secret understanding that he would rebuild his apparatus and set it to work for both the U.S. and Germany . . ."

"Washington does not admit that the U.S. has financed Gehlen's activities (the preferred phrase is that he enjoys a 'favourable relationship' with U.S. intelligence agencies)."

### PROMOTES SABOTAGE

The task of the Gehlen outfit is not merely to find out what 'is happening' "behind the Iron Curtain." It is to promote sabotage and unrest in the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. A good portion of the special U.S. funds allocated for this purpose under the Mutual Security Act have been channelled through the Gehlen outfit.

"Frankfurt and Munich," reported Willi Frischauer in 'Reynold's News' recently, "are the civil war H.Q.s of two dozen refugee organisations—Hungarian, Czech, Rumanian, Yugoslav and Ukrainian.

"An atmosphere of violence pervades these 'Liberation Committees.' At nearby Starberg Lake a special school for saboteurs and agents is turning out hundreds of experts ready to cross the Iron Curtain at any time to prepare for 'liberation.' In the meantime their job is to create a civil war atmosphere.

Frischauer concludes: "There can be no prospect of peace while these people are on the prowl—in many instances supported by Western funds."

In the light of these facts, which they know, and

# AFRICANS GET ONE-TENTH OF WEALTH THEY PRODUCE

## Nearly 85 per cent Goes to Europe, America, Says U.N. Report

LONDON. THE African population of Northern Rhodesia receive only 10 to 15 per cent of the total money income of the territory, according to figures provided in two United Nations reports on Africa just issued. Most of the rest goes into the pockets of overseas investors.

In Northern Rhodesia about 60 per cent of the total income accrues in the form of corporate profits from the large mining companies. Wages and salaries of European and African workers account for between 30 and 40 per cent.

The share of the African population in other African territories is higher—in Nigeria 75 per cent, in the Gold Coast about 65 per cent, in Uganda 50 per cent, in the Belgian Congo 35 to 40 per cent, and in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia 20 to 25 per cent. Other facts contained in the reports are:

### AFRICA'S WEALTH

Africa supplies the world with over half of its gold and sisal, two-thirds of its cocoa, 80 per cent of its cobalt, 98 per cent of its diamonds and over one-third of its chrome and manganese ore. In addition, unspecified quantities of the world's uranium are exported from the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa.

Eighty per cent of Africa's export trade and 75 per cent of its import trade is with the countries of Western Europe and the United States of America. France is the biggest exporter to Africa: In 1953 it provided 26 per cent of all Africa's imports. The United Kingdom comes next with 25 per cent. Trade with Eastern Europe accounts for less than one per cent of exports and imports.

The value of copper exported from Africa in 1953 exceeded 400 million dollars, that of oilseed, 450 million dollars, and that of cocoa, coffee and cotton 200 million dollars.

### Intriguing News

#### JOHANNESBURG.

According to the Nationalist Party daily "Die Transvaler," the police are busy with a most extensive investigation into the material they gathered at the Congress of the People. So much importance did "Die Transvaler" attach to this "news" that it had it on its posters.

The investigation, says the paper, is one of the most comprehensive ever undertaken in South Africa, and could lead to a sensational trial, but at this stage even "Die Transvaler" could get no more information than that.

for which they are to a large extent responsible, Eisenhower and Dulles yet have the impertinence to complain of the absence of liberty in Eastern Europe, and to accuse the Soviet Union of attempting to subvert the "free institutions" of the West!

The Americans are doing their best to whitewash the Hitlerites and make them acceptable to the peoples of the West.

Listing the new leaders of the German army, the U.S. News and World Report recently said: "A High Command of tough, experienced, professional fighting men is being assembled to train and lead West Germany's armed forces as those forces come into being. Most of these men have seen service in two wars. They fought the Russians in both, beat them in the first and drove far into Russia in the second."

The implication is that they are just the right men to fight the Russians in the third war as well. Not a word is said about the innumerable atrocities for which the German militarists were responsible during the last two wars.

The rebirth of the German army places in the hands of the former Nazis and German militarists a murderous weapon with which they can start new

### AFRICA and Southern Rhodesia.

#### FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

The reports state it is not possible on the basis of existing data to estimate the total volume of investment in Africa. Nevertheless there has been a considerable increase since 1950. The International Bank has granted over 200 million dollars in loans since 1950, while France has invested in her African territories the sum of 663,000 metropolitan francs in the same period.

Loans raised in London by British African territories amounted to over £80 million since 1950.

# AFRICAN EDUCATION MOVEMENT

#### JOHANNESBURG.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the opening of the new school term in August, the African Education Movement will launch cultural clubs for children in ten different areas on the Reef and in Johannesburg.

The clubs will cater for African children of primary school age: for the 7,000 children banned from the Verwoerd schools for their part in the Congress school boycott and for children who have never managed to gain admission to the schools. The clubs will be run by volunteer club leaders.

Apart from launching these club activities the African Education Movement is also assisting those private schools already established.

Explaining the aims of the new movement to the team of American educationalists now visiting South Africa, Mr. R. Resha, of the African National Congress said Bantu education was designed to keep the Africans forever inferior. The African people would do whatever was humanly possible to free themselves from the grip of the Bantu Education Act.

The Bantu Education Act outlaws the running of schools not registered under the Bantu Education Act, so the clubs will give no formal education but will organise the children in games, music and handiwork activities, story-telling groups and so on.

Local committees to help the cultural clubs and collect material for them have already been set up

aggressive adventures in Europe. The Americans, who have made it all possible, want that weapon to be as strong as possible to mount an offensive against the Soviet Union.

### THEIR PROBLEM

But the Americans have created a monster which they will not be able to control. The French press was quick to note the arrogant tone adopted by Adenauer during his recent visit to the United States. Commenting on the new Washington-Bonn Axis, the Paris newspaper 'Le Monde' said "it would not be exaggerating to say that . . . it is Washington which has aligned itself with the Chancellor's views . . . Germans have not only become once more masters of their destiny but more and more the measure by which is determined the destiny of all the others."

The demand for the peaceful renunciation of Germany remains central in any European peace plan. Not until effective safeguards are provided against a recrudescence of German militaristic aggression can Europe, and the world, live in security. The world is determined that Adenauer and the war-makers shall not succeed.

# WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH

ON Sunday, July 31, begins the Fifth World Festival of Youth and Students in Warsaw, Poland. Thirty thousand guests from every corner of the world—including South Africa—will spend two hectic, wonderful and exciting weeks in Warsaw, in company with four

or five times that number of Polish boys and girls. For months now the August Festival has been the talk of Warsaw, and gigantic preparations have been under way to make this Festival, the fifth, even bigger and better than the last unforgettable

one in Bucharest. In fact, ever since these festivals of youth for peace and friendship began in Prague in 1947, each succeeding festival has outstripped the last. Prague, with 17,000 delegates from 71 countries, was followed by Budapest in 1949, and Berlin in 1951. Two years ago, 30,000 representatives from 111 countries met in the Rumanian capital of Bucharest, a clear indication that the youth of the world are uniting more and more strongly in the camp of peace.

### VAST PROGRAMME

The programme is so vast, that it is difficult to imagine that so much can be crammed into two weeks and delegates will be hard put to make their choice.

The 2nd International Sports Meeting of Youth will be held at the same time as the Festival. Many world champions will attend—the amazing Zatopek, a Hungarian football team, nearly 400 Soviet sportsmen, Italian fencing stars, etc. etc.

Altogether, there will be 80 grand fetes, 50 concerts, 470 national artistic programmes, 105 international programmes, 23 gala performances, 120 best feature films and 95 documentaries on 26 screens, 14 open-air concert platforms, 4 circuses, 10 exhibitions, 120 sports contests and displays—and one thousand and one surprises!

Let the World Federation of Democratic Youth tell you of the aims of the Festival:

"We are full of hope. Each of us wants to work, to study, to love, to have a family. We shall never permit preparations for an atomic war. We will gather all our forces to prevent its outbreak. We are convinced that our lives, our youth and future can be saved . . ."

"In August, the youth of the world will protest in Warsaw against the threat of new destruc-

tion. Our Festival will also show the beauty of friendship uniting nations in spite of all differences of political opinion and religious faith, in spite of all differences of racial origin and custom. The strength of youthful friendship springs from the common desire for peaceful work and study, a better life and full development of man's creative capabilities . . ."

## CONFERENCE OF MOTHERS

#### JOHANNESBURG.

A Conference of Mothers in the Transvaal is to take place here on August 7, and a call to mothers of all races to discuss how women can help work for the Freedom Charter has been issued by the Federation of South African Women.

"What is the first thing a mother thinks of?" asks the conference call. "She wants her children to have good food, a pleasant home, to be educated . . . Women are in the forefront of the fight for a better life for all, particularly our children."

No people can win freedom while the women are kept back, the call adds.

The August conference will discuss chiefly the sections in the Freedom Charter "Houses, Security and Comfort," and "The Doors of Learning and Culture shall be Opened." Other items for discussion are the work of women to help preserve peace, and how women can strengthen and build their organisations.

Although this will be a conference of mothers, no woman will be debarred from attending.

The Conference of Mothers will be held at the Trades Hall, 30 Kerk Street, Johannesburg, on Sunday, 7th August from 9.30 a.m.

THE LARGER PART OF THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE NURSING AMENDMENT BILL CONSISTED OF DISCUSSIONS ON APARTHEID, AND THE REPORT OF THE EVIDENCE, PUBLISHED LAST WEEK, CONTAINS PAGES AND PAGES OF

# RACIALISM, NAKED AND UNASHAMED

THE South African Nursing Council asked for a separate register for European and Non-European nurses, so that they would be enabled to give Non-European nurses a different type of training.

Miss C. A. Nothard, chairman of the Council, gave the committee her views on diet: "We teach Europeans many things which are not necessary for a Non-European, for instance, dietetics," she said. "I think it is quite ludicrous the

way we teach the unfortunate Non-European correct dieting, whereas they know perfectly well that if they go back to their kraals they cannot apply it, whereas if we teach them the dieting they need, it will do them much more good . . ."

The following day Miss Nothard was questioned more closely on the matter of diet by one of the members of the Select Committee, Dr. J. A. van A. Steyler (U.P.). Dr. Steyler: My own experience is that the way of living of Non-Europeans outside the reserves and near the big cities is identical with that of the European following upon the breaking down of any differentiation in this respect due to tribalism. In these circumstances do you still think that your thesis is correct?

Miss Nothard: Yes, I do not agree that the diet of the Non-European is the same as that of the European.

Dr. Steyler: Do you agree that malnutrition is rife in South Africa?—Yes.

Dr. Steyler: It is difficult for me to see how you can differentiate between the needs of a human body, be it white or black?—Yet, that is so.

But that is not the ideal the medical and nursing profession aim at?—But surely we must aim at

something which is practical for the moment. The time when the Non-European will be on an equal level with the European as far as food is concerned is still many years hence . . .

Mr. G. P. van den Berg (another member of the Commission): Could it happen under the existing legislation that European probationer nurses would have to carry out the instructions of a senior Non-European nurse?

### PUT A STOP TO IT

Miss Nothard: On one occasion, when I visited Pietersburg, I found that a Non-European staff nurse was in charge of a section in which European students were being trained. A stop was immediately put to this state of affairs.

The idea of a Non-European sitting on the Nursing Council was equally abhorrent to the witnesses. Miss Nothard told the Commission: "The last time the Council was elected I heard that a Native was going to be nominated by the McCord Zulu Hospital. I spoke to Dr. Taylor about it and he agreed with me that that would be wrong because they would be able to get any number elected. He talked to them and stopped them. But we are afraid that it may happen again this time because they have been worked up."

Mrs. C. Searle, Directress of Nursing Services for the Transvaal, gave an illuminating account "of the conditions which forced the nurses into the original Nursing Act."

### "IRRESPONSIBLE NURSES!"

Said Mrs. Searle: "Nursing conditions just before the war were extremely bad and particularly so during the war. As a result a small group of irresponsible nurses in Johannesburg decided that the ills of the nursing profession could be cured by the establishment of a trade union. They were given support in this by very prominent trade union leaders in South Africa. A young doctor who was a friend of mine asked me whether I would support the establishment of such a trade union.

"He said that if the nurses could have a strong trade union they would have the country and Government exactly where they wanted them because the nurses, by going on strike, could paralyse the country completely . . ."

Mrs. Searle and the organising secretary of Natal then "put their heads together and decided to take a stand and fight against the establishment of a trade union. We thought it best rather to ask for a Bill which would give nurses professional control . . ."

"We decided that the Non-European nurses, of whom there were only a very small number at the time, would form part of the profession as a whole, even although we all accepted the fact that they were not ready for it, I was very worried about it."

### IF THEY HAD KNOWN!

If they had known, said Mrs. Searle, that the provincial authorities were going to train Non-European nurses for the full certificate they would have fought the 1944 bill "to the last ditch" and would never have agreed to its non-colour bar clause.

But not all the nurses in South Africa are in favour of apartheid, as was brought out even by these witnesses. Said Adv. T. H. van Reenen, speaking for the Nursing Council: "We must admit—it is no use pretending that it is not so—that there is a considerable body of nurses in this country who do not want discrimination. Similarly, there are members on the Council who are not in favour of discrimination."

Elsewhere it was recorded that the Western Province Branch of the Nursing Association had rejected apartheid in toto.

## MOROKA ELECTION CAMPAIGN

### Candidates Make Site-and-Service The Issue

JOHANNESBURG.

**I**N the Moroka Advisory Board elections, to be held in the third week of August, the predominant issue is likely to be the people's attitude towards the site-and-service scheme.

From this year's elections onwards, Moroka is to have ten electoral wards instead of the former 24, and the new delimitation groups several wards together to provide for the election of the smaller board.

The Moroka Advisory Board is divided on its attitude towards site-and-service, and the majority of its members have been prepared to capitulate to the Government and the City Council in accepting the scheme. The Moroka Board is the only one in Johannesburg which has taken this attitude.

A group of progressive candidates have entered the field to try to defeat the members of the present Board who have taken this reactionary stand, and these contestants are making rejection of the site-and-service scheme, rejection of ethnic grouping, and opposition to high rents the main planks in their platform.

Mr. Isaac Moumakoe, a well-known Moroka resident and leader of the former Alexandra squatters' movement, has appealed to the voters of Moroka to decide the election on these crucial issues.

#### MOST IMPORTANT

The elections this year, says Mr. Moumakoe, are the most important in the history of the Moroka emergency camp, coming at the time when an attempt is being made to move the people from one slum area to another, under the guise of "helping them to build homes for themselves."

Mr. Moumakoe commented that many candidates are coming forward in the election, but almost all are merely seeking prestige and cannot be relied upon to fight for the real interests of the people. "The defeat of the present Advisory Board is part of the struggle to defeat the terrible conditions attached to the site-and-service scheme. The people should vote only for those candidates who will fight for the immediate withdrawal of the site-and-service scheme with its present conditions, and of ethnic grouping."

#### Vundla Expelled

JOHANNESBURG.

A conference of the Western areas region of the African National Congress decided to expel Mr. P. Q. Vundla from their membership register and to recommend that the provincial executive suspend him from participation in the higher circles of Congress. This decision was taken in the light of Mr. Vundla's "anti-Congress activities: his public declarations at variance with the A.N.C., stand on the boycott of schools; his repeated visits to Government officials, and his deliberate sabotage of the Western Areas organisation of the boycott," said the conference resolution.

The regional conference reaffirmed the decision of the A.N.C., not only to oppose and reject Bantu education, but also to continue the boycott.

Finally, the conference passed a vote of confidence in the Congress for initiating the Congress of the People, and it urged all to work for the practical achievement of the articles of the Freedom Charter.

**NYASALAND AFRICAN CONGRESS** is holding a mass conference at Lilongwe on the 28th and 29th July, and the Congress has issued a call to all the people to be represented there.

The Nyasaland chiefs and all Nyasas are against Federation and are determined to fight tooth and nail until they have achieved self-government, says the Congress.

### Extend Democracy to All

JOHANNESBURG.

Democracy in South Africa can only be safeguarded by extending it to all races, says the Congress of Democrats in a statement which welcomes the stand taken by the Covenanters in their fight against the Government's violation of the Constitution.

The agitation for a National Convention will merely touch the problem of opposing the Nationalists effectively, says the C.O.D. "We believe that if it is their intention to limit the proposed Convention to registered voters, thus excluding the masses of the people, the Covenanters are merely repeating the mistakes of the present-day parliamentary opposition by failing to recognise that the Nationalist Party and its policies of race discrimination can only be defeated by the unity of all South Africans irrespective of race or colour."

The foundation for a free South Africa was laid by the Congress of the People, adds the statement. The principles embodied in the Freedom Charter drawn up by that conference, which was attended by people of all races, are the only basis on which the Nationalists can be defeated.

**VEREENIGING** also plans to start a site-and-service housing scheme for Africans, to be subsidised from the beerhall profits at the municipal brewery at Sharpeville.

## NAIL THAT LIE—THE SISPERA CASE

LONDON.

**T**HE English Press has made a big fuss over a Mrs. Sispera and her three children, presenting her case as an example of the tyranny which the cold-war specialists claim exists in Czechoslovakia. This British-born former wife of a Czech airman was not slow in cashing in on the publicity. Her story as "told to Czech refugee Jaromir Chudy" was sold to the "Daily Express" for £2,000.

According to her she was "forced to divorce" her husband, tortured, imprisoned and raped in front of her children "while the other Bolsheviks clapped their hands and laughed."

Unfortunately for Mrs. Sispera and the 'Daily Express,' the true facts have now come out. Chief amongst them is her close association with the Czech refugee, Jaromir Chudy, who received a special visa to accompany her to Britain from Western Germany, to which country he has since returned.

Chudy happens to be an ex-Nazi stormtrooper who was convicted as a war criminal and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. He was released as an act of grace in 1954, but declined all employment offered to him. Instead, he lived with Mrs. Sispera, both of them doing very well on the disability pension and children's allowances which Mrs. Sispera received from the Czechoslovakian State and from her divorced husband.

And Chudy was not the only shady character entertained by Mrs. Sispera. Her story states that he was only one of "12 different

MR. J. Fungus Finklebottom relaxed into his favourite stuffed chair, adjusted his pince-nez and opened the evening paper. "Papa," said little Oscar Finklebottom, "what does opportunity mean?"

"Go play with your electric train," said J. Fungus. "Don't bother me."

"Answer the child," said Mrs. Finklebottom. "You treat him as if he was an affliction instead of your son and heir."

"Why do you have to dress him in that outfit?" asked J. Fungus. "It annoys me to look at him."

Oscar was dressed in a little Lord Fauntleroy suit. He was unfortunately cross-eyed and wore large horned-rimmed glasses.

"It distinguishes him from the other children in the neighbourhood," said Mrs. Finklebottom. "You ought to be proud."

"Papa," said Oscar, "what is opportunity?"

"Opportunity is a chance to make some money. Now go bounce your ball," said J. Fungus.

"Papa, how do you make money?" asked Oscar.

"Answer him," said Mrs. Finklebottom. "He wants to learn."

"You make money by going into business," said J. Fungus, still intent on his paper.

"Papa, can everybody go into business?"

"Certainly everybody can go into business."

"Suppose everybody went into business. Would they all be businessmen?"

"Yes, son, if they all went into business they would all be businessmen."

"Then who would do the work, Papa?"

"For the love of heaven, Amelia, tell this child to go play

with his stuffed elephant. I'm trying to read Dulles's speech."

"Answer him," said Mrs. Finklebottom. "He wants to learn."

"Who would do the work?" repeated Oscar.

"Everybody couldn't go into business," said J. Fungus. "It would be impossible."

"But you said they could," insisted Oscar.

"I said nothing of the kind," said J. Fungus.

"Yes, you did," said Mrs. Finklebottom. "Answer the child."

"All right, then, they couldn't."

"Why couldn't they, Papa?"

"Because they don't have the money."

"If they had the money, could they?"

"Certainly."

"Then, if they all had the money and they all went into business, would they all be businessmen?"

"Yes, they'd all be businessmen."

"And who would do the work, Papa?"

"Amelia, if you don't tell this child to ride his tricycle, I'll drown him."

"Answer him, Fungus. He is thirsting for knowledge."

"Who would do the work, Papa?" asked Oscar.

"They couldn't all be businessmen," snapped J. Fungus.

"Not even if they had the money," said J. Fungus. "Somebody's got to do the work. Besides, there's a limit to how many businesses could operate."

"How many people could be businessmen, Papa?"

"Well, one in a thousand, one in five hundred. Something like that. A small percentage. You see, son, you can't be a businessman if you don't have workers. So for every businessman there has to be anywhere from ten to

a hundred or a thousand workers."

"How many workers do you have, Papa?"

"Well, we're a big company, Oscar. We hire 10,000."

"Then most of the people don't have any opportunity, do they, Papa?"

"What are you talking about? In America every man has an equal opportunity."

"But, Papa, if only a few men can ever be businessmen, what are the rest going to do?"

"They can be businessmen, too, if they show the initiative."

"But you said only a few of them could. Most of them have to be workers."

"That's right. Now run along, son. Go read Jack and the Beanstalk."

"Then most of the people are workers and will always be workers and couldn't be businessmen even if they wanted to, could they, Papa?"

"Certainly they could. No, come to think of it, they couldn't. Where do you get these ideas, son?"

"Then if most of the people are workers and will always be workers they won't ever be able to make any money, will they?"

"Well, if they got enough wages—if Amelia, isn't it time this child went to bed?"

"If most of the people are workers and will always be workers the only way they can make money is by getting higher wages. Isn't that true, Papa?" asked Oscar.

"Amelia," said J. Fungus. "I refuse to believe—that is I don't like to say—but this isn't a child. He's a nightmare. If he's my son, well—"

"Answer his questions," said Mrs. Finklebottom. "The child wants to learn. He hungers for knowledge."

Sispera and his wife later attempted to leave the country illegally after the police had discovered that they were taking part in espionage activities. They were convicted of espionage and sent to prison, he for 11 years and she for 10 months. The children were temporarily placed in a children's home, but returned to her immediately on her release from prison.

They had to be re-admitted to the children's home after Chudy started to live with Mrs. Sispera. He behaved so brutally towards them and beat them so often and so violently, that the neighbours insisted that they be placed in proper care.

ex-political prisoners" who "had their first taste of some sort of comfort in my tiny room." British readers are now wondering whether they were all men and ex-Nazi war criminals.

The story that she was granted a passport only after extreme pressure from the British government

was also nailed by a statement issued by the Czechoslovakian Embassy in London. Both she and her former husband, at their own request, had been granted a passport as long ago as 1949. Instead of using it, they remained in the country and the passport expired after the lapse of a year.

## "CREEPING PARALYSIS" IN P.E. SCHOOLS

**"W**E have embarked on an intensive campaign to educate the parents on the evils of the Bantu Education Act, and are well satisfied with the progress of the boycott of the Verwoerd slave schools," Mr. C. J. Mayekiso, chairman, and Mr. E. Nazo, executive member of the New Brighton A.N.C., told the New Age representative last week.

In spite of the reports in the local daily press, they said, about one-third of the children of New Brighton have stayed away from school.

"We have set ourselves no deadline that the boycott will start on such and such a date," Mr. Mayekiso explained further. "Because they realise the evils of Bantu education, the parents are withdrawing their children from school daily."

#### BLATANT UNTRUTH

Answering the charge that the A.N.C. is intimidating the parents, they said: "That is a blatant untruth, dished out by a hostile press to discredit the A.N.C."

"It is the local administration that is intimidating both the parents and the children. The chief headman

tours New Brighton in a lorry. After checking up at the schools to find out about the absentees, he calls at their homes and hustles the children on to the lorry to school. But so determined are the parents and the children, that the children do not report at school the following day."

Further evidence of the "creeping paralysis" that is overtaking the Verwoerd schools is the fact that in Veeplaats, two out of the three schools were quite empty last week.

It was an impressive sight last Sunday when columns of children, known here as Pioneer Fighters, led by volunteers in Congress uniform lined up at Mbizweni Square and marched to buses which took them to the mass meeting at Veeplaats, where they were addressed by Congress officials on the boycott.

### Youth League Meetings Banned

**T**HE New Brighton African National Congress Youth League has issued a strong protest against the banning, by the Port Elizabeth City Council, of every A.N.C. and A.N.C.Y.L. function in New Brighton.

For about six months the Council has refused the Congresses permission to hold meetings in the halls or open spaces of New Brighton. This move on the part of the authorities, says the statement, is an attempt to break the Congresses.

"The authorities should know that a just democratic organisation, which is a people's liberatory movement, can never be dissolved by mere injustices such as depriving it of its necessary rights," states the Youth League.

"Throughout the years of its existence the A.N.C. has consistently worked for a more democratic and progressive South Africa. The defence of the Congresses is the defence of democratic liberties for all."

"The A.N.C.Y.L. therefore appeals to all members, friends, supporters and those who love liberty to assist to their utmost in the defence of the Congresses."

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