

FREEDOM AWARDS TO PEOPLE'S LEADERS

JOHANNESBURG.—At the Congress of the People on June 25 and 26 three leading South Africans will be presented with Freedom Awards for outstanding service in the cause of the liberation movement.



Rev. Huddleston

The chosen three are:—

The Reverend Trevor Huddleston;
Chief Albert Luthuli; and
Dr. Y. M. Dadoo.

The awards will be presented in the name of the liberation movements and the oppressed people of South Africa struggling for their rights.

All three have been written to and asked to accept these awards.

C.O.P. ORGANISER ARRESTED

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. E. MOOLLA, the Congress of the People organiser, was arrested by the Fordsbury police last week and kept in the cells for several days.

During this period the flat in which he boards was raided by members of the Special Staff who spent about four hours searching intensively. They searched not only Mr. Moolla's room and belongings but the entire flat, including the possessions of the owner.

SACPO TO LAUNCH YOUTH CONGRESS

CAPE TOWN.

THE South African Coloured People's Organisation is soon to launch a Coloured Youth Congress which will actively organise all the young people of the Western Cape in defence of their rights, a S.A.C.P.O. spokesman told New Age this week.

The youth organisation will not be strictly confined to the political aspirations of young people, but will also cater for their sporting and cultural needs.

"There is great enthusiasm among our membership for the formation of this organisation," the spokesman said.

"They feel the Coloured youth must now join forces with the Indian and African youth to assist the parent bodies in the liberation movement in the struggle for freedom."

The membership of S.A.C.P.O. itself is increasing week by week, with scores of people signing on at public meetings, and new branches being formed at many suburbs and areas in the Western Cape.

HOUNDED BY PASS LAWS FROM PILLAR TO POST

JOHANNESBURG.

"THE pass laws hound us from pillar to post," Africans often say.

No one knows that better than M. J. He was born in Johannesburg, where he went to school. As a lad he had to leave school to find work, to help support his sick mother. He went to the pass office to apply for employment, and there was sent to the country town of V. to work on a farm. In 1943 he applied to leave for his home in Johannesburg again, and was allowed to do so, but first the authorities in V. stipulated that he pay his poll tax. This he did.

He worked in Johannesburg for nine years. In 1952 he

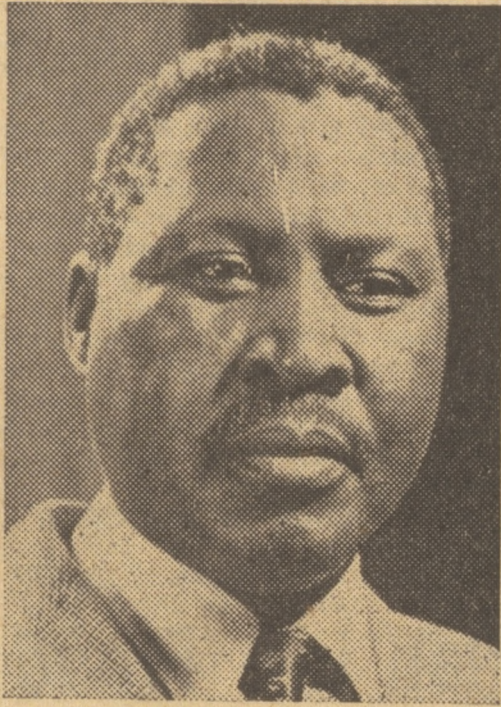
became a volunteer in the Defiance Campaign, serving two terms of imprisonment for defying the pass laws.

Just after his release from prison, he was re-arrested and deported from the city to V. again. He worked on a farm. This year he was called to the pass office to take out a registration book. But when the V. pass office found that he had been born in Johannesburg, he was ordered to leave V. and return to his home.

This he did. At the Johannesburg pass office he was told that he had to return to V. where he had paid his first poll tax. "If you remain here we will charge you with refusing to leave the area," he was told.



Dr. Dadoo



Chief Luthuli

Mounting Enthusiasm For C.O.P.

With only a fortnight to go before the Congress of the People meets in Johannesburg to draw up a Freedom Charter for South Africa, mounting enthusiasm is reported from all parts of the Union. Present indications are that the Congress will be the most representative and inspiring gathering of its kind ever held in South Africa.

The Johannesburg area, which has the honour of being host to the great Congress, is the most active of all. Not only are the people busy on the final elections of delegates, but committees are already active preparing to receive the streams of delegates from all over the country and to ensure the smooth functioning of all arrangements.

In Natal the target of 300 delegates is rapidly being approached as enthusiastic meetings are held all over the Province.

Elections are being held throughout the Cape. At a big Elsies River

meeting last week six delegates were elected and £36 collected to pay their fare. Among those who were chosen are a textile worker, a pensioner, two housewives, a trade unionist and a businessman.

A meeting in Athlone elected three delegates, among them popular A.N.C. leader Zollie Malindi. At Langa, where the police were curious to see who would be elected, it was decided to choose the representatives by secret ballot, "just to teach some people not to be too nosy," as one woman put it.

Three delegates were elected at a meeting sponsored by the A.N.C. in Kraaifontein, and further delegates will be elected shortly at a S.A.C.P.O. sponsored meeting.

EUROPEAN DELEGATES

European residents of Sea Point elected two delegates, a student and a professional man, at a meeting called by the C.O.D., and in Claremont a typist, a trade unionist, a student and a housewife were elected.

Cape Town medical students have elected five delegates who have decided to go up together by car. Among the delegates from the university itself—where a large turnout heard Bennie Turok on the aims of the C.O.P. last week—is S.R.C. member B. Sacks.

Three housewives were elected to go to Johannesburg at a meeting in Blaauwvlei, and the Cape African Polish Workers' Union have also chosen their delegate.

A well-balanced delegation of seven will go from the Modern Youth Society—including a student, a young African labourer, a girl matric pupil at a Salt River high

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MOVES FOR JOINT ACTION TO HALT SENATE BILL

Liberals Again Refuse to Co-Operate

CAPE TOWN.

WHILE the Nationalists in Parliament play cat and mouse with the official Opposition over the amendments to the Senate Bill, the demand from the people for a united front against this fascist measure continues unabated.

The people's eagerness for militant action was clearly demonstrated in Cape Town on Union Day when a magnificent reception was given to Congress of Democrat speakers who took over the United Party "dedication" rally.

But no lead has come from either the Liberal or the Labour Parties. Are they, like the United Party, also "going it alone?"

IN CAPE TOWN, IN FACT, THE LIBERAL PARTY HAS TURNED DOWN A DIRECT APPEAL BY THE CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS FOR UNITED ACTION.

In a letter to the Liberal Party

there, the C.O.D. said they were greatly perturbed at the manner in which the people of South Africa were losing their civil liberties.

SUGGESTION

"We know that if this Bill is to be defeated, we shall have to mobilise the maximum amount of public opinion against it," said the C.O.D. "With this end in view, the C.O.D. suggests that, jointly with the Liberal Party, a 'send-a-telegram' campaign should be started to make the man in the street's voice heard.

"These telegrams will be sent to M.P.s urging them to fight the Bill strenuously. We propose that tables should be set up in the centre of Cape Town and that people should be asked to fill the telegrams in on the spot."

The C.O.D. suggested that tables should be placed throughout the centre of the town on the same day, but through its organiser, Mr. B. Turok, explained that it would not be necessary for the Liberal Party to share tables with the Congress of Democrats. Each organisation could run its part of the campaign independently.

The answer from the Liberal Party was given by telephone, and it was "No," without a word of explanation.

(Continued on page 8)

DURBAN'S INTERNATIONAL FILM SOCIETY

DURBAN.

AN interesting programme of films has been arranged for the next meeting of the International Film Society which will be held at the Durban International Club on Sunday, June 12, at 7 p.m.

The films to be shown are: "The Frasers of Cabot Cove," a Newfoundland story; "As others see us," dealing with the public's view of the Civil Service; "Drums of Manipur," dance and festival; and "Angotee," the story of an Eskimo boy.

The International Film Society was formed in August last year as the result of a long-felt need for a society where people of all races could meet and enjoy films of social, cultural and artistic merit, the organising secretary told New Age.

Meetings are held regularly on the second Sunday of each month, and admission is restricted to members. New members are welcome. The subscription fee is 6/- per quarter (4/- for students).

Concentration Camps in West Germany

BERLIN.

At Boergermoor, where Hitler established a notorious concentration camp in which thousands of anti-fascists were murdered, barbed wire and barrack-like buildings have again appeared. Adenauer has built a new concentration camp, one of many now being erected throughout Western Germany.

Its inmates are those who fight against the revival of fascism and for a united and peace-loving Germany.

One of the prisoners in this death camp, Werner F., managed to smuggle out a letter to his relatives. His father was an anti-Nazi who was murdered at the Boergermoor camp by Hitler. Werner writes that the new camp is no different from the old death camps: the same barbed wire, the same barracks, the same terrible conditions meant to kill off the inmates. It is manned by the same sort of barbarous overseers and "doctors" as worked here for Hitler.

Only one thing distinguishes it from the Nazi camps: its guards are armed with United States carbines.



Workers Stopped Every Day of Every Week

One day as I was going to work I saw two policemen asking passes from the workers. As I came near them one of them demanded my pass. I produced it and asked them why they are always stopping workers and demanding passes.

"Go and ask Dr. Malan," he said. Two days later I was again stopped and asked to produce my pass.

I have never in my life seen a White man being stopped and asked to produce a pass. Many workers, including myself, have paid their 1955 tax, but we are still stopped every day of every week.

One Friday morning a policeman asked for my pass. I ignored him and walked past him. He came running after me and grabbed my coat lapels. He picked my pockets, took out my pass, scrutinised it and gave it back to me. I then asked him if he had the right to put his hands into my pockets and search me.

That was my crime. He handcuffed me and, after an hour, marched me with others to the police station. Eventually I was told to go. I came two hours late for work, and some money was deducted from my low salary.

Are we not ruled by the police? You pay your tax — they stop you. You do not pay your tax — they stop you.

Comrades! Let us go forward to freedom! Let us unite and prevent a police state. Let the voice of all South Africans be heard in that great assembly, the Congress of the People!

L. NGWENYA.

Benoni.

Equality For All

We must demand from the president and the members of the Senate, and from the Prime Minister and the members of the House of Assembly that they withdraw the Senate Amendment Bill and all other undemocratic Acts at once.

I believe in equality and love for all.

READER.

Durban North.

The Origin of Anti-Semitism

In the issue of New Age dated 14th April, 1955, you very commendably draw attention to the widespread anti-Semitism existent within the United States, and you emphasise its discriminatory effects on the white-collar workers who have no trade unions to help them. Anti-Semitism is, of course, a severe form of racialism motivated by economic factors. You correctly suggest that this is to be expected in capitalist countries.

But in capitalist countries the capitalists are non-Jews and Jews, usually working together in harmony for their common aims—witness the present co-operation between Jewish, English and Afrikaner financiers in South Africa. And it is also necessary to indicate that racialistic discrimination by Jews against non-Jews also frequently occurs.

National grouping, as opposed to cultural grouping, is always harmful, since it plays on religious emotions to facilitate the exploitation of the many by the few. I would be grateful for corrections or amendments to these few thoughts.

S. SHULMAN.

Cape Town.

We Are Africans Of Africa

I would like to know about these two terms "Europeans" and "White men."

1. I want English people who know better English to tell me what are the right names. As far as I can see, "White" means things which are white, like white pepper, shirts and bedsheets.

2. "Europeans" means only the people who come from Europe, just as Hollanders come from Holland, Indians from India and so on.

How, then, can White South Africans who speak only Afrikaans call themselves Europeans? Afrikaans is not a European language.

We are Africans of Africa. There are no seas to divide us, and that is why we are all called the Africans of Africa.

D. CHAMINGA.

Kliptown.

Coloureds' Role In Freedom Struggle

It was with great interest I read the Call to the Coloured People issued by the Johannesburg office of S.A.C.P.O. On the whole, I thought it was a good leaflet, but with one exception. The leaflet left out completely the efforts of the Coloured people in the struggle against oppression.

For example, a New Age reporter recently gave an interesting account of the monster protest movement of the Coloured people of Cape Town against segregation in 1939.

And on May 7, 1951, the Coloured people staged a one-day protest strike against Nationalist interference with their limited franchise.

May, 1952, will always be remembered as the time that the Nationalists put their heels down heavily on the trade union movement and got a rude shock when thousands of Coloured women (together with others) put up a valiant defence on the Johannesburg City Hall steps, when they were brutally set upon by Swart's Gestapo.

These efforts could have been mentioned in the leaflet to show that the Coloureds can be brought into a militant force, provided they are given proper and sincere leadership.

GIDEON JACKSON.

Johannesburg.

Nats.' Transkei Plan is a Fraud

Let me express my views on the vexed question of the Transkei and apartheid. I put the blame on the Europeans. They have allowed Verwoerd and his associates to play on their racial prejudice freely, because they did not from the onset offer a vigorous opposition to apartheid. After all, they are the only people in this country who have constitutional means of asserting their wishes. But the Nats. have always smartly played on their racial emotions by deceitfully keeping them under the impression that apartheid will affect only the "Natives."

It is my conviction that apartheid is a vehicle for the feudalistic republic of the Nats. Through apartheid the very form of society under the republic is decided, and the process of this transformation is being carried out through the Group Areas Act, Native Resettlement Act, etc.

The Population Registration Act is to sift the "baron" class under the feudalistic society of the republic.

The entire population of Africans is being transformed into a floating population; that is, people who must have no fixed property anywhere. They are only serfs, and as such there is no freehold right for them.

The idea of industries "on the verge of the reserves" is typically illustrative of a feudal system. Each factory will represent a baron, with the inhabitants of the reserve as serfs. The serfs themselves are not entitled to own factories.

The mentality of the serfs is to be determined through the Bantu Education system. They should receive such "education" as would breed loyal and docile serfs, with no "fancy" ideas of freedom and citizenship.

The Public Safety and Criminal Laws Amendment Acts are to be used against any militant move to arouse the population against the advance of the feudal republic or against it when it is forced on the country.

THEIR AIMS

In the light of these facts it is very easy to understand the actual aims of the Government in its present move in the Transkei.

Their approach to the Transkei question is obviously to deceive the Africans to accept the principle of apartheid and thus win their co-operation, to the detriment of the Africans themselves. Some Africans will be under the false impression that apartheid is being carried out reciprocally, and therefore it is good. This is an

extremely dangerous attitude. Before any African rejoices at the removal of the White spots from the Transkei he must first observe the actual motive and aim of the Government behind all this. He must also understand that we have never asked for apartheid — we want freedom. The Government has its preconceived conditions of managing the Transkei after the evacuation by the Whites. Apartheid is bad in any shape, form and appearance. All the conditions for governing the Transkei will not be to our benefit but to our further enslavement. Apartheid is bad and not acceptable in its very principle.

Briefly, the actual aims of the Government in the Transkei are:

- To transform the Transkei into a huge, cheap labour reservoir for the farms, mines, factories, etc.
- To concentrate the Africans in one spot to facilitate the execution of such schemes as Bantu authorities, ethnic grouping, labour bureaux, "rehabilitation," etc.
- To further restrict the movement of the Africans about the country. Exit from the future Transkei will be under stricter control, or even made impossible.
- To sub-divide the Transkei into numerous sections such as political concentration camps (labour camps), youth camps, etc.

All experiments on the Africans for any Government scheme will be carried out in the future Transkei. In other words, the Transkei will be a political laboratory for political schemes of the Government, with the Africans as guinea-pigs. Where shall be the "promised land of freedom"? It shall be nowhere. The position will be far worse than at present. Territorial apartheid is a shameful fraud.

M. MBIDLANA.

Duncan Village,
East London.

EDITORIAL

THREE WEEKS TO GO

THE events of the past week are yet a further illustration of the fundamental immorality of the Government under which we are living. Faced with an Opposition challenge that the Senate Bill will result in the permanent entrenchment of the Nationalist Government in power, Dr. Dönges replies by calmly proposing to strip the Senate of 90 per cent. of its law-giving functions.

If his Senate Bill goes through in its present form it will mean that, for all practical purposes, the Senate will exist for one reason only—to give the Government a two-thirds majority for any purpose it may require, whether the abolition of the Coloured vote, or of English language rights, or any other circumvention of the entrenched clauses the Nationalists may at any time envisage. Once it has performed that function it might just as well cease to exist, for all the influence it will be able to exert on national affairs.

We doubt if many South Africans would mourn for long the passing of the Senate in its present form; still less in the future form which the Nats. propose to give it.

But that is not the point. The fact is the new Nat. move shows their determination to allow no legal or moral scruple to stand in the way of building their fascist Broederbond republic. If the Senate is obstructive—cripple it. If the courts give an unfavourable verdict, either appoint new judges or change the law. Whatever happens, hou koers, disregard all criticism or objection, ride rough-shod over your opponents.

In their frenzy to reinforce the colour wall against the repeated and growing attacks of the oppressed peoples, the Nationalists are now openly proclaiming to the world that they base their policies upon no other foundation than naked force. In their eyes, guns and batons are of more value than principles. They have apparently completely failed to absorb the warning that he who lives by the sword will eventually perish by it.

The effect of Nationalist extremism on our public life has been to destroy faith and security for all sections of the people, and not least for themselves. Today the Nats. are making us understand that our laws and institutions have no foundation except the whim of the ruling clique. The "South African way of life" is a myth, despite all the efforts of the Nationalist mystifiers to preserve it, because none can share it.

It is for this reason that the Congress of the People, which is taking place in three weeks' time, assumes such great importance.

FOR PERHAPS THE MAIN FUNCTION OF THE CONGRESS WILL BE TO LAY THE FOUNDATION OF THE FUTURE SOUTH AFRICA, IN WHICH RIGHT AND JUSTICE WILL COME INTO THEIR OWN AND OUR LAWS WILL CORRESPOND WITH THE BASIC INTERESTS OF ALL OUR PEOPLES.

The Freedom Charter must not be merely a series of dull resolutions. It must be a restatement of the fundamental rights of man, which have been so violated and distorted by our rulers that wide sections of the people—and in particular the European dupes of race prejudice—are no longer able to tell right from wrong.

Just as the American people look to their Declaration of Independence, the British to their Magna Carta and the Soviet peoples to their Constitution, so we South Africans who come together at the Congress of the People must draw up a document which will enshrine our concepts of liberty, equality and fraternity, which will point the way to their achievement and which will inspire all who read it to join in the struggle to make them a reality.

Seen in this light, the Congress of the People can prove a turning point in our national life. It can provide the majority of our people with a common ethic, with an agreed code of beliefs and behaviour, the lack of which is one of the worst features of our caste society.

But the men and women who are preparing to attend the Congress, and the millions more who will be with them in spirit, must not think their task ends with the Congress. It begins with the Congress. We cannot be satisfied with dreams and vague desires. We want the reality of freedom in our life-time.

The Congress will only succeed in this sense if it is followed, in the months and years to come, by intensive political activity on the part of the people to put the Freedom Charter into effect. This is indeed a big task. It will need all the courage, determination and self-sacrifice of which the people are capable to achieve this goal.

But there is no other road. The Nats. are making life worse than death for the majority of South Africans.

WE, TOO, ARE NOW ASKED TO TAKE OUR DESTINY INTO OUR OWN HANDS AND DECLARE WE WOULD RATHER FIGHT ON OUR FEET THAN LIVE ON OUR KNEES IN STRIJDOM'S FASCIST REPUBLIC.

AMERICAN "AID" BRINGS RUIN TO VIET-NAM

CIVIL WAR NOT OVER YET

SAIGON.—Though the fighting in Saigon has ended in a temporary victory for United States puppet Premier Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Viet Nam civil war is by no means over.

In Saigon itself there is an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty as Diem attempts to follow up his first successes in the military field with intensive police action. Wholesale arrests have been carried out and the Government is checking up on a long "black list" of anti-Diem elements.

Singapore Students Win Strike

LONDON.

Waving "Victory" banners and singing songs, 3,000 Chinese students left Singapore high schools after winning a four-day "stay-in" strike recently.

The strike was called following Government proposals to penalise students for assisting bus strikers during the recent disturbances in Singapore. The Government demanded that school principals expel leading students, and threatened to close down three schools with 7,000 pupils.

The students thereupon launched their "stay-in" strike and stood so solidly together in the face of attack that the Government was forced to give way.

NORWEGIAN CO-OPS.

NEW YORK.

Norwegian co-operative stores broke all sales records last year—with a total of £50 million, an increase of 9 per cent. over 1953. Members' shareholdings went up by £800,000—the result of a special campaign by local societies. Total membership is now 295,000.

TWO SMITH ACT VICTIMS RELEASED

NEW YORK.

Two of 13 Communist leaders recently sentenced to imprisonment under the Smith Act have been released pending a possible new trial because a Federal Judge of Appeal held their conviction depended on the testimony of Harvey Matusow, "an irresponsible witness, a man without regard for the truth."

They are Alexander Trachtenberg, 70, and George Blake Charney. They were released on 5,000 dollars bail while the Justice Department makes up its mind whether to prosecute again.

The judge said: "The newly revealed history of the development of his (Matusow's) testimony furnished internal evidence of perjury and my belief that Matusow had no scruples against it compel me to find that all of his testimony which attributed to the Communist Party or to any other defendants an intent that the government be overthrown by force and violence was false."

The judge rejected the appeals of the remaining 11, however, because he held there was sufficient evidence against them apart from that of Matusow.

At about the same time as the judge announced his verdict, it was announced here that the first edition (50,000 copies) of Matusow's book "False Witness" had sold out, and a second edition was going to press.

It has been one of the most widely published books of recent times. There have been more than 20 radio and TV interviews with the pub-

In the countryside pro and anti-Government forces manoeuvre for position preparatory to what is considered an inevitable further clash of arms. The Binh Xuyen driven out of the capital, are holding out solidly against the Government in the South. In West and Central Cochinchina all three Hoa Hoa generals have refused to have any parley with the Government.

One general who had supported Diem in the early days of the Government has now fled into hiding in the ricefields with his troops. The sects seem determined to carry on their war against Diem to the bitter end. The "pope" of the Cao Dai, for example, has told his followers they must choose between their religion and Diem—there is no middle way.

The rival imperialists, the Americans and the French continue to be at cross purposes, despite the Paris "agreement" between them and the British about the future conduct of affairs in Viet Nam. A violent press war has broken out between them, and anti-French and anti-American feelings have both been greatly stimulated by the recent disturbances.

GRAPHIC PICTURE

A graphic picture of the chaotic conditions prevailing in South Viet Nam was provided recently by Robert Guillain, the special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

"In a few months, a foolish American policy and a weak French one have plunged South Viet Nam more deeply than ever into intrigue and disunity," he wrote. "If I were a Communist I should dream of

seeing some Intourist organisers bringing into Viet Nam batches of the faithful to show them the spectacle of Saigon as solid evidence for the Marxist dogma that the capitalist world will destroy itself."

He describes the situation as "a confused scrimmage in which the South Vietnamese champions of the 'free world,' divided into two camps, cut one another's throats, and the Christian Cross was incongruously carried behind Mr. Diem in this evil battle. In the midst of the fighting the Allied generals would be at one another's throats in a furious quarrel. . . ."

"A Vietnamese marionette would be directing the fighting on the side of the Government forces—Mr. Diem. Three or four American officers would be pulling his strings. Militarily they would have succeeded in provoking civil war, anti-Communists against anti-Communists."

U.S. AID

In Saigon, he reports, "refugees from Tonking, in unparalleled dirt and destitution, line the pavements in the rain. They know that they have run into the catastrophe from which they were fleeing. Happily there is news of American aid. But what aid? Machinery? Work for the unemployed? Equipment with which to avert the threatened economic crisis?"

"No! The first arrivals were consumable goods, luxury products. Refrigerators, Chryslers and Buicks, super-chromium, for the Vietnamese Government to present to the population in evidence that Viet Nam is becoming the 'shop window of democracy.' And not without considerable baksheesh entering the pockets of the American and Vietnamese agents bringing this useful aid."

The correspondent says the Viet-minh have been taking advantage of the situation to strengthen their grip on the minds of the population and present themselves as the bringers of peace, unity and internal order.

D-DAY

"Silently and without attracting notice his (Ho Chi Minh's) agents were demoralising the provinces; his net tightening round the villages. On the day for passing from secret to open action—the day, for example, when Mr. Diem and the Americans refuse the general election—Saigon would discover that it was nothing but an island besieged by a Viet-minh flood-tide."

The correspondent lays all Viet Nam's troubles at the door of the Americans, "these sorcerer's apprentices," whose crude and inexpert "shock treatment" has unleashed forces they are no longer able to control.

U.S. Wage Rates

NEW YORK.

In the United States there are an estimated 44 million privately employed wage and salary workers: only 24 million are protected by the federal minimum wage (now 5s. 4d. an hour). Trade union leaders and workers want it raised to 8s. 11d. an hour.



Polish middle-weight Pietrkowski and French fly-weight Azzou in conversation at the European boxing championships in West Berlin recently.

CRISIS BREWING IN GOLD COAST

LONDON.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, has stolen a march over his opponents, the National Liberation Movement, by obtaining an overwhelming vote of confidence from the Chiefs of the Colony, meeting at Dodowah recently.

The National Liberation Movement has been demanding an end to the unitary system of government and the establishment of a federal system, which it believes is the only answer to what it describes as the dictatorial methods of the Conven-

tion People's Party Government.

The National Liberation Movement has enjoyed the support of many of the tribal chiefs and the tribal authorities, particularly in Ashanti, the main cocoa-growing province, where there has been great resentment at Nkrumah's refusal to pay a higher price for cocoa.

The Dodowah meeting, however, at which the majority of the Chiefs of the Colony were present, decided to support Nkrumah's policy of retaining a unitary system of government. The Chiefs also voted against a Second Chamber in the Legislature (favoured by the Opposition as a check on the Convention People's Party), and rejected a charge that the Governor, by supporting Nkrumah, had "overstrained the loyalty of the people."

Finally, the Chiefs passed a vote of confidence in Nkrumah. Reporting this startling volte face on the part of the Chiefs, the correspondent of the London Observer comments that their attitude "may not be unconnected with a Government decision to pay them an allowance of £50 a month."

Meanwhile, in Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti and centre of anti-Nkrumah agitation, riots involving supporters of both sides have led to the imposition of a curfew. During the riots 23 people were injured and one prominent C.P.P. leader was killed. The Paramount Chief Nana Kwasi Agyemang III, a staunch opponent of Nkrumah, has been charged with the murder.

Relations between the C.P.P. and the N.L.M. are more inflamed than ever as a result of the disturbances, and the language in the newspapers of the rival parties becomes more and more unrestrained with the passing weeks.

SS Men Sentenced

PARIS.

After a trial lasting three weeks the Paris military court recently sentenced to death three former S.S. guards of the war-time concentration camp at Struthof. Two others were sentenced to hard labour for life and 15 years respectively. They were accused of torture and murder of detainees at the camp, and had pleaded that they were merely carrying out orders.

Concentration Camp Closed In British Guiana

GEORGETOWN, Brit. Guiana.

The detention camp at Mazaruni was closed on May 20 when the last two People's Progressive Party leaders held under detention since August, 1954, were released.

The released men, Sundar Etwaru and Sydney Kuttain, were escorted to their homes by police guards and placed under orders by the Governor, restricting their movements to specified areas. Bissoon Persaud, who was the only one of the nine detained to be placed on trial and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, was also released on May 20 and his detention orders were revoked.

During May, restriction orders on two persons, Ajdoha Singh, prominent sugar union leader, and Pandit Misir were lifted. At present 19 persons, including Cheddi Jagan, Sydney King and Janet Jagan, are still under orders restricting their movements.

The relaxation of the detention orders and restrictions is taken as an indication that the Emergency Orders which have been in force since October, 1953, may soon be revoked. It is the popular opinion that this relaxation has been timed to coincide with the departure of the Governor to England on holiday leave.

The Government, however, has made it clear it does not contemplate an increase in the area of freedom allowed to the people. Last month Dr. Jagan, who is President of the Sawmill and Woodworkers' Union, received a letter from the Commissioner of Police warning him that if he persisted in speaking on topics "outside the sphere of trade unionism," no more permits would be granted to the union to hold its business meetings.

The topics complained of by the police were not specified.

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