

CAN CAPITALISM CURE ITSELF OF SLUMPS?

World Stage By Spectator

ONE of the facts in the history of the capitalist world until the Second World War—a fact noted and commented upon by economists of both the right and left wing—was that severe slumps, with terrible unemployment, have tended to occur roughly every ten years.

The cycle of boom and slump was not seriously affected by the first world war, which was followed by a world economic crisis in 1921 which raised unemployment in Britain for example, to 15% of the total number of workers available for employment.

JO'BURG HUNGER MARCHES

The great depression of the early 1930's kept one in every four or five workers out of a job, and in Johannesburg, though the effect of the slump was to some extent cushioned by the favourable position of gold production, there were hunger marches and demonstrations by unemployed workers, led by the Communist Party.

At no time between the two world wars did the world unemployment rate fall below 10 per cent. Even in 1938, on the eve of the Second World War, a serious crisis was developing.

Some progressive economists, pointing to the ten-year cycle of the past, or to the three-year interval between the end of the first world war and the first post-war slump, have perhaps been over-ready to see a serious economic crisis a few months off every time there have been signs of distress on the New York stock exchange.

In fact, however, the world economic picture since the end of the Second World War has been, on the surface, considerably different from that after the first war.

UNEMPLOYMENT LOW

Compared with 1918-1939 unemployment figures which ranged from 10 per cent at the best of times to 25 per cent at the worst, unemployment figures since the last war have been low.

In the U.S. it has averaged 4 per cent, or about 3 million of the civilian labour force. In the crises of 1948 to 1949 and 1953 to 1954 it rose to about 6 per cent. But it has never reached the scale of the 1930's.

In 1938 the official figure for unemployment in the U.S. stood at 19 per cent. World figures for the middle of last year were:

Britain	11%
U.S.A.	4
West Germany	8
Italy	11
Belgium	5
Japan	2
Soviet Union	0

Italy remains the weakest of the capitalist powers, and this is expressed in the high unemployment rate. Though France does not release official unemployment figures, they are not considered to be high.

The unemployment figures are reflected in the fact that there has been in general a fairly steady annual increase in industrial production:

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Year	Soviet Union	U.S.A.	Britain
1947	23	10	8
1948	26	3	12
1949	14	(decrease) -9	7
1950	24	10	5
1951	17	10	5
1952	11	4	(decrease) -4
1953	11	8	5
1954	11	7	7

Some of the partial crises which have occurred are indicated by the ups and downs. 1951-2 the textile industry in most industrialised countries suffered a severe setback in sales and production was reduced; the next year there was a mild recession in the engineering industry, and Britain's motor-car export troubles began. In 1953-4 steel and coal production began to level off in Western Europe.

But none of these troubles—though symptomatic of the contradictions of doomed capitalism—has been in any way comparable with the horrors of the slumps of the years between the two wars.

The right-wing economists have not been slow to crow that their theories have solved capitalism's ills, as they have crowed during the boom which has followed every slump.

There have been a number of important, but temporary factors which have made for the eleven-year boom since the war. They are rapidly disappearing and some already exist no longer. When their effects wear off, the western world will face a sea of economic troubles.

mic troubles.

What were those factors? All of them are a direct result of the dreadful destruction of the war.

The war destroyed whole cities which had to be rebuilt; it created an enormous food shortage—and it had destroyed huge segments of the industries of Europe which could make good the world's needs.

But eleven years of creative effort have now replaced what six years of destructive effort wrought—all but the lost lives, broken bodies and twisted minds.

The cities have been rebuilt. The world food shortage has been replaced by huge "surpluses" of food which cannot be released for sale without a "catastrophic" fall in prices.

While millions in the world remain hungry, the food is piled up in huge refrigerators—for the capitalists dare no longer treat the hungry with the contempt of the pre-war years, when food was burnt or thrown into the sea, in order to keep prices high.

The destroyed factories of West Germany (whose steel output now exceeds that of Britain) and Japan, and France and Italy, are roaring once more, and their owners are busy cutting off a slice of the world market for themselves.

Additional factor delaying the crisis has been the need for the big industrialists in the countries not devastated by war to embark on huge capital investments to rejuvenate the factories which had, in the main, been unaltered since the boom of 1929, to prevent them from being obsolete in the competition with their rivals who were building from the ground up in the defeated countries.

ARMS SPENDING

And hovering over everything was the huge capital investment in that most lunatic of all temporary slump preventatives—armaments expenditure.

Progressive economists in Britain estimate that the temporary factors arising from the war and breaking the slump cycle continued to operate until about 1951, and that the "normal" economic forces producing the cycle resumed their influence from that time.

SIGNS OF CRISIS

One sign of the times is the "balance of payments" crisis which is the headache of every finance minister in Western Europe, who finds regularly that his country's imports have exceeded her exports and she has had to pay for goods out of accumulated reserves—the same sort of dangerous position as faces a housewife when her monthly expenses exceed the family wage-packet and she has to draw from the post-office savings.

Each country is trying to export more and import less, and this, of course, is leading to a colossal struggle for markets.

There are a large number of other typical signs of an approaching crisis—signs which have been present shortly before each crisis of the past:

● A very sharp increase in the profits of the biggest firms. (Profits of the U.S. steel monopolies in 1955 were double those of 1954.)

● A slowing-down in the rate of increase of industrial production and the increasing accumulation of stocks of goods which cannot be sold—emphatically most noticeably in the motor-car and textile industries.

● The increasing accumulation of surplus stocks of foods which cannot be put on the market without a "catastrophic" fall in prices (though of course millions are hungry who could eat if it were not in the interests of capitalism to keep prices up).

● Huge increases in purchases on credit. (Half the increase in consumption in the U.S. in 1955 was financed by hire-purchase. 22 per cent of the average U.S. family income is spent on hire-purchase repayments.)

There are some measures open to the western powers to delay the horrors of crisis. Among the most obvious, is the rejection of the U.S. order hamstringing their trade with the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies.

But capitalism can never get round the most fundamental contradiction—if the bosses are to make their profit they have to pay the worker less than the value his labour produces, and if they do that it follows that the workers as a whole cannot earn enough to buy back what they produce, and goods which cannot be sold will accumulate in the store-houses. In other words, as long as there is capitalism there will be slumps.



This is one of the photographs of waterlogged roads in Clairwood which was submitted to the Mayor of Durban.

20,000 INDIANS LIVE IN "SCANDALOUS CONDITIONS"

Durban Mayor Invited to see Clairwood for himself

DURBAN.—The Mayor of Durban was recently invited by the Clairwood Branch of the Natal Indian Congress to accompany Congress representatives on a tour of inspection of their area so that he could see for himself the "scandalous conditions" under which the population of over 20,000 has to live.

In a letter addressed to the Mayor, the Chairman of the Branch, recalling numerous appeals to the City Engineer and Town Clerk for improvements in the conditions of the roads and other civic amenities, states: "Clairwood is one of the most neglected areas in so far as civic amenities are concerned. Our main complaints are about the shocking conditions of the roads.

The letter states that the surface of almost all roads is uneven and swampy with pools and puddles after rains. There are no kerbs. Overgrown weeds and shrubs at the roadside give the district an untidy appearance.

"What we have asked for is that the funds derived from the property owners of our area be used to improve our district.

"Montclair, which is an exclusive European suburb and which has been developed only recently on the border of Clairwood, has no problems with its civic amenities. All roads are macadamised, lighting is up-to-date, there are several parks in the area and generally it is a well-kept modern suburb. But Clairwood, which is a much older suburb and contributes very much more in rates to the Council than Montclair, has to put up with roads covered with ashes, with not a single park or playground for its 20,000 inhabitants.

"Our Branch," continued Mr. Moodley, "will at its next meeting consider what further steps are to be taken.

"In my opinion, however, whilst continuing to agitate for better conditions for the people, we shall have to step up our campaign to rally the people of our area around the Freedom Charter. It is only by winning the demands contained in the franchise, that we can eradicate the numerous injustices that are perpetrated against the Non-White peoples of this country."

For the reasons given above I am unable to consider permanent improvements to the many roads in the Clairwood area and the only alternative is to carry out minor maintenance in the form of grading works and spreading of ash, which

Armed Police Patrol Peddie Area

PORT ELIZABETH.

After the people of Qeto Location in Peddie recently had told the Native Commissioner to remove all the school furniture from the buildings which they themselves had built, armed police have been patrolling the area. By day or night they look for places where people are likely to hold meetings. They have gone to the extent of combing forests to discover whether meetings are held in defiance of the ban on meetings of more than 10 people.

A dipping foreman who is regarded as a Government stooge has incurred the most severe public censure. His home is as good as quarantined. Nobody goes to his home. Old and young refuse to speak to him. If he rises to preach in church the people walk out. If he stops to ask for water to drink, nobody gives it to him. "He should go and stay with the Native Commissioner and Verwoerd," said one man.

"WE WILL NOT CARRY PASSES"

Klerksdorp Women Tell Native Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG.—The African women of Klerksdorp location did not go to work last Thursday. From that town and district over 400 women marched to meet the Native Commissioner to tell him point blank that they were determined not to carry passes.

They minced no words. "If the Minister of Slave Affairs Dr. Verwoerd sends you pass books, know that they are meant only for you and the European ladies. We will not carry them," their spokesman told the Native Commissioner.

This protest swept up in a matter of three days when African women living in the quarters of the Stilfontein mine were instructed to take out permits under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. Women out of work for longer than three days and not reporting to the authorities were told they would be excluded from the area.

Hundreds joined the protest march to the Native Commissioner but before the women could enter the town they found the road blocked by a force of police drawn from Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom. They could go no further so they decided to wait at the roadside and insisted if they were being stopped from going to the Native Commissioner, he should come to them. Shortly after, he did.

A meeting was then held in the road. The ANC Women's League of Klerksdorp handed over a letter to be transmitted to Verwoerd. It said they were not prepared to carry any kind of slave paper in their pockets. "IF YOU FORCE US TO TAKE PASS BOOKS WE SHALL BURN THEM IN FRONT OF YOUR EYES!"

Pass your copy of NEW AGE to your friends

POLICE OUTWITTED BY CULTURAL CLUB LEADERS

Because thirty club leaders from the Eastern Cape were prevented by travel restrictions from attending the "Group Leaders' Conference held in Alexandra Township in January of this year, the A.E.M. decided to send the Cultural Clubs Committee to Port Elizabeth at Easter—Robert Resha, Norman Levy, Helen Joseph, James Hadebe, and Bernard Marewa.

Purpose—to organise a conference of Cultural Club leaders to discuss club problems, to develop closer co-operation between clubs and leaders, to arrange demonstrations of handicraft and club activities, to discuss papers on various subjects related to cultural clubs.

On Thursday morning Conference re-opened at 9.30 a.m. At 9.35 the Location Superintendent with a member of the Special Branch arrived and summarily ordered Helen Joseph and Norman Levy to accompany the Superintendent and the Special Branch detective to the Superintendent's Office. A posse of 12 Municipal Police arrived at the hall, demanding names and addresses of all leaders and organisers, but were informed that they were not recognised as police. A S.A.P. sergeant and 5 armed European police then arrived with the Location Superintendent and

arranged accommodation for club leaders and catering for the conference.

Conference opened on Wednesday, April 4 with 21 club leaders from 6 different clubs, and continued throughout the day, adjourning at 10 p.m. after an open session on "Cultural Clubs and Home Education" attended by some 100 parents and ANC members in addition to the Club leaders.

A PROCLAIMED AREA Helen Joseph and Norman Levy were taken to the Location Superintendent's office and informed that this Coloured area was controlled by the Location Superintendent and that entry permits were required! On their refusal to make any explanations to the Location Superintendent in front of the Special Branch, without legal representation, the plain clothes man was compelled to leave the Superintendent's office, and to content himself with inter-

Even Children Screened By The Police

JOHANNESBURG.

The huge crowd of African men, women and children who had attended the open-air meeting in Boksburg location last Sunday afternoon were held in virtual custody by the police for an hour and a quarter when Flying Squad cars barred the exit from the location. The police then ordered all to produce their location permits and insisted on a special queue of children from 9 to 16 years.

Every child in this queue who could not produce a permit to be in the location had his name as an address taken.

This meeting, which met from noon to 4.30, protested against Bantu Education and passes for women.

A large number of children from Reef cultural clubs were present. One speaker said: "Passes and Bantu Education are the same thing. One is meant to enslave our women and the other the minds of our children."

Mrs. Gladys Tladi said: "We have no sons. When our young men go to the pass office they are taken off to the farms."

The meeting protested bitterly against last week's shootings by the police.

The meeting also heard Mrs. Elizabeth Mofinogoe describe the action taken by the Winburg women against the pass books.

WIDE RESPONSE TO DR. NAICKER'S CONFERENCE CALL

DURBAN.

"I got an early copy of the "New Age" in which your call for an "All-In" conference on the Group Areas is announced. May I congratulate you on getting so far with the matter, and I hope that it may be so successful that even the walls of Jericho will start to crack," states the Rev. Arthur W. Blaxall, Secretary of the Christian Council of South Africa, in a letter addressed to Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress.

The Conference, which is being called by the Natal Indian Congress in an effort to rally the broadest possible united front of the peoples of Natal against the plans of the Government and local authorities to enforce Group Areas, is receiving widespread support from all sections of the people.

In an interview with New Age, Mr. N. T. Naicker, general secretary of Congress, said, "Nothing has so profoundly shocked and disgusted the minds of the Non-European people, and even a section of the European population, as the

Government's declared aims under the Group Areas Act. The statements, Ministerial decrees and Government proclamations which have recently appeared in the press in regard to the declaration of areas, zoning proposals, permits for traders and permits for employment under the Act have challenged the conscience of South African democrats of all sections of the people.

"Natal, which has the highest concentration of Indian people, is particularly concerned by the Government's real motives behind the Group Areas Act and it is in order to rally the broad masses of the people that this "All-In" Conference is being called.

"This law strikes at the very heart of our livelihood, let alone progress and advancement, and there is no doubt that delegates from the different organisations participating in the Conference will endeavour seriously to consider and formulate a well-defined, clear and united answer to the Nationalists," concluded Mr. Naicker.

Further that henceforth he must obtain permission from the Location Superintendent before he could lend or rent the hall—the community which owned and had built the hall was no longer to control it.

But all this police intimidation and unwarranted interference had no effect upon the conference of club leaders, for after intensive re-organisation, conference re-opened triumphantly early the following morning with an increased roll of 31 leaders representing 10 clubs catering for nearly 4,000 children!

And conference took on the pattern of so many of the clubs represented there—the roof was the sky and the floor was the veld and the walls were the hills of the Eastern Cape.

Without a hall, without benches, but inspired, resolute, conference ran to schedule, completed its work, and club leaders dispersed to their areas with renewed vigour and enthusiasm.

Mr. L. Lovell, Labour M.P., addresses the bus apartheid protest meeting on the Grand Parade last Sunday. On the right is SACPO President Mr. A. la Guma.



INTIMIDATION

Back in Uitenhage, the Location Superintendent and the C.I.D. extended their intimidation tactics to the Pastor of the Coloured Church informing him that the conference organisers were Communists—because they had used the thumbs-up sign! The Pastor was then informed

H.J.

Bus Boycott Begins In Cape Town

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THE LABOUR AND LIBERAL PARTIES HAD BEEN PREPARED TO JOIN IN MILITANT ACTION SPONSORED BY THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT, AND THEIR SPEAKERS WERE ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED BY THE CROWD.

Speaking for the AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, Mr. D. Ngugunyeka pledged the support of Africans for the campaign. "SACPO must be congratulated on the fine lead it has given in this struggle," he said. "The way to smash apartheid once and for all is by militant action with the African, Coloured, Indian and progressive Europeans standing united."

"PLAIN INSULT"

"Bus-apartheid is a plain insult to my fellow human beings," said Mr. Leo Lovell, LABOUR PARTY M.P., speaking in support of the stand taken by SACPO. "I am not prepared to help place the stigma of inferiority on the Non-Europeans. It is time that white people who do not want the Government to represent them came to meetings such as this in their thousands."

Mr. Lovell continued: "Outside Parliament the Government does not outnumber us. The only way to deal with this Government is to unite not only the Coloured people, the whites or the Black people, but ALL the people."

Mr. Archie Sebeko, bringing a message of support from the South African CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS, said that SACTU would take the boycott call to all affiliated unions, and to factories.

Speaking on behalf of the LIBERAL PARTY, Senator Ballinger said: "The Government lives by prejudice. It imposed bus apartheid as one of the ways of 'protecting' the Europeans. But the vast majority of Europeans have no objection to sitting next to Non-Europeans." He urged European car owners to give lifts to bus boycotters, and called upon the people to carry out their boycott quietly.

"As a Coloured woman and a working mother I know the full meaning of apartheid," said Mrs. Gladys Smith, for the South African FEDERATION OF WOMEN. "We must stand united to smash apartheid on the buses and everywhere else."

BUS BOYCOTT IN U.S.A.

Speaking for the CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS, Advocate Lionel Forman described the effects of the boycott of apartheid buses which was taking place in Alabama, U.S.A. "No Coloured person has used the buses in Montgomery, Alabama, for the past six months," he told the crowd. "As a result the bus companies are losing enormous profits, and the whites are paying higher fares."

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

The chairman of the meeting, Mr. A. La Gama, said that the boycott campaign was just starting. Although one hundred per cent success was not expected immediately, SACPO was confident that the people would rally as the campaign got under way.

He called for volunteers to come forward to assist in the organisation of the campaign, and at the close of the meeting the press of people offering assistance was so great that another meeting had to be held immediately in a nearby hall.

A number of people offered their cars for use in the campaign.

UNITY MOVEMENT

Across the road in the Drill Hall, the Unity Movement was holding a meeting on the Coloured Advisory Council. "That is also important," commented a member of the audience, "but it's a pity they aren't out here with us taking part in this direct action against apartheid."

A leaflet by the Congress of Democrats, headed "Our Ticket To Trouble," was distributed at the meeting and to bus users throughout Cape Town during the week. The leaflet protests against the introduction of bus apartheid and urges the people to "demand our right to live and travel as we please."

Cecil Williams' Passport Confiscated

JOHANNESBURG.

Returning to the Union after visits to China, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and other countries, Cecil Williams last week had his passport confiscated by a Special Branch detective stationed at Jan Smuts Airport.

He had already completed all immigration and customs formalities, Cecil Williams told New Age, and his baggage was stacked in the airways bus, ready to leave for the Johannesburg terminal, when the detective decided to remove the suitcases from the bus and examine them. He asked Williams if he had any "Documents" in his luggage and then carried out a perfunctory search. He then announced that he had decided to confiscate Williams' passport and a writing pad on which was written a list of all the countries Williams had visited. No search warrant was produced and the detective could give no reason for confiscating the passport except that it might be "used as evidence."

Mr. Williams told New Age the following day: "I'm delighted to be back in South Africa. I have feelings of the utmost confidence—despite, sometimes, appearances to the contrary—that the progressive



struggle in South Africa is going to achieve successes in an astonishingly short time."

Apart from studying theatre productions and travelling widely in China, the Soviet Union, Poland, France and England, Mr. Williams also spent some days, on his way home, in Senegal, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, Nigeria and the Belgian Congo. "The advance to freedom and independent statehood of the peoples of Africa," he said, "exposes the policies of the South African Government for their utter futility and stupidity."

Classifications Appeals Start

JOHANNESBURG.

The Race Classification Appeal Board started its sittings in this city last week—but behind closed doors.

A large room in the Government pass office has been allocated for the hearings and several hundred appeals are now due to be heard.

The first cases heard in private session appeared to be those of Europeans appealing against their classification as Coloured persons.

The Board sessions will continue for several months.

DURBAN WOMEN FIGHT COUNCIL'S PASS SCHEME

DURBAN.—"We want to make it quite clear that the City Council cannot force us to carry the so-called letters of privilege they wish to introduce for African women in the City," said Miss Florence Mkize, Vice-Chairman of the African National Congress Women's League, Durban Branch, addressing a meeting of women held at Cato Manor.

"The Native Affairs Committee wants to introduce this pernicious measure in order to pave the way for the extension of the pass laws to women, and we must organise and oppose this dangerous move."

Calling on the African women to rally to the call of the African

National Congress against the extension of the pass laws, Miss Mkize said: "We do not have to be reminded of the way our menfolk are treated by the police during their numerous police raids for passes. Children and homes are broken after every such raid and we must not allow this danger to spread with the women also having to carry passes."

A delegation of three was elected at the end of the meeting to meet Mr. S. Bourquin, the Chairman of the Municipal Administration, to inform him of the feelings of the African women of Durban on the proposed "letters of privilege."

NOT THEIR FAULT?

The delegation, which consisted of Miss Mkize, Mrs. Catrina Ndlovu and Miss Elizabeth Nala, were told by Mr. Bourquin during their interview, that the Native Administration was not really responsible for this move, which had been forced upon them by European ratepayers' organisations and The Durban and District Housewives' League.

Mr. Bourquin assured the delegation that he would present their views to representatives of these organisations who are meeting the City Council to discuss this matter.

The ANC Women's League has decided to write to those organisations which are pressing for the introduction of these "letters of privilege."

"We shall ask these organisations to meet our representatives so that we can inform them of our feelings on this question," said Miss Mkize.

WINBURG WOMEN BURN THEIR PASS BOOKS

(Continued from page 1)

The first arrests and court prosecutions took place immediately. By the day after the pass burning ten people had already been arrested: eight women and two men. By the end of the week a further 34 had been summoned to the charge office for "investigation."

The ten were picked up one by one: some fetched from their places of work, others intercepted on their way to their location homes.

SENTENCED FOR THEFT

Brought to court immediately after arrest, three were promptly sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine—and on charges of common theft!

They are:

Mrs. Latia Seitsho, aged 46, sentenced to four months imprisonment; Mrs. Evelyn Tsimile, aged 25, sentenced to three months imprisonment; Mrs. Evelyn Thebe, a woman of over 70 years, sentenced to four months imprisonment, also without the option of a fine.

The case of five women and two men has been postponed to April 18, although their attorney was in court to defend them. The reason given was that one of the Crown witnesses was not present.

All seven were refused bail. Among them is Mrs. Seapei Kgabale who has an infant of eight months old, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tsie, a widow who has four children aged three, four, six and nine years respectively.

Mr. D. Lukele of Messrs. Mandela and Tambo asked that these two women at least be released on their own recognisances or on bail so that they could make arrangements for the care of their children.

The court refused. The magistrate also refused to permit Mrs. Kgabale's infant to be brought to her in prison so that she could feed it.

Mrs. Tsie, her daughter Miss Susan Tsie, Mrs. Kgabale, Mrs. Winnie Mantje, Mr. Donald Tlale and Mr. Simon Motee all face charges of theft of passes. Mr. Motee faces an additional charge of unlawful collection of monies; Mrs. Mantje is charged further with inciting people to commit theft.

It is thought that by the time the seven are brought to trial additional incitement charges will probably be preferred against them.

Now, the campaign of reprisals has started up. Women are being threatened with dire punishment if they have destroyed their pass books and do not go to the authorities to be issued with duplicate copies. Some women, it is reported, have already been frightened into paying 13s. 6d. each for a second pass book.

Other women, it is understood, have been called to the charge office to make statements to the police.

The team issuing the pass books was again at Winburg during last week.

INDIA, as a result of the visit of Soviet Vice-Premier Mikoyan, has entered into an agreement with the U.S.S.R. in terms of which the latter country will build a million-ton steel mill in Central India, supply in addition a million tons of steel (almost a third of the country's imports under its second five-year plan). Together with shipments of cement, coal-mining and other machinery, this will build a Soviet credit balance in New Delhi of between one and two-hundred million pounds sterling.

Women's Leader Gets Gaol Sentence

JOHANNESBURG.

Mrs. Elizabeth Motingoe, secretary of the Transvaal National Congress Women's League was last week arrested in Winburg and sentenced to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine, for being in the Winburg location without a permit.

An appeal was noted, and she was granted bail of £40, on condition that she reports to the Marshall Square police station once a week.

Mrs. Motingoe was arrested in the morning of April 9, near the office of the superintendent of the location. She was taken to the charge office and asked if she had £2. She said she did not.

She was immediately brought to court, where a large crowd of women had gathered.

She was found guilty of the permit charge. The magistrate was about to pass sentence when a message was brought to the prosecutor who then said to the magistrate: "The accused is understood to be involved in the trouble outside . . ."

Mrs. Motingoe was then sentenced to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

MALAYAN CHIEF MINISTER, Tunku Rahman has announced that he has received a letter from the Malayan Communist Party calling for new talks to bring about peace. Only condition imposed by the Communists is that they should be permitted to exist openly and legally like other parties.

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