

# POLICE BID TO HALT DEMONSTRATIONS

## Congress Offices Raided, Extra Reinforcements Rushed To Rand

JOHANNESBURG.

POLICE and employers' organisations were thrown into a panic by the preparations of the Congresses to celebrate June 26 this year.



A Security Branch detective removes his haul from the office of the Congress of Democrats.

Hundreds of police reinforcements were rushed to Johannesburg "to provide protection against intimidation"—which is the police method of intimidating the workers and preventing them from going on strike.

And officials of the Chambers of Commerce and Industries threatened their employees that if they took the day off on Wednesday they would be severely penalised.

As New Age went to press, all the indications were that, barring police intervention, this June 26 would be the greatest demonstration of people's solidarity against oppression since 1950.

(Continued on page 8)

## And This Is What They Were Afraid Of

JOHANNESBURG.

THE leaflet "A Guide for June 26" which was seized in large quantities from the TIC offices was headed "National Day of Protest, Prayer and Dedication" and called on people to demonstrate their protest in five ways by:

- attending prayers at 6 a.m.;
- holding mass prayer gatherings in their areas at 11 a.m.;
- organising cultural and other activities in the afternoon;
- lighting torches of freedom in the evening;
- reading the Freedom Charter to rededicate themselves to the cause of freedom.

Its slogans were "For Freedom Against Apartheid" and "For £1 a Day; Against Passes and Permits."

Four-word stickers "STAY HOME JUNE 26" appeared in large numbers throughout Johannesburg last week, on walls, station subways, telegraph poles and coffee carts.

## Women Chase Verwoerd's Officials Away

### Flatly Refuse To Take Passes

PIETERSBURG.

BARELY a word has leaked into the press but the Northern Transvaal reserves are seething over the attempted issue of passes to African women.

In a number of important reserves in the Pietersburg district women flatly refused to take out the pass books and on two successive occasions NAD officials had to run for their lives from the infuriated women.

At Moletjie Location, 17 miles west of Pietersburg, the pass book team asked earlier this month that women be present to take out the books. It was proposed to issue the books first to the wives of the Chief and the women of his household.

The women of the surrounding villages, between 3,000 and 4,000 altogether, were summoned together and then twelve women were chosen to come before the team. All flatly refused. The women turned their faces away from the camera when a photograph of the assembled crowd was about to be taken.

After this first incident an uproar broke out among the women, and then stones were thrown from a section of the crowd. The NAD team turned flat and ran. Two hours later police arrived with tear gas but by then there were few people left on the scene.

Asked to pick out the "trouble-makers," a headman in the district is reported to have said:

"If a flock of birds descends on your cornfield, it is difficult to point out which picked the first grain."

At another village, Rapitse, the women again flatly refused to take out the pass books.

Other areas which have rejected the passes are Makotopong, Marudu, Pieterstad and Rosekrans.

COLOMBO.

AN appeal to the governments of the world for the immediate ending of nuclear tests was issued by the World Peace Council, meeting in Colombo from June 10 to 16.

Representing South Africa was Phyllis Altman, well-known South African novelist.

The Disarmament Commission at the conference unanimously passed resolutions stating that the campaign for the abolition of nuclear tests should be intensified.

● that nuclear tests be stopped

immediately as a first step towards general disarmament and the abolition of all nuclear weapons;

● that social, religious, professional and trade union bodies be urged to draw up resolutions on the lines of the Colombo appeal;

● that special efforts be made to enlist the support of scientists in this campaign;

● that every possible method be used to provide the people with up-to-date information about the damage done by tests which have already-taken place;

● that full support be given to the Third World Conference Against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament to be held in Tokyo from August 6-16, 1957, including the holding of local, national and regional conferences.

The Colombo Appeal states that despite powerful expressions of

world opinion nuclear tests continue to pollute the land, sea and air and to menace the future of all mankind. It demands that the governments concerned immediately declare a truce to all test explosions and accelerate negotiations to reach agreement on the prohibition of all such tests.

Proposals for the limitation or registration of tests offer no solution to the problem as they would not lead to the ending of the tests. By contrast, an agreement to stop test explosions will create confidence, reduce tension and open the way for a complete banning of these inhuman weapons of mass destruction.

"In the name of all that is sacred to man, we appeal to all governments of the world to act in favour of the immediate ending of such tests."

# NEW AGE

Vol. 3, No. 36      Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper


SOUTHERN EDITION      Thursday, June 27, 1957

6d.

## END NUCLEAR TESTS NOW, URGES WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

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### In Rustenburg Too

RUSTENBURG.

At a meeting of chiefs and headmen from Rustenburg and district called by the Native Commissioner "to explain" the issue of pass books to women, even the Government-supporting chiefs who have played ball up to now on issues such as the Bantu Authorities Act, expressed their opposition to passes for women and asked for the suspension of this measure.

# WE WANT 50,000 READERS BY CHRISTMAS

TODAY we are again addressing ourselves to the Congresses and once again we are going to ask them if they are pulling their weight in selling our newspaper. Here are the official population figures for the Union of South Africa:

- 9,460,000 Africans
- 1,319,000 Coloureds
- 2,957,000 Whites
- 431,000 Asiatics

A grand total of 14,167,000 people in South Africa. We are convinced that the Congresses influence or control a very substantial number of these millions of inhabitants of our country—all of whom suffer from the oppression of the Nat Government.

"New Age" is the only newspaper which consistently fights for these millions to be freed from their shackles. Yet only 30,000 copies are being sold weekly. We know, too, that our actual readership is probably in the vicinity of 300,000—but even this is not good enough.

The Congresses should ensure that ten times as many people buy our paper every week and by so doing contribute their donations towards

the upkeep of the people's newspaper.

"New Age" is the barometer of the liberatory movement in South Africa. It is up to the Congresses to see that it really reflects the true temper of the masses in their struggle for justice and equality in South Africa. By the end of the year, we want to be assured of a 50,000 circulation! It's now up to the Congresses to see that this target is reached. Only they can do it. We rely on them and have enough faith in their organisations to feel confident that they will help us reach that figure.

### LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:

- Cape Town:**  
Jumble £13.11; D.A. £3; Durban 5s; St. Helena Bay 10s; Readers Pennies £11.8.6; Sundries £9.
- Johannesburg:**  
Krugersdorp £2.3; Kickers Bottle £1; J. E. K. £10; Don £10.
- Durban:**  
Jay £134.9; George £83; Krish £78.5; G. £92.2; Radley £70.5; George £5; Harry £5; Anonymous 10s.

TOTAL—£524 19s. 6d.



## Cradock Women's Leaders Charged With Arson

On Monday June 12 three leaders of the Cradock ANC Women's League were arrested on a charge of arson. It is alleged that the houses that got burnt a month ago were set alight by them. The women are, Mrs. N. Dakuse, Mrs. N. Moni, Mrs. N. Nonmavula, Mrs. Moni has two babies. No bail has been allowed and they are all in custody and will appear on the 26th. Arrangements are being made for their defence.

The following day, June 13, three leaders of the ANC, Cradock branch, were also arrested (see picture) on suspicion of contempt of court. It was alleged that they were responsible for the distribution of leaflets calling for a boycott of Nationalist products. These leaflets were collected by

detectives from all shops in town and the suspects were held in the cells for 8 hours. After contacting Pretoria the police released the three leaders.

The detectives tried to make the suspects reveal the whereabouts of the typewriter on which the leaflets were done, but were told that unless they could produce a written order from Chief Lutuli and the headquarters of the five Congresses, the machine would not be handed over. The case is still under investigation, the detectives said, and they would be called again.

ALL NATIONAL GROUPS  
SHALL HAVE EQUAL  
RIGHTS.

E. L. VARA

Cradock.



Cradock leaders who were held on suspicion of contempt of court. Left to right: Mr. E. L. Vara (President ANCYL), Mr. L. T. Melanc (Secretary ANCYL), Mr. Z. Ngalo (Secretary ANC).

## Grahamstown Welcome To Treason Suspects

Grahamstown African National Congress organised a successful reception in the Municipal Hall to welcome our leaders who are treason suspects.

It is a shame that our leaders are not allowed to speak in any gathering, to preach in any church. The only freedom they have is to watch what goes on. This is shocking.

The Municipal Hall was packed by African wearing papers and the words: "We stand by our leaders," in their buttonholes. The volunteers wore khaki uniforms and the African women their traditional costumes. The Grahamstown "King Jury" and Miss Irene Ndumo entertained the leaders. The Quiz at Diamond Black Band held everybody spellbound with their hot hits.

The ceremony was opened and closed with the singing of the African National Anthem. Freedom not serfdom in our lifetime!

L. L. W. E. MAKANA

Grahamstown.

## What Are The Men Doing About Passes?

Allow me to make an appeal to all African men. It has been proved by the ruling Government that as long as the African people have not made up their minds to fight the pass laws in general nothing shall be achieved to do away with these notorious bad laws of the Nationalists.

Pass laws are the curse of the African people. The course of fighting the women's passes while we men are still carrying passes does not carry enough weight. It would be a good thing if we could first see to what we already have, to give the women a strong support.

We have seen what the African women have done. But what are the men doing? Today the Government has invented "what they call a Ghost" which is a disgrace to see our African men being arrested. Hundreds of police are being employed to carry on the pass raids.

I appeal to the Africans to take a stand now before it is too late. What are we waiting for?

Afrika mayibuyel!

J. L. KALAZA

Orlando.

## Ghana Is The People's Pride

Among the colonies which are achieving independence today Ghana is the people's pride. The question whether it will be chaos or great hopes was on many lips during the last few years.

Among the Doubting Thomases was the then stern Prime Minister of South Africa, Dr. D. F. Malan, who called the bold Coast experiment "a disastrous step for Africa."

"How can illiterate people with so little civilisation govern themselves?" he asked.

Thank God that the old apartheid prophet is still alive to see many more colonies throwing off the imperialist chains. To us the independence achieved by Ghanians is like the Red Sea parting before the Israelites. Africans in South Africa are on their way to freedom.

Afrika!Mayibuyel!

E. K. TOLLIE

438 Kwezi Location, Worcester.

## Editorial

# THE LESSON OF THE SESSION

LAST week the United Party Opposition twice walked out of the Senate in protest. Against what?

Not against the spate of vicious, racialist Bills which the Government forced through Parliament at the end of a long session. Not against police intimidation of citizens peacefully demonstrating against Government policy.

The United Party walked out because, they alleged, a Government Senator had reflected on the ancestry of the leader of the United Party in the Senate, Senator J. M. Conradie, by remarking that his forefathers had come to South Africa "before Jan van Riebeeck"—thereby implying, Senator Conradie protested, that "I am a Kaffir."

For the United Party this was the last straw. They can tolerate the abuse of their constitutional rights without walking out; they can swallow everthing from the Suppression of Communism Act to the Native Laws Amendment Bill without walking out; they can see the country's reputation among the nations reduced to the level of a banana republic without walking out.

But they can't stand being called Kaffirs or Kaffir-boeties. No, that is the last straw. There they must draw the line. In the Assembly De Villiers Graaff and Oppenheimer, the two biggest guns on the U.P. benches, explain carefully that they, too, stand for discrimination between White and Black, because they, too, believe in White Supremacy.

What, then, is the United Party complaint against the Government? Let Mr. Oppenheimer reply. Explaining why overseas investors are shy of sending their money to South Africa today, he said last Friday:

"Their hesitation is caused by their apprehension that a continuation of the policies of this Government is incompatible with White leadership in South Africa. The policies that this Government are adopting, if they are persisted in over a long period, will certainly result in the ending of White domination in South Africa and investors here and overseas are all alarmed about it."

So you see, whereas the Nationalist Party stands for White Supremacy, the United Party stands for White Domination. And everybody can see at a glance that there is all the difference in the world between those two words.

The United Party may feel it is improving its chances at the next elections by playing about with pretty phrases. But history has shown that appeasement does not pay. If the United Party fails to make clear the essential difference between itself and the Nationalists (assuming there is one), the "marginal voters" whom it is wooing are unlikely to be won over to its side.

As for the mass of the people, groaning under the apartheid tyranny, the United Party's miserable failure to oppose merely confirms the correctness of their belief that they must rely on their own strength to defeat the Nationalist Government. The Freedom Charter is clearly the only effective antidote to the apartheid poison which is destroying our country. The urgent task now is to build the people's organisations so that they can make the Freedom Charter come true in the shortest possible space of time.

## In Defence Of The Church

In the New Age of Thursday, June 13, 1957, I read an article "Churches are empty vessels" by a certain A.K.B. of Alice.

I would like to know what darkness has been brought to Africa by the Church. Or are you just prejudiced, dear Mr. A.K.B.?

Furthermore, I want to know whom should Africans respect if not the Church, since the Church is a fellow sufferer with the Africans. Why should you condemn it when should Africans respect it? In stead you would have said that the Church as a whole deserves the respect of Africans.

SCHOOLBOY

Orlando.

## Africans Must Act Together

We must forget about yesterday. We must show our unity and courage today, we must not wait for tomorrow.

It is clear that the Government is meaning business with the Africans. The way the police are acting on the passes, denies us as humans. Taking the bus boycott as the mouth of the millions of voiceless Non-Europeans now the people realise the boycott as an effective plan. They are ready for the next step. Let us go together. Let us raise our voices together. Let us act as people of South Africa together.  
R. J. MZANE

## Tribalism Is A Curse

One of the factors which contributed to the defeat of our forefathers by the whites is that they fought as tribes instead of fighting as a nation.

I appeal to those areas which still observe such things as Fingo celebrations and the like to forget how the Xhosas treated them. We are oppressed as a nation and we must fight as a nation. Why help Dr. Verwoerd in retribalising us? Come under the sheltering wing of Congress and smother this policy of "divide and rule" into pieces.  
A.K.G. Pondoland.

# Women Pledge To Fight For Freedom

## 500 At Transvaal Conference

**JOHANNESBURG.** FIVE hundred women of all races packed the Patidar Hall in Fordsburg on Sunday for the Transvaal regional conference of the Federation of South African Women. Large contingents came from Pretoria, East and West Rand towns, Standerton, Zeerust, Heidelberg, Balfour and other plateau areas.

Mrs. Rahima Moosa, opening the conference, read messages from the National President, Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, the National Secretary, Mrs. Helen Joseph, and the Regional Secretary, Miss Bertha Mashaba, who were all precluded from attending.

Mrs. Viola Hashe introduced the discussion on the Native Laws Amendment Act. The conference resolved to demand the repeal of the Act, which was "a deliberate attempt of the Nationalist Government to divide the people . . . we shall not be divided".

The conference also condemned the Nursing Apartheid Bill as "an insult to the noble nursing profession," following an address by Mrs.

"If you don't fight for freedom your children will be taken prisoner. They'll pass your grave handcuffed and kick it. You'll be cursed. It may mean gaol but ultimately it will mean love and friendship." was the stirring conclusion of Miss June Chabaku's address on the Freedom Charter.

The delegates rose and solemnly pledged to dedicate themselves to struggle for the aims enshrined in the Charter.

Mrs. Mary Moodley led the discussion on Group Areas, and Mrs. Ruth Matsopane on the anti-pass campaign. She said over 5,000 pledges had already been signed by Transvaal women. Rural delegates spoke of the militant opposition of the women of their areas when the reference books were issued. A Balfour delegate told how she had been assaulted by police with batons and a Carletonville woman said they

had been interfered with by police on the way to the conference.

The conference decided to propose a mass protest to Verwoerd against the pass laws and women against the bus laws and Group Areas Act.



## Serving His Sentence In Court

**JOHANNESBURG.**

ONE of the 156 treason trial accused, Mr. Fish Keitling of Newclare is now in the Johannesburg Fort serving a twelve-month sentence for rescuing a prisoner from the custody of the police. He will have to be brought to the Drill Hall each day by a warder, and after the hearing will go back to his cell.

The conviction arose from an incident in Newcastle last year when an angry crowd demonstrated against a mass police raid for passes and liquor. According to the Crown evidence, Mr. Keitling was among 30 people who surrounded the police when they had made arrests, and was identified by Crown witnesses as the man who gave the police orders to release their prisoners. They did so because of the threatening attitude of the crowd.

Keitling was convicted in the Magistrate's Court, and his appeal to the Supreme Court was rejected on June 11.

A factory worker, Mr. Fish Keitling is volunteer-in-chief of the Newcastle branch of the African National Congress.

In the forties he was a miner and active in the African Mine Workers' Union. He served a term of imprisonment as a volunteer in the 1952 Defiance Campaign.

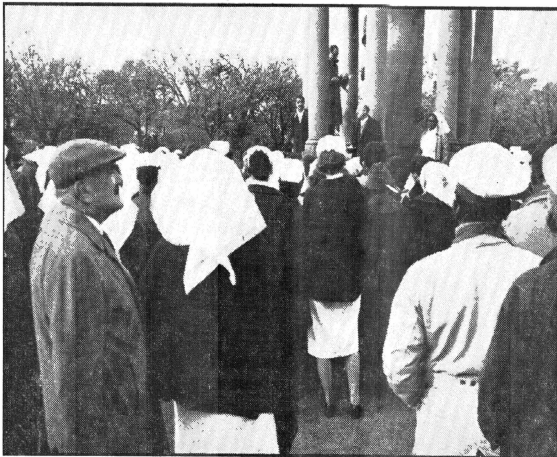
He has a wife and two children.

(Continued from previous column) give financial support to the Liberty Movement and to get others to do likewise.

The week following the ANNIVERSARY should be used to make a drive for Congress membership and Congress Funds.

My PRAYER is: May the 1957 ANNIVERSARY OF JUNE 26 be an occasion of REJUVENATION for all of us who feel the divine urge for freedom and who groan under the yoke of the oppressor.

AFRIKA! MAYIBUYE! INKU- LULEKO! NGESIKATHI! NTHU!



## Nurses Don't Want Apartheid

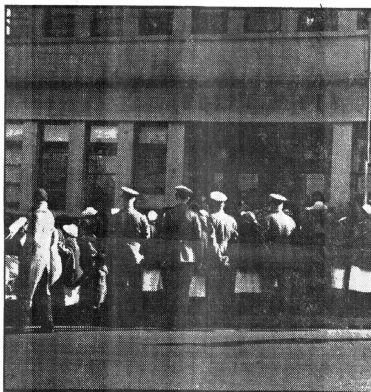
Despite threats that disciplinary action might be taken against them, nurses in Johannesburg and Cape Town last week took part in impressive demonstrations against the Government's Nursing Apartheid Bill.

Our pictures show

**ABOVE:** Over two hundred nurses of all races listen to Mr. Alex Hepple M.P. before setting out on their march of protest through the streets of Cape Town.

**RIGHT:** Police surround Johannesburg nurses as they leave the Non-European Hospital, and warn them that they have not obtained permission from the Mayor for their march. The women ignored the warning and carried on in small groups to the City Hall, where they made an impressive sight as they lined up on the steps carrying banners "Disease knows no colour bar," "No apartheid in the nursing profession" and "We serve a nation, not an ideology."

White nurses are to demonstrate against the Bill in Johannesburg this week.



## Mass Rally In Benoni

The ANC Benoni Branch extends an invitation to all other branches and trade unions etc., to attend a mass rally on Sunday June 30 at 10 a.m. at Freedom Square. The aim of this rally is to intensify the campaign against barbaric Government legislation and to form closer ties with other organisations. Speakers will talk on

1. Forcing women to carry passes.
2. Permit and pass raids.
3. University and Nursing Apartheid.
4. Demand £1 a day minimum wage.
5. Bantu Education.
6. STRIDDOM, SWART, VERWOERD MUST GO!

The Benoni Branch feels that the time has come to canalise all efforts into a common struggle so that all should strive for Peace, Justice and security in our Motherland.

Y. PUTINI, Secretary.

# What June 26 Means To The African People

JUNE 26 is a date that has assumed a special historic significance in the history of our Liberty struggle in the Union of South Africa.

It marks a significant milestone in a struggle that has its roots in the heroic efforts of our forebears to resist white conquest and white domination after a wanton attack on their freedom.

JUNE 26 is deserving of special honour because it marks a most significant advance in thought and action in the prosecution of our Liberty Struggle.

● the emergence of an awareness that a freedom struggle must concern itself with the attainment of the fundamental values of life: human dignity and full participation in the government of the country, and not merely concern itself with the amelioration of hardships here and there under the status quo of inferiority to which white South Africa has relegated non-whites;

● the beginning of a realistic view that for a voteless people such

as we are and having full regard to our situation, prudence requires the maximum use of extra-parliamentary methods on the basis of non-violence;

● the acceptance by the African people of the fact that the road to freedom is sanctified by the blood of martyrs; in other words, "NO CROSS NO CROWN";

● the acknowledgement by non-whites and true white democrats that closer understanding among

## BY CHIEF LUTULI President-General of the A.N.C.

and united efforts by all freedom lovers from all sections of our multi-racial nation are a sine qua non for the realisation of true freedom;

● the acceptance by aborigine Africans that in Southern Africa the cry: "AFRICA FOR AFRICANS!" should be given a wider compass in meaning to embrace an Africanism that includes in its orbit, on the

basis of equality and friendship, all people in our land, regardless of their land of origin, race, colour or creed, who pay undivided loyalty to South Africa, a concept anathema to racists on both sides of the colour line.

The day should challenge us to see ourselves as duty and honour bound to forge the link of our age to the FREEDOM CHAIN that was forged from the first early days of black-white contact in resistance to white aggression. This FREEDOM CHAIN is the only force that will eventually pull down the citadel of oppression and bring crumbling down in ignominy domination and exploitation of any kind in our beloved land, South Africa, and so ensure her a healthy spiritual and material prosperity.

We should pledge ourselves afresh or for the first time, as the case may be, to fight on for freedom until victory is won, cost what it may.

Our dedication or re-dedication should make us resolve to enlist ourselves as Freedom Volunteers who in turn should go all out to enlist people as Congress members. It

(Continued at foot of next col.)

# NIGERIA TO GET SELF RULE

"BRITAIN has formally agreed to grant self-government this year to Eastern and Western Nigeria," reads a report in the daily press on the Nigerian Constitutional Conference recently concluded in London.

Unfortunately the report does not give any further details of the outcome of the conference, so one does not know how successful the Nigerian leaders were in their demand for full independence for the whole of Nigeria by 1959.

The line-up at the beginning of the conference was as follows:

On the one side were Nigerian leaders representing different political parties and separate regions, differing sharply on a number of issues but united in their demand for independence by 1959.

On the other side were representatives of the British Colonial Office, skilled negotiators intent on using the differences between the Nigerian leaders to split their ranks and thus to stave off the demand by Britain's richest prize in Africa for full independence.

## LARGEST COLONY

Nigeria is Britain's largest remaining colony. Its population is 33 million, more than half the total population in all British colonies in Africa.

First "discovered" by the Portuguese 500 years ago, this part of the west coast of Africa was fastened on by the English slave-traders, and from it many English merchants and aristocrats made their fortunes.



This is the background to the sharply expressed divisions between the various parties over the last six years.

The Northern region is still largely under feudal domination, and occupies three-quarters of the territory of Nigeria, with the N.P.C. expressing feudal interests and (until recently) opposed to Nigerian independence.

The Eastern region is the smallest of the three, though it has a bigger population than the West. Here the N.C.N.C. majority in the assembly stands on a platform with Nigerian independence as its main aim.

Under the MacPherson Constitution the British Government had reserved the right to veto any legislation in the Central Legislature. In each of the regions was a Lieutenant-Governor with similar powers.

It was the exercise of this veto against a finance bill passed in the Eastern assembly that led to the next constitutional crisis, and to Constitutional Conference number three.

The British Government was now able to reap the benefits of its earlier encouragement of separatism. There was no united demand for Nigerian independence.

Instead of a united Nigeria, another region was created for the Southern Cameroons. Lagos, the capital, was separated from the Western region, and was placed under Federal control with an elected council.

The final agreement which emerged from the 1953 conference was that in 1956 the British Government

"Grant to those regions which desired it, full self-government in respect of all matters within the competence of the Regional Government, providing these do not infringe on the functions of the Federal Government."

So this year Conference the Fourth has taken place.

## STRONGER POSITION

The outcome we do not know as yet, but the advocates of full independence for the whole of Nigeria were in a much stronger position than they had been in 1953.

Over the past few years the people of Nigeria have responded to the call of the N.C.N.C. for a united demand for independence. In the 1956 elections the N.C.N.C. won a majority of seats in both the West and the East.

It was the increased support for the N.C.N.C. the Colonial Office sought to divert the attention of the public from demanding independence. Its opportunity came when the N.C.N.C. Government in the Eastern assembly set out the financial program of the British Bank of West Africa and to transform the African Continental Bank (of which Dr. Azikwe was the founder) so that it became the medium of finance for the Eastern region.

One of "Zik's" opponents accused him of corruption, and a commission of enquiry was instituted by the Colonial Office.

It was a gambler's throw which ended in defeat for the gambler. "Zik" emerged as champion of the fight against imperialist monopoly, and in new elections held for the Eastern assembly, the N.C.N.C. emerged in triumph with 66 seats out of 80.

After this victory Dr. Azikwe's first step was to appeal to the Premiers in the North and West to work together for Nigerian independence.

In the Federal Assembly on March 26 all parties voted unanimously to demand Nigerian independence in 1959. The three Premiers, with the full accord of their respective parties, held a joint meeting before the Eastern assembly, in which they presented their united demand to the British Government.

## BANDUNG

This is an entirely new situation compared with that of 1953. It arises not only from the events in Nigeria, but also from the increasing growing movement of independence in all parts of the world.

When the twenty-nine independent nations met at Bandung in Indonesia, in April 1955 and expressed firm opposition to colonialism, the spirit of their decision spread across the world and oceans into Africa.

The advance of the Arab liberation movement in the Middle East and in North Africa has left its mark.

When Ghana won its independence in March this year, it had a powerful political effect throughout Nigeria.

We do not know as yet what the outcome of the Conference was. What we can be sure of, however, is that if any of the Nigerian representatives went back on their demand for independence, they face a hot time on their return to Nigeria.



## WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

Early in the nineteenth century trade became more profitable than slavery. The Royal 'Niger' Company was granted a charter to open up the interior.

After successive colonial wars the various territories were brought together under British colonial rule, and in 1914 the "colony and protectorate" of Nigeria was formed.

For 35 years this colony of many peoples and languages remained under a single British administration. It was after the Second World War that the people of Nigeria entered fully into the general stream of the world-wide independence movement.

Even during the war the formation of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.), led by the renowned Herbert Macaulay and Dr. Azikwe, set the ball rolling.

After the war the N.C.N.C. became the recognised spearhead of the Nigerian movement for independence.

From the outset it was a thorn in the flesh of the British colonial authorities, who from 1947 have done their utmost to keep their grip on Nigeria with their strategy of divide-and-rule.

In that year a new "constitution" was created for the country. It provided for an enlarged Legislative Council, but divided Nigeria into three separate regions.

It was against this scheme that the N.C.N.C. organised the first delegation to London, with widespread support from the people of Nigeria.

## LABOUR REFUSAL

The delegation was not successful. Indeed, it was refused an audience by the Labour Government at the time.

Within a few years this constitution had broken down, and in 1951 the MacPherson Constitution was granted to Nigeria.

This constitution provided for a central legislature composed entirely of elected Nigerian members, but still maintained separate regional assemblies, together with a House of Chiefs both in the North and the West.

By this time regional interests had given birth to new political parties, the Action Group in the West, the Northern Peoples Congress in the North, together with the Northern Elements Progressive Union also in the North, which allied itself to the N.C.N.C.

In the 1951 elections the N.C.N.C. won the vast majority of seats in the East, the Action Group a narrow majority in the West, and the N.P.C. almost all the seats in the North.

# 100,000 PEOPLE ARE ASKING

# WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN TO ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP?

JOHANNESBURG.

ALEXANDRA Township is to be "cleaned up." The news burst like a bombshell over this township, one of the last African freehold areas. Not that anyone is against slum clearance. Or better services. Or fighting crime. And £100,000 has been voted in Parliament for the clean-up.

But what really is involved in the clean-up? The press report on the future of the township spoke of the £100,000 being voted for "the provision of services," and the "purchase of properties." The Department of Native Affairs proposes that the surplus inhabitants of Alexandra should be skimmed off, and housed elsewhere. It was suggested that more than half of the population of Alexandra is to be removed. Control, or a greater measure of it, is to be transferred from the Alexandra Health Committee, the present local authority, to a Peri-Urban Areas Health Board, and in the final analysis, to the Native Affairs Department.

## The Answers

It is true there is disease and poverty in the township; the streets are unsafe after dark; whole families live in one room. But most of these evils spring from the fact that Alexandra is a stepchild township, nobody's baby. The great majority of people in the township live below the breadline and the community is too poor to be self-supporting. Not that Alexandra does not pay its full share of taxes. All the men pay poll tax. Everybody pays indirect tax. Licence fees to the province, among them traders' licences, fines for breaches of the pass and liquor laws, all these forms of revenue flow out of Alexandra month by month.

But never built a hospital in the township. The Health Committee has been left to struggle along on a pitifully tiny budget.

## Nobody Knows

Is an attack on freehold property rights to start in Alexandra? Does "skimming off" mean the operation of influx control in the township, the "screening" of people under the pass laws and the merciless endorsing out of those who do not pass the official tests?

The whole township is asking these questions, but no one seems able to answer.

Landlords and standholders have been asking how they will be affected. The tenants are worried.

NEITHER THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE NOR THE HEALTH COMMITTEE ITSELF HAS BEEN TOLD ANYTHING.

Is this the way to treat a local authority—even if it is an African township—to pronounce on its fate in the press, and leave it in the dark?

ALEXANDRA is rather touchy about plans for the township, and no wonder. In 1943 the Johannesburg City Council proposed to the Government and the province the complete abolition of the township. Its White neighbours wanted it moved to make way for further White expansion, and the usual crisis went up: Alexandra was a hotbed of crime, a menace to health, a wretchedly overcrowded slum, incapable of administering itself.

But it has left its after-effects of suspicion and distrust of all official-inspired schemes for the Township's future.

Thousands are thwarted and embittered every year, driven to scrounging on the streets and crime—and no clean up, or purchase of properties is going to stop that, only the relaxation of the pass law restrictions on Alexandra men working in Johannesburg.

No one is going to sneeze at a vote of £100,000 for better services. All in the township would like to see it cleaned up. But that

depends on what the "clean-up" means!

## Suspicious

"Native Affairs Department 'clean-ups' are suspect and the people live in fear of them. In the Western Areas slum clearance meant the abolition of freehold, the death of a long established township, the forcible removal of an entire community. In Evaton the clean-up meant the vicious imposition of influx control."

Will it be the same in Alexandra? That is what is troubling the people, tenant and landlord alike. They have a right to know exactly what is in store for them.

## Another Farm Assault On A 16-Year-Old African

# A CHAIN TIED HIM TO A COW AT NIGHT

JOHANNESBURG.

PASS and NAD officials also ways poah-pooch stories about the bad treatment of victims of the pass laws sent to work on farms. All propaganda, they retort.

It is about time there was a public inquiry into conditions on the farms, because reports of vicious assaults continue to come in thick and fast.

Here is a case of a young boy, Peterboy Phiri, barely 16 years old, who was "sold" to the farms because his pass to be in the town was not in order. He was whipped and beaten regularly by the farmer, he alleges.

AT NIGHT HIS LEGS WERE TIED BY A CHAIN TO THE OTHER END OF WHICH, IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD STALL OF THE CAR SHED, WAS TIED TO A COW. AT NIGHT AS THE COW MOVED ABOUT IN ITS STALL PULLING ON THE CHAIN, PETERBOY WOULD BE DRAGGED ABOUT ALONG THE FLOOR.

Two weeks before his arrest Peterboy was given a note by the superintendent of the location in which he lives in Johannesburg to go to the pass office to take out a reference book. He went backwards and forwards between the Government and the Municipal pass offices at opposite ends of the city. Finally he was told to go to the Government pass office in Market Street and wait there.

As he waited a policeman told him he was being arrested and would be locked up. After spending the week-end in the cells he arrived back in Johannesburg.



was sent to Nigel. He agreed, he said, to be contracted to a farmer, because "they beat you if you refuse."

The farmer was hostile from the beginning. He had a "tsotsi" from the city and ordered his bossboys to watch him closely. His clothes and some money he had in his pockets were taken away.

He was ordered to look after and milk the cows. He had never done so before, and when he fell down on the job he alleges he was sjambokked. He managed to escape from the farm after a while.

HIS BODY IS COVERED WITH WEALS AND SCARS. The medical certificate of the doctor who examined him estimated that the scars were five days old at the time of examination, and records three-inch scars on his elbows, arms, chest, and others on his knee and other parts of the body. Peterboy could barely walk when he arrived back in Johannesburg.

At dusk and in the early mornings a heavy pall of smoke from the open braziers and chimneys lies over Alexandra Township. But now there is a new cloud over the township—what plans are in store for it under the NAD?

# Need For Wage Increases Urgent, Warn SACTU

JOHANNESBURG.

IN a memorandum to be placed immediately before the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Mines and other employers' associations throughout the country, the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions this week proposed, "in view of the serious emergency situation facing the country:

1. "An immediate and substantial increase in wages of all categories of workers;"
2. "The immediate payment of a minimum wage of not less than £1 a day for so-called 'unskilled workers'."
3. "That all employers recognise and conduct direct negotiations with trade unions (including trade unions of African workers)."

Over the past decade, states the memorandum, the living standards of the Union's working population, especially of the Non-Europeans, already far too low, have "seriously, indeed dangerously declined."

"With the steady advance of the prices of essential commodities and services, unaccompanied by any corresponding advance in the wages of low-income groups, real wages and hence living standards have gone down to an extent which menaces health and efficiency, and places intolerable pressures and burdens on the working man."

## FACTS AND FIGURES

The memorandum bears out these contentions with detailed facts and figures, drawn from official sources. It criticises the Government cost-of-living indices as being quite inaccurate for low-income families, who spend most of their income on food. Moreover, the items of food bought by Non-European workers have increased more in price than those bought by the middle-class White families covered by the Government's original survey. (E.g. mutton meat increased by 177 per cent from 1939-49.)

"Therefore, while the 'Index' reflects an increase of 44 per cent (all items) and 56 per cent (food) between 1948 and 1957, the actual increase as it affects the average Non-European family is far steeper. It

little better than those paid to 'general labourers.'

## OTHER DISABILITIES

In addition to, and related to, these low wages, says SACTU, Non-European workers suffer from a number of other serious disabilities. They find it "almost impossible" to gain entry into higher paid occupations due to colour bars; Africans are subjected to pass laws which "act as powerful machinery to depress African wage rates."

The industrial legislation "discriminates fiercely against the Non-White workers," especially Africans who are specifically excluded from the I.C. Act and subjected to the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, which "not only deprives the African workers of the universally-recognised right to collective bargaining, but also aims to get the Native Labour Board to intervene in every dispute, with the sole object... of frustrating the Africans' claims to higher wages, even when the employers are prepared to concede such increases."

## NO CONSTITUTIONAL REDRESS

The Non-White workers enjoy no constitutional means of redress for these grievances, states the Memorandum. In other countries, the government's attitude to labour would lead to a defeat at the polls in the next election. "But in South Africa workers, when they attempt even to express their grievances by peaceful and legal means are treated like criminals and outlaws."

Declaring that "employers of labour cannot evade their responsibilities in this matter by promising State investigations," SACTU adds: "The only way in which the present tense and dangerous situation can be relieved is through direct negotiation now for immediate and substantial increases in the wages of low-paid workers."

"The bus boycotts and other incidents which have occurred in recent months are a striking demonstration of the desperate position in which the workers of our country find themselves. They are patient and long-suffering people, but their patience is not inexhaustible."

## Memorandum To Bosses Shows Decline In Workers Standards

WAGES LAG BEHIND

Analysing wages, especially of "general labourers" or "unskilled workers" as covered by many determinations and agreed SACTU concludes that the rates are "absolutely and actually low," and "have shown a steady decline as compared with 1948 levels, even if one uses the result of Census and Statistics as a yardstick."

As an example four representative industries (Chemical, C

cial distributive, Engineering and Motor) are taken and the 1948 wages compared with the 1957. The figures show an average for the four in the Witwatersrand where on the whole wage rates are higher than elsewhere, and include cost-of-living allowances, as follows: 1948: £2.40 weekly, 1957: £2.15 weekly.

"Increase of money wages: 2 per cent. "Increase in cost of living according to Index: 44 per cent. "Calculated real increase in cost of living: 65 per cent.

"In other words, their real wages have fallen by a substantial amount."

DESPERATE POVERTY These workers are in any living "in conditions of dire poverty," says SACTU, and effect of these further cuts in standards for low-income families, which tend to reduce the essential items of food.

This, says SACTU, does not apply to the lowest-paid category. Many Non-Europeans doing skilled or semi-skilled work are grossly underpaid. Their wages are



# A STRAIGHT TALK WITH COLOURED TEENAGERS

# CAPE TOWN SPORTS

## RUGBY AT MOWBRAY

From Henry Dempers

## SOCCER AT PRINCETON

From Henry Naude

The crowd saw some keen competition and hard playing between the first teams of Excelsior and Thistles at Mowbray last Saturday. Within a few minutes of the commencement Witbooi of Thistles failed to score from a penalty against Excelsior, but soon after, however, the latter was again penalised and this time Witbooi made sure of the kick. (3-0)

There were some good individual efforts on Thistles side, but lack of team co-operation resulted in "dead play."

The early match between Yorkshire and Wesley United was marked by a number of injuries and in spite of the score Yorkshire did not have it their own way throughout the game. The score was Yorkshire 3, Wesley United 1.

Play started off at a fast pace in the main match between Spento and Devonshires. Devonshires opened the score after a good move by their forwards. The young Spenton side was undaunted and the play seemed between the two goal lines. Van Schalkwyk shot a beautiful corner kick for Spentons in the centre of the goalmouth where it was netted. Half-time score 1-1.

Devonshire had a slight edge on the game with "Jiggs" in the goal, and full-back Ford both sound in defence. Devonshires scored again and the game became fast and furious. The equaliser came soon afterwards and the last few minutes of the game saw both sides trying hard for the winning goal. The big crowd was kept on its toes as both goal-keepers stopped certain goals.

However there was no further score and the time whistle blew with the score 2-1.

Other results—1st Teams: Wood-sides 3, Duncan Rovers 0, 2nd Teams: St. John 2, Crusaders 1; Woodsides 0, Spentons 3; Burnley 1, Battswood 2; Police 5, Yorkshire 4; Five Roses 3, Devonshires 2. 3rd Teams: Shamrock 2, Battswood 4; Simonstown 4, Wesley U. 5; Five Roses 2, Crusaders 1; Devonshire 0, Industrialist 7. Under 18 Teams: Battswood 2, Industrialist 1; Spentons 3, Wesley United 2; Yorkshire 2, Woodsides 1.

Final score: Excelsior 8, Thistle 6.

# WINTER

ised iron, rusty Coca Cola signs; all propped up with crooked poles, lengths of discarded timber; held together with bits of wire, pieces of rope, rusty nails; the roof held down by a collection of bricks and stones.

One night another fire may start, or perhaps a storm will come up, and the rickety "building" will be destroyed once more. The salvaging will start all over

populace and descend on houses in Darling Street when a patrol-van swung past and pulled up beside a hawker who had parked his barrow at the kerbside. A red-faced cop stuck his head out of the window of the van and bawled at the fruit-vender to move on. The hawker reluctantly made preparations to leave the spot. Then one van driver said "Give something to his pal, and the latter stuck his head out again and said: "Alright, stay where you are, but give us some fruit!"

The hawker suddenly flattened open a large paper-bag and filled it up, handed it over, and watched the van drive off. I can't guess what was going on in his mind.

## ★ BY ALEX LA GUMA ★

THE cry that sounds something like "Basaambooo" is becoming well-known in Windermere. It is the signal passed from street to street, warning that the police are approaching. Police are raiding their armed freight vans among the debris of their former home, salvaging what could be used again, blackened sheets of tin, pieces of wire, here and there, people that had survived the fire. By nightfall another pondokkie had been erected in its place. A bizarre structure consisting of cardboard, rotting planks, galva-

I WAS standing on a corner in Darling Street when a patrol-van swung past and pulled up beside a hawker who had parked his barrow at the kerbside. A red-faced cop stuck his head out of the window of the van and bawled at the fruit-vender to move on. The hawker reluctantly made preparations to leave the spot. Then one van driver said "Give something to his pal, and the latter stuck his head out again and said: "Alright, stay where you are, but give us some fruit!"

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or of the latest intricate steps of the Bebob and Calypso dances. But do you know that Coloureds, like the Africans, have been removed from the common voters' roll? That, like the African children under Bantu Education, our Coloured children are faced with a similar inferior type of education and that they will be deprived of the right to higher university education?

for freedom. In this country, too, we rely on our youth to lead in the struggle for a better South Africa. This is a challenge to you. Either you continue to live in your own little world in return for a little fun, which will contribute nothing to your people and which will eventually dry up anyway. Or you take your place in the Liberty Movement and play your part in the fight for freedom. Live for an hour, or live for ever in the pages of history, immortalised for leading the way out of the apartheid night into the sunlight of a new and free South Africa. Young men and women—make the right choice.

## WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION IN DESPATCH

On June 6, the women of Despatch protested to the Magistrate of Uitenhage about the way he passes to African women from the 3rd to the 5th of June. The ANC Secretary had written to the magistrate and almost immediately received a reply stating that he would not allow a demonstration. The women however, were already at the court and the magistrate told them to go home. On the way to the station they passed some Black Bash women who sauntered then.

We call to every man and woman in South Africa. Let us stand firm when we fight the pass system. If any Church ministers support the women's pass, we must explain to him that he is wrong.

ANC SECRETARY  
Despatch.

**By HENRY NAUDE,**  
Executive Member of the  
S.A. Coloured People's  
Organisation

## Not Interested

Do you realise that the Non-European people of this country suffer a thousand and one injustices under the Nationalist regime?

## Not Interested

But perhaps you are not interested in "duff" politics. Perhaps the fact that 156 leaders of the people have been arrested on allegations of high treason does not concern you, nor the daily arrests of thousands of Africans under the pass laws. Maybe you feel that the Group Areas Act which will force most of our people to live in Ghettos and locations, outside the cities and the towns, does not effect you.

You probably feel there is nothing you can do about all this and that you should be allowed to go your own way and have your fun.

Well, let me say straight away — by all means have your fun. Young people deserve to enjoy themselves. But don't forget that you will all be affected by everything that happens to our people as a result of the apartheid policy of the Nationalist Government. Already thousands of Non-Europeans are suffering the burden of oppression and degradation.

Is it nothing to you, when you are prevented by the colour bar from getting the education you want so that you can get a good job when you grow up, a decent home, a future?

Don't tell me you don't daily feel the agony and humiliation of race discrimination. I know you do, even though you try to hide it or forget about it.

## We Need Your Energy

The idea that you are unable to do anything about it is also false. With all the energy and enthusiasm of your youth, you can play a great part in the daily struggle of the people against the oppressor. This is the time when our people need the mighty force of the youth. All over the world where people have been engaged in a struggle against tyranny and oppression, it has always been the youth who led. During the last war it was the youth who flocked into the underground movements

**DUCKTAILS,** milkbar cowboys, bobcats and other varieties of bebop-crazy teenagers have often been in the headlines lately. The international scene, the misdeeds of the Nationalist Government and other political news have all at times been pushed on to the back pages of our weekly and daily press, while the main headlines have been screaming about the behaviour and antics of our youth. A series of meetings have been held and investigations and public statements have been made by social welfare and religious organisations and other individual experts on this cult of the modern teenager.

Believing that I could easily pass for a teenager, I undertook a personal, on-the-spot investigation of our Coloured teenagers in the Peninsula. The following are some of the facts I was able to discover.

## Bop Parties

The Coloured teenager will be found mostly at bop parties held over week-ends in some of the larger homes. Week nights they gather in groups at any of their homes where there's a gramophone and bop records. Few of them possess motorcycles or scooters, but they have completely adopted the dress of their European counterparts—jeans, sweaters, lumberjackets and socks, all in vivid colours.

Their ages range from 13 to 30 years (which means I pass). The majority are factory workers.

Very few of them indulge in the smoking of dagga and hardly any of the girls partake of strong liquor. On the whole I found them to be innocent of immoral vices.

They are generous and friendly. The girls are treated as equals and I found that most girls share the expenses of their entertainments.

On the other hand, behaviour is very free and easy, even off-hand. If you were to apologise for stepping on a girl's foot while dancing, she would be most shocked.

In order to avoid being called a "square" and to become a "real" cat one has to throw all inhibition to the winds and just let go. Fun and gaiety is their life. They live, talk and think only of dancing, the latest in the "new" records and dress styles. Their whole life revolves around rock and roll.

## Amazing Energy

Their amazing energy is something to be marvelled at. I saw thin and delicate looking girls rocking and rolling, doing impossible acrobatics for about four solid hours, and emerge, cool and calm, ready for more. I was quite unable to match their pace.

## What It Means

I am not making a psychological analysis of the Coloured teenager. Nor is it my intention to explain why they act in the way they do, or to attempt to provide any "solutions" to the "teenage problem" (if there is one). But I would like to have a straight talk with our Coloured teenagers.

Most of you teenagers are aware that Elvis Presley has sold more than a million of his recordings. Are you aware that more than ten million people in South Africa are living in oppression, in conditions near to slavery? You are no doubt aware of the vital statistics of Marilyn Monroe,

# "I WILL NOT GO TO THE LAND OF MY HUSBAND'S BURDEN"

## —SAYS WIDOW OF MAN SLAIN BY U.S. SOLDIER IN FORMOSA

**LONDON.**  
THE defiant spirit of the widow of Liu Tzu-jan, the man who was callously killed by an American Sergeant in Formosa, has made her a symbol of the anti-American feeling that is growing in the various countries of Asia where American troops are stationed.

The refusal of the American authorities to allow a Formosan Court to try the Sergeant (named Reynolds) and the subsequent acquittal of Reynolds by a U.S. Army Court, led to large-scale anti-American riots on the island during the course of which the American Embassy was stormed and badly damaged.

The facts of the case were that Reynolds saw Liu peeping at his wife while she was taking a bath. Reynolds drew his revolver and shot Liu. He then went to make a phone call, after which he returned to shoot Liu once more.

After the demonstrations had taken place, Mrs. Liu was summoned by Chiang Kai-shek's "Foreign Minister" to his office where she was forced to record a prepared script which was later broadcast by the Formosa broadcasting station. It appealed to the demonstrators to restrain themselves.

### NEWSMEN ARRESTED

But Mrs. Liu had to read the script three times because her reading was broken off by bitter weeping.

She was then offered 5,000 U.S. dollars, reports the Hong Kong Insider, to help the Formosa authorities to ease the situation; but she refused the money. Next followed the offer of a trip to the U.S.A., which she also turned down, saying: "I will not go to the land of my husband's murderer."

Meanwhile the Chiang Kai-shek regime has arrested two newsmen on the staff of the broadcasting station on the island for "helping to incite" the anti-American demonstrations by sending out the recording of Mrs. Liu's original speech of protest made immediately after the acquittal of her husband's slayer.

### THROUGHOUT ASIA

In every country in Asia where American troops are stationed the demand has been growing that U.S. troops who violate the law of the country should be handed over to the jurisdiction of local courts.

**1. IN JAPAN** powerful popular pressure has forced the American authorities to agree to handing over U.S. serviceman Walter Gerard to the Japanese authorities for trial. Gerard was "on duty" when he shot and killed a Japanese woman who was scavenging for material on an old scrap heap outside a firing range.

Other criminal cases in which U.S. army men have been involved have been reported this year in Japan.

**2. IN SOUTH KOREA** two murders were committed recently by U.S. soldiers.

**3. AND IN PAKISTAN** widespread feeling has been aroused at the behaviour of two Americans, one an Army Captain, who assaulted a Pakistani railway worker when he did not lift up a crossing boom to let them pass when an express train was approaching.

Commented the Pakistani newspaper Jung: "These impudent foreigners, ignoring all conventions and laws, acted in an irresponsible way which no one can forgive."

**4. IN THE PHILIPPINES** an agreement on the stationing of U.S. troops on the islands has been de-

layed for two years because of a dispute between the negotiators on whether the U.S. Army or the Philippines Courts should have jurisdiction over American troops who break the laws of the land.

The normally pro-American newspaper the Manila Chronicle, commenting editorially on the subject said: "The long conference on bases was suspended because the American panel could not see eye to eye with the Philippines on the issue of jurisdiction and sovereignty."

The American panel argued that it would be contrary to the American principle to surrender erring



"No idea—but I can guess."  
—Lancaster in the London Daily Express.

American basing personnel to Philippine justice, the paper continued. "It seems to us that a principle which vitiates the sovereignty of other nations, particularly if these nations are allies and friends of the United States, is wrong and should be discarded."

## H-TESTS BLAMED FOR FLU

**LONDON.**  
It is not improbable that the Far East flu epidemic is "yet another evil consequence" of the nuclear tests, suggests a writer in the medical journal the Lancet. Mr. N. W. Pirie (Harpden) says that viruses share with more elaborate organisms the ability to mutate under the influence of radiation.

According to the first medical report on the epidemic in this week's British Medical Journal, some British experts believe that the flu may spread to Europe, lie dormant during the summer and build up in the autumn.

## DEATH HARVEST OF U.S. WITCH-HUNTERS

Suicide, Heart Failure, Claim Growing List Of Victims

### NEW YORK.

THE American witch-hunters, deterred by the death of McCarthy, the greatest exponent of their craft, are continuing to sow terror and death amongst the ranks of the American people.

Their latest victim is a brilliant young scientist who was doing valuable research work into cancer. He is Dr. William Sherwood, who was found dead in his laboratory a day before he was due to appear before a House of Representatives Committee investigating "communist intellectual infiltrations."

Hospital officials said that he had died of a dose of chemicals. In a letter written shortly before his suicide, Dr. Sherwood wrote that his life and livelihood were threatened by the investigating committee.

"I will be in two days time assassinated by publicity," he wrote. "I would love to spend the next few years in laboratories and I would have to spend them in gaol."

His wife and children sued the Un-American Activities Committee for \$178,000, alleging that the sub-committee knew that "similar activities by itself and other similar committees had caused the death by suicide or heart attack" of several Americans. Later, however, the case was dropped.

The list of persons who have been "assassinated" by the witch-hunters is truly horrifying.

Here are only a few:  
● **LAURENCE DUGGAN**, a state department official during the Roosevelt New Deal era. Duggan leaped to his death from his 16th floor office in December, 1948.

● **ABRAHAM FELLER**, a senior employee of the United Nations Organisation, who was hounded for years by the witch-hunters until he finally ended his life by throwing himself from his 12th floor New York flat in November, 1952.

● **RAYMOND KAPLAN**, radio engineer for the Voice of America, who threw himself in front of a lorry in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in March 1953.

● **FRANCIS OTTO MATTHIESSEN**, Harvard professor, who jumped to his death from a 12th floor hotel room in Boston, April 1950.

Death stalked many other of the committee's victims. They include Harry Dexter White, once assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; John Garfield, the well-known actor; Mary Christians, actress; John Winant, who was Roosevelt's ambassador to Britain; Walter Marvin Smith, Justice Department lawyer; Morton E. Kent, former State Department official; Immanuel Brown, courtroom lawyer for the Rosenbergs. All these men were brought to an early death by the committee's persecution tactics.

The witch-hunters have even spread their activities across the border of the U.S.A. into Canada. In the Canadian Embassy in London, the Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, E. HERBERT NORMAN, plunged to his death from a nine-story building in Cairo. For years he had been spied upon, informed against and "investigated" by secret and public com-

mittees. Finally he could bear the strain no longer and took his life.

The anger which the Canadian people felt at the U.S. snooping against one of their countrymen was one of the factors which led to the downfall of the pro-American St. Laurent Government in the recent Canadian elections.

In May 1952 another prominent Canadian died as a result of the activities of the American "character assassins." He was CANADA LEE, the outstanding Negro actor

who took part in the film version of Alan Paton's "Cry the Beloved Country."

Labeled a "fellow-traveller" in 1949, he had been hounded by the F.B.I. and blacklisted on Broadway, Hollywood, radio and television. Like Herbert Norman five years later he asked himself and others: "How long can a man take this unfounded and unfair treatment?"

Joe McCarthy may lie a' moulderin in his grave, but his ghost goes marching on.

## But Supreme Court Strikes A Blow For Liberty

Five Communists Acquitted, Retrials Ordered For 9 Others

### WASHINGTON.

FIVE Communist Party leaders who had been convicted under the Smith Act in 1952 of conspiring to overthrow the Government by force and violence were acquitted by the United States Supreme Court last week.

They are Philip Connelly, editor of the Los Angeles edition of the People's World; Henry Steinberg, Los Angeles county Party legislative director; Mrs. Rose Kusnitz, secretary of the Los Angeles committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born; Al Richmond, editor of the San Francisco edition of the People's World; and Frank E. Spector, Los Angeles county industrial organizer.

The court held that the evidence against the five was so clearly insufficient that their conviction could not be upheld.

A further nine Communist leaders, including William Scheiderman, former Party chairman in California, were granted a retrial on the grounds that they should not have been denied the benefit of the three-year Statute of Limitations, which would have made it impossible for the Government to lead evidence that the accused had helped to organize the Communist Party. The Court accepted the argument of the accused that to "organize" means to establish or found, and that in this sense the Communist Party was demonstrably organized by 1945 at the latest.

### MINORITY JUDGMENT

The Supreme Court split four-three over this judgment, but only one of the minority dissented because he believed the accused were rightly convicted. The other two—judges Black and Douglas—dissented because they believed all fourteen should have been acquitted.

The majority judgment, they held, "reveals a pitiful inadequacy of proof to show beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants were guilty of conspiring to incite people to act to overthrow the Government."

Pointing out that the only overt act charged against the accused was that they went to a constitutionally protected public assembly where

they took part in lawful discussion of public questions and where neither they nor anybody else advocated or suggested overthrow of the Government, Justice Black added:

"Unless there is complete freedom of expression of all ideas, whether we like them or not, concerning the way the Government should be run and who should run it I doubt if any views in the long run can be secure against the censor."

In the California court in 1952, the 14 had been sentenced to five years imprisonment and a fine of \$3,500.

### THE MILLER CASE

In another judgment the Supreme Court dismissed the indictment of a trade union leader from Illinois, Mr. John T. Watkins, for contempt of Congress arising from his refusal to answer questions about past Communist activities put to him by the Un-American Activities Committee.

This judgment has a direct bearing on the pending appeal of playwright Arthur Miller, who was recently convicted for contempt on almost identical grounds, and who is due to come up for sentence before the end of July.

Like Mr. Miller, Mr. Watkins had spoken freely about his own former associations with the Communist Party, of which he denied membership, but had refused to name his associates, protesting that the committee was indulging in "exposure for exposure's sake."

In a third judgment the Supreme Court decided that Mr. John Stewart Service, an expert on China, had been wrongfully dismissed from the Foreign Service by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Mr. Service had been attacked by Senator McCarthy as a "card-carrying Communist" and "a Communist associate" because he had reported adversely on Chiang Kai-shek.

# STRIDDOM LOOKING FOR TROUBLE?

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Striddom, told Parliament last week that the Nationalist Government will fight the General Election next year on apartheid.

Recklessly, he disregards the warning signs: the people's mounting anger, the women's protest march on the Union Buildings, the Rand bus boycott, the wave of fury over the pass system.

Throughout the Parliamentary session, which ended last Saturday, he introduced legislation to oppress, insult and humiliate the non-white people: to keep them out of museums and art galleries, to keep them out of the established universities, to put the brand of inferiority on them in the nursing profession, to stop them praying in the "white man's" churches, to keep them apart from the white man in all spheres except that of master and slave.

And now Striddom's 170 M.P.s and Senators are to be turned loose in the constituency, where he can see that the non-white people are in no mood to be provoked further? They have had as much of apartheid as they can stomach—too much!

### HATE BILLS

Examine the 100 or so Bills which Parliament dealt with this session. Most of them are minor Bills, dealing with some particular little problem. But all the big Bills, all the important ones, represented further attacks on human rights, race hate and oppression: these were the two themes of the session.

The warning signs are evident outside the country as well as inside. World opinion has never been so hostile as it is now. Regularly, travellers return to relate some "incident" or other in which they, as South Africans, were involved. Investors have shied off. Humanitarians the world over have raised their voices in shocked protest. The British Labour Party, probably the next Government of Britain, has condemned the practices prevailing here. And Adlai Stevenson, representative of American big business, has told Striddom that he is heading for disaster.

Most of Mr. Striddom's opponents abroad are progressives and democrats. But other than the princes of the Western capitalist world of which South Africa is a part and parcel. Yet Striddom presides blindly on.

Nor can Striddom delude himself that his grip on South Africa is firm. It is not. It has been weakening steadily, and this session, particularly, Nationalism has suffered one setback after another.

### BUS BOYCOTT

When some future historian writes the Decline and Fall of Striddom, the Rand bus boycott will be a crucial chapter. If you want to get the boycott into its proper perspective, turn back to the Hansard debates in which Mr. Schoeman, Minister of Transport, promised to smash the boycott. Look at those grandiloquent phrases now! Now one can grasp the enormity of Schoeman's defeat. He voluntarily put his head on a block to have it chopped off.

Schoeman had to come back to Parliament a few months after his boastful utterances and shamefacedly bring in a Bill to make

the Government and employes pay the extra 1d. bus fares. For many white South Africans, this was their first real experience of the might and unity of the non-white people. Commerce and industry are to be congratulated on

going to gaol than surrender their right to meet non-whites at political meetings, social gatherings, etc.

Perhaps I am exaggerating the importance of white opposition to the church clause. I hope not. I believe Mr. Paton when he says (or implies) that this is the testing time for white democrats. I believe that many more white South Africans will never accept Verwoed's decree to break all contact with their non-white friends and political allies. It is absurd to think of continuing the struggle against apartheid if this basic principle of inter-racial co-operation is surrendered.

Striddom's tactics, of course, will be to select his victims one at a time, starting with the more vulnerable ones. The question facing democratic South Africans is: Will they fight for the rights of others, as well as for their own rights? Will the churches stand by the Institute of Race Relations? Will the Institute of Race Relations stand by the Liberal Party? Will the Liberal Party stand by the Congress of Democrats? It is just as important for members of these groups to make up their minds on this matter, as it is for them to decide personally to defy Verwoed. It is not enough to take the first step and ignore the second.

Striddom's laws are forcing all democratic South Africans to make common cause. This is one of the most obvious lessons of the 1957 Parliamentary session. And along with this lesson of inter-racial unity lies success. A united, inter-racial front NOW can defeat Striddom, quickly and decisively.

C.P.E.

## Looking At Parliament

refusing to panic and follow Mr. Schoeman blindly into disaster. This was a significant clash of views between the business world and the Government. The denizens of the Rand Club put their own profits before Mr. Striddom's politics.

### CHURCH CLAUSE

Mr. Striddom encountered another significant defeat over Clause 29 of the Native Laws Amendment Bill (the "church clause"). The clause was passed, admittedly, but it went through in the face of concealed opposition from sections of the Dutch Reformed Church and Sabra, and open, vigorous opposition from various other sections of the community.

The passing of this incredible measure has had profoundly important results. For one thing, a number of church leaders have declared that they will never accept a ban on Africans attending their churches, while other South Africans (among them Alan Paton) have stated that they would rather

# June 26

(Continued from page 1)

As part of their attempt to stop the 26 demonstrations, police last Saturday raided the offices of the African and Indian Congresses and the Congress of Democrats.

Security Branch men came armed with warrants authorizing them to search and remove documents in connection with an alleged strike and demonstration on June 26. They wasted no time coming through what must now, after all the police raids, be familiar premises to them.

From the offices of the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Security Branch removed 30,000 leaflets just delivered from the printers "Your Guide to June 26"; 3,000 leaflets on the Day of Hartal on June 26, directed to the Johannesburg Indian Community; and bundles of SACPO leaflets calling on Coloured people to take part in a Patidar Hall demo meeting for members of the board an appeal for empty jam tins to be brought to the TIC offices before June 24 was also seized by the detectives.

### NOT ALLOWED

Congress officials were not permitted to take a copy of this warrant, and the detective took it away with them after the raid, which lasted about an hour and a half.

From the offices of the Congress of Democrats the raiding party removed several used stencils, among them notices in connection with the bus boycott earlier this year, the Sophiatown anti-permit protest, and the E1 a day campaign.

Almost every file in the offices of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions was scrutinized by the detectives.

Security Branch Chief Lieut. Col. W. C. E. Prinsloo refused to make any comment on the raids.

# Treason Trial Resumed

JOHANNESBURG.

Public expectation of fireworks when the treason trial was resumed at the Drill Hall on Monday was disappointed when it was learned that the cross-examination of Professor Murray had been postponed. Instead the court was treated to further routine evidence by policemen of speeches made at meetings which they had attended.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

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### Racing At Milnerton

Following are Damon's selections for Saturday, June 29: GARRISON Handicap (Tops): GARRET. SELECTED. Danger. Skirts Ahoy. Vasco Handicap (Bottoms): EXAGGERATE. Danger. Xmas Knight. Milnerton Handicap: LITIGATION. Danger. Circus Fire. Moderate Handicap: DOUBLE FIRST. Danger. Bell's selected. Owners' Progress Six: GARRET'S SELECTED. Danger. Creon. Juvenile Plate: DE KLERK'S SELECTED. Danger. Suspicious. Maiden Plate: GEARAY. Danger. Tensing. Last week Damon tipped four winners, including the double.

## The Knock on the Door at 2 a.m.

# 11 Elsie's River Leaders Arrested

From Wollie Koedeh

CAPE TOWN.

AT half past two on a bitterly cold Cape winter's morning, the dreaded knock of the police woke eleven families from their sleep in the miserable shanties of Marabastad in Elsie's River.

Eleven men were roused from their beds and hustled off in a kwe-la-kwe-la to the police station, where they were given damp blankets and placed in two cells. Later in the day, at Langa, they were charged under section 9(3) of the Urban Areas Act with failing to move to a location when ordered to do so by the local authority.

The arrested men are Nathaniel Moloa, Simon Fokotsane, Paulus Maphathalasa, Belford Nkhubu, Charles Naezi, John Neezi, Joseph Ndlovu, Gordon Siliva, Eddie Madite, Patrick and Ntontozo. They were released on £5 bail and the case was adjourned until July 12. The accused are being defended by Mr. S. Kahn.

The arrests are the culmination of months of forced removals. Dozings of homes and utter misery for hundreds of African families in the Elsie's River area whom the authorities have been ordering to move to Nyanga.

The people have bitterly resisted the removals because: There is no decent accommodation for them at Nyanga, where they are compelled to build themselves new pondokkies in the same wretched area.

The people have no money to buy new materials for their pondokkies. The materials in their old pondokkies are in such bad condition as to render them useless for rebuilding.

● The people object to paying £1 in advance for a site in Nyanga when they don't even know if they will be able to build there.

● There are no shops or amenities in the Nyanga shantytown. The people have to travel to Bellville or Athlone to purchase food and household goods.

● There are no clinics or doctors at Nyanga. In an emergency there had to be hired to convey the sick. There are no telephones in the Nyanga shantytown.

● There have been so many reports of illness and deaths among families who have recently moved that those who remain are terrified to follow.

● Many parents have been threatened with the break-up of their family-life because their marriages have not been legalised although they have been living together for years and have children to care for.

Above all the people fear that, once in Nyanga, they will be at the mercy of the superintendent and their movements will be controlled. At Elsie's River and in other "free" areas, the people still have a certain amount of liberty, but at Nyanga life is "like in a concentration camp" — one of the people's leaders told New Age.

## SPORTS

on Page 6

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