

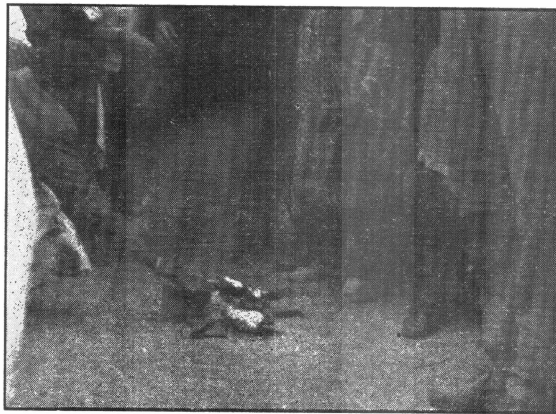
WOMEN'S MIGHTY PROTEST AGAINST PASSES

"We Shall Not Rest Until We Have Won Freedom For Our Children"

IN many centres of the Union mass deputations of women will meet the Native Commissioners for their area tomorrow (Friday, August 9), the anniversary of the historic demonstration at the Union Buildings last year.

The women will present their objections to the pass laws and permit regulations—"We know the permit to be the forerunner of the pass"—and to the continued efforts of the Government to force passes upon African women.

WOMEN WILL DEMAND THAT THEIR PROTEST BE HANDED TO DR. VERWOERD AND NOT TO THE POLICE.



Above: At a simple ceremony outside the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court people stand round as the smoke rises from the open altar where passes are burnt. Below: A constable leads the arrested women from the jail to the court.

PASSES BURN IN UITENHAGE

From Govan Mbeki

ON THE RAND

A protest statement drawn up on behalf of women on the Rand and in Pretoria declares that women know the suffering inflicted by the pass laws—raids, arrests, forced farm labour, endorsement out of town.

"The pass laws have not been abolished but have been made harsher than ever before. The reference book is a pass and we know it for what it is."

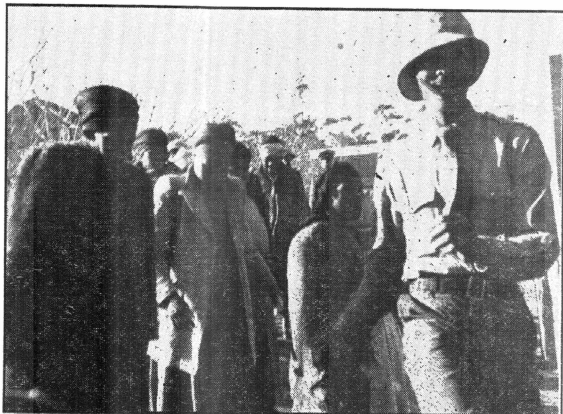
"All over South Africa attempts are being made to place women also under the cruel rule of the pass laws. We know women will be arrested and torn away from their children and homes, exposed to unendurable humiliations and brutality at the hands of the police; that we too shall be sentenced to imprisonment and taken for forced labour just as our men; that we too shall live in terror of being endorsed out of towns where we have our homes; being exiled from our children."

PERMITS TOO

The statement also condemns the permit system being introduced for women. "We know the permit to be the forerunner of the pass. No woman should be called upon to accept or carry such a document."

The statement declares that previous protests to Native Commissioners like that to Premier Strijdom were not handed to Dr. Verwoerd but to the police.

"You are obliged to forward our (Continued on page 6)



GROUP AREAS D-DAY ARRIVES — AND NOTHING HAPPENS

JOHANNESBURG.

D-DAY for the Group Areas Proclamation has come and gone, and the Indian, Coloured and Chinese families under notice to quit are still in their homes and shops in the Western Areas.

The Group Areas Board let out on the day the proclamation came into effect that it has not yet managed to investigate the applications for permits to remain longer in Sophiatown and Vrededorp. Until the Board "decided on the applications"—and it did not say when it would—these families will remain where they are.

The axe still hangs over their head. They are as uncertain as ever

about where they will go—but that does not seem to worry the Group Areas Board.

Officials of the Transvaal Indian Congress told New Age that they thought the summons served on the Minister of the Interior seeking a court order to declare the Western Areas' proclamation null and void would serve as a test case. Should any attempt be made to move the people from the Western Areas before the court had given a decision, interdicts would be applied for against such action.

The applicant in the test case is Mr. Sulliman Moosa Saloojee, a merchant and property owner of Newlands,

UITENHAGE. ALL the gates to the courtyard at the Magistrate's Offices at Uitenhage were locked. The footpath from the jail to the court was guarded by the police. More than 100 women were due to appear in court.

Hundreds of anxious men and women stood on the pavement eager to catch a glimpse of the accused. In the guarded jail premises warders and a bevy of armed uniformed police arranged the women to march them off to the place in twos. In the long column were teenagers in their tight-fitting jeans and grannies in long shapless frocks that touched the ankles. On the average they were scantily dressed—they did not know on the day of arrest that they would land in jail because they dared to say they did not want to carry a pass.

When they were sighted by a

JO'BURG SLAVE MARKET ALLEGATIONS REVIVED — page 4

tightly packed group of men and women who pressed against the locked gates, there was a sudden burst of "Africa!" and the Africa salute shot up from both sides of the locked gates. In the small courtroom where the women stood in rows according to the numbers they bore on their breasts, there was no room for the spectators.

Among the exhibits were banners which the women carried when they were arrested. One of them stated: "The passes destroy the dignity of women."

THE CHARGE

The women were charged with taking part in an illegal procession and were each sentenced to 10/- or four days. At the close of the case (Continued on page 8)

NEW AGE

Vol. 3, No. 42 Registered at the S.P.O. as a newspaper

SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, August 8, 1957 6d.

What is Newsprint?

NEWSPRINT is produced from what is termed "mechanical pulp." Wood is ground wet against a large grindstone and the pulp which results is an impure material containing a large amount of non-cellulose substances. This is then passed on to the "beaters" at the papermill where a whole process of beating goes on by means of huge machines of various types which certain mineral matters are added to impart opacity, texture and a good reception to printing.

The raw materials of modern paper manufacture are rags of cotton or linen; old ropes; bagging and cordage; straw; bamboo and jute; wood-pulp—mechanical and chemical. The trees from which our newsprint comes are usually: Pine, fir, spruce, aspen as well as birch and poplar, with now and again eucalyptus also being used.

All this goes towards making the paper—called newsprint—upon which New Age is printed.

This is one way of paper making. But there is a much more refined way in which other kinds of paper are manufactured. And it is this refined paper that we are interested in right now, because without the one we can't

get the other. The other type is cut into small oblong shapes, very crisp and a most popular green colour which gives it its peculiar attraction. But we don't mind—we will even admit to the attractiveness of the blue and pink variety as well, provided they reach us in big enough quantities within the next ten days.

We have a bill of almost £1,000 to meet by the middle of the month. This is for the newsprint which is imported for us from the huge paper-mills of Europe. There are ten tons of it being shipped to us right now and unless we can pay for it, it goes to the next bidder. So within the next ten days, we expect everyone to make a really big effort to see that when that cargo of newsprint is off-loaded at Cape Town docks, it comes to us direct because it has been paid for in cash.

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
Jumble Sale 15.6d.; Sundry Collections £34.3.

Johannesburg:
D.S. £25; F. £1; Vilakazi 2s.; Manufacturers £20; E. Transvaal £10; Wholesale £30; Fred 7s.

TOTAL—£148 0s. 6d.

BANTU EDUCATION IS POISON

ANC Has no Fights in P.E.

It is very unfortunate that my friend who appeals against fights among ANC members in New Brighton has not mentioned his name. It is a fabrication, and those who call themselves Congress No. 2, are like you, in the midst of confusion.

If you are a member of the ANC, why don't you appeal to your leaders, or are you a member of Congress No. 2? I should like to advise you to contact me and receive lectures from the ANC Youth League. If anyone has been suspended from membership, it means he has done something very serious, and if that is the cause for fighting, why not first appeal to the right quarters?

S. M. NZUBE

Youth League,
New Brighton.

Boxing Control Board Wanted

Where is the boxing Board of Control at this stage? I understand that the managers of South African boxers can do what they like, and this must stop.

I want to draw their attention to the fact that South African titles should be defended before any Empire and other titles. Home boxers must first win South African titles before trying for World or Empire titles.

I learn that Mike Holt has been challenged by Tommy Du Preez for the South African cruiser-weight title. Mike Holt wants to have met Gordon Wallace, but now we hear that he is going to meet Yvon Durrelle who has been recognised as the Empire Cruiser-weight Champion.

Y. T. DYUBENI

Langa.

get the other. The other type is cut into small oblong shapes, very crisp and a most popular green colour which gives it its peculiar attraction. But we don't mind—we will even admit to the attractiveness of the blue and pink variety as well, provided they reach us in big enough quantities within the next ten days.

We have a bill of almost £1,000 to meet by the middle of the month. This is for the newsprint which is imported for us from the huge paper-mills of Europe. There are ten tons of it being shipped to us right now and unless we can pay for it, it goes to the next bidder. So within the next ten days, we expect everyone to make a really big effort to see that when that cargo of newsprint is off-loaded at Cape Town docks, it comes to us direct because it has been paid for in cash.

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Congress Expels Nyasaland M.P.s

The two Nyasaland African Federal M.P.s have been expelled from the Nyasaland African Congress because they refused to carry out Congress policy.

Congress demands the secession of Nyasaland from the detested imperialist Federation, and thereafter self-rule. This has been the desire of the majority of Nyasaland chiefs since 1954, but unfortunately the previous Congress chiefs all ignorantly fell under the influence of the M.P.s.

Congress demanded that these two M.P.s withdraw from the Federal Assembly, which they refused to do. It is therefore clear that these two M.P.s represent not body but themselves and their wives and children.

The people and chiefs of Nyasaland have pledged that they will work for the withdrawal of these two sell-outs from the Federal Parliament to show the world that we resent and will never federate with racialistic Southern Rhodesia.

"NYASA-ON-THE-SPOT"

Blantyre.

Poor Facilities For Cleaners

Disregarding the senseless, costly apartheid notices telling Non-European and European staff which lavatory may expect their discharge, the caretaker at Electricity House, Strand Street, Cape Town, has prohibited 22 cleaners from using 7 out of 9 lavatories marked for their use.

The cleaners have to queue outside the two dirty lavatories. No special urinal facilities exist. Painless, boltless doors and a very small washbasin (no mirror) situated on the 10th floor are supposed to be good enough for us. No notice is taken of our complaints.

How about the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association investigating this and other bad treatment of their members?

CO-WORKER

Cape Town.

Are We Beasts Of Burden?

Although most of the laws in this country are passed for the benefit of the Afrikaners farmers, it appears that even some of them cannot understand when it's all about. This was shown when a 16-year-old Non-European boy absented himself from work for two days after being informed he was charged for doing so without permission.

The farmer was amazed at the number of people in the court and quite astonished when he found that he was to be questioned by the youth. He could remember nothing clearly of the incident and kept repeating "Eis is durverskaar" which caused much laughter in court.

In the end, the youth was given a suspended sentence provided he went back to his job. If his employer chased him away, he could look for another job. Sentence was £1 or one month for not reporting to the boss first.

Youth leaguers, are we beasts of burden to suffer for other people's muddledness? Let us make South Africa free from chains.

E. L. VARA

Pres. ANC Youth League,
Craddock.

Govt. Plans New Attack on the People

"The treason inquiry is not yet finished, but the Government is already seeking fresh victims to be sacrificed on the altar of apartheid."

"No government could tolerate certain people and organisations who threatened to bring the country to a standstill," said the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, last Saturday.

"About five years ago there were agitators operating on these lines," he is reported to have said. "But his department did not hesitate to act and crush these movements."

"Today there were agitators at work again—people who would like to see unrest flourishing in this country. If these people should try to interfere with the economic well-being of the country by these methods, his department would again act in no uncertain manner."

Mr. Swart can never open his mouth without threatening somebody, BUT ALL THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THIS IS NOT JUST ANOTHER "POISONED WELL" STORY, BUT THE GOVERNMENT IS ABOUT TO LAUNCH A NEW WAVE OF REPRESSION AGAINST ITS OPPONENTS.

Another Cabinet Minister, Mr. Viljoen, played a variation on the same theme when he threatened action against "liberalism" in a speech last Friday. "The Opposition had attempted to scare off overseas investors, and he accused the Opposition press of seeking trouble in every item of legislation and distributing it throughout the world. He warned that the Government had decided to put an end to 'false propaganda'."

So not only are we to have no nudes, but no news either! It is perfectly understandable that the Government, like all fascist governments, instead of bowing to the countrywide criticism of its policies, should call it "agitation" and "subversion" and once again attempt to "crush" it. Swart, Strijdom, Verwoerd and company cannot accept the fact that all the "crushing" they have done in the last 10 years, far from ending opposition, has only fanned it into a roaring flame. All they are capable of is yet another terroristic attempt to crush the uncrushable.

The Nationalist Government cannot even try to remedy the grievances of the people because it is the cause of them. The agitators who are whipping up the people, the deceivers who spread lies about what goes on in this country, the subversive agents who try to destroy our freedoms—they are in the Government itself. It is ten years of Nationalist rule that have brought the country to its present state of desperation and crisis. Remove the Nationalist Government and you remove the worst focus of infection in the body politic.

And this year, to add it to all, nothing has gone right for the Nationalist Government. The session was a failure. The church clause was a disaster. The bus boycott was a humiliating defeat. The Mamathola, passes for women—on every front the Government has been taking a beating. The fourteen desperate men who rule us are desperate for revenge.

So let the people and their organisations prepare for yet further assaults from the Government. The Nationalist Government cannot retreat. It can only go from one excess to another, from one outrage to another, until it is overwhelmed by the anger of the people and destroyed utterly.

At the same time, let us also recognise that the very desperation of the Government is the measure of its failure to produce stability. This Government can never succeed. Its policies do not make sense. It has lost confidence in itself. Its fury is the panic of the cornered animal that sees no escape from the forces that are closing in on it.

Let the people have confidence that, not only is their cause just, but their army is on the advance. Swart and Viljoen have said so. And they ought to know.

POSTSCRIPT

If Mr. Viljoen is determined to put an end to "false propaganda" as he says, we hope the first propagandist he will get rid of is Dr. T. S. van Rooyen, the chief journalist of the Department of Native Affairs, who claimed in the last issue of the Digest of South African Affairs, that "Bantu housing is no longer a national problem in the Union."

"The target set by the Department—to provide accommodation for 300,000 Bantu families by 1962—is within sight," the Digest boasts. "The Bantu themselves have built about 5,800 houses in Bantu townships all over the country. The site and service schemes . . . which all have been planned by most of the large urban authorities have wiped out the squatter problem."

"This achievement, Dr. van Rooyen adds, is probably without parallel anywhere in the world."

Certainly Dr. van Rooyen's achievement in wiping out the "Bantu housing problem" with a few words is without parallel anywhere in the world. We haven't been asked to swallow any, like like that since the days of Goebbels,

Action please, Mr. Viljoen.

NEW AGE
LETTER BOX

TO LABEL OPPONENTS AS COMMUNISTS IS A FASCIST TECHNIQUE PROF. MURRAY

Prominent Members Of Present Govt. Supported Fascists, He Agrees

From Lionel Forman

DRILL HALL, Johannesburg.

"THE defence challenges the validity and correctness of Professor Murray's views, opinions and conclusions," Mr. N. Rosenberg Q.C., leader of the defence team, told the treason enquiry last week when Murray was recalled for cross-examination.

Although he himself did not intend cross-examining at this stage, said Mr. Rosenberg, he wished to make it clear that "the evidence is impugned on all relevant matters." Mr. Berrange would, however, conduct a short cross-examination on certain issues.

After some preliminary questions Mr. Berrange asked Murray if he would like to visit the socialist countries. "Yes," said Murray.

And if, as a result of the visit, he found that these countries had much to offer mankind, would the professor report this fully and frankly on his return? "Yes," said Murray. "And if as a result of such reporting you were to find yourself penalised, I take it you would feel rather badly about it?" "Yes, if I should be penalised."

DEMOCRACY

Mr. Berrange then asked Murray to define "democracy," and the professor said that he could not define it, but only describe it.

"Do I understand that you are not in a position to define Democracy?" asked Mr. Berrange in a surprised tone. "No," Murray answered. "I will describe it."

"What about nationalism?—Nazism has absolutely nothing to do with fascism."

"I'm irrespective of colour or creed?" "Naturally."

Mr. Berrange then asked Murray for his views on the fascist state. "Murray: I have no experience of a fascist state. I must accept Mussolini's . . ."

"Murray: No. Berrange: But you are prepared to say it at about it aren't you?"

"Murray: Based on the dicta of the Communist Masters."

Murray was next asked to define the term herrenvolk, and he said that if this concept was a fascist one, Herrenvolkism, he said, was not part of fascism.

"What about nazism?—Nazism has absolutely nothing to do with fascism."

"To call the nazis fascists would be completely wrong.—That is only done by certain writers. I disagree fundamentally."

"I don't think there are fundamental points of agreement between fascism and nazism," Murray declared.

FELLOW-TRAVELLERS

Berrange: Now, what is a fellow-traveller?

Murray: If I travel by train and someone travels with me, he is my fellow-traveller.

Berrange: You are not here as an expert on trains. You are a so-called expert on communism.

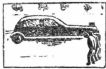
Murray: People who co-operate with a political party up to a certain extent, possibly only for their own purposes.

Mr. Berrange then read out a number of extracts from various political philosophers and writers whom he asked Murray to identify. The professor was unable to identify any of them.

But he agreed that they were all "the sort of statements that communists make."

The advocate then disclosed that the quotations came from United States Presidents Wilson and Roosevelt, Dr. Malan and Dr. Van Rensburg, former leader of the Ossewa-Broadway.

Mr. Berrange then read this quote: "In the industrialized state the instruments of production are usually in the hands of a dominating group and are usually situated in his territory. This has a three-fold result. Firstly it appears that the backward groups and their ter-



ritories are drained of their wealth-making forces. Secondly it appears that little money flows to such territories and little wealth is made there. Thirdly it appears that the backward groups, being wage-earning groups, not having ownership of the instruments of production, are excluded to a considerable extent from a share in the increasing national profits in proportion to their labour."

Berrange: Now that expresses very much the same theme, does it not?—Yes.

Can you give us the author?—No. You'll be surprised to know you are the author. (Laughter in court.) Do you deny it?—Not if you say so.

"I will tell you where it comes from. 'Parliament . . ."

HEATED EXCHANGE

Magistrate: I have on several occasions warned certain of the accused not to laugh. If I detect this sort of thing again I will have to deal with them.

Berrange: There is such a thing as spontaneity of expression. The

accused only followed the example of the witness.

Magistrate: The laugh is very often raised at the expense of the witness and I think that it was deliberate on your part.

Berrange: What was deliberate? Magistrate: You raised the laugh at the expense of the witness obviously.

Magistrate: In what way? Berrange: I am not trying to explain in what way.

Berrange: I resent the implication.

Magistrate: You do this deliberately and I shall have to deal with it.

Berrange: I noticed no objection at the time I put the question.

Magistrate: If this sort of thing is persisted in—whether you are to blame or not—I shall take steps.

Mr. Berrange repeated the question he had asked Murray, "If that is an objectionable question I would like your worship to say so."

"Will you proceed," said the Magistrate. Berrange: It is the sort of thing communists say? Murray: Yes.

Berrange: You are not suggesting you are a communist are you? Another heated exchange between the magistrate and Mr. Berrange then followed.

Mr. Berrange continued to read out passages which Murray agrees were "the sort of thing communists say." They came from Heine, Abraham Lincoln, William Pitt, Lilburn, the Magna Carta, Luther, Voltaire, Jefferson, Milton, Mill.

MURRAY AGREES IN PRINCIPLE

"If all mankind minus one were of one opinion," read the quotation from John Stuart Mill, "and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person than if he had the power he would be in silencing mankind. We can never be sure that the opinion we are endeavouring to stifle is false opinion, and if we were sure, stifling it would still be evil."

"By the way," Mr. Berrange said. "Do you agree with those words?"

"They are so general," Murray answered, "and so many people have said them, but one agrees in principle."

"What I have quoted to you to-

day," Mr. Berrange continued "coming from people like Heine, Milton, Shelley, Lincoln and all the others are really the concepts of democratic tradition generally held over the centuries by European thinkers, poets, politicians, statesmen?" "Yes," the professor agreed.

HERRENVOLK IDEOLOGIES

Mr. Berrange then returned to the theory of the herrenvolk—that some races are superior and some are inferior.

Murray denied that this was part of fascist theory but agreed that it was part of Nazi theory, and that "according to press reports" millions of Jews had been murdered by the German nazis in accordance with the theory.

Statements made by certain South African politicians during the war putting forward similar ideas regarding the Jews were read to Murray and he was asked which



political groups had expressed them. "If I have to talk from memory," said Murray, "I should imagine members of the Broederbond. . . He stopped short and remained silent. 'Broederbond, you were going to say.' 'No, Ossewa-Broadway.' You were going to say Broederbond?—Yes. But I didn't mean Broederbond. I meant Ossewa-Broadway. And, I should imagine, some other speakers."

MEMBERS OF GOVT.

Prominent members of our present Government—I can't recall one of them at the moment.

Well, the one I've just read to you comes from Eric Louw?—I don't remember it, but statements like that were made.

The Ossewa-Broadway are part of the present Government now aren't they?—I didn't know that.

You didn't know that? Do you remember this one: In the Republic . . . we will have our hands full in getting rid of the Jews?—No.

Eric Louw said it?—One has read many of them, I don't deny it was said.

Mr. Berrange quoted a similar speech by Dr. Malan. "That is a clear attack on the Jews, is it not?" he asked the professor.

"It sounds like it," said Murray. MALAN—PIROW—NAZIS

Mr. Berrange then read a call by Dr. Malan to Nationalists to study Pirow's New Order. "With one exception there is nothing in it we do not find in the Nationalist Party programme," said Malan. "The New Order was a movement supporting the nazis?," Mr. Berrange asked.

"I don't know," said Murray. Mr. Berrange agreed that it was part of fascist policy to abolish the trade unions, and that similar statements had been made by Nationalist Party speakers.

He also agreed that fascism preached the desirability of war, and that the demand for peace was not confined to communists only.

But, he said, the majority of non-communists had ceased to sup-

port the World Peace Movement in 1950 "when it became evident that the Bureau of that movement was controlled by communists."

Are Thomas Mann of Germany, and Senator Branting of Sweden, communists? Murray was asked.

Murray then said that he wished to amend what he had said. "Not the majority, but a large number of non-communists had ceased to support the World Peace Movement, he said."

Mr. Berrange then read out a long list of names of people who supported the World Peace Movement. Murray agreed that those who were known to him were not communists and were men of high standing in the scientific and cultural world.

HASN'T READ SARTRE

Murray said that he had not read any of Sartre's philosophical works, but he agreed that he was not a communist. Nor, he imagined, was Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians, another peace movement supporter.

When Murray said of many of the names read out to him that he did not know whether or not they supported the peace movement, Mr. Berrange commented: "You know, knowledge would have been very easily and readily obtainable to you had you read some books on the World Peace Movement. Haven't you?"

Murray, who had testified at some length in his evidence on communism on the communist nature of the World Peace Movement, said that he had read books on it.

ANTI-COMMUNISM IS A FASCIST TECHNIQUE

Berrange: Attacks on communists and endeavours to smear opponents with the label 'communist' is a technique which is generally employed by the fascists and nazis? Murray: Yes, I think one could concede that.

He also agreed that "some prominent members of the present Government" had supported and hoped for a victory by the fascists and nazis in the last war.

But he did not agree that these speakers could be described as "fellow-travellers" of fascism or nazism. You couldn't become a fellow-traveller just by talking, he said.

Berrange: You have on a couple of occasions drawn a distinction between the utterances made by a



member of the Nationalist Party and the party's official policy?

Murray: Yes, that which a member of the party says is not necessarily the party's official policy. Policy is that decided at policy meetings and probably in the printed constitution.

FORCE AND VIOLENCE

After citing the information that former O.B. leader Hans van Rensburg now holds a "high position" in the Government, Mr. Berrange read a quotation from Mr. Strijdom, present Prime Minister, in which he condemned Van Rensburg for advocating the Government of the Republic by violent means.

(Continued on page 4)

JO'BURG "SLAVE MARKET" ALLEGATION REVEALED

The Man Who Was Arrested With The Street Sweeper's Broom In His Hand

From Ruth First

IN 1949 I wrote an article in "THE GUARDIAN," the paper that was banned by the Nationalists, called "Johannesburg's Slave Market." The phrase coined that year by Africans was "I was sold to a farmer at the court," and the article described the proceedings at the Foidsburg Native Commissioner's Court where Africans charged with petty offences were brought and pressed to take farm work. Outside the court the farmers' lorries waited to take their human cargoes to the waiting lanes.

This matter was raised in Parliament by Sam Kahn, M.P., and an enquiry followed. The charges were denied. The scheme was purely voluntary, the authorities said.

The future was denied after a time, but week after week the stories continued to flow into the offices of NEW AGE—and other newspapers too—of Africans who said they had been taken to work on farms in Bethal, Kinross, Delmas and other areas after their arrest in the cities under the pass laws.

Their stories are known in all the townships and locations. They had an echo in the Supreme Court last week in the case of Nelson Langa.

"SHEER FORCED LABOUR," COURT IS TOLD

THE charge that the Government scheme for sending Africans to work on farms is sheer forced labour, induced by threats of prosecution, was made in the Supreme Court case of Nelson Langa that will undoubtedly make history whichever way the judgment goes.

Sensational allegations have been made in this case. For the first time the Government circular in which is outlined the Government scheme for farm labour was brought into the daylight for public scrutiny. (We print verbatim extracts of this alongside this report.)

An affidavit before court by Langa pointed out that the crime for which he had been arrested carried a maximum penalty of a fine not exceeding £1 or 14 days imprisonment. The scheme outlined

in the NAD circular, he said, had no statutory justification. His detention was illegal. He alleged that at no time was he told if he refused farm work and was prosecuted and convicted the most that could happen to him was that he would be fined £1.

Work on a farm for three to six months was out of all proportion to the merits of the trivial offence involved, said an affidavit placed before court.

It emerged also during the proceedings that the service contract between Langa and farm owner Hirschowitz had been signed by a certain NAD official on his own behalf and on behalf of the Bethal farmer whose power of attorney he had.

The Judge more than once stressed that the Government officials who administer this farm labour scheme should give evidence in the witness box and give Langa's Counsel an opportunity to cross-examine. NAD and police officials will not give evidence, though, and the Judge's decision in the case is now awaited.

TREASON INQUIRY

(Continued from page 3)

Berrange: And despite the fact that Mr. Strijdom recognised that the Ossewa-Brandwag stood for a change of state form by the employment of violence. The Nationalists still made an alliance with the Afrikaner Party?

Murray: Yes. The Magistrate then intervened to say that the mere handing in of press reports was not sufficient proof that the things contained in them were actually said and that the defence would have to find other means of proving the speeches. Mr. Berrange agreed with this legal contention and continued his cross-examination, turning the attention now to the question of democracy.

NOT CONSISTENT WITH DEMOCRACY

Murray agreed that it was not consistent with the western democratic tradition "to subject a portion of the people of the state to an inferior position or status," and that to withhold the vote from them would be to subject them to such a status. Other ways were by giving them inferior education and making them carry passes.

Nor was it consistent with the de-

ocratic tradition to forcibly remove sections of the population from their place of birth, employment and residence, against their will, or to banish people without judicial process.

The professor was not prepared to build evidence against the World Peace Council, "in the sense of not doing anything other than to write and talk in support of it" was sufficient to make it one a fellow-traveller. It was "not necessarily" the case. To become a fellow-traveller, one must spend some of one's pocket-money on the fellow-traveller.

THE BROEDERBOND

Mr. Berrange's last question was on the Broederbond. "That was a secret society, isn't it?" he asked. "I don't know," said Murray. "Are you really going on record as saying that you have no idea whether the Broederbond is a secret society or not?" asked Mr. Berrange in a surprised tone. "I know very little about the Broederbond," Murray insisted.

"He received a quota from the Native Affairs Department at Johannesburg and at least one day a month was allotted to him by the Native Affairs Department when he received all the 'boys' available on that date. As far as he knew the 'boys' were volunteers and no one was forced to come to his farms."

The Other Side — "Purely Voluntary"

THE Government side filed seven affidavits by Government officials and Africans present when Nelson Langa "volunteered."

The Chief Native Commissioner of Johannesburg, Mr. F. H. Cronje, said Nelson accepted farm work voluntarily. He denied that there was a prison on the Hirschowitz farm and that there was any quota system of labourers operated by the NAD.

Mr. Halvar Sorum, the NAD Employment Officer, said in his affidavits that he always adopted the same procedure. "Natives brought in by the police."

He said: "The police retire and I explain to the Natives I will help them. Die bulle wat ek het is werk. He said he made it clear: 'Ek verkoop julle nie. Mens word nie soos donkeys verkoop nie. Ek dwing julle nie maar dit staan julle vir om die werk aan te neem of te weier.'"

Those who volunteered were then asked to sign a form. Those who did not volunteer were sent back to the police.

Last week argument on costs took place in the Supreme Court.

ARRESTED WITH BADGE AND BROOM

In his affidavit Nelson Langa said he had his badge and broom on him at the time of his arrest. When he showed them to the policemen he was told to "voetsak." He told two European labour bureau officials he was employed and they said they were not interested.

"They said they were giving me work because I had no pass. My right thumb was pressed on a pad. I was not asked about this or told what it was about. As far as I can see this procedure was adopted with the case of every Native brought to the pass office with me."

DID NOT VOLUNTEER

When he arrived at the Bethal farm it was after dark and he was given two empty mackie sacks to use as blankets. "I slept in a prison bed every night. The prison building was guarded by Natives with knobkerries. . . . There are many Natives who are kept in forced labour at this farm against their will who I often used to speak of their unhappy lot."

FARM JAIL AND QUOTA SYSTEM?

The affidavit of attorney Joel Carlson, who served the petition on farmer Hirschowitz for the return of Nelson, stated that Hirschowitz said he was prepared to surrender Nelson. "In cases where employers demanded their boys back and the boys were willing to go he was prepared to allow them to go back to their employers."

He said, according to Carlson's affidavit, but denied in his own affidavit before court, that he had spent £5,000 on erecting a farm prison and had many hundreds of "boys."



"IT'S NOT AS YOU SEE EUROPEANS BEING REMOVED!"

That £1 A Day ... CAN THE BOSSES AFFORD IT?

By MICHAEL HARMEL

possible in the face of the stark realities of our industrial economy," says Mr. Lufofs, boss of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries. "The economy would collapse."

As a matter of fact it is nonsense to suggest that our rich employers cannot afford to pay their workers a living wage.

NONSENSE

As a matter of fact it is nonsense to suggest that our rich employers cannot afford to pay their workers a living wage.

THE GOVT. CIRCULAR HAT GIVES THE GAME AWAY

FOR the first time the details of the scheme by which urban Africans are sent to work on farms are admitted in an authoritative document. The person to light last week in the Nelson Langa case.

This is a circular of the Department of Native Affairs addressed to all NAD officials and magistrates and titled "Scheme for the Employment of Petty Offenders in Non-Prescribed Areas."

Let this document speak for itself: "It is common knowledge that large numbers of natives are daily being arrested and prosecuted for contraventions of a purely technical nature."

"(a) Natives arrested between 2 p.m. on Sunday and 2 p.m. on Fridays are not charged immediately after arrest, but merely detained by the police."

"(b) Natives so detained are removed under escort to the district labour bureau and handed over to the Employment Officer . . ."

Now It's The Miracle, Filter-Tipped 'Clean Bomb'! 12 YEARS OF ATOMANIA

Atomic war has a simple sequel; All men will be cremated equal.

IT is the month of August, 1945. Hitler has been defeated in Europe and the war against Japan is drawing to a close. Roosevelt is dead, and the American military planners who Truman has decided to conclude World War II with a grand smash which will remind the world who is boss.

Acting on their instructions, an American airforce captain releases a new type of bomb—an atomic bomb—over the centre of the Japanese city of Hiroshima. The experiment is a success. The bomb detonates and showers ashes of death over 400,000 people.

People who condemned the Nazis for stoking their furnaces with the bodies of people already murdered, applauded the mass cremation of living men, women and children. For the atom bomb brings 'peace' to the war-devastated world.

A few years later, it is 'peace.' The U.S. monopoly of atom bombs has been broken. The bigger and better hydrogen bomb is being perfected by the U.S.A., the Soviet

Union and Britain, and a number of smaller nations are hurrying to catch up.

Inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the other city which had the honour of being the first to be atom-bombed, are still dying from atomic sickness.

The American air force captain who had the pleasure of dropping the first atom bomb, goes mad, and is escorted to an asylum for treatment.

It is May 1, 1957. The working people of the world are demonstrating against the continuation of nuclear weapon testing. Atomic war for survival has become a contradiction in terms. Scientists of every political conviction are appealing demanding the ending of no political conviction have warned against the hazards of con-

tinued atomic tests—countless new cancers, hideous monsters being born into the human race. . . .

NOT A PENNY OF THESE FUTURE NEW PROFITS WAS RECEIVED BY THE EMPLOYEES OF THE INDUSTRY, BLACK OR WHITE, IN INCREASED WAGES.

SOLUTIONS "The World's" solution to the problem is, firstly, to give Africans skilled jobs, and secondly, to cut the wages of European workers. Of course Africans should be admitted to skilled jobs. But that by itself won't cover the problem of the great unemployment of unskilled workers. Are they to continue to starve?

Next, 'atoms-for-peace' Eisenhower has called, and agreement to suspend the tests is as far off as ever.

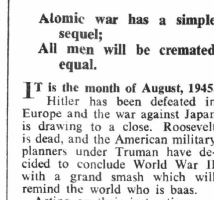
Yet if the conference has failed in its immediate object of bringing about an end to the armaments race, it has at least succeeded in showing the world who is responsible for its continuation, and in stimulating renewed and increased demands from peace lovers that the terrible armaments race, the atom bomb, be removed from the earth.

But in any case the so-called clean bomb is one big fraud. Indian Prime Minister Nehru made this plain in London recently when he revealed that Indian scientists had told him that all that was meant by a bomb with a 'minimum of radio-active fall-out' or 'clean bomb' was one which was exploded at a great height. Instead of the rain falling down upon the world they are deposited slowly over a period of ten to fifteen years.

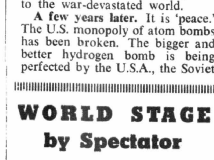
The very fact that these madmen boast about producing a clean bomb is an admission that they have known all along that atomic weapon tests have been dangerous. This means that for years they have been lying to the public.

A COMMUNIST PLOT Fortunately, not all Americans are of the same caliber. Recently American scientists signed an appeal demanding the ending of the tests, a great day for the forces of sanity.

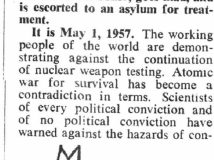
What was the official U.S. reaction to the solemn warning of their country's own scientists? You've guessed it—A Communist plot. BY SOME STRANGE FORM OF LOGIC THE LEADERS OF THE 'PRESENT-DAY' ANTI-COMMUNIST CHARGE CLAIM THAT THE COMMUNISTS ARE THE ONLY PEOPLE INTERESTED IN SAVING HUMANITY FROM THE TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS.



"You still think those tests aren't dangerous?"



"Apparently there is a split in the American camp—Stassen and Eisenhower are more ready for a peace settlement, but they are continually overruled by Nixon and the armed forces chiefs."



"The conference started six months ago. Step by step the Western delegates have stalled, and agreement to suspend the tests is as far off as ever."



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TRADE UNIONS AT THE CROSSROADS

WOMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST PASSES

(Continued from page 1)

TRADE unions especially in the Cape and Natal are now facing the crisis which I predicted in a series of articles that appeared in New Age a year ago.

The open registered unions are now being forced by the new Industrial Conciliation Act to change their constitutions or status.

Those of them with Coloured, Indian and European members are threatened by the colour-bar clauses that prohibit the Coloured and Indian members from meeting with their fellow White workers in the same branches or from serving on the Executive Committees.

BACKGROUND

Some of these unions have been in existence for 50 years or more. They were craft unions with a membership restricted in the main to journeymen or skilled workers in the trade. Subject to this limitation, they were, however, true trade unions—open to workers of all racial groups.

Such open unions never took shape in the Transvaal or in the Orange Free State where the White workers had a virtual monopoly of skilled jobs in most industries. Even in those industries where White and Non-European workers did the same kind of work and belonged to the same unions, as in the garment and tobacco industries, they set up separate racial branches. This is why the colour bar clauses of the Act have not had the same serious impact on most unions in the two provinces. They had voluntarily adopted a policy of segregation long before Parliament tried to make it compulsory.

The composition of the membership of the open unions in Natal and the Cape is varied. In some instances the Indian or Coloured workers form a big majority. The Western Province Leather Workers' Union has about 4,000 Coloured and 1,000 European members. The Cape Furniture Workers' Union has nearly 1,800 Coloured members but barely 250 Europeans. The Cape Garment Workers' Union has 14,000 Coloured and about 2,000 White members.

Natal unions with a predominantly Indian membership include furniture, garment, textile and leather.

There are other unions with a large majority of Europeans, like the engineering unions. Then there are those with a fairly equal proportion of White and Non-European members. The Tram and Omnibus Workers' Union, Cape, and the Typographical Union are representative of this group.

POLICY OF THE CENTRES

The policy put forward by the two trade union centres that have affiliated registered unions with mixed memberships in the South African Trade Union Council (SATUC) and the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), is to maintain the unity of the workers. But there is a big difference between the methods advocated by these two bodies.

SACTU says unity at all costs, under the I.C. Act. The unions following this course have decided to carry on as before with mixed branches, or to apply for incorporation or to introduce apartheid clauses into the constitutions.

The first tactic is likely to be followed only by those unions with a small number of Non-European members and an all-White Executive. For it means that the Coloured or Indian workers will in practice have a second class membership. They will not be able to attend branch meetings or form part of the union's leadership.

The deadline for all registered trade unions in South Africa to comply with the requirements of the Industrial Conciliation Act, is January 1st, 1958

In this article E. R. BRAVERMAN discusses the manner in which some trade unions have been facing up to the problem which confronts them.

The second procedure of applying to the Minister for exemption is being followed by those unions with a large Non-European membership, but whose leadership is largely European. In these unions the Whites realise that they cannot keep their position if they are segregated from the rest. Amongst those applying for exemption are the Cape Garment Workers' Union, National Union of Leather Workers and Tobacco Workers' Union.

The amending of the constitutions so as to provide for White baskap is the policy followed or intended by the Typo, Associated Society of Woodworkers and Cape Tramway Workers' Union. In these unions the White members form a majority, but there is a large number of Coloured and Indian members.

NOT FINAL

It must be clearly understood that none of these arrangements is final. It remains to be seen whether the Registrar will allow unions to ignore the Act or whether the Minister will grant exemptions. It is also uncertain whether the Non-European members will put up with a second-class membership and White baskap, which represents an appeal to any person who believes in genuine trade union democracy.

SACTU HAS REJECTED THE WHITE BASKAP AND CALLS ON THE UNIONS TO MAINTAIN UNITY OUTSIDE THE I.C. ACT.

This can be done if the members of a registered union work it up in accordance with the union's constitution and reform into a new registered union outside the terms of the Act.

Unregistered unions will be able to provide equal rights to members irrespective of race, including Africans. The great advantage will be the achievement of a wider unity than has ever been possible under the I.C. Act. This means unity on a basis of equality in accordance with the free will and choice of all members.

It can negotiate with bosses and enter into Conciliation Board agreements (in terms of Sections 35 of the Act).

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

An unregistered union will not, however, be able to be a party to

an Industrial Council. Many trade union leaders in all racial groups are reluctant to break away from the industrial councils, arguing that the workers will benefit from these councils and want them. Secondly, many Non-European trade union leaders, who would eagerly preserve unity in unregistered unions, are not prepared to leave the White trade unionists in

sole possession of the workers' seats on the Industrial Councils.

They believe that the White workers and employers would come to an agreement at the expense of the Non-European workers. This danger is all the greater, they say, because of Section 77 of the Act, which enables the Minister to give the White workers a monopoly of skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

Influenced by such considerations, some Non-European workers have themselves favoured the policy of amending their constitution to exclude a minority of

White workers. This is being done by the Cape Furniture Workers' Union and the Western Province Building Workers' Union.

They have preferred to be segregated into the other alternatives of (a) White baskap by the small handful of the White workers in the industries, or (b) winding up with the Europeans left in possession of the Industrial Council machinery.

In both these instances the prospect of unity with African workers was not seriously considered.

The unions in question consist only of skilled artisans, whilst the Africans are classed as labourers, although many of them are employed on what is really skilled work.

One thing stands out clearly from the discussions and trends in the trade union movement. That is the growth of a revivalism amongst the Coloured workers against White domination. Whatever course they follow, they will not be able to certain, follow the appeal of Mr. Rutherford and his Council to preserve "unity" under an all-White Executive—for that is not unity, but racial discrimination, White baskap and injustice.

American Capital Infiltration In HongKong.

HONGKONG.

American capital is making gradual inroads into Hongkong industry, reported the Economic Guide here in its latest issue.

This weekly quoted authoritative industrial sources which estimated that American investment in Hongkong industry during the past few months amounted to over 13 million Hongkong dollars, the sources said.



ABOVE the front entrance of the Johannesburg Public Library (Europeans Only) is a carved slogan which says, if I still remember my Latin, "Books are the storehouses of the mind." At the back of the library, painted in black which nobody up to now has been able to wipe out, is another slogan. This one says "Us blacks ain't reading you."

In front of the library there is also a little park with flowers and trees and benches (also Europeans Only) where the lunch-hour crowd hang out to devour their hamburgers and milk, and where ragged, greasy, stubbly-chinned derelicts loounge, waiting for a hand-out or ready to sell you anything from a pair of shoelaces to a seventeen jewel gold wrist-watch. Once one of them tried to sell me a truck alarm-clock that played "I can't give you anything but love, baby" every hour after midnight.

Well, I was on my way to my digs from the cinema the other night and making a short-cut through this park when out of the shadow of a tree sailed one of these pieces of flotsam and jetsam. It was like all the rest of them floating around the Golden City: unshaven, uncombed, smelly and tattered. This one was also a family man, for beyond him, under the tree, the street-light revealed a young-old woman with dishevelled hair and a bony, once-pretty face, carrying in her arms what appeared to be a baby wrapped in an old coat.

The man said: "Boss, spare something for the wife an' kid. They

haven't at all day, and we've gotta sleep right here in this park. Please, mister."

This didn't sound like the old line so I forked out something. This cinema's shows are free, anyway.

"Thanks a lot, boss," he whimpered. Then added, "Boss, my wife never... if you like. For a favour."

"Take care of her, old man." I told him and pushed past.

This was the other side of the

★
BY ALEX
LA GUMA
★

much-boasted-of White South Africa. The ripe and juicy fruit of Western civilisation... reminded me, somehow of the film I'd just seen: "Les Miserables."

FROM America's Tin Pan Alley comes the news that Negro singer Harry Belafonte's record sales have topped those of Elvis the Presley Prevar. It appears that calypso singing is becoming more popular than rock in Roll. Says Harry: "The idea that I may be the first Negro matinee idol isn't half

protest to the head of the department which you reserved for the Minister of Native Affairs... If you had our protests to the police you fall in your duty as a Native Commissioner.

"Women will continue to oppose the pass laws. We support the courageous resistance of the women of Pieterburg, Balfour, Uitenhage, Queenstown, Sinterdun and many other places. Their courage inspires us. We too are prepared to sacrifice and suffer.

"WE SHALL NOT REST"

"No intimidation will move us for we are determined. We shall continue to oppose passes... "We shall not rest until we have won for our children their fundamental right to freedom, justice and security."

IN CAPE TOWN

The whole of the Western Cape is agog with preparations for the mass pass protest on Friday.

Thousands of women from all centres are expected to gather on the Grand Parade at 2 p.m. Grabouw, Paarl, Worcester, Stellenbosch, and the main African areas in Cape Town have guaranteed large contingents.

A deputation from the Cape Association to Abolish Passes for African Women is due to present the women's protest to the Native Commissioner, Mr. Parsons, at 2.30 p.m. The members of the deputation will be the Mesdames Mafeking, Bellona, Madama, Lolohela, Stott, Willis, Kellerman, Savage and Gosschack.

The deputation will report on the results of the interview at a mass meeting in the Drill hall under the auspices of Catapaw. The speakers will be the Mesdames Newton, Mafeking, Mrs. Jeteblis will be in the chair.

The meeting will begin as soon as the deputation has returned from seeing Mr. Parsons.

so flattering as it is a reflection of the change that's come over American life.

WHICH reminds me of a white South African lady who was an ardent Nat King Cole fan, then smashed all her records when she discovered he was a Negro.

THE latest illegal immigrant to South Africa is the Asiatic flu. It is rumored that the Native Affairs Department is making attempts to prevent Africans from becoming influenced by the influenza. By the way, an Afrikaans paper's translation of Asiatic flu is "Koolie-griep."

THE draft ordinance to enforce bilingualism on local authorities has got the U.P. and the Nats at each other's throats up here. The Nats attempt at achieving White unity are bringing about the reverse all along the line, and White South Africa appears to be falling apart steadily, day by day. Discussing the Drill Hall the other day, an old man introduced a parable which might have some bearing. He said: "Sometimes a pack of wolves a dog is born. If she-wolf is wise she destroys it immediately. But sometimes it happens that the dog is allowed to survive and reach maturity. Then let the wolves be-ware."

WHERE'S THE IRON CURTAIN NO?

One can argue about who was mainly responsible for the "Iron Curtain" in the hot Cold War years. But there's no arguing about who's responsible for it now. Take two examples....

Example No. 1

Half-Million Soviet Tourists

THE Soviet Union is going in for tourism in a big way. Last year more than half a million Soviet citizens went abroad, and nearly the same number of foreigners came to the Soviet Union. This year the two-way flow will be even greater, according to estimates released by Intourist, the Soviet tourist organization.

The figures reveal that in 1955 about 100,000 Soviet citizens went abroad. Last year there was a great leap in the numbers to 548,000. They went to 61 countries in all.

Most went to other Socialist countries, but there was a large number who went to non-Socialist countries. The majority, again, went on business of some sort or another, such as for commerce or industry, or in culture or sporting groups, but there were a great many who went on their savings as "pure tourists."

Sometimes they went in groups, sometimes they went as individuals.

Of the Western countries, France seems to be the most popular. According to the New York Times, there are so many Soviet tourists in Paris that people there have become quite accustomed to them.

Italy too is proving popular with Soviet tourists, and the Russians in turn are proving popular with the Italians. Unlike so many tourists from other countries who come there, they do not flash their money around as though they own the place. Instead, reports the New York Times, they are quiet and well-mannered, and are eager to please.

The relatively small number of 300 Soviet tourists went to Britain in 1956. They included industrial managers, transport workers (who were subsidised by their trade union), artists and professional people. Not only do they visit the traditional tourist places such as historic monuments and beauty spots, but they also showed a keen interest in the living and working conditions of the British people.

While the trend in the Soviet Union, particularly since the Twentieth Congress last year, has been for an ever greater relaxation of travel barriers to and from the country, the United States is still clinging stubbornly to its cold-war attitude of suspicion and restrictions.

ALTHOUGH 2,500 AMERICANS VISITED THE SOVIET UNION LAST YEAR, AND AT PRESENT THERE ARE BRIGHT TRAVEL POSTERS ALL OVER THE U.S.A. URGING AMERICANS TO GO TO THE SOVIET UNION, ONLY 350 RUSSIANS WERE ALLOWED INTO THE U.S.A.

This was not because more Russians did not want to go to the States. On the contrary, it is only the humiliating entry procedure which is keeping the number down. The Russians object to having their fingerprints taken as though they were common criminals, and to having to answer all sorts of sniping questions about their political beliefs.

The U.S. stubbornness kept out a whole variety of people from the Soviet Union, such as the Bolshoi Ballet, the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra, and even a delegation of cooks (Khrushchov asked whether the American authorities were scared that they would cook up a revolution!)

Example No. 2

Airlines

THE great Soviet air network jet Aeroflot wants to establish direct Moscow-London, Moscow-Paris and perhaps Moscow-America services. But a U.S. veto on reciprocal flights is frustrating them.

This was revealed by Clive Jenkins, a transport industrial officer who recently led a British delegation of aviation experts to the Soviet Union.

In a report which was given front page headlines in the British weekly paper, Reynolds News, Jenkins mentioned the tremendous advances that have been made in recent years by the Soviet aviation industry.

Russia now has at least 50 of this world's fastest jet aircraft—the TU 104, which created such a sensation when it brought B and K, to Britain last year—in round the clock service.

Britain's equivalent, the Comet IV, won't be in service until the middle of next year, yet the TU 104's will soon be out of date in the Soviet Union.

Aeroflot crews are in training to take over the first four of the

new 90-seater, four turbo-prop engineed Ukraina.

Then there is the 75-seater Illyushin Moskva, and the TU 110, which can seat 100 passengers. Next on the plan is the futuristic Rosiya which will carry 180 on long-distance flights.

Helicopters are also in use to feed travellers into the main trunk routes. And, reports Jenkins, the Russians have a weapon which does not exist in the West—Aeroflot does not seek to make a profit.

One aircraft manager told him: "We had millions of roubles over last year. But we'll wipe them out this year by reducing prices. Soon our prices will be the same as for railway tickets."

The giant new planes are at present being used for travel to Prague and Peking. But the Russians want to use them to go to the West. Jenkins shows why they have not been able to do so.

The deputy-chief of Aeroflot, Lieut-General Zaharov told him: "If agreement had been reached with Britain in 1955 we would have had an air link for the last 18 months."

Jenkins asked what went wrong. Zaharov replied:

"We welcomed the news that British European Airways and the British Government wanted to negotiate. Our proposal was to establish flights with any point of connection.

"We proposed an airfield in the German Democratic Republic. The British Government disagreed. We suggested Berlin's Tempelhof. Again, disagreement. We said that we would land at any airfield in West Germany—we were prepared to establish flights under almost any conditions.

"And we still haven't had an answer. We were told we would get a decision in six days. That was 18 months ago.

"BEA wants us to fly to Moscow. So does Air France. So who is holding things up?"

"Bolvivia" asked Jenkins. The joke got a better reception than it deserved, reports Jenkins. "For after 45 minutes Zaharov's veto is sabotaging British and French plans to open air routes to Russia.

"IS IT BECAUSE NO AMERICAN AIRLINE YET HAS AN AIRCRAFT TO COMPETE WITH THE RUSSIAN JET?"

LATEST TRENDS IN CHINA

Congress Closes

LONDON

THE annual session of the National People's Congress, China's highest political organ, has just ended in Peking after weeks of vigorous discussion:

● The 'basic course of the Chinese revolution' will remain unaltered.

● The 'rectification campaign' against dogmatism, subjectivism and sectarianism and the policy of letting "all flowers blossom" will be fully proceeded with.

● "Right-wing bourgeois" elements will be firmly opposed.

The session started with a lengthy report by Premier Chou En-lai in which he gave a full review of achievements and errors on the part of the Government since 1949.

His main thesis was that the achievements far outweighed the errors, and that the basic line of policy had been fully correct. He stated that the peaceful socialist revolution could never have been accomplished without the five transformation campaigns that were conducted throughout the country.

Criticism

He stated that the Government welcomed sincere criticism, even excessive criticism, as long as it was directed towards improving the work of the Government and helping the Chinese people.

He asked the delegates to wage a resolute struggle against the Rightist elements who, he said, were aiming to set China back on to the road to capitalism.

The charges against the Rightists were that they had never given up their feudal and capitalist ideas even though they had been given positions of responsibility in the Government. They were accused of using their positions to stir up disturbances, particularly after the beginning of the Communist Party's rectification campaign, and then offering to help the Government to settle the disputes in return for greater authority for themselves.

Though major class struggles in China had come to an end, said a leading Communist theoretician, class struggle had by no means ceased to take place.

Speakers at the Congress said that the Rightist's campaign had

met with no success at all amongst the workers and the peasants, and with only a tiny response from the intellectuals and capitalists.

Leading Role

Amongst the strongest critics of the Rightists were many of their fellow capitalists and intellectuals. They declared that the Rightists were attacking the very clause in the Chinese constitution which they themselves helped to draft and to which they assented only three years ago, namely that in the multi-party Government the Communist Party was to play the leading role.

Faced with criticism from all quarters of the Chinese people, the individual Rightists addressed the Congress, apologising for their errors and promising to try to remedy themselves in future.

Other speeches made showed the support of the delegates for the policy of letting all flowers blossom and the determination of the Government to proceed with it.

Korean Industry

PYONGYANG.

North Korea's industry fulfilled this year a total output value of 110 per cent in the first quarter of this year, reports the Korean Central News Agency. The report said there was a 36 per cent increase in total industrial output value as compared with the same period last year. Labour productivity was raised by 17 per cent. Targets for many industrial products including metal, coal, machine tools and chemicals were overfulfilled. In the agricultural field, 85.5 per cent of the total number of peasant households belonged to joint co-operatives.

Piano Contest

PARIS.

Of eight prizes awarded in the Marguerite Long International Piano Contest held here recently, the first prize went to the Hungarian pianist Peter Frankl and the second prize was awarded to the Soviet pianist Igor Zhukov.

HOW "PARTNERSHIP" WORKS IN COPPERBELT STRIKES

LONDON.

THIS is how partnership works in Northern Rhodesia—European miners go on strike and a tribunal is instituted to investigate their demands; Africans go on strike and they are attacked by the police, starved and deported.

The Government's reaction to the present dispute between the European Mineworkers' Union and the Copperbelt Union is in striking contrast to its handling of the strike conducted by Africans last year.

Last year the Government declared a state of emergency and sent police to attack meetings of the African strikers. Fifty-four African trade union leaders were arrested in the middle of the night, put in busses, taken 200 miles away and shut for weeks in a bush prison without trial.

When the High Court declared that these people had been illegally arrested, the settler Government passed a law on the same day prohibiting them from returning to the Copperbelt.

The strike was allowed to drag on for so long that the African workers were forced to dig up roots for food for their families. It was a combination of hunger and police terror that drove the Afri-

cans back to their work.

ANC GROWS

Commenting on the difference of treatment handed out to whites and non-whites in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, leader of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, said in London recently:

"As a result of these police state conditions, and because of bitterness over Federation and franchise schemes, support for Congress is steadily increasing.

"Congress membership had more than doubled in a year," he said, "and now stood at more than 160,000, of whom 60,000 were women."

Six years ago, public meetings of Congress attracted 200 or 300 people. Now even in rural areas, 4,000 or 5,000 people attend our meetings, in spite of threats by the Government, and although aeroplanes fly over the heads of the crowd, they frighten them," he added.

SAVAGE PERSECUTION OF INDIANS IN WITBANK

JOHANNESBURG.

NEW "location regulations" which the Nationalist Town Council of Witbank seeks to impose on the 187 Indian adults and children who live in the local "Asiatic Bazaar," are remarkable for their barbarism even in South Africa.

The Indians have lived for many years on their trade with residents of the adjacent African location. Clause 29 of the new regulations will enable the Inspector of the Bazaar to evict any person who is not a "lawful" resident. He could thus see to it that no outside customers at all enter the area. At one stroke the entire population would be ruined.

Traders at a trading site on the open veld. The new regulations put the tax up to about £30 a month.

New permit regulations will have the effect of making it impossible for children to remain in the Bazaar with their parents after they turn sixteen.

The local Asiatic Association, accompanied by Advocates Fischer and Gani of Johannesburg, went to interview and protest to the Town Council against these proposed regulations.

The Nationalist Mayor of Witbank denied that the proposals were barbarous.

PASSES BURN IN UITENHAGE

(Continued from page 1)

the prosecutor announced that 61 of the women were also being charged with interfering with the police, and their case was remanded to the 12th. Bail of £100 was allowed on condition they did not participate in anti-pass campaigns.

The second group of women who appeared shortly afterwards got a full conviction. But the first lot were, in addition, charged with interfering with the police and incitement. Their case was remanded to the 15th and bail of £15 each was allowed.

The defending lawyer, Mr. C. R. Jankelowitz, protested vigorously, at the tactics of the prosecution which did not disclose at the beginning the illegal procession case that another charge was to be preferred at his close.

WORRIED MISSUS

The women decided to serve the four days in jail and save the 100-fine each (£51 in all). Owing to the disorganisation of domestic life in some homes as a result of the arrests, some "missuses" offered to pay the fine. They pleaded through their messengers that "missus is not well," or the children are crying for "their nanny." But the missuses were told to join the fight against the issue of passes to African women by the Nationalist Government so that such dislocations of normal life were prevented.

PASSES BURNT

As the second batch of the accused filed back to jail after they had been convicted, those outside the Court surged forward in front of the main entrance to the court. There one reference book after another was thrown on the pavement. As they were set alight the women who had by then been joined by the men sang:

"LYLA TSHISWA": The passes are being burnt.

At first the police were taken aback as a large number of people stood around the blazing reference books. Only after the flames had subsided, did the sergeant of the police come and arrest a few women from the crowd.

As the police gathered the arrested women, the latter raised the free pass to return to the Africa salutes. At the same time a large number who followed the police and surrendered themselves for arrest were turned away at the entrance to the charge office.

As I watched the women braving the police arrests and walking to jail unshamefully and enthusiastically rather than carry a pass, I wondered where this would end if the Nationalist Government persisted in its mad and unchristianlike impose the pass on the African women. On this occasion 20 w-

men and 2 men were arrested for burning the passes.

The total amount of bail for all the cases—119 of them—is £800, and as the amount has not yet been raised the accused are in jail awaiting their trial. The trial was in an open space in the Kabah location over 30 babies were being looked after by children from the Cultural Club. Some have not yet started crawling and were crying while others played and looked around. Their mothers are in jail because they refuse to carry a pass—the most humiliating and degrading of all the instruments of oppression!

CAN THE BOSSES AFFORD IT?

(Continued from page 5)

And as for the European workers, they are not being overpaid. At today's prices they are struggling to make ends meet. The morning paper says that £1 a day must come, and can come, out of the fat profits being made by the bosses.

Neither the mining industry nor any other section of the country's economy will "collapse."

Of course, there may be some individual employers who can only keep going because of the miserable wages they are paying. There may be some low-grade mines whose cost-structure couldn't bear any extra expense, and might have to close.

I remember the late Bill Andrews once saying to me: "If the wages were only low enough, they could mill the road-metals of Johannesburg and make a profit out of the petrol." That's really the point. If a mine cannot work profitably without paying starvation wages, it should be closed. If an industry cannot operate efficiently without slave-conditions, we don't need that industry. The great majority of South African employers can afford to pay £1 a day and more to their African employees. They're doing very nicely, thank you.

As a matter of fact, industry, mining and agriculture cannot operate efficiently with a discontented, starving labour force. A living wage must lead to increased production.

And the distribution of substantially higher wages to Africans will mean a big increase in purchasing power which will absorb everything our industries can produce and more.

The economy of South Africa will not "collapse" when we win the £1 a day demand. On the contrary, it will open the door to a greater measure of prosperity and expansion than the country has ever known before.

Cape Town Sports

WANDERERS OUTPLAYED AT MOWBRAY

To the bitter disappointment of their fans, Wanderers, who were considered to be in good running for the leadership, were heavily defeated by Excelsiors who were in splendid form.

Excelsiors, playing with the attack, were continual on the attack within the Wanderers' 25, where Fortuin at scrum-half for Excelsiors made unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the Wanderers' defence by dashing around the scrum on three occasions.

Still within Wanderers' 25, the latter were penalised in the scrum, but although Erispe had a fine opportunity to score, he made no allowance for the wind with the result that his shot went awry. The second time, however, he succeeded when Wanderers were again penalised for usurping the ball. (Excelsiors 3, Wanderers 0.) About five minutes later the Excelsiors forwards rushed downfield and with a series of short passes gave P. Schouw a magnificent opportunity to score. Erispe converted. (Excelsiors 6, Wanderers 0.)

R. Johnson of Wanderers tried to come up to scratch for his team but he was neatly checked while trying to burst through Excelsior's defence. He passed to Petersen who was unfortunately caught in possession.

Half-time score: Excelsiors 8, Wanderers 0.

Wanderers were now beginning to realise the precariousness of their position and their K. Ford, the captain, led a furious attack in an attempt to score. They could however have gained three points from an easy penalty, which Petersen failed to put over.

Excelsiors on the other hand added another well-deserved three points to their score when Johnson of Wanderers was tackled in possession and P. Schouw was on hand to collect the ball. He dashed down the line, with the spectators voicing their full support, to score a neat try.

Erispe failed to convert.

Final Score: Excelsiors 11, Wanderers 0.

Other results were:

1st Teams
Progress 15, S.A.P. 3; Temperance 32, Primroses 0.

2nd Teams
Wanderers 15, Retreat 0; Thistles 3, Perseverance 0.

3rd Teams
Progress 9, Retreat 9; Temperance 3, Perseverance 6; Thistles 3, California 0.

FIXTURES AUGUST 10

1st Teams
Perseverance vs Thistles, California vs Retreat, Woodstock Rangers vs Primroses.

2nd Teams
Woodstock Rangers vs Excelsior, Progress vs S.A.P., Temperance vs Perseverance.

3rd Teams
Excelsiors vs Temperance, Wanderers vs Perseverance, Progress vs California.

INTER-UNION RUGBY MATCHES

On Saturday 17th August, 1957 City and Suburban R.F. Union will meet W.P. Rugby Union at Mowbray.

1st Teams: 4.00 p.m.

2nd Teams: 2.45 p.m.

3rd Teams: 1.30 p.m.

(All on A ground.)

Admission:

Gents 2/-; Ladies 1/6.

Children Half-price.

Vehicles 9d.

WORCESTER WOMEN ON THE MARCH

From E. K. Tolle

After a meeting which lasted 2 hours, about 500 women, led by teenagers singing Freedom songs, marched to the location office to meet the manager of Native Affairs, Mr. Gunter, with regard to recent notices instructing every resident to remove the heap of stones outside their yards.

The manager refused to address the women, and asked to meet their leaders. Six women were chosen. They asked the manager if they were street cleaners and not housewives. He replied that the notices were sent to husbands and not to them.

After exchanging words both sides came to a deadlock. The women said: "We won't remove the stones," and the manager said: "The law will deal with you." The anxious crowd outside, when the leaders reported back, echoed thunderously "ASOZE" (we won't). One old woman said: "Our carefree houses are no different from South African prisons, so his threat of removing us from one goal to the location to one town will not stop us."

Two white and one plain-clothes policemen were present. No incidents took place.

Racing At Milnerton

The following are Damon's selections:

Potsdam Handicap (Tops): HURRICANE, Danger, Outsider.

Potsdam Handicap (Bottoms): CIRCUS FIRE, Danger, Guardsman.

Milnerton Handicap: BEN HUR, Danger, Contortionist.

Ascot Handicap: ASCOT PARK, Danger, Xmas Knight.

3 and 4-Year-Old Handicap: DE KLERK'S SELECTED, Danger, Queen Love.

Progress Seven: CAT CAR, Danger, Thunder Card.

Maiden Race: JEMIMA, Danger, Just Spirit.

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A. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town
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SUPPORT FOR £1 A DAY CAMPAIGN

JOHANNESBURG.

A mass meeting of Klerksdorp workers on Sunday endorsed the SACTU £1 a day memo and elected a committee to organise factory committees and trade unions.

The meeting, which was attended by workers as far afield as Bloemhof and Hoopstad, was convened by the local ANC under the chairmanship of Mr. Makhoana and addressed by visiting speakers Gaelewe and Mhooli of SACTU. The speakers urged the workers, including miners and farmers to organise behind the SACTU demands for £1 a day and all-round increases in wages.

Many speakers from the Klerksdorp area spoke of difficulties of low wages. They complained that many workers were arrested by the Council because they were unable to pay rent.

The Klerksdorp meeting is the latest in a series of regional meetings convened to endorse the £1 a day memo and appoint local campaign organising committees. The next meetings are due on the East and West Rand.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 10th AUGUST

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.30 P.M.

REDUCED ADMISSION CHARGES

(May-August)

Public Stand 3/6 (including Tax)

Course Enclosure 2/- (including Tax)

Bus service to Ascot Race Course leaves from Dock Row at the corner of Adderley Street and from Lower Buitenkant Street near the Occena Castle entrance.

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