

# NEW AGE

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## Open Letter To The Czech Dynamos

CAPE TOWN. "To the thousands of oppressed non-white and progressive people of our country whom we represent, Czechoslovakia is known as one of the countries which has thrown off the shackles of oppression and racial discrimination," states an open letter addressed to the Dynamos, the Czechoslovakian soccer team at present visiting South Africa, by the local committees of the South African Coloured People's Organisation, the S.A. Congress of Democrats, and the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions. "To us you have come to South Africa as sporting representatives of a free people."

The letter continues: "We feel sure that during your tour of South Africa you will become increasingly aware of the fact that all is not pleasant in our country. You will find yourselves confined to playing all-white teams, and on colour-bar playing fields.

"All this is because of the class and racial oppression which is the basis of South African society. The colour-bar prevents our people from participating in sport on a multi-racial basis. You may be sure that there are thousands of non-white soccer enthusiasts who would be glad to meet you in a match."

The letter concludes with wishes of good luck on their visit and the hope that on the next occasion the Dynamos are invited to South Africa, such invitation will be extended by a sporting organisation representative of a people's democratic South Africa.

### INSIDE:

Copperbelt Conflict,  
By Spector —Page 4

### NEXT WEEK:

What Goes On In  
Roeland Street Jail,  
An Exposure By  
Alex La Guma

Order Your Copy Now



The Midnight Kids, peppy and full of punch, sent the audience crazy at the Township Jazz show in Johannesburg recently.

## AFRICAN WOMEN REFUSE TO REGISTER AT LABOUR BUREAU

### First Step To Passes, They Say

(From Govan Mbeki)

AFRICAN women factory workers in Port Elizabeth are refusing to register with the Labour Bureau because, they say, this is the first step in the introduction of passes for African women.

PORT ELIZABETH.

Notices went up in some factories here demanding that the women register at the Labour Bureau. The women refused to do so. In one factory the boss threatened to dismiss them. With one voice they all said they would rather go than carry the pass.

When a similar threat was made at another factory, the Coloured women employees said that they stood with the African women against the pass, and if the management sacked the African women for refusing to carry the pass, they too would walk out in sympathy.

Unable to persuade the women the foreman at one factory phoned Mrs. Francis Baard, branch secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, and asked her to come and speak to the women.

#### WORRIED

"The Government wants them to carry the permits. We can't help it. They must carry them," said the perturbed factory foreman.

"But the women have declared they are not willing to carry the pass. . . ." replied the union secretary.

"These are not passes, you know that the boys too at first did not want the reference books, but they accept them now," went on the foreman.

"The women are not prepared to be abused and hustled about by the police on account of the pass," chipped in the secretary.

"Don't mix up politics with trade union matters," advised the foreman. "I cannot employ women when the protests will be handed to me."

At this stage the union secretary

put in a question the foreman did not care to answer.

"Who will work for you since all the women are not prepared to carry passes? Will the Government do it?"

(Continued on page 3)

## P.E. Campaign Against Banishment Act

PORT ELIZABETH.

Once again Mr. D. Lolwana of Hankey is to appear before the magistrate for failing to comply with the terms of the notice of removal served on him by the Secretary of the Divisional Council of Port Elizabeth under section 29.

Time and again for the last six months Mr. Lolwana has been fighting to establish his right to remain in Hankey while the Divisional Council has been issuing one ejection order after another. When he finally lost the case his house was confiscated and sold.

In the meanwhile a big protest against the Banishment Act is under way. Mr. Tami Tshume, the Secretary of the Eastern Cape Region of the ANC told New Age.

A campaign to collect signatures has been launched. Mr. Tshume said the campaign was meant to collect signatures of all people who were opposed to the recent legislation which sought to make outlaws of all who stood in the Council's way.

The signature campaign is scheduled to culminate on October 4 when the protests will be handed to the Mayor of Port Elizabeth.

## WE FACE A CRISIS

A SUDDEN, unexpected crisis has arisen in the affairs of New Age, due to the intervention of a completely new and extraordinary factor. The crisis is serious and immediate and threatens to put an end to New Age within a comparatively short space of time.

The newspaper manufacturers have adopted a new policy with regard to the South African market; they will not accept any orders for further supplies unless the order is accompanied by a bank guarantee. This virtually means Cash with Order as the amount involved in a bank guarantee is automatically withdrawn from current use.

We have not had to do this in the past, when payment on arrival of the shipment was the rule. Normally we would place an order now, and then have three or four months in which to raise the money, for we would only be required to pay in December or early January. The new procedure has robbed us of that essential breathing space. Instead of having three or four months in which to collect that additional £300, we

have to find it NOW.

FOR UNLESS WE ORDER FRESH SUPPLIES WITHIN THE NEXT SEVEN TO TEN DAYS WE SHALL BE CAUGHT SHORT AT THE END OF DECEMBER, AND THAT WILL MEAN THE FINISH OF NEW AGE.

In addition, the delayed arrival of our last order has forced us to buy more expensive local stocks to the tune of £300, payable not later than November 7th. (We were lucky to make this emergency purchase, as newsprint is in very short supply.) That, too, is an immediate expense for which we had not bargained, and which in itself places a terrific strain on our resources.

#### OTHER BURDENS

Raising money needed for newsprint is not, unfortunately, the only urgent problem which faces us. We must, in addition, find money for current expenses. Quite apart from newsprint, our cash on hand does not amount to even half of what we shall have to have at the end of the month if we want to pay our way into October.

Time and time again we have told you of the need to build up adequate reserves for your paper. We have repeatedly warned of the consequences should you fail to do so. Now what we feared has happened. The unexpected demand has been made on us and we just do not have the cash to meet it. The result is that we are faced with the worst crisis in our history.

THERE IS LITTLE TIME LEFT TO SAVE THE SITUATION. UNLESS WE RECEIVE A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF MONEY WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS, NEW AGE WILL HAVE TO CEASE PUBLICATION WITHIN FOUR MONTHS AT THE VERY OUTSIDE, BECAUSE THERE WILL BE NO MORE PAPER TO PRINT IT ON.

WE APPEAL TO YOU, AS A MATTER OF URGENCY, TO GIVE THE BIGGEST DONATION TO NEW AGE YOU HAVE EVER GIVEN AND TO GIVE IT IMMEDIATELY.

THE MATTER IS NOW IN YOUR HANDS.

# DOWN MY STREET

NEW Age's Editor has from this week given me this corner of the paper in which I'm allowed to say just what I like. I propose to tell you every week how I feel about the things that I see and hear about down my street. Sometimes they strike me as funny; sometimes tragic, sometimes just interesting, but I'll try not to be dull. If you come across any little item down your street, do write to me.

By CITIZEN

As soon as somebody does something that my neighbour Jones doesn't like his stock reaction is "There ought to be a law against it!" Unfortunately there are others with the same outlook



(With acknowledgments to Bob Connolly in the Rand Daily Mail).

who do have power to fulfil this wish, notably of course our Minister of Justice Swart. He doesn't like that "pestilence war in die donker wandel"; that "nuisance war sy stank laat en don weghardoop"—in other words, the Freedom Radio. So he told the Free State National Party conference the other day, there would be a law with several penalties for such unlawful broadcasts.

It is not difficult to anticipate some of next session's Bills. There will be the "Bill to Abolish All Freedom Radios"; a "Bill to Prevent Women Gathering Before the Union Buildings"; a "Bill to Prevent the Johannesburg City Council Showing the Black Sash Wo-

men round Locations"; and a "Bill to Stop Bishops (Anglicans especially) Meddling in Politics."

### This Week's Charity

THIS is a call to all men of charity. Do parcel up your waste paper and send it to the Benoni Location Office. All visitors to the location have to call at this office to take out permits. As there is a sad shortage of paper there and officials have been driven to insisting that the visitors produce their own paper for the purple permit stamp. Visitors don't always travel with their stationery ready, so permits have been stamped on the backs of envelopes and cigarette boxes, even on scraps of brown parcel paper. In the interests of Efficient Location Administration, do make this week's Noble Gesture and help that Benoni Location Office out!

### Keir Hardie

1956 is the centenary year of the birth of James Keir Hardie, pioneer of the British Labour Party, and the first working man to enter the British Parliament as a Labour representative. In 1901 he moved a resolution in the British House of Commons to the effect that "private ownership of land and capital . . .

"constitutes a menace to the well-being of the realm, and calls for legislation designed to remedy the same by vesting in a Socialist Commonwealth founded by the common ownership of land and capital, production for use and not for profit, and equality of opportunity for every citizen."

That's straight talk, that was! Comparing it to the timid compromises of Gaiskill one wonders how much intellectual progress, if any, the British leaders have made in the past fifty years!

### Editorial

## THE NOKWE CASE

THE refusal of the Minister of Native Affairs to allow African advocate Mr. Duma Nokwe to set up chambers in His Majesty's Buildings is a complete exposure of the apartheid fraud. "Go and get yourself rooms in a location," the Minister says to Mr. Nokwe. But he knows, as well as anybody else, that no advocate can run a practice from a location. By Bar Council rules an advocate is not allowed to take instructions directly from a client, and can only act in a case when briefed by an attorney.

Furthermore, an advocate is not allowed to visit an attorney's office; the attorney must go to the advocate's office. And what attorney would travel miles and miles out of town to brief Mr. Nokwe in his location office when he has all the rest of the Bar to choose from right on his doorstep at His Majesty's Buildings?

Quite correctly, the Bar Council pointed out to Dr. Verwoerd that his order would mean ruin to a young barrister just starting out on his legal career. They ought to know. But Verwoerd's reply to them is: "Change your rules." Presumably he means they must allow Mr. Nokwe to visit the attorney instead of the attorney visiting Mr. Nokwe; or else they must allow Mr. Nokwe to deal directly with the public.

In both cases, Verwoerd insists that the Bar Council should modify rules which it has elaborated over a long period of time to protect the independence and integrity of the legal profession. The Bar Council's failure to agree to his suggestion he regards as proof that it has allowed itself "to become a dupe and an agent" for "Leftist and other political propaganda purposes, aimed at what has long been the law of the land and the traditional policy of South Africa, viz. a separation of interest and opportunities."

So to satisfy Verwoerd's insensate race mania, Mr. Nokwe's career must be ruined and the Bar Council's rules must be scrapped.

But perhaps the worst feature of the whole sordid story is the insulting arrogance which Verwoerd has displayed towards the Rand Bar Council. He is not satisfied to disagree with them, but he must also try to smear them as dupes and agents for Leftist propagandists. Signs are not wanting that Verwoerd's unchecked use of the most dictatorial powers over the Africans has gone to his head. He is beginning to think he can order anybody around with a sjambok.

It is to be hoped that the Bar Council will see this issue through to the end. Not only is it important for the prestige and reputation of the legal profession that Verwoerd should receive the rebuff which he deserves for his insulting behaviour. It is also important that the right of Mr. Nokwe to practise side by side with his fellow-advocates without any sort of discrimination should be vindicated—as indeed the majority of the advocates themselves demand.

And it is important for all of us, Black and White alike, that the Nat dictatorship should be halted in its tracks as soon as possible. The alternative—of being kicked around by the likes of Verwoerd—is one which the people are no longer prepared to contemplate with equanimity.

## WHITE MAN'S RULE IS UNJUST

With my experience of 37 years, starting from 1919, in the movement for national liberation from white domination, I advise any white man in South Africa to do the following—

1. He must study and learn to understand that the white man's government in South Africa since its inception over 300 years ago is based on national liberation from white domination, and that there can be no moral justification whatsoever for its continuance.

2. He must work among the white people to persuade them of the sacred justice of the black man's cause and to convince them that their display of aspirations of this practice of racial hatred against the non-whites is irrevocably inhuman.

3. He must not join non-white organisations, for history shows in South Africa, without a single exception, that a white man's presence in the same organisations with non-whites propagates and advances the interests and point of view of the whites, destroys the

initiative and self-confidence of non-whites and prevents the development of militant black leadership, free from the white man's interests and domination.

4. He must render whatever support and assistance that lies in his power to the non-whites in their struggle towards progress and to the achievement of democracy without seeking any personal aggrandisement or expecting rewards.

5. He must learn to honour and respect the black man of Africa, for he is the harbinger of democracy, progress and peace. The white man's rule in Africa has proved the reverse.

JOHN GOMAS

Cape Town.

(When Mr. Gomas says that whites must not join non-white organisations, does he mean to indicate he is in favour of a colour-bar? Should there be no organisation to which white and non-white can act on a basis of full equality? Is Mr. Gomas in favour of the I.C. Act which forbids white and non-white to belong to the same trade union?—Ed.)

### N.A.D. Dreams

I WONDER what prompted Dr. van Rooyen, Chief Journalist-Embong of the Native Affairs Department, to send to the Secretary of the African Ministers' Inter-denominational Federation a letter of congratulations about the forthcoming All-in conference of Africans. Surely he doesn't imagine that this Bloemfontein conference could possibly be other than condemn utterly not only the fictional Tomlinson Report, but the Apartheid that inflicts daily hardship and humiliation on the African people. Or has he become bemused by his reading of Bantu-Bantoo into the belief that Africans really love this Apartheid. One mustn't believe everything one reads—or writes!

Dr. van Rooyen's dreams, I am sure, will be rudely shattered by the reality of the conference.

Other daydreams may also be shattered at Bloemfontein. There are those who would see this conference as four days of learned, weighty, academic these along the lines of Race Relations conferences, or a University Summer School. But it is not merely students who'll be at Bloemfontein, but real people's representatives and the topics they will discuss are not abstractions but their daily bitter bread.

## NEW PASSES LEAD TO SLAVERY

Stridom says that the new pass is really not a pass at all. All the same, the new pass contains clauses which make the bearers the slaves of the first employer to whom they take it to be signed.

The pass-bearer has no chance to change his job without the consent of his employer, because the employer must sign the pass, and without that signature nobody else can employ him. Neither can the pass-bearer stay at home, because if the employer's monthly signature is missing, the police will take him back to the employer, or to jail for sending to a farm.

These clauses will affect most severely the women pass-bearers, if they accept passes. Most of the Afrikaner housewives have to keep their tempers these days because of the difficulty of finding a new 'girl' if the present one goes away. But once the 'girls' can be compelled to stay in their service, the treatment will get much worse and the wages will drop, as they are unable to give notice.

One of my neighbours never tells the 'girls' she takes on what she is going to pay them, on the excuse that she must first see what they are like. At the end of the month she gives them £1. The re-

sult is they all know her and she can't get 'girls' any more.

Another neighbour had a quarrel with her 'girl' and refused to pay her for the time she worked, telling her that as she was a monthly employee she could only get money if she worked out the month. The girl, knowing she couldn't afford to take the matter to court, smashed all the crockery in the kitchen and disappeared. The police came, but could not find her.

These new passes are the result of the demands by platieland farmers and are leading back to slavery proper. The new pass-bearers do not yet realise what has happened to them. The trouble only comes out when they try to change their jobs.

ARNOLD LATI

Port Elizabeth.

Send a Donation  
to NEW AGE

### East London Africans Fight Removals

About 400 residents of East London's East Bank location are to be rendered homeless as a result of the decision of the Native Administration to demolish their houses. About a month ago residents of Maxambant and Thulandvile locations received urgent notices from the office of the superintendent telling them to demolish their houses because they are near a road to be constructed to the new proposed location at Amaninda.

A week later the affected residents were called by the superintendent to attend a special meeting at Peacock Hall. He told them of the arrangements and compensation which is to be made to them. All responsible residents and leaders of the people were as usual not allowed to enter the hall—in fact, they were driven away.

This matter has not apparently been discussed by the City Council, and the Advisory Board has been deliberately by-passed. But at a Vigilance Association meeting of all the residents of East Bank location a resolution was passed unanimously that the residents would fight the removal tooth and nail.

All responsible organisations and individuals are asked to form a united front to thwart this unreasonable, outrageous and unconsidered step. Not least, the affected residents are asked to scrutinise these wonderful arrangements and consult their legal advisers and leaders accordingly.

A. BLES

Duncan Village, East London.

# NATAL PREPARES TO FIGHT GROUP AREAS ACT

## Liberal Party Joins Congresses In United Front

DURBAN.

WELL attended mass meetings organised by the Natal Vigilance Committee which were held over the week-end at Dundee, Newcastle and Ladysmith condemned the Group Areas Act and resolved:

1. Not to co-operate in the implementation of this obnoxious measure;
2. To form local units of the Provincial Vigilance Committee in order to mobilise the people against the Act; and
3. To give their fullest support to the Non-European people of the Transvaal in their valiant struggle against the uprooting of settled communities in areas such as Vrededorp, Albertville and Sophiatown.

### UNITY MOVEMENT OPPOSITION

The meeting at Dundee had to be closed as a small group of rowdy elements led by members of the Unity Movement from Durban refused to allow speakers of the Liberal Party, who are also mem-

bers of the Vigilance Committee, to address the meeting.

The audience, indignant at the disgusting behaviour of the Unity Movement, tore down posters which were carried by some of their members.

However, the meeting was reorganised within a few minutes at a nearby cinema with more than 160 people attending and successfully completing the business for which the meeting was called.

At Ladysmith, where the Group Areas Board has not held any hearings, the people resolved not to submit any plans for race zoning.

The meetings were addressed by members of the Natal Indian Congress, the African National Congress and the Liberal Party.

Mr. G. Hurbans, the Chairman of the Natal Provincial Vigilance

Committee, reminded the people that since the landing of the first Indian families in South Africa almost 100 years ago the Indian people had been called upon to fight many struggles.

Today they must once again prepare to fight yet another struggle, this time against the Group Areas Act, the most devastating anti-Indian measure, designed to completely ruin them, he said.

Calling on the people to unitedly fight the Government's plans to create ghettos for the Non-White peoples of South Africa, Mr. Hurbans said: "We must have no illusions as to the intentions of the Government. They are to make the Indian community landless and to strangle the economic life of the area to create a reservoir of cheap labour for the farms.

### LIBERAL VIEW

Mr. Alan Paton said that any Non-European who accepted the Group Areas Act is accepting an inferior status for himself, his children and his grandchildren.

Group Areas will not create racial harmony but race friction, he said.

Mr. Archie Gumedes said: "I wish to issue a word of warning to the Indian people. The plight of the African people as a result of the various oppressive laws directed against their social, political, and economic development is the bitter fruit of the apathy that existed among the people. I am happy to say that this apathy is fast disappearing. I hope that the Indian people will not allow apathy to destroy all that they worked for over generations."

# WITS STUDENTS TO STRIKE AGAINST VARSITY APARTHEID

JOHANNESBURG.

THE students of the University of the Witwatersrand who last week by 1,300 votes to 60 stood firm against university apartheid held will carry out a symbolic protest of non-attendance at lectures for one hour this week.

The students' meeting which voted to keep their university open to all races called on all national leaders to press on both the South African and international educational student and cultural bodies to aid the defence of academic freedom.

The sixty students who voted for apartheid were greeted with the shout, "Where are your jack boots?"

The Wits mass meeting was preceded by a fortnight of campaigning by anti-segregation students against segregation and for the maintenance of the status quo.

Many members of the staff are believed to be in full support of the students' decision.

In Cape Town last week Professor Monica Wilson and Professor L. Thompson strongly condemned university apartheid when they addressed 400 students at a meeting.

Professor Wilson said that segregation was against the very principles of the western tradition of the universities, and Professor Thompson condemned it as "morally wrong."

# Special Branch At Black Sash Protest Against Group Areas

CAPE TOWN.

THE implementation of the Group Areas Act would be an act of sin and sabotage, said the Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev. T. Savary, speaking at a meeting organised by the Black Sash in the Drill Hall, Cape Town, to protest against the proposed zoning of the Cape Peninsula under the Group Areas Act. About 1,000 people were present.

"I will probably be strongly criticised for entering the realms of politics," the Dean said, "but I would feel myself a renegade priest if I did not say something on this burning moral issue."

After the removal of the Coloured people from the common voters' roll, insult was being added to injury by relegating them to a position of absolute inferiority.

It was an act of pillage and sabotage, for it took away what money could not compensate, the liberty to live where they liked and as they had been doing for generations. The Act destroyed the ability of people to be neighbours and friends with whom they pleased.

### STOPPED BY POLICE

The Dean told of an occasion when he and his wife had visited an African friend in a location in the Transvaal. They were stopped at the gates by a policeman who demanded to know what they were doing there. When answered he demanded to know what they intended saying to their friend, and insisted on being told. This was what happened when people were segregated in locations.

"The purpose of this Act is to satisfy the prejudices of some people who do not like their neighbours," said Professor Beinart, "I condemn this measure as a whole, in the whole of the Union."

Advocate Donald Molteno Q.C. stated that the Act could only work in an unjust manner. The outstanding feature of the proposals was the total exclusion of the Non-White from the areas from the Western side of the Peninsula. Even Cook's Bush had been advertised as a possible European area.

### FIGHTING WORDS

Mr. R. Horwitz said, "We want a lot more fighting words from those people who object to discrimination on the grounds of colour." The Group Areas Act was unjust and immoral and had to be resisted. It was part of a series of legislative and administrative measures which had as an objective the white people and domination of the maintenance of the non-whites.

The meeting launched a petition to the Minister of Interior (Dr. T. E. Donoghue) asking him to use his powers under the Implementation of the Group Areas Act in the Peninsula.

A member of the Special Branch

who was present looked embarrassed when he was asked to sign the petition.

(Continued from page 1)

### Refuse To Register

"Come and talk to them . . ." said the foreman and he threw the receiver down on the rest.

During the lunch hour Mrs. Beard went to the factory to tell the workers what the foreman had said. The women repeated their decision and demanded to see the manager personally to tell him of their determined stand against the carrying of passes.

Immediately as a result the women in the area have activated the anti-pass campaign since after the brief lull since the return from Pretoria.

### AT HANKEY

When the Divisional Council recently decided to issue people living in the Hankey area with permits when they enter the Port Elizabeth urban area, the women went to the Native Commissioner to tell him they were not prepared to carry passes in any form.

The Native Commissioner, according to reports from Hankey, informed them that his department had not yet started issuing reference books to women in the area, and that if they had any permits to enter Port Elizabeth, the Council was responsible for it.

# Women's Protest Against Germiston Banishments

JOHANNESBURG.

Natalspurge residents have sent a letter to the Germiston Town Clerk denouncing the allegations made against four African leaders threatened with deportation in the Germiston area under the Urban Areas Act. The residents, who met in a public protest meeting on Sunday in pouring rain, accused the Council of pursuing Nationalist policy by removing leaders who enjoy the people's confidence, as witness their success in the recent Advisory Board elections.

A mass deputation of women will protest to the Native Commissioner this Saturday.

# GREAT VICTORY FOR BASUTO PEOPLE

## South African's Appointment Indefinitely Postponed

JOHANNESBURG.

THE appointment of a South African as Basutoland Resident Commissioner has been postponed indefinitely. For the second time in a year the people of Basutoland have chalked up a great victory over their rulers.

This is the result of the firm unity of outlook of the Basutoland National Congress and the tribal chiefs, who were quick to see that the appointment of Mr. A. G. T. Chaplin, a South African, as Resident Commissioner could be a step further towards incorporation. They recalled that General Herzog pointed out years ago that transfer could be made easier if South Africans were appointed to the Basutoland Administration.

Mr. Chaplin had already arrived in Pretoria to take up his post as Resident Commissioner in charge of the Protectorate Administration when the Paramount Chieftainess of Basutoland came to the Rand to convey to the British High Commissioner the strong objection of her people against his appointment. Following her visit the appointment was made that Mr. Chaplin's appointment was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Chaplin is the man the people of Trinidad objected to some years ago, also because he is a South African. Mrs. Chaplin comes from a family with important commercial interests in Basutoland.

Last year the same firm combination of the opposition of the old tribal authorities and the new Congress political leadership working together defeated the Moore Report which the Administration was trying hard to impose on the people.

# "OUR CHILDREN WILL STARVE"

## African Women Condemn Verwoerd's Tax Plan

JOHANNESBURG.

THIS Government is determined to see us not as human beings but as beasts of burden, said Miss Elizabeth Motengue, leading ANC Congresswoman in the Transvaal, commenting to New Age on Verwoerd's announcement to the Free State Nationalist Congress that from next year African women will also have to pay taxes.

Dr. Verwoerd said that he would increase the poll tax from next year and it would operate on a sliding scale. "For the first time Native women who earn a substantial salary will also be taxed," he told the conference.

Miss Motengue said: "In our campaign against passes we continually warned the women that the acceptance of the pass would bring with it the other evils felt by our menfolk. Our fears have been justified by Dr. Verwoerd's announcement that women are to pay taxes."

Low wages and the high cost of living meant that African men could barely support their families and educate their children. Women have to go to work to supplement

the wages of their husbands and even then many African families cannot make ends meet.

Now, said Miss Motengue, "Verwoerd wants to deprive us of the last penny we have in our pockets, by levying taxes on the women too. Our children will starve . . ."

### This Week's Donations

Monthlies £12; Anon. 10/-; A.B. 1/-; Friend £1; E.M. £4/10/0; Kimberley Collections £7/11/6; M.F. £2; Sophia £1/10; Market £5/5/0; President £5; Free Press £5; Caple 3/-; Ruth and Bernice £3; E.B.M. £2; S.K. 3/-; A.C. 9/-; C.O.D. Quota £2; Music £8/10/0; I.O.H. £4; Joey £2/2/0; R.A. £1; B.L. £10; T.H.S. £5; A.R. 9/-; Katie 6/-; Double £3.

This week's total ... £91 10 6

acknowledged ... £178 12 3

£270 2 9

# TRUTH BEHIND THE COPPERBELT CONFLICT

A "STATE OF EMERGENCY" has been declared on the Copperbelt—the area of the immensely rich British-owned copper mines in Northern Rhodesia. All meetings have been banned. The police are opening fire on the workers and using tear-gas against them. Troops have been rushed to the spot. Thirty-five workers' leaders have been imprisoned without any charge being laid against them.

Why? Because the African workers who mine the copper which brings immense wealth to the mine-owners and a starvation wage to the miners are on strike for better conditions.

The government of the Federation is doing just what Anthony Eden would love to do to Egypt if Nasser didn't have so many confounded guns. It is replying to the legitimate demands and actions of the people with the only argument it is capable of—brute force, savagery, imprisonment, and if necessary, killing.

## WORLD STAGE By Spectorator

The Africans have all the arguments of logic and morality on their side.

The copper is African copper. The great majority of the men who wrest the copper from the earth—the toil and die doing so—are African men. BUT THE COPPER IS SHIPPED AWAY FROM AFRICA, AND THE MONEY THAT COMES FROM THE COPPER GOES INTO THE POCKETS OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE NEVER DONE A DAY'S WORK IN AFRICA—OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

### Who Takes The Profits?

Two huge monopolies control Rhodesia's copper. Rhodesian Anglo-American, which, in spite of its name, represents mainly British and South African capital; and Rhodesian Selection Trust which is owned mainly by the U.S. American Metal Company.

These two monopolies own the four great mines—Roan Antelope, Mutlira, Nchanaga and Rhokana. Their company reports show the following profits for the last financial year, ending in 1955:

Roan Antelope	\$4,565,452	80% dividend paid
Mutlira	\$5,552,105	100%
Nchanaga	\$7,875,000	140%
Rhokana	\$6,590,847	212%

\$24,583,404

### And More

To this £244 million must be added an additional £28 million set aside for reserves and taxes, all of which enriches the capitalists and the state which runs to their aid at the snap of a finger, so that admitted profits extorted from the workers come to about £52 million—and remember that capital and Rhodesian labour is £14,808,413 per year. Profit, £52 million. Average profit per worker each year, £1,268—a rate of 425%.

Does that seem high? Well wait until you see the figure for African workers' salaries.

In the ten years ending in 1955 Rhokana has been able to pay out dividends equal to 14 times its capital! The wage bill of the four mines, including bonuses, for both African and European labour is £14,808,413 per year. Profit, £52 million. Average profit per worker each year, £1,268—a rate of 425%.

IN RELATION TO THE AVERAGE WAGE OF THE AFRICAN WORKERS (£105 PER YEAR) THE RATE REACHES THE FANTASTIC PERCENTAGE OF 1,268.

45,000 Africans slave in the bowels of the earth. For their labour each gets £105 in a year. A handful of men in faraway cities who do no productive work at all collect each year £1,268 for each miner at work.

And when the miners strike to improve their miserable conditions the state hurls "national emergency" and calls out the army. If there are any who still doubt the capitalist governments are little more than machines through which the wealthy exercise their power, here is proof to convince the most sceptical.

WHEN the Federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland into a single state was first proposed the people of these territories quickly saw the true purpose of the scheme. It was to make it possible for the relatively powerful Southern Rhodesia government and state machinery, firmly based on a white supremacy racist outlook akin to that of the South African government, to be extended over the two northern territories, where the white populations were not strong enough or firmly enough entrenched to put a stop to the growing demand of the Africans for independence.

### "Partnership" Bluff

Largely for overseas consumption—for hardly a single African was bluffed—Lord Malvern (then plain Sir Godfrey Huggins) and his cohorts put forward a smoke-screen of "partnership" of Black and White in the new Federation. There was, they said, no question of the Africans being subordinated to the whites.

Since Federation things have not gone quite as planned. There has been a two-way traffic.

Not only has the Southern Rhodesia influence spread North—but also the powerful liberatory influences of the North have moved south. Political consciousness aroused in the struggle against Federation itself has remained alive and grown.

Not only has the Southern Rhodesia influence spread North—but also the powerful liberatory influences of the North have moved south. Political consciousness aroused in the struggle against Federation itself has remained alive and grown.

Malvern and Wilensky have had to tread a tight-rope. They have attempted to mollify African anger by pretending to criticise the Stridom method of apartheid, and have continued their clamour about partnership.

### Some Contrasts

While the Nats were passing their law making it a crime for Africans to strike, Malvern was permitting the organisation of African unions and even boasting of them to British trade unionists. While the Nats were moving to segregate Wits and Cape Town universities, Rhodesia was opening a new non-segregated university. While the Nats insulted with "Bantu" Malvern was polite with "Africans."

At the same time Malvern, on the other side of his face, was busy whispering veiled reassurance to whites who were worried by the growing strength of the Nats. He was assuring them that since the whites would always have effective political control there was no danger that they would lose any of their privileges.

### Stridom Reaction

At first Stridom and his Government, who—let's face it—are not very bright, mumbled angrily about northern "liberalism." But they finally tumbled to what was really happening, and for some time now have been on the moral cordial terms with the rulers of C.A.F. Only last week "U.S. News and World Report" published an interview with Stridom in which he said:

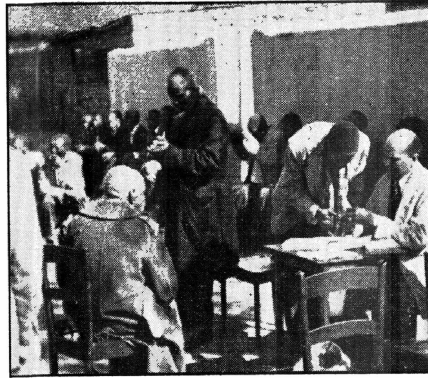
"In Rhodesia the English-speaking population, while building a Central African Federation, is determined to maintain the white man's supremacy, although, perhaps, by other means than ours." "Partnership" is fine so long as the White partner gives all the orders and the Black partner goes along quietly and asks no questions. But as soon as the African miner starts demanding higher pay and better conditions, he finds "partner" Malvern pointing a sten-gun at his head.

### General Offensive

The troop movements and show of strength on the Copperbelt is not aimed only at the miners. It comes after the banishment and deportation of African National Congress leaders and a host of other signs that the offensive against the whole liberation movement has begun.

The Nats are rubbing their hands with glee. To rule with the stick is the Nats' way. But in the battle which has been joined the mine-owners and the Malverns and Stridoms will not be the victors.

The "emergency" is a step towards doom for imperialism and the rule of the mine-owners in Central Africa. The African masses are on the move. They are no longer content to slave their guts out in the bowels of the earth for the benefit of shareholders who live in comfort in a foreign country thousands of miles away. They are demanding a share in the sun for themselves, and no amount of concentration camp rule will stop them from achieving their object. AND THEY MAY REST ASSURED THAT THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT OF ALL SOUTH AFRICA'S DEMOCRATS. MARCHING TOGETHER WITH THEM TO THE SAME GOAL—FREEDOM.



The people of Boomplaas organise their own ballot for a new tribal leader.

## When Their Chief Backed Verwoerd's Removal Scheme

# THEY ELECTED A NEW CHIEF

JOHANNESBURG.

PLACED with a Government scheme to remove them from land they have occupied for generations and a chieftainship who is agreeing to removal against the wishes of the people, the Bapedi of Boomplaas in the Lydenburg district have organised elections for a new leader of the tribe.

### Hardships in Hankey

Since the introduction of the notorious Bantu Education Act in the schools in the Gamoets River Valley, things have gradually changed from bad to worse.

Those parents who did not take part of follow the decision of African National Congress to boycott this wicked piece of legislation, are today on the crossroads and do not know which way to take, whereas the road to Congress is wide open for them and for all.

Their children, especially the boys, are mostly doing garden work as the Dept. has supplied them with the spades, rakes and the other tools used for garden work. These boys stop work at sundown.

Standards V and VI children are to be examined in the near future and they have already been told that the examinations will be conducted on all subjects in Xhosa. Also before entry they must pay a fee of 5s. each, otherwise they will not be examined.

Again under this Act here in Hankey, the Feeding Scheme of our children was suddenly cancelled without reason.

At Melon, a place about eleven miles from Hankey in a farm school there, the poor children during these cold days of the winter are forced to the farm-lands from the morning till sundown. Work done without pay. The position has so worsened that the parents are withdrawing their children every day, though there are threats from the farmers that new regulations were promulgated. Five days later these new regulations were used to charge Mrs. Dumah.

DANIEL S. LOLWANA  
ANC, Hankey.

## CHILE'S SIX-PARTY COALITION

SANTIAGO.

Six of Chile's political parties have decided to join together in a single Popular Action Front. They are the Communists, Socialists, Labour, Popular Socialist, Democratic and People's Democratic parties.

"We do not intend to establish a Socialist government, nor a government of any one party, nor one exclusively of the Popular Action Front," says the statement issued after the coalition decision. "We aim at a broad democratic government that will represent all the major sections of our country. But we do claim for the working-class and its parties the right of direction to which it is entitled in this movement for liberation."

### Be Prepared!

NEW YORK.

The Mason County Veterans' Council is planning a hexagonal, 20-foot granite memorial column with one of the six sides left blank for the names of future war dead. The memorial committee chairman said: "This is a permanent thing and we must be prepared for the future."

# "ABOLISH PASS LAWS", ANC WRITES TO VERWOERD

JOHANNESBURG.

IN a letter to Minister of Native Affairs Verwoerd, the African National Congress has called on the Government to abolish the pass system as a first step in bringing about racial harmony in South Africa.

Congress totally rejects the pass system in all its forms, and will fight uncompromisingly and to the bitter end for its abolition, no matter what methods are employed in disguising this "wicked and unethical" system, said Mr. O. R. Tambo, Congress secretary-general.

The daily persecution of thousands of Africans in various parts of the country through police raids and arrests has increased alarmingly

# "CLEANING UP" NEW BRIGHTON

## Feverish Police Activity In Port Elizabeth Area

(From Govan Mbeki)

PORT ELIZABETH.

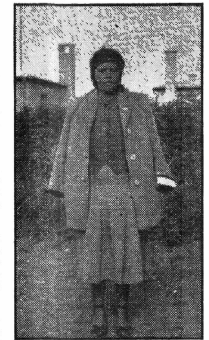
IN a fresh drive to destroy the people's resistance to the Nationalist racialist laws, cultural clubs and children at their homes have become the latest targets of police attacks. Under the pretext of cleaning New Brighton of Juvenile "Won't-works," the police and municipal officials drag children out of their homes early in the morning and take them to the Native Commissioner where they are issued with papers stating when they are expected to pay poll tax.

Boys over 15 have been huddled into police vans and taken to the labour screening centre where they are distributed among those who seek to employ child labour.

When her baby whom she carried on her back cried, she was escorted into the yard by a detective.

On the arrival of the women she

was released, and when the attorney phoned to find out what the position was, he was told that she had merely been detained for questioning, and had been released.



Mrs. Dora Tanya, who was arrested for running an illegal school.

### New Issue Of Fighting Talk

The background to the present disturbances on the Copperbelt is provided in an article by the well-known author Doris Lessing, "The Claws Still Sheathed," in the latest issue of the magazine "Fighting Talk."

In Central Africa, she says in a prophetic passage, "African bitterness is so deep, it may take the form it did in Kenya or make it necessary for White supremacy to stamp down as in the Union. Either way, the prospects for uninhibited capitalist development are, to say the least, dubious."

Other articles in this issue of "Fighting Talk" include "Group Areas Plunder," by L. Bernstein; "Africa Before 1652," by Mopses; "Theatre in South Africa," by Cecil Williams; two articles on the Suez crisis; and an interview with the Mexican painter Diego Rivera on his return from the Soviet Union.

## BRAZIL CANCELS U.S. PACT

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Brazil's President Juscelino Kubitschek, who was elected with the backing of the progressive parties, including the Communists, and who has since caused great disquiet throughout the country by his apparent subservience to the United States, last week showed that he understood that the people had the power to put him out as well as elect him.

Following nation-wide mass meetings of protest, Kubitschek cancelled an agreement which he signed last year with the U.S. giving them the right to explore in Brazil for radioactive minerals essential for nuclear weapons. He also put a halt to the export of such minerals to the U.S.

The Communist newspaper Imprensa which had led the campaign for the cancellation of the agreement headed Kubitschek's decision as a "HISTORICAL VICTORY OF THE PEOPLE."

The Americans were caught completely by surprise. The first he knew of Kubitschek's decision, complained the U.S. Ambassador in Rio, was when he saw it splashed in Imprensa.

## WINE AND SPIRITS UNION MEETING

CAPE TOWN.

The newly formed Wine and Spirits Workers' Union held its first general members' meeting at the Trades Hall, Cape Town last week. At present it embraces workers employed at three distilleries in the Peninsula. The union was inaugurated on August 20, 1956, sponsored by the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

## Young Democrats Go Camping

To tell the truth about camping means above all to tell the truth about the youth of our times, about his thoughts and feelings, and to tell it in such a way that behind men and women stands the youth of South Africa. Life is poetical in its striving for completeness, for movement, for growth, in the same way as the eternal striving of the youth for happiness and freedom. Long live the youth! Long live peace!

Alexandra. ONE WHO KNOWS



# The Nats want to take it away from her

(By Tennyson Makiwane)

**B**BROAD smiles beamed from the children as they walked away clinging tightly to their purchases—a pint of milk in a container, held closely against the body and balanced on the head by the girls. The slices of bread and peanut butter seemed even thicker in their little hands.

Every morning they stand squeezed against one another in the queues of the African children's feeding schemes. One or two of the younger kids look shy, but expectation glitters from their eyes. For the majority, though, this is routine. As they come forward they hand over their pennies and receive their rations.

Last year the Feeding Scheme fed 5,000 children; this year it is trying to feed 12,000.

## Contrast

In European, Coloured and Indian schools children receive a subsidy of 4d, a day in the Transvaal and 2½d, a day in the Cape and the Free State for school feeding. But African children, the poorest and worst nourished get only 1 1/5d, a day, and this State grant is fast vanishing. Dr. Verwoerd by his "Books or Bread" choice placed before the Bantu School Boards seeks to kill the feeding scheme in the African schools and to grab the bread from the mouths of the children.

Faced with this devil's choice of money on school feeding or expanded schools to take in more children, many of the School Boards have had to plump for more education. Parents haven't really been consulted, but the Boards have been quick to feel

the pressure from the authorities who had put this evil set of alternatives before them and made it clear what decision they want.

Among the School Boards not forced to abandon their school feeding schemes are those in the Western Areas of Johannesburg, for in this area, doomed by the giant removal schemes, no new school buildings can be planned.

South Africa's African population is spoon-fed, complained a Pretoria Professor of Commerce, Money and Banking, Professor H. W. J. Wijnholds. "They expect houses, food, medical attention and education without having to make any sacrifices to attain these things," he said.

A spoon or two of food from the Government for the most neglected children in our country would not be a bad thing at all, Professor. Why justify the feeding of the children of the well-to-do (for ALL European schools receive school feeding grants) at the expense of the poor?

## A Libel

And the libel that Africans do nothing for themselves is contradicted by the evidence all around us, not least by the effort put in by parents to pay for their children's rations from the voluntary feeding scheme and the monthly contributions they make to keep many little schools going.

Malnutrition and deficiency diseases are a serious problem among the African children but Prof. Wijnholds is not one to worry about that. The State should stop large-scale expenditure on African children, he said. Only in that way would Africans be forced to reduce the size of their families.

Is there a word polite enough for print to describe such callousness?

# THE DEAD-END KIDS OF HANOVER STREET

(By Alex la Guma)

**F**ROM Castle Bridge to Sheppard Street, Hanover Street leads through the heart of District Six, and along it one can feel the pulse-beats of society. It is the main artery of the local world of the haves and the have-nots, the prosperous and the poor, the struggling and the idle, the weak and the strong. Its colour is in the bright enamel signs, the neon lights, the shop-fronts, the littered gutters and draped washing. Pepsi Cola. Commando Cigarettes. Sale Now On. Its life blood is the hawkers

hawling their wares above the blare of jazz from the music shops: "Aaatappels, ja, Uiw, ja"; ragged youngsters leaping on and off the speeding trackless-trams with the agility of monkeys; harassed mothers getting in the groceries; shop assistants; The Durango Kids of 1956; and the knots of loungers under the balconies and in the doorways leading up to dim and mysterious rooms above the rows of shops and cafes.

People have come to regard these loungers with suspicion, and many make a detour when coming within sight of them. The brass-buttoned caps, the studded belts and the dangling shirt-tails are often identified with baffle, murder and sudden death.

## WE WANT TO WORK

In the shadow of a veranda a group of young men kicked their heels and watched life pass by. "People will see our picture in the paper and say, 'There are some more skollies,'" one of them told me. "They say we don't want to work. Everybody wants to earn a living. We want to work, too." Gasant Fredricks, 22, said: "I've got a wife and child.

They've got to eat, and I've been unemployed for nine months already. I'm tired of hanging around the Labour Department. I might as well hang around here."

On another part of the street a bunch of hard-faced youths, dressed in new sweat-shirts and wide-brimmed hats, broke up as I approached. "O'm is camera shy, pal," one of them grinned as they drifted into a nearby "Social Club."

Up and down the street there are little knots of them, chatting idly, chaffing the girls walking by. "Eke se, bokkie, hoe is't dan?" They play cards on the pavement or debate the merits of a popular movie star, usually one of the screen toughs, Humphrey Bogart, Burt Lancaster.

In the opinion of a doctor who practises in Hanover Street: "The parents, in order to try to live at a decent level, inevitably get into debt. As a result the mother has got to go out to work. The child is left with another woman who probably has problems of her own, or a number of other children to care for, so that she is unable to handle all of them properly. They get no proper care, there is no control. The first words the children learn are curses. They are allowed to wander about in surroundings of vice, squalor, and crime. Parental affection and care is virtually non-existent. The children drift into a world that holds no future except degradation."

## A STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE

Most of these boys have had little or no education. From childhood they must augment the family income as newsboys and hawkers. The whole of life becomes a struggle to survive by any means whatsoever. But they are nevertheless aware of some

of the causes of their plight.

The police are Number One Enemies to them. Many of them have undergone the beating in the cells. They have a bitter disregard for anybody with a white skin, the badge of privilege and good jobs, lots of money and leisure. They dislike the "stiffies" among their own people who condemn them and look upon them as the dregs of society.

Many of them have talent. On the balcony of a tenement a group of boys went through an impromptu jam-session with guitar, bass and maracas that would make any jazz expert wonder. Lady Be Good. The Sheik of Araby. But the only outlet for their talent is through the coon carnival at the beginning of each year, or at contests held at local cinemas.

## WAITING

They hang around all day, waiting for something to turn up. Hanging around and waiting. Perhaps the police will pick up some of them for gambling on the pavements or for vagrancy, and they will go to jail. After that comes the swift ride down the dark tunnel to the underworld, the gangs, the sharpened kitchen knives, the bicycle chains. Perhaps some of them will get work, but it will be just another dead-end job. The swift ride may be delayed.

Hanging around and waiting. Slums, disease, unemployment, lack of education, the terrible weight of the colour-bar which withholds the benefits of life—all help to grind them down until many of them become beasts of prey roaming an unfriendly jungle.

As one of them put it to me: "Die country het white supremacy, maar hulle het nie jobs nie."

# Love and marriage in today's Hungary

**T**HE marriage rate—usually a good sign of settled conditions—is so high in Hungary that the proportion of single people in the 10-million population is the lowest since 1900.



Mrs. Geza Ziffer, one of the registrars at Budapest Central Register Office.

Even romantic Frenchmen are left behind by their Hungarian counterparts. With 70 per cent of the men in Hungary married, this is claimed by the Central Statistics Office to be 10 per cent higher than in France. And the rate is also bigger than in Sweden, Switzerland and Austria, who each have 60 per cent of their male population married.

Since the 1949 population census the number of marriages has steadily increased. In recent years an average of 100,000 marriages have been taking place, but last year the record number of 103,020 weddings were celebrated. This is a 38 per cent leap over the 1938 figure.

As the marriage rate has gone up, down has come the average marrying age of both men and women. While in 1938 only 60 per cent of men between 25-29 were married, the 1955 figure rose to 71 per cent.

And the proportion of girls between 20-24 saying "I do" each year has climbed in the same period from 48 in every 100 to 63.

But the number of men and women over the age of 40 get-

ting married has also gone up and doubled the 1938 figure. Remarriages after divorce or widows and widowers marrying again account for most of the increase.

Today more than 71 out of each 100 women married have jobs. The pre-war figure was 31 in every 100.

But alongside the increase in marriages, the divorce rate has increased more than one and a half times since 1938—with the citizens of the capital of Budapest leading the way. The 1955 rate was 6 divorces per thousand marriages, with the number in Budapest three times as many as elsewhere in the country.

Says Mr. Egon Szabady of the Central Statistics Office: "The rising divorce figures are mainly due to young divorces: 50 per cent more divorces than the average happen to men and women between the ages of 20-24."

It is not easy to obtain a divorce in Hungary, as every attempt is made by experienced social workers to get couples to agree to iron out their difficulties and start married life again.

# EMEN'S SUEZ CANAL FIZZLES OUT TORY'S TEMPER TANTRUM

LONDON.

THE war-mongers in Britain and France who pin their faith on military aggression in Egypt in order to win back control of the Suez Canal began last week with excited talk about a "Suez Users' Association" which would put Egypt in her place. Within a few days what had seemed to some a powerful squib was seen as very weak fizz indeed.

But not before the most slavish admirers of British imperialism had been led into making an **as of themselves.** The Cape Times last Thursday came out with the 8-column, right-cross-the-front-page lead which it reserved for really momentous announcements to say: **BRITAIN, FRANCE AND U.S.A. TO TAKE OVER CANAL.**

The plan for a "Users' Association" which would have its own pilots and which would collect fees for taking ships through the canal—coupled with the resignation of British and French pilots at Suez—was presumably considered by its originator, said by Reuter to be Mr. Dulles, to be a most ingenious scheme.

Egypt would obviously refuse to allow ships through under such conditions and the excuse which the war-makers need for action—the closing of the canal to shipping—would at least technically have been provided.

But so crude a piece of provocation now its devisers no friends. Mr. Dulles, who does not forget that it is election year and the people will not vote for anyone who talks war, was forced to announce that if the ships were not permitted entry they would **only not shoot their way through, but would go round the Cape.**

## Tony's Temper

And when this was quoted to Mr. Eden in the course of the debate in the House of Commons, he gave, according to the report of Reuter's correspondent, a most edifying picture of a frustrated Tory diplomat:

"Sir Anthony almost lost his temper. He repeated himself, shouting 'We shall ask Egypt for co-operation and if they do not give it they will be again in default of the 1888 Convention.' Then in a final burst of anger he spat out the words 'If we do not get it we shall take them to the Security Council.'"

## Full of Holes

So it seems that Britain, France and the U.S. are not to take over the Canal after all.

## China To Teach Both Michurin And Mendelian Genetics

TSINGTAO.

Chinese biologists concluded a 16-day discussion on genetics theory here last week. Supporters of both the Michurin school (as popularized and developed by Lysenko in the Soviet Union) and the Mendel-Morgan school (as taught in western countries) presented their views.

Discussions covered the physical basis of heredity, the relation between heredity and environment and problems connected with teaching and research.

There was general agreement that a full picture of the theories of both the Michurin and Mendel-Morgan schools should be taught at the universities and that research workers should have a free choice of method.

In any case the whole scheme was as full as holes as a sponge.

● British pilots ridiculed the scheme (United Press, Sept. 14). "The idea seems ridiculous. It takes 15 hours to take a ship through the canal as it is. We change pilots at Ismailia. Under the new scheme that would mean two pilots would have to be put in every ship," said one. "Twelve other pilots also thought that the scheme could not possibly work. They laughed at the idea.

● The plan to boycott the Canal and use the Cape route had only one fault—South African ports could not possibly deal with even a substantial proportion of all the ships using the Suez route, and apart from the Cape there was no other way they could go.

Meanwhile it was patent for the whole world to see that while the western powers pretended that their only concern was to ensure a free flow of shipping through the canal, they had been responsible for the first move to hamper that flow, by recalling their own pilots.

## Soviet Pilots

And the tragedy for the West was that they got absolutely no compensation for the harm they caused themselves. On the same day that the western pilots left, twelve Soviet pilots landed in

Egypt. Experienced veterans they were confident that they would be taking ships through the canal within two days—and the many Egyptian assistants who had done a large part of the actual piloting while western pilots took it easy, would also quickly be in service. Other pilots from many countries were on the way.

It is only the Tories of Britain and France—and not even all of them—who pin their faith on war. A decisive indication of the popular opposition to any aggression was the unanimous decision of the 8-million strong Trade Union Congress that the crisis must be solved peacefully by referring it to the U.N.

With every country of any importance in Asia backing Egypt's stand, with the whole of the Socialist camp pledged to oppose any imperialist venture, and with even that stout ally of reaction, the United States Government, thoughtful and hesitant, it must be clear to Eden that he dare not go further than bluff (that bluffs nobody) and bluster (that frightens nobody). No wonder he loses his temper.

## French Housing

PARIS.

Only one out of every 20 young married couples in France are properly housed, according to M. Bernard Chochoy, Secretary for Housing and Reconstruction. He said the Government hoped to build 6 million homes in the next 20 years. One problem was that the population had risen by 3,500,000 since the war.

# "COMMUNISTS AND LABOUR CAN AGREE ON COMMON PROGRAMME,"

—G. D. H. COLE

LONDON.

## PROFESSOR G. D. H.

Cole, one of the most influential of Labour Party theoreticians, replied last week to critics of his proposals for co-operation between the Labour and Communist Parties (published both by the New Statesman and Nation and the Daily Worker) by coming out more vigorously than ever in favour of this policy.

"Though Communism and democratic Socialism are in certain

vital respects radically different creeds, I simply cannot see the adherents of the Communist and Socialist parties of the West as two radically different sets of persons," he says in a letter to the New Statesman.

"Most of the British Communists I know and meet do not differ greatly in general outlook from the members of the Labour Party I know and meet; and I cannot but believe that, if we could get the cold war out of the way, it would become possible for them to agree on most matters."

Professor Cole adds: "It is evidently out of the question to advance towards Socialism in either France or Italy without the support of the main bodies of present adherents of the French and

# MOST MILITANT T.U.C. FOR YEARS

## Leads To Fall In Share Prices

LONDON.

The Trades Union Congress which concluded its sessions at Brighton last week has proved to be one of the best and most militant for many years.

The demands of the workers for improved wages and better living and working conditions, which in the past have been effectively muffled by the reactionary T.U.C. leadership, burst through this time and set the tone of the whole conference.

The newly-elected T.U.C. secre-

tary, Frank Cousins, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, departed so radically from the reactionary traditions of his predecessors, with a clear call for militant action, to demolish Tory economic policy that the right-wing press was set buzzing with warnings and complaints, and stock exchange prices fell.

Biggest triumph for progressives was the carrying of the resolution which declared that now was the right time for workers to wage a struggle for a 40-hour week. This was carried by 3,683,000 votes in the face of the vigorous opposition of the leadership, and in spite of the fact that Cousins, who had won immense popularity by his earlier militant stand, foed the right-wing line and put forward a desperate call for the rejection of the resolution.

## "COMMUNIST VICTORY"

The passing of the resolution was described by the London Times as "a victory for the Communists." Forceful speeches on the 40-hour week were made by leading Communist trade unionists, including Bob Scott, candidate for the general secretaryship of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Mr. Foulkes, the president of the Scottish area of the National Union of Mineworkers, and they were received with great enthusiasm.

Another resolution unanimously adopted was one condemning any threat to use force in the Suez Canal dispute and demanding that the Government refer the matter to the United Nations. Speaking on behalf of the leadership, Mr. Charles Geddes said amidst cheers, "We must tell the Government that if they drag this country into an unnecessary war, the nation will be roused to a deep, bitter and implacable anger such as has never been seen before."

LAOS Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma announced on his return from a visit to China that his country would in future follow a policy of neutrality. Aid would be accepted from the U.S. as in the past, but "only if its basis is changed. There should be less military and more economic aid." Laos an independent state which together with Viet-nam and Cambodia formerly constituted French Indo-China.

Italian Communist parties; and the rabid anti-Communism of the French and Italian (Saragat) Socialist parties therefore seems to me to amount to a refusal to take the practical steps needed for such an advance.

"I agree that this means that the Communist parties must renounce their 'totalitarianism' and accept the democratic way of advance. What I am asking for is fresh discussion in order to find out how far along this road, they are now prepared to go."

Referring to one of his critics, Professor Cole says "he agrees that 'the most inescapable reason for coming to terms with the Communist world is, as he says, that we shall not avert world catastrophe unless we do, and that this being so, the presence and magnitude of Soviet world power.'

"But," Cole adds, "I also hold that it should be easier for us, as Socialists, to come to terms with the Communist world because we share a common antagonism to capitalism and colonialism and have no valid ground for quarrelling with the Communist countries unless they show real signs of seeking to impose their system on us by force; and that, I believe, is no longer the case. The danger of world war having become plainly too great for any country to risk engaging in its own in absolute self-defence."

# WHAT IS THE GOVT. GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

ALL the indications are that South Africa is in for a slump. There has been a sharp increase in the number of bankruptcies, and more and more businesses are finding it difficult to meet their commitments.

Mr. Eric Louw and his successor Mr. Naude may talk glibly about "prosperity," but the fact is that thousands of men and women throughout the country today are unemployed or on short time. The number of Africans registered as unemployed at Langsa last week, we are told, was TEN TIMES THE FIGURE FOR FEBRUARY THIS YEAR. The number of Coloured unemployed in Cape Town is on the increase. Unemployment among the Indian community in Durban has become a chronic evil. In some centres, wage reductions recently introduced are "justified" as the only alternative to wholesale dismissals because "business is bad." In the Transkei famine has reduced the people to the lowest level of desperation.

**BY ECONOMIST**

The prosperous wool and wine farmers and industrialists who constitute the economic "brains" of the Nationalist Party may so far not have felt the pinch. But the mass of the people of all races are right up against it, with poverty, disease and disaster just around the corner.

**THE FUND**

Millions of pounds have been committed to the Unemployment Fund in case of possible emergency, but nobody should think that is the solution to the problem. In the first place, should the number of people drawing benefits increase drastically, the fund would soon enough be exhausted; in any case, the period for which a worker can receive assistance from the fund is limited. Finally, the vast bulk of workers—the Africans—are totally excluded from the Fund, and the only choice before them is to work on the farms or down the mines for a fraction of what they receive in industry.

The main lesson to be learnt from the present situation is that the problem of unemployment is completely unnecessary in South Africa today. There are tens of thousands of men and women willing and able to work who can't get work. There are tens of thousands of men and women willing to consume the products of our industry and agriculture if they only had the money. What then has gone wrong?

The businessman complains that business is bad, that he can't sell his goods. Meanwhile the people

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**RAFFLE RESULT**

The contemporary painting raffle has been won by Mr. Jones of Johannesburg.

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go hungry and have no clothes to their backs. That is the contradiction of capitalism. And, in addition, the situation in South Africa is worsened because of the colour bar.

It is the Non-European people, already living at just about subsistence level, who will be hardest hit by the coming slump. It is they who will be sacked first, who will get the lowest unemployment pay, or none at all.

**THE REASON**

The main reason for slumps is the basic fact that the workers are paid less than the value of the goods they produce. No matter how much they may want to, it is impossible for them to buy up all the goods available, and huge stocks accumulate in the storehouses with nobody to buy them. This is the fundamental contradiction of capitalism, namely that the boss has to pay the worker less than the value of his labour.

But this is no reason to sit back fatalistically and wait for the slump or for the end of capitalism.

The worst effects of a slump can be cushioned and delayed by decisive action—their public schemes such as the building of the sorely needed housing for the millions who live in squalor; the expansion of medical services; schemes for the reclamation and conservation of the soil; the extension of unemployment insurance to Africans and the guarantee of adequate funds to meet all needs; the building of adequate dams and irrigation for the arid Transkei and other famine-menaced areas.

These are but a few ways open to the Government if it wishes to make a determined effort to fight the slump.

But basic to any such plan is this—that the Government should really be concerned with the true interests of the people and that it should be prepared to make an end of the racialist "apartheid" system which makes any such scheme little more than a dream.

# AFRICA SOUTH MAKES A PROMISING START

AFRICA SOUTH is the name of a new quarterly review published in Cape Town. Contributors to the first issue range from such well-known demagogues as the "Spectator" columnist Bishop Reeves and Alex Hepple, to a Nationalist M.P., Mr. J. P. Du P. Basson, stating "The Case for the most progressive, I would judge the character of 'Africa South' is decidedly democratic and anti-apartheid. An outspoken leading article, 'The Spectator End' calls eloquently for unity in the struggle to destroy Nationalist tyranny and build a true democracy.

It would, however, be misleading to suggest that the contributors to this first issue have much more in common than a strong aversion to apartheid and all its works. The articles that express this aversion, that expose and analyse the workings of racial domination are far from the most progressive. I would mention in particular "Labour and Labour Laws," by Mr. Alex Hepple, and Dr. H. J. Simons' contribution, "The Spectator Police." The latter, in particular, is an outstanding essay and deserves wide circulation.

On the other hand, Africa South, in this first issue at any rate, does not present any well-defined positive policy. The Afri-

For any real move against slumps must involve the abolition of the colour bar in industry which cripples the growth of full productivity; an end to "group areas," which are an act of robbery from the poorest of the people; the extension of education to all.

The Freedom Charter points the way forward when it says: "The national wealth of our country, the heritage of all South Africans, shall be restored to the workers, industry and trade shall be controlled to assist the well-being of the people; all people shall have equal rights to trade where they choose; free manufacture and sale enter all trades, crafts and professions."

MEANWHILE THE PEOPLE MUST NOT ALLOW THE GOVERNMENT TO SIT BACK IN IDLENESS, DAY-DREAMING ABOUT APARTHEID, WHILE THE REALITY ARE FACED WITH REAL SUFFERING AND HARDSHIP. IT IS TIME TO MAKE STRIDDM & GO SIT UP AND EXPLAIN NOW—WHAT THEY ARE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT.

## Branch Elections

The Sophiatown Branch of the African National Congress will hold its 5th annual general meeting at the Kingsway Cinema, Main Road, Sophiatown, on Sunday 23rd September, 1956 at 9.30 a.m. The meeting will be opened by the Provincial President, Mr. E. P. Moretsele. Among the important items on the agenda will be (1) the discussion of the draft constitution of the ANC due to be adopted at the National conference this December; (2) the arrears of membership fees; (3) the discussion of pass-laws to women and (4) the Group Areas Act.

All members of the branch and those at Melville are invited to attend this important meeting. Their votes are vitally important in this election meeting. Admission by membership card only.

Z. NTSKEK Branch Secretary.

# Govt. To Blame For Sultana College Crisis

**DURBAN.** FOLLOWING strong criticism from all sections of the Indian people, the Sultana College Council has issued a statement to the press denying the allegation that it had taken a decision to restrict its classes to Indian students only, or to exclude Africans.

It will be recalled that the Minister of Education, Mr. Viljoen, at the opening of the Sultana College, stated that full-time courses would be restricted to Indian students only, as a result of a decision "by the College Council taken entirely of its own accord."

This statement shocked the Indian people of Durban and was vigorously opposed by them (New Age, Aug. 23).

The College statement, which is signed by the Acting Chairman of the Council, Mr. A. Chantopher, states that the M. L. Sultana College has never taken any decision to exclude either African or other students from any of its full-time or part-time classes.

In fact, the statement points out that the present enrolment of African students which is 695 is the highest on record.

The only students that have not been accepted by the College are those who applied for part-time courses from Standards 1 to 4. Explaining the reason for this, the statement states that instructions were received from the Department of Education in 1950 that no African should be admitted to these classes in any centre where there was a Bantu adult night school in full-time class.

The statement adds that the College Council has assured both the Department of Education and the Department of Native Affairs of its willingness and desire to assist African students in every way possible.

**SURPRISE**

What surprises most people interviewed by New Age is the reluctance of the College Council to openly condemn the pressure and intimidation being brought to bear on them by the Government.

Such condemnation would not only receive the full and unanimous support of the Indian people but it would raise the full weight of public opinion, which is now being erroneously directed against the College Council, against the Department of Education, Arts and Science, directly responsible for retarding the progress of Africans in the field of Education.

## Hanging in Colonies

—“Ugly, Brutal, Un-Christian,”  
—Canon Collins

**LONDON.** A strong attack was made by Canon Collins from the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral last week on "collegiate punishment" and hangings in the British colonies as a means of fighting the liberatory movements.

He pointed to Cyprus—yesterday, perhaps today, in Kenya; tomorrow, who knows where?—we employ these ugly, brutal and un-Christian methods, and the Churches do not even raise a voice of protest.

In Cyprus it was surely "the utter denigration of Christian principle to hang these men, some of them still school boys.

"To hang them as a deterrent (if to hang a man is ever a deterrent) and as a lesson to others over the whole of Cyprus it does not pay to be violent against British rule, goes indirectly against the practice demanded of us by the Gospels.

**WHAT OF MY SON?**

"It does seem to me that there is a dreadful scandal; yet, by and large, Christians look on and either assent or remain silent—even these Churchmen who spoke out against the arrest and deportation of Archbishop Makarios have remained silent in face of this far, far greater evil.

"It was the same in Kenya. Only a few voices were raised to protest against the putting to death of young lads there—young lads who, like any father, and so are many of you, I have a young son who, in a few years, will reach an age at which these young Cypriots and these young Africans are hanged. I know how easily a young boy may be influenced in a patriotic cause, for which he will nobly give himself to the full."

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can National Congress is barely mentioned, except in a most misleading and unbalanced article by Mr. J. K. Nguabane, and it is difficult to conceive how a magazine of over a hundred pages, devoted largely with South African affairs could fail to provide a single reference to the Freedom Charter.

It is found that "Africa South" is not exclusively political to justify the arcy cover and title. A story by Harry Bloom and a poem by those who buy "Africa South" in search of culture. And this is the more to be regretted in that a literary and artistic quarterly would fill an aching void in this country—and this is a journal compendious enough to fill this void without sacrificing its political character. There are several "political" contributions to the current issue that could have been sacrificed without serious loss.

"Everlasting 'Africa South' we have a most promising venture which must be warmly welcomed by all believers in the democratic future of our country. One hopes that the courage shown in launching such a venture in these times of roaring reaction will be rewarded by a large reaction and many years of publication.

ALAN DOYLE.

## Who Are The Better Christians?

**LONDON.**

By taking unilateral action for disarmament, the Soviet Union has just directly criticized the initiative in international affairs, writes Mr. Rajagopalachari, former Governor-General of India from 1948 to 1950, in a recent issue of Peace News.

"This attitude has met with cold and cynical reaction instead of encouragement and imitation or co-operation instead of welcoming this great and hopeful line of action, the Western nations actually peeped against it and protest that what is wanted is agreement and simultaneous multilateral action.

"To those who cling to the ancient faith that right ever wins and not might, this is a sad and grievous disappointment. Some of us thought that the West being professedly Christian would be the first to understand.

"But the ways of Providence are mysterious and it may be that this is God's way of humbling the proud. An a-moral government has proved to be the better Christian!"