

"DEFEND YOUR HOMES AGAINST THE WHITE GROUP AREAS THREAT"

NO TIME FOR PANIC, SAYS DR. DADOO

JOHANNESBURG.—The proclamation of group areas in Johannesburg's western townships is no time for panic. Indians must stand united and resolute to defend their homes, their properties and their livelihoods. They must not go to Lenasia or any other group areas set aside for Indians.

This is the call issued to the Indian people by Dr. Y. M. Dadoo following the proclamation of the first large group areas in the country in areas where Indians—Coloureds and Africans—face ruin within one or two years.

Dr. Dadoo's call appeared in this city on the eve of the all-India conference on group areas convened by the Transvaal Indian Congress for this week-end, August 25 and 26.

Dr. Dadoo's statement says: In time of crisis there are invariably timid, faint-hearted people who panic and, like a drowning man, clutch at any straw.

We, too, have such people in our midst. The proclamation of group areas in the Western suburbs has sent them running helter-skelter in all directions shouting: "Accept residential segregation"; "Accept Lenasia"; and in the words of a certain rich Indian landlord:

"We have no alternative but to accept Lenasia as a residential township and to trust that the Government will deal fairly and honestly with us in regard to the preservation of trading rights."

With the proclamation of group areas there is no doubt that our people face a very critical situation.

WHAT ARE WE TO DO?

What are we to do? Accept the cowardly advice of those who say "accept residential segregation first and negotiate with the Government for the preservation of trading rights and means of livelihood"? Voluntarily and willingly go to Lenasia now?

This would be tantamount to presenting the Government with an

accomplished fact. What more does it want? Once we have moved our homes from existing localities it will then be mere child's play for the Strijdom Government to close down our shops, businesses and all legitimate avenues of making a decent and honourable living.

Those who hope to "negotiate with the Government for the preservation of trading rights" are living in a fool's paradise. The six of us



Dr. Dadoo.

We must seek the co-operation of all men of goodwill and of all democratic organisations in forming local and regional vigilance committees for the purpose of defending the legitimate rights and opportunities of all sections of the people irrespective of race, colour or creed.

SUPPORT

We must enlist the support of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and trade union organisations in a mighty campaign to prevent the country's economic progress and welfare being disrupted by the application of the Group Areas Act and the apartheid policy of the Government.

We must take our full and rightful place in the mounting campaign against every facet of apartheid throughout the country. What happens in a year or two years' time will be determined by how effectively and courageously we discharge now the tasks enumerated above.

AN ILLUSION

The fundamental theme of the evidence throughout the years has been and still is: repatriation or, failing which, compulsory segregation . . .

This is to hope for negotiation is an illusion. Harbouring such nebulous notions can only lead to vacillation and confusion among the people. It can only have the disastrous effect of weakening and disrupting the so-far successful, united stand of the community against the Group Areas Act.

Any weakening of our stand or any sign of panic on our part will serve as a source of encouragement to the Government to proclaim further group areas and press on with its policy of apartheid.

The critical situation calls for vigorous and energetic measures.

We must not go to Lenasia or any other group areas set aside for our people. We must forge a strong bond of solidarity between landlords and tenants in the common struggle for existence, by calling upon Indian landlords to cease charging goodwill money and exorbitant rents.

Cape ANC Conference

PORT ELIZABETH. The postponed conference of the ANC (Cape Province) will be held at Blinkwater, seven miles from Fort Beaufort, on August 31 and September 1 and 2, 1956.

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2 KILLED, 10 INJURED IN BEERHALL CLASH

JOHANNESBURG.—Once again what started as a slight incident at the Western Native Township Beerhall last week turned into a clash between Africans and police in which two Africans were shot dead, two European and three Non-European police injured and five Africans injured by bullets.

The Western Native Township Advisory Board met urgently the evening after the trouble to demand a judicial commission of inquiry into the police conduct at the beerhall. The Board said in a public statement that the African people protest strongly against the use of firearms at random not warranted in the last two disturbances which took place at this beerhall. The trouble in both cases was between the police and the African people which "has caused us great concern."

Because of the loss of life and injuries to people, "we demand a judicial commission of enquiry into the conduct of the police and the cause of the deterioration in race relations which has become acute and is becoming worse day by day."

First reports said the trouble was started by Africans attacking a passing policeman off duty as he passed the beerhall. The constable was attacked by 18 Africans, said a police statement. He drew his revolver and fired six shots. He was injured by his attackers.

A later press version contradicted this. It said the trouble started when a police constable took his brother-in-law near the beerhall and the Africans tried to rob him of a suitcase he was carrying. He then fired six shots, killing one African.

But an eye-witness who was himself injured in the beerhall denies this too. He says a European accompanied by a policeman went into the beerhall to sell soft goods. An argument started over prices. One patron, probably drunk, grabbed one of the articles in the suitcase. One of the men took out a revolver and started shooting, and a general commotion and fight ensued.

The police riot squad arrived from Newlands. The police asked no questions but started shooting. Some passers-by, not involved in the fracas inside the beerhall, were hit by stray bullets. One in hospital has a shoulder wound. Angry drinkers pushed and fought their way out of the beerhall.

The day after the trouble police patrolled the area strongly.

As Lionel Morrison Goes To Jail, His Mother Protests . . .

"MY SON IS NOT A THIEF OR A MURDERER. WHAT HE WROTE WAS THE TRUTH"

JOHANNESBURG. THERE were moving scenes outside Marshall Square as members of the Congress Movement and his family watched Lionel Morrison being taken into custody by the police following the failure of his appeal against the charge of seditious slogan painting. Morrison's mother uttered courageous words at a farewell party arranged for him at his home. She said "My son is not a thief or a murderer. What he wrote or said is the truth."

Morrison's sentence was a symbol of the full participation of the Coloured people in the struggle for liberation, said speakers at the farewell gathering.

Lionel Morrison, together with Abdurahman Hurzuk, was convicted and sentenced to four months im-

prisonment for painting Freedom Charter slogans on buildings in Cape Town. One of the slogans which read "Let us black folks in" was painted on the House of Parliament and stressed the chapter of the Freedom Charter which says "The People Shall Govern."

The threat of imprisonment has been hanging over their heads for the past twelve months. Last week the Appeal Court refused the two men leave to appeal.

In his message Morrison called upon the young people of all races not to be discouraged but rather inspired by his prison sentence and to realise that freedom was within their reach.

"My sentence of four months is a mere drop in the ocean of sacrifice of many who have suffered and

will be suffering to preserve human dignities," he said.

A group of members of the Congress Movement, waiting to see him off, congregated at the Congress office and sang freedom songs during the quarter of an hour negotiations went on between his lawyer and the police commandant.

He was finally taken to Marshall Square after the police had consulted the Special Branch at Grays Building.

IN CAPE TOWN

At the time of going to press, Abdurahman Hurzuk had not yet received notice from the clerk of the court to surrender himself to the police authorities.

ARE AFRICAN MEN HIDING BEHIND THE WOMEN'S SKIRTS? — See Page 3

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LEE-WARDEN AND APARTHEID



Editorial

A SEVERE SENTENCE

LAST week the application of Lionel Morrison and Abdurahman Huruz for leave to appeal against their conviction and sentence of four months imprisonment for writing Freedom Charter slogans on the walls of buildings in Cape Town was refused by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

Two young men, one of them a 21-year-old student, both of them first offenders, must now go to jail because the law says they went too far in expressing their desire for freedom for all in South Africa, irrespective of race, creed or colour.

Found guilty of malicious injury to property, they were first sentenced by the magistrate in Cape Town. Many people thought the sentence excessive. After all, here were two young men "in trouble" for the first time; is it not the practice of the courts to extend the utmost leniency to such people and try to keep them out of jail? Why could they not have been given the option of a fine?

But neither the Supreme Court in Cape Town nor the Appeal Court found any reason to interfere. Evidently their crime is far too serious for any considerations of mercy. To jail with those who damage walls with Freedom Charter slogans!

Let us say here and now that we feel the courts have erred grievously in this case. We find the sentence excessive. To be sent to jail for four months for a first offence of this sort seems to us to be out of all proportion to the seriousness of the case.

We might draw attention to the judgment given by Judges Kuper and Marais in the Transvaal last week in the case of Regina vs. Sibande, who had been sentenced by the magistrate to imprisonment without the option of a fine for attending a gathering in contravention of a banning notice. Sibande had appealed against the severity of the sentence. The judges said:

"A person who commits a political offence is not to be regarded in the same way as an ordinary person contravening the ordinary criminal law of the country. For such an offence a suspended sentence of imprisonment is preferable to deter him from the course of conduct which he has adopted."

If this is the view of the courts in the Transvaal, why not elsewhere? We hope that people of goodwill who agree with us will write to the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, and ask for an amnesty for these two young men, whose careers may otherwise be blasted by the experiences they are now forced to undergo.

WIESE BACK AT WORK

LAST June Detective Constable Jan Ben Wiese was sentenced to a fine of £75 (or 3 months) with an additional six months imprisonment suspended for two years, for killing 15-year-old Omar Arend in the Woodstock police station.

The judge held that it was Wiese's negligence that led to the death of Arend. The offence was a serious one, he said, and the penalty could not be light and should act as a warning to others concerning the way they handled firearms.

The police authorities apparently do not take the same serious view of Wiese's offence, BECAUSE HE IS BACK ON THE JOB AT THE VERY SAME POLICE STATION WHERE HE COMMITTED THE OFFENCE.

You can phone Cape Town 5-1315 and speak to him yourself!

In our opinion this shows a contemptuous attitude on the part of the police authorities towards the people of the Woodstock area. Wiese's crime aroused intense emotions at the time amongst the general public. Neither the Arend family, who lost a son, nor the whole neighbourhood can ever forget what happened.

Yet the police authorities care so little for public opinion that they put Wiese back on the job just as though nothing had happened. They will have only themselves to blame if this results in a further deterioration of the relations between police and people in the area.

Mr. Lee-Warden's two letters to the Cape Argus in reply to his critics still fail to explain how he came to include in his letter to the London Times a sentence which has touched off the whole controversy: "I and those for whom I speak have no objection to peaceful and separate development" which Mr. Strijdom describes as the traditional policy of apartheid."

Mr. Lee-Warden explained in his letter to the Cape Argus of July 19, that by this he meant that Mr. Strijdom is not the only one who believes in the rehabilitation of the Reserves. Again in his letter to the Cape Argus of July 31 Mr. Lee-Warden, after quoting Mr. M. C. de Wet N.P., on the virtues of the Tomlinson report, says: "I want to see African development and advancement irrespective of what it is called. I judge a programme by its deeds and not its words."

WHERE DOES HE STAND?

It is not surprising, in these circumstances, that many of our readers are wondering just where Mr. Lee-Warden stands today. If he believes "separate development" is possible, why does he then add, in his letter of July 31 that he firmly believes "there will be no solution to South Africa's racial problems" until justice, "namely and equally prevalent, and a prerequisite of the attainment of these ideals is the enjoyment by the Non-European population of equal rights with their European fellow citizens in every sphere of life?" Surely it is obvious that in the context of present-day South Africa to talk of "separate development" is the very opposite of "equal rights in every sphere of life?" Separate development, whether under the present Reserve system or under the proposed apartheid of the Tomlinson Commission, means migratory labour and pass laws, soil erosion and poverty, the abled-bodied men and women in the towns and the old and infirm in the "separate areas." Nowhere has it been explained, by the Tomlinson Commission or the SABA intellectuals or Mr. de Wet Nel or anybody else, just how the "million posts for doctors, lawyers, merchants, administrators, to say nothing of African banks, building societies and insurance companies etc." of Mr. de Wet

Nel's fantasy are to be brought into existence. The Tomlinson Commission, in fact, pointed out that the Africans could not create the capital to bring about these improved conditions, and therefore insisted that for a start White capital and initiative would be essential for the "separate development" of the African areas. But this is precisely the point where Dr. Verwoerd insists he cannot accept the Commission's recommendations, and the Government has made it known that it will not allow White capital to be invested in the Reserves.

TWO MONTHS AGO

Thus for most thinking South Africans the Tomlinson report and all talk of "separate development" turn out to be nothing but a propaganda device to distract attention from the horrid reality of apartheid oppression. Two months ago Mr. Lee-Warden himself was of the same opinion. In an excellent speech on the Tomlinson Report during the debate in the House of Assembly, he said: "This report has been drawn up in a vain endeavour to extricate the Government from a dilemma. The Commission was given the task of finding out whether apartheid could work and how. It has spent five years trying to turn a political party platform slogan into a reality, and now its report has been rejected by the party that instigated it in the first place."

He went on to say that the Commission's report sounded like handouts from the State Information Office. "Nowhere does the Commission discuss the inhuman migrant labour system which produces surplus men in the towns and 'surplus' women in the Reserves and which more than anything else destroys the very fabric of African family life." He quoted some alarming figures to show how the health of the people in the Reserves had deteriorated, and added: "The Commission says

these things are due to the unhygienic conditions under which the people live, without ever discussing the causes. I maintain that these conditions will continue to exist because this is the way the Government wants things to be. This is all part of a diabolical scheme to ensure that the Reserves subsidise the white areas."

CONTRADICTION

Yet barely a month later, in his letter to the Times, Mr. Lee-Warden calmly announces that he has "no objection to peaceful and separate development" which Strijdom describes as the traditional policy of apartheid!" Surely he must see that he has contradicted himself, and that neither of his subsequent letters has served to clear up the confusion.

We suggest that Mr. Lee-Warden owes it to himself as well as his constituents to make it quite clear that if he is for equal rights in every sphere of life then he must be against apartheid, whether it is called "separate development" or any other fancy name. He cannot have it both ways.

SAM KAHN
BRYAN ALEXANDER
RIAN BUNTING

Cape Town.

(This letter was submitted to the Cape Argus, but was not published.—Ed.)

What About "Bantu" Religion?

If in the opinion of Dr. Verwoerd and his advisers "Bantu Education" is in our interest (as they always say) I maintain that a certain form of religion, probably "Bantu Religion," would also be in our own interest.

If Africans are not suitable for universal education, we may as well not be suitable for universal religion, namely "Christian Religion."

Could the master of traditions (Dr. Verwoerd) encourage us to worship "The Creator" in our traditional ways?

To a deep-thinking African "Bantu Education" is a direct challenge. From White rulers, therefore, if we can, in retaliation, hit harder than they thought.

FANYANA N. NGUBANE

Alexandra Township,
Johannesburg.

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Schoolboy's Advice

On Passes

I am a 21-year-old schoolboy who has been wondering and thinking about the ladies' pass books. We have come to the point where the law wants to let the ladies pay tax in the near future.

Please, mothers and sisters, I would advise you to oppose the passes and you, gentlemen, not to allow your wives to carry passes.

If you do not take this advice, you will have to pay tax and you'll be arrested under section 17, just as now section 10 is already working in all the towns and cities.

ROBERT D. MOKETE
Bloemfontein.

WOULD YOU TRY TO SAVE YOUR CHILD FROM DANGER?

DO you or do you not want to see the continued existence of New Age? That is not just a theoretical question. It is a very real one. For the people's paper is in danger of its life. And when something that is loved is in danger and can be saved, those that love it rally round and do their utmost to restore it.

This is what our readers must do for New Age. This week there are two examples of what can be done to help keep New Age as it is. The Textile Workers' Union in Cape Town has sent £2.2 towards the paper and the Food and Canning Workers' Union collected 9s. 10d. in collection box at one of the factories.

In themselves these amounts are small. But if every trade union who values the paper would make sure that their shop stewards had a collection tin or list, the small amounts would become big amounts. And if every activist in the Congress movement had a tin in his home and his tin in his pocket—and remembered

to use them both, well, our troubles would be over.

As it is, things are just not good enough as they will see from this week's total. All of you who value the freedom of the press, do not delay one moment longer. SEND US YOUR DONATION TODAY. NEW AGE MUST BE SAVED!

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS:

A.S. (Reader) 2.6d; Athol and Bubbles 4s; Unity £2.2; D.L. £10; Mr. Z. £1; Collection box (Ray) £1.12; H. 9s; R. and M. 15s; M.T. 22s; Textile Workers' Union £2.2; M.K. £8; G.M.T. (Reader) 9s; Literature £4; Sacred River £10; H.K. £15; Food and Canning Workers (Collection tin) 9.10d.; M.S. £2.3; P.G. £1.1; E.B. £1; Benno 4s; Les £1.

Previously acknowledged £4,914 16 7
Total this week 97 14 6

TOTAL TO DATE £5,012 11 1

VICTORY SETTLEMENT IN EVATON

JOHANNESBURG. A VICTORY settlement was due to be signed this week that will end the year-long Evaton bus boycott.

The leaders of the Evaton People's Transport Council told a huge Evaton meeting on Sunday of their resounding victory following the long draw-out and heroic boycott.

Coloured Protest At Group Areas Proclamation

JOHANNESBURG. The Coloured people of Albertsville township, proclaimed as a White group area, at a protest meeting last week-end agreed that a petition be organised against their removal.

"The Coloured people are being treated as dogs," said one speaker from the Congress movement.

Thousands of pounds have been invested by the people in permanent homes which they are now ordered to abandon.

which, as a result of the intervention of thugs and gangsters, saw 15 deaths, 100 injured and the destruction of a number of houses. If the agreement is signed this week, that could all be over.

If any people desired victory it is these Evaton residents. The meeting on Sunday was urged by their People's Transport Council leaders to accept the terms of settlement "before the Government turns a great victory for the African people into an excuse to use force."

This referred to Verwoerd's threats to take over control of the township and deport "agitators," and end freehold.

The meeting lasted over 44 hours. The terms of the settlement are briefly the restoration of fares to their original rates, which means a reduction from 1s. to 6d., and the erection of bus shelters; also that all the bus company's African employees be Evaton residents. If the company increases fares without consulting the People's Transport Council, which the company now recognises as the official body representing the people of Evaton, the company will pay a penalty of £500 to the Council. The company will give the Council an option if the buses are put up for sale and if it tries to sell without informing the Transport Council beforehand, it will forfeit a penalty of £500. A bus depot is to be established at Evaton and new timetables have been drawn up by the People's Transport Council.

Finally the agreement provides that at least 50 per cent of the inspectors employed will be Non-Europeans.

At the time of going to press both the Transport Council and the bus company had agreed to the terms and only the formal signing of this settlement document still remained.

The boycott committee had decided, its chairman Mr. V. M. Make told the Evaton people, "the time had come to restore peace in Evaton."



These women at Uitenhage last week took the anti-pass petitions from their area to the Native Commissioner.

700 Women Protest In Cradock

CAPE TOWN.

Further reports of anti-pass demonstrations on August 9 reached New Age last week.

In CRADOCK some 700 women from all corners of the location gathered at Mpenyula Rock on August 9. From there they marched in groups to town to see Mr. Barker, the Native Commissioner. Seven women acted as the spokeswomen while as many as possible crowded into the courtroom to hear the resolution of protest read.

Meanwhile policemen warned those waiting outside not to block the entrance. When the interview with the Commissioner was concluded, all the women marched home singing national songs. At the playing ground, the leaders reported to those who had been left behind; the people sang the national anthem, and dispersed.

Policemen followed the women all the way from the Native Commissioner's office, and waited till the meeting was over.

Cradock Youth Leaguers played a leading role in organising the demonstration.

In GRAHAMSTOWN the Native Commissioner refused to see the women, saying he was too busy. He asked them to send their protest by post. When they insisted that they wanted to interview the Native Commissioner, police drove them away.

Undeterred, the women plan to hold another protest demonstration.

IN EAST LONDON over 40 women gathered in the grounds of the Native Commissioner's Office on August 9, while their spokeswomen presented their protest to the Acting Native Commissioner.

Amato Workers Sentenced

JOHANNESBURG.

The prosecution against Amato textile workers in Beroeni which has dragged on for months came to an end last week when 197 workers were convicted of taking part in an illegal strike. They were fined £5 each, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. The workers have not an appeal.

Even on the last day of the case the defence asked the magistrate to recuse himself on the grounds that he had been taken through Amato textile workers by the management while the case was on. The magistrate said his visit to the mill had nothing to do with the prosecution, and he refused to recuse himself.

"DON'T LET THE WOMEN FIGHT ALONE!"

ANC Calls On Men To Join Anti-Pass Campaign

JOHANNESBURG.—In the struggle against passes there must be greater unity among the African people and the broadest possible alliance of not only the Congress movement, but of democrats outside, says a resolution passed by the African National Congress national executive which met in this city over the week-end of the women's anti-pass protest.

Men, who are even more affected than the women by the pass laws, are playing the role of spectators while women are vigorously campaigning, says the Congress. Men are called upon to enter this major campaign unreservedly. "The tendency of regarding this as a woman's struggle must be abandoned. Various forms of protests and struggle against pass laws and pass raids must be embarked upon by men and women jointly throughout the country."

Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act and influx control in the rural areas should be made the pivot of the campaign and the people made aware that section 10 is part of the pass system and the most inhuman and vicious form of restriction which affects men and women equally.

Every man and woman, in every city, dorp or village, must be drawn into the struggle.

Every woman of the 50,000 who took part in the national and local protests against pass laws should be called on to sign the Freedom Charter, and should become an active worker, mobilising others in the struggle against passes.

Correction

CAPE TOWN.

It was incorrectly stated in last week's New Age that three candidates were being put up by the Congress movement for election to the Student Representative Council at the University of Cape Town. No political groupings are allowed at U.C.T. The candidates are standing as individuals.

104 Ermelo Women Sentenced

JOHANNESBURG.

One hundred and four Ermelo women arrested on the day they staged a protest to the Native Commissioner against passes were convicted of taking part in a procession without permission from the town authorities last week.

All 104 were sentenced to a suspended sentence of £3 fine or 20 days in prison.

Suffer Little Children

OFF the Main Road, in the lower part of District Six, near the railway lines, there are a number of narrow, cramped streets with the typical English names of Dorset, Nelson, Inverly, and Mincing Lane. They are flanked on all sides by drab single-storied houses and bad, grimy tenements squeezed in among warehouses. Inside, the staircases are broken and worn and littered with rubbish: vegetable peelings, cigarette butts, sweepings and pieces of broken plaster. The walls are sticky with layers of dark grime accumulated over decades. The corners are crowded with cobwebs, and cockroaches have unrestricted right of way. The stench of faultry plumbing and decay drowns the aroma of mean cooking.

Inside the tiny rooms the families are crowded in. The men are shifty-eyed, hard and suspicious; the women are haggard, dishevelled, unkempt and worn. The children ragged, moth-eaten, stunted and aged before their time.

One day, last month, a little boy, wandering about the neighbourhood, inspecting dustbins and peering into lilt-piled lanes, came across a large number of empty wine bottles. Upon further investigation he discovered the open doors of a liquor warehouse which had apparently been broken into and looted by unknown persons. Empty bottles were strewn about.

Quickly the word went down the mysterious grapevine that runs

throughout the slums all over the world. Children gathered in hordes. Empty bottles were money. At least a penny each. They gathered bottles in armloads and carried them away. Neatly dealers in empty bottles were overwhelmed with them. The children bought frozen sugars, ice-cream, sweets and went to the cinema.

Then the police, apparently investigating the robbery, rounded up more than twenty of the children, the youngest seven and the eldest fourteen. They were taken to Caledon Square. Some of the children allege that they were beaten, punched, kicked and manhandled in the police-station. One little boy had a broken mouth, but it is difficult to establish whether or not he was injured by a guardian of the law. The policemen, they allege, wanted information about the robbery of the warehouse. A few of them were kept in the cells for two days before being released.

Last Thursday morning all of them appeared before the Juvenile Court in Cape Town and sentenced to four strokes each with a cane. A man from the winery said that £41 worth of bottles were missing.

A representative of the South African Coloured People's Organisation who visited the parents, spoke to them about the great struggle for liberation that was going on, the struggle for better housing, education, food, the Freedom Charter,

The parents listened quietly, with hard faces. Sometimes they nodded, sometimes they voiced their approval. A little glimmer of hope for the future seemed to appear. They took the leaflets and read the word FREEDOM. It was something they had heard about, but when the meeting was over, they were a little more sure that it would be their's one day.

C.O.D. Against Curfew

CAPE TOWN.

"The recent announcement that Africans in various towns of the Western Cape will in future be subject to stringent curfew regulations bores no good for race relations in this area," says a statement by the Cape Western region of the Congress of Democrats.

There is no justification for such a curfew, says a majority of Africans are law-abiding citizens and no reasons have been advanced to justify such a drastic step. From now on it will be a crime for any African to be on the streets of Bellville and certain other towns after 10 p.m., unless he has a required excuse. Not satisfied with the Pass Laws claiming thousands of victims each year we are now setting out to increase the number of 'crimes' an African can commit. It is time to call a halt to such negative legislation and to begin the task of building genuine democracy for all in our country.

ADENAUER BANS C.P.— AND SEALS HIS DOOR

AFTER five full years of bitter court-room battling Adenauer's Supreme Court has declared that West Germany's Communist Party, which polled over 600,000 votes in the last elections, is "unconstitutional."

The effect of the decision is to place a virtual ban on the party. The hundreds of Communist deputies who have been elected to town councils and the six Communist M.P.s in the state parliaments will be forced to give up their seats.

The court also ordered the confiscation of all the party's property, which included its printing presses. At a time when there is an international situation of tension and a general tendency to greater freedom of political expression, Adenauer's court action, which commenced in the heat of the cold war and was modelled on the similar (but swifter) U.S. actions against Communists, strikes a jarring note.

The Social-Democrats, who are cashing in on the overwhelming anti-Adenauer public feeling have declared themselves strongly opposed to any ban on the Communist Party, and the probabilities are great that Adenauer's final court triumph will cost him very dear. It puts the brand of the dictator on him more clearly than ever and will rouse to action those who remember how Hitler's rise was based on the outlawing of the Communists.

A Partial Victory

The fact is that the result is a partial victory for the Left. The protracted legal struggle put up by the Communists in court have put the whole Adenauer timetable in a state of confusion.

Shortly before the Geneva Conference began, in July 1955, the prosecution was able to introduce into the proceedings the U.S. was still confident of sabotaging the Conference and Dulles had told a press conference that he intended putting the "machinations of international Communism" on display.

ESSENTIAL TO THIS PLAN WAS THE CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL BY JULY 1955.

"Special interest in the proceedings is being displayed by the foreign missions in Bonn, which clearly expect from German trials the truth about the phenomenon of Communism. Hence the embassies in Bonn have been at great pains to have the Federal Government's pamphlet on the juridical basis of the proceedings translated into their own languages," said the Dusseldorf Nachrichten on March 31, 1955.

"A Model Trial"

What was expected of "German thoroughness" was frankly stated on April 30th by the Wiener Kurier, a paper published by the U.S. Information Service.

"It is expected that a model trial for many countries of the free world is taking place here. If it is established in Karlsruhe that the Communist Party is not compatible with democratic principles, such a verdict could have repercussions and instigate other countries to take proceedings of their own against Communism."

That this plan was willingly shared by Adenauer is shown by the declaration in his newspaper, the Rheinische Merkur, early in the trial.

"Destruction of Marxism"

"The great aim, which it is to be hoped will be swiftly and surely achieved, is the final destruction of Marxism, an end to the poison of Socialism, not only in Germany, but in due course in Europe." (Bold type in original.)

These are words from the Hitler vocabulary. None of course, was anyone unaware of the similarities. Most of the Christian-Democratic Union newspapers carried a syndicated article which said:

"When the trial for banning the Communist Party began, almost exactly twenty years to the day had passed since the opening of the so-called Reichstag fire trial before the Reichs Court in Leipzig. Although the pre-conditions of the two trials are basically different, the formal similarity of the problem concerned is apparent. At that time it was a question of justifying subsequently in the eyes of the world a ban that had already been pronounced since the juridical basis for the banning of the Communist Party has to be created."

The "formal similarity" of the Hitler trial and the Adenauer trial was brought out sharply on the very first day, as the following extract from the record shows: "Dr. Kaul: On behalf of the Communist Party I move for the withdrawal of the Presiding Judge, Dr. Wintrich, on the grounds of his partiality. I have before me an extract from the personal dossier of the Presiding Judge, who was introduced into the Reichs Ministry of Justice during the period of Nazi dictatorship. This extract relates to the year 1940 when the proposal was made through official channels and from the highest authority that Dr. Wintrich should be promoted.

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WORLD STAGE By Spectator

"The grounds given for this promotion say: 'There is no doubt about the National Social attitude of Dr. Wintrich. Nor has the area leadership any doubts about his political reliability.'"
After a brief period of deliberation, the Court gave its answer in a highly significant manner: "Herr Dr. Wintrich has declared that he does not regard himself as partial. The motion is therefore refused as without basis."

Representatives Arrested

The Communist Party appointed four of its leading members to present evidence at the trial. Warrants for their arrest were promptly issued by the Government. One of the four, Max Reiman, the party chairman was forced therefore to go into hiding so that he would be able to continue his duties. The others submitted to the warrants and had to be brought each day from prison to appear on behalf of the party at the trial.

No wonder the Manchester Guardian commented that the trial was surrounded by "this police atmosphere. The Court has allowed itself to be placed in an extremely awkward position. The political choice open to it is to offend the government or make martyrs of a political party which is appealing for protection to the democratic constitution of West Germany. . . . The absurdities of the case couldn't be better illustrated by the fact that Max Reiman cannot attend because his arrest on charges which are only now being examined at Court for the first time has already been ordered.

With a trial presiding judge and police state methods there could, of course, never have been doubt as to what the final decision would be.
And yet the Dulles plan to have everything completed in time for a dramatic announcement at the Geneva conference miscarried.

Nation-Wide Protests

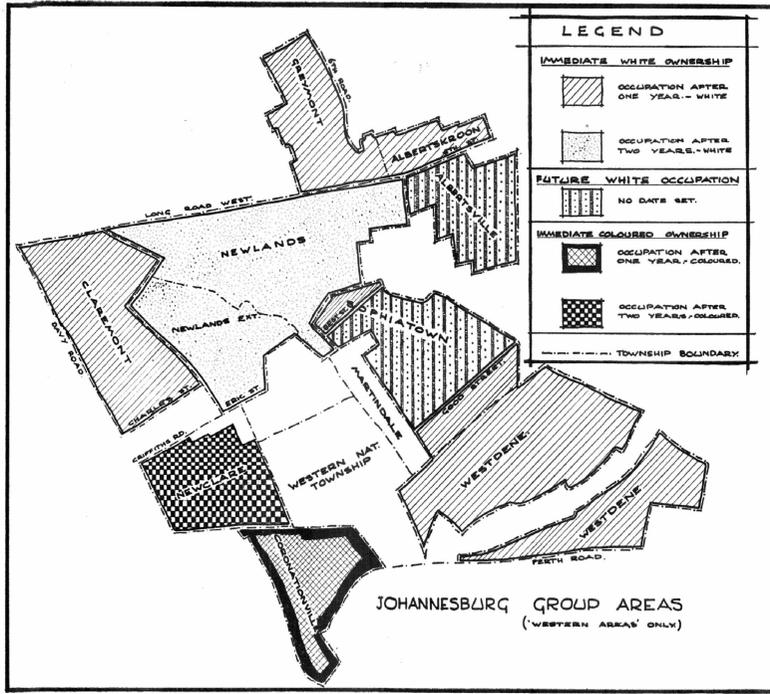
The reason was the mass nation-wide backing that the German people gave to the courageous and stubborn defence of the Communists and their legal representatives at the trial. This pressure, coupled with the critical Europe-wide attention being paid to the actions of the judges put a sharp brake on their heading progress.

In June last year, as the result of strong rank and file pressure, the Social-Democratic Party announced its strong support of the issue, in the course of parliamentary debate.

"The trial of the Communist Party in Karlsruhe is evidence of the Government's helpless ignorance of the world in regard to the methods of struggle of the Communist Party of Germany and the dangers that arise if it is forced into illegality. Anyone whose political work is in the Ruhr region knows well enough that a party like the Communist Party can never be conquered by means of bayonets or police truncheons. . . .
"You are under an illusion if you believe that blast-furnaces or mines who face death below ground will hand over omnium to their comrades to the police for expressing Communist views."

The words of the London Times during the course of the case have proved prophetic. It said on November 22, 1954: "In asking the Court to declare the Communist Party an unlawful organisation the government has dug a pit for itself. . . . The government is now face to face with the danger that it may win the case."

THE GOVERNMENT HAS INDEED WON ITS CASE—AND AT THE WORST POSSIBLE TIME. ADENAUER WILL RUE THE DULLES PLAN THAT FAILED.



INDIANS STAND TO LOSE MILLIONS

This map shows the group areas proclaimed in Johannesburg western areas.

VREDEDRIP: Omitted from the map is the area of Vrede-dorp south of 22nd street which has been declared a White group area and where all Indian properties must be vacated and sold within a year.

In all, there are 476 stands in Vrede-dorp, and in time the portion north of 22nd street is also to be declared a White area. The value of stands 50 feet by 50 is calculated to be between £3,000 and £4,000. The value of stands in the streets already occupied by Europeans is only £300 to £400. It is estimated that the transforma-

tion of Vrede-dorp into a White area will cause the value of Indian-owned business stands to slump by as much as 90 per cent. Calculating the value of stands, goodwill, and stock in the shops, Congress circles estimate that Indians in this area alone will stand to lose as much as £2 million.

SOPHATOWN: Though the White area thus far proclaimed is east of Good Street and west of Best Street, the rest of the area is also in time to become a White area.

NEWCLARE: Practically all the Newclare properties (there are 475 stands in all) are owned by Indians and their value is

estimated at half a million pounds. Among the 150 shopkeepers in the area are 50 Chinese. Indians lived in this area before the beginning of this century and before the township was proclaimed.

Newclare is to become a Coloured area within two years.

NEWLANDS AND NEWLANDS EXTENSION: Both areas are to be White in two years. There are 50 Indian-owned business stands in Newlands.

ALBERTSVILLE: The entire Coloured community must move out in two years. Many Coloured people have built fine homes and invested savings in this area.

Untouched thus far is the area which includes Western Native Township and the Main Road shops along the front of Sophatown. If these are to form buffer strips between the proclaimed Coloured group areas and White areas, whether for residential or industrial sites, these properties will also eventually have to be sold.

In all, almost 800 Indian traders displaced in the Western Areas will have to move to Lenasia, the first Indian group area, which is a privately owned township of 2,600 stands where the activities of the traders will be confined to their own group—if they are even allowed to set up as traders at all.

AREAS HEARING DREARY AND SICKENING

THE Group Areas hearing on the racial zoning of the Southern Suburbs of the Cape Peninsula is due to end this week, and the people of Cape Town and the Peninsula have drawn very little comfort from the assurance of the chairman (Dr. J. F. van Rensburg) that the Group Areas Act is not directed against any one section of the people in particular.

They point out that is the preliminary zoning of the Peninsula all the plum parts were reserved for whites, while the mass of evidence being given by the majority of European organisations and individuals indicates a very definite "let's grab as much as we can" attitude.

For the most part the hearings are dreary, sickening affairs. You

hear that in such and such a street there are so many Europeans, so many Coloureds—and oh, yes, one Indian here. Or in that area over there there is a very "undesirable Coloured element" but nearby, again, is a "decent Coloured element."

Or witnesses speak of a "better type" or a "lower type" and a retired European school teacher will tell you that the "better type Coloureds wants to be separated from his 'own lower-types' and so on and so on, ad nauseum.

THUNDERSTRUCK
The Non-European people were thunderstruck that there were proposals to move them from their homes, schools and churches. Dr. R. E. van der Ross, principal of Battswood Training College and

chairman of the Group Areas Coordinating Committee, told the inquiry.

"One result of the mass uprootings of people would be the growth of racial hatred, he warned.

In reply, Dr. van Rensburg said that although the law might have unpleasant effects in places such as Wynberg, "it would be the saving of the Coloured people on the platform by preventing them from being thrown together with the Native group."

"I just want to point out that it has its good points, too," he said. He could see nothing good in this type of legislation, was Dr. van der Ross's answer.

Sheik Ahmad Beharidin, chief Moslem priest in Cape Town and president of the Moslem Judicial Council for the Cape, said he would have to consult Moslem states all over the world if any mosques were destroyed or alienated under the Group Areas Act.

By Moslem law, the ground on which a mosque stood was considered sacred, and there would be serious repercussions if the Moslem community were deprived of such land.

Mr. D. B. Molteno, Q.C. said he did not want to be removed from his home on Little Princess Vie, but he did not want a single Non-European to be moved either. He would like everybody to be left alone. He did not mind at all if

MAKING THE AFRICANS PAY FOR APARTHEID

LAST week Mr. W. A. Maree, Nationalist Party M.P. and leader of the party in Natal, announced that African taxation is to be increased soon so that the Government's policy that the Africans should make a substantial contribution to their own education could be carried out.

This is adding injury to insult. It is not enough that the African child is to be subjected to an education designed to train him for slavery. Now he is being asked to pay extra for it as well.

The Africans are already the most burdened and oppressed section of the South African community. They are already taxed more heavily than the European. Even an African male, no matter how little he earns, must pay poll tax from the age of 18; the European is not liable for tax until he is 21, and may not pay at all if his income is below a certain level.

NAT BOAST
The Government has pegged the amount to be spent by the State on Bantu Education at £8,500,000 a year, and boasts that this is more than is being spent by any other government in Africa on the education of the Africans. This £8,500,000 represents 27

Soccer Final Next Week

CAPE TOWN.

The final match in the 1956 soccer series for the Kaizer Trophy will be played between the Coloureds and the Indians at the Cape District Sports Ground in Wynberg, Cape Town, on September 1.

The results of the previous matches were: July 8—Coloureds 3, Africans 1. July 15—Africans 5, Indians 0. Thus a win or a draw for the Coloureds will leave them winners of the series. If the Coloureds lose, there will be certainly be a replay of the whole series.

The main match on September 1 will start at 4 p.m., and there will be two curtain-risers. In the evening there will be a function to welcome the players, arranged by the Mayor of Cape Town in the Wynberg Town Hall.

British Farm Wages Up

LONDON.

The minimum rate for British male farm workers aged 20 or over will almost certainly be raised to £7. 1s. for a 47-hour week as a result of negotiations now taking place on the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales.

Coloured people shared the amenities of the white.

Earlier, Mr. E. E. C. le Fleur, on whose grounds there is also a swimming bath and tennis courts, said the wonderful natural amenities of the white were spoiled if they were shared by Coloured people.

Dr. van Rensburg, to a witness: When you talk of suffering, do you mean financially or sentimentally?

Witness: I mean as a human being.

Dr. van Rensburg: Oh, you mean sentimentally.

The Black Sash staged a protest demonstration against the Unjust Group Areas in the city on Saturday.

per year for every African child at school, but only £213.8d. for every African child of school-going age—because of course the majority of African children of school-going age are not at school. Compare this £213.8d. with the £43.88 per year spent by the State on every white child at school—and all white children of school-going age are at school because they are compelled by law to attend school and there are schools to accommodate all of them.

Mr. Maree, who probably didn't have to pay for his own education, says the African's education "must belong to him in his own mind, and he must therefore pay for it himself." Therefore if African educational services were extended and more than £8,500,000 a year is required, the African must make up the difference himself by means of this new tax.

No such principle applies with European education. In 1951 (the last year for which comparative figures are available) the Government spent £21,769,194 on the education of 501,539 white schoolchildren (as compared with an expenditure of only £10,652,442 on a total of 1,051,858 African, Coloured and Indian schoolchildren). The amount spent on white education has increased substantially since then—but you won't hear Mr. Maree proposing to peg the amount available for Whites and make them pay for any extensions in educational services. Nor will you hear Mr. Maree arguing that the White's education must belong to him in his own mind, and he must therefore pay for it himself."

The Nats seem to regard the Consolidated Revenue Fund as though it consisted of only White's money, and they keep on saying that the £8,500,000 paid by the State for Bantu Education comes from the Whites.

NOT TRUE

This is just not true. First of all, £2,500,000 of this £8,500,000 comes from the African taxpayers directly. And the balance comes from all taxpayers, from general revenue, to which Africans contribute as well as Whites. And if the Nats argue that the bulk of general revenue comes from the Whites, one must retort that it is, first of all, the cheap labour of the Africans which gives the Whites the opportunity to amass huge incomes and thus pay higher income taxes; but, secondly, that

"Fighting Talk" is obtainable from P.O. Box 1355, Johannesburg.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCCER FEDERATION presents

SOCCER FINAL

(For A. I. Kajee £500 trophy)

AT CAPE DISTRICTS GROUND
Wynberg, Cape Town

Saturday, 1st September, 1956

S.A. COLOUREDS

S.A. INDIANS

Curtain Raisers from 1 p.m.
Also see Langa African F.A. in action

Books

The Indian as a South African

Early this year the S.A. Institute of Race Relations devoted its Council meeting to a symposium on the Indian question and the papers read are now available in a pamphlet published by the Institute.

The contributors are Dr. Mabel Palmer on the economic and political background; Dr. Hilda Kuper on Indian family life; Messrs. B. A. Naidoo and J. Naidoo on economic opportunities and mode of living; and Dr. S. Cooppan and Mr. A. D. Lazarus on the Indian as a integral part of South African society.

The joint contribution of the Naidoos is the most interesting, for they have gathered valuable facts to show how Indians are prevented by restrictive legislation from attaining decent stan-

dards of living, education and employment. They throw light on the grim picture of the 10,000 unemployed Indians in and around Durban.

Dr. Cooppan and Mr. Lazarus make out a fine case for the Indian as a South African citizen; while Dr. Kuper shows the social changes, difficulties and rapid adaptations to changing conditions.

Dr. Mabel Palmer outlines the political history up to 1946. Of the India-South Africa dispute at UNO she says: "The matter has dragged on for nine years and, if anything, has, in my opinion, worsened the position of Indians in South Africa." And further: "many White people resent the application of the Indians to U.N. . . in any case it is difficult to see what U.N. can do . . ." Back of this view of "many White people" is there not the reluctance to have the conditions of Indians, indeed of all Non-Whites, exposed at UNO?

All the contributors stop short of any positive suggestions for a way out.

In its summary the Institute is afraid that of nothing is done . . . the Indians and the other Non-European groups may be driven to make common cause. Does the Institute really fear this? It is in any event a little late, for Non-European organisations have long found the way to the common fight.

Paul Joseph.

"The Indian as a South African," published by the Institute of Race Relations. Price 4s. 3d.

Ritual Murder

There is surely more to novel-writing than spinning words together for sententiae. When he wrote 'Blenket Boy's Moon', Mopeli Paulus—had learnt little of that craft. He has taken some tremendous strides since those days to judge by his recent novel 'Tala' in which he has written so merely that Miriam Bassner makes a better author's assistant than Peter Lanham? And still he is not master of his craft, a tale of ritual murder in Basutoland, written by a Mosotho, faces pitfalls. It can get so heavily overladen with custom as to obscure its larded with local colour, folk-lore central theme entirely; or it can make too slick and simple an explanation for the highly complex motivations which produced a wave of ritual murder in the 1950s. To some extent, 'Tala' falls victim to both these pitfalls. Interesting, fascinating though his local colour is, it serves to slow up the action and the suspense, and his tale, without providing a credible motive for a reversion to barbarism.

The tale is one of tragedy. And yet, somehow it fails to move as deeply as it should.

When the reader should be muttering: "There but for the grace of God . . .", he is, instead, disbelieving. For the year is 1956; Basutoland is not some remote, unexplored jungle fastness where the primitive customs of forgotten times flourish unscathed. Basutoland is, as Mopeli paints it, the uneasy borderland of C. R. Swart's Orange Free State. Ritual murder 1956 is not—as Mopeli draws it—the simple culmination of backwardness and tribal love, bestially distorted by a demented ngaka. It is a complex culmination of many things—of Colonial Office suppression of the chiefs, of the coming of capitalism, and ideas to a disintegrating tribalism, of the spread of modern knowledge, of the Malan-Strijdom pressure for incorporation, and much more. And it is in its failure to paint this reality, and thus make ritual murder credible, that the book fails.

But having said that, let it be said, too, that this is the first, perhaps the only serious attempt so far made to portray the reality of African life, not through the eyes of a European philanthropist but through the eyes of a writer who comes from the people. And so it has a breath of authenticity, of understanding and of mutual feeling which almost all other contemporary South African novels lack. There can be little doubt that when Mopeli masters much of the novelist's craft, he will stand in the first rank of contemporary writers.

L.B.

"Turn to the Dark" by Mopeli Paulus, assisted by Miriam Bassner. Published by Jonathan Cape, 16/-.

In Black And White

NDOLA.

The average annual wage of European miners in the copper belt is £2,350; the average annual wage of African miners is £150. It is this fantastic injustice that has stimulated the African Mineworkers' Union to demand a flat increase of 6s. 8d. per shift in the basic wage for Africans, who are now buying their own food out of their meagre wages and also paying rent for their houses.

The Chamber of Mines has rejected this demand, offering an increase of 10s. although figures reveal that the copper mines are making profits at the enormous rate of £1 million every week. A deadlock having been reached, the Government has appointed Sir Walter Hargrigg Q.C. to act as arbitrator in the dispute next month.

In earlier negotiations the African union won increases in the bonus and in the cost of living allowances but Sir Walter refused the White miners any further increases.

LAW AND THE LAYMAN

By JURIST

THE PASS LAWS

There can be few laws in force anywhere in the world which cause so much suffering and hardship as South Africa's pass laws. They are so harsh and arbitrary, and at the same time so complex, that there is very little useful advice that can be given on the subject. There are, nevertheless, a few points which are worth remembering.

The most important of the restrictions which go under the general name of pass laws is section 10 of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act. This provides that no African, unless he falls under one of the exceptions mentioned below, may remain for more than 72 hours in an urban area without the permission of the urban local authority (i.e. the City Council, Town Council, Village Management Board, etc.) This permission takes the form either of a permit to seek work or of the registration of the person concerned in a particular job, or of the issue of a "daily labour permit" which entitles the holder to work on his own account or to accept casual employment.

VALIDITY

In the case of a permit to seek work, the permission expires at the end of a maximum period of fourteen days. In the case of registration in employment, the permit remains valid as long as the worker remains in the job for which he was registered. Thus a person who loses his job for any reason must apply for fresh per-

mission to remain in the area, which may be refused at the absolute discretion of the registering officer. If, however, a worker leaves his job temporarily and wishes to return to the same job after an interval of less than a year, he cannot be refused permission to return.

The exceptions, who do not require permission to be in an urban area, are as follows:

1. Those who were born and permanently reside in the area.
2. Those who have worked in the area for the same employer for ten years or more.
3. Those who have been lawfully in the area for fifteen years or more.
4. The wives, unmarried daughters and sons under the age of eighteen, who are under any of the first three exceptions.

Those who fall under any of these exceptions have an absolute right to remain in the urban area and are not obliged to submit to any of the so-called "tests" which some local authorities have devised to find out whether a person has really been in the area for the required period.

AN APPEAL

A right which is not nearly so widely known as it should be is the right to appeal against the refusal of a registering officer to grant permission to remain in an urban area. The appeal can be made to the chief executive commissioner for the area in question, and may be brought by any person who, having obtained employment in an urban area, is refused permission to remain there.

A person who wishes to enter an urban area for the first time for the purpose of seeking work, has no appeal if he is refused permission. If he is entering in order to take up a specific offer of employment, or if he is "endorsed out" after he has already worked in the area, he has an appeal.

SHORT VISITS

All these provisions apply to an African who remains in an urban area for more than 72 hours. Visits to an urban area for a shorter period may be made without any pass—this is the only concession of any importance made by the so-called Abolition of Passes Act. The value of this concession, such as it is, is reduced by the fact that when an African is charged with being unlawfully in an urban area, it is for him to prove that he has been there for less than 72 hours.

Statements by officials of the Native Affairs Department appear in the press from time to time, debating the question whether "reference books" are passes, or are meant to replace passes, or are not intended to do with either. We need not enter into this metaphysical controversy. A reference book must be carried at all times, must be produced on demand by a policeman and contains a record of the holder's employment, right to be in urban areas, etc. There is no real difference between it and a pass.

The other main aspect of the pass laws is, of course, the curfew regulations, by which Africans are required to have permission to be out of doors after a certain time at night. These are municipal regulations which vary from one town to another, and the rights of the inhabitants depend entirely on the wording of the regulations in their particular area.

Pass your copy of **NEW AGE** to your friends

The Land Shall Be Shared Among Those Who Work It!

South Africa's land is rich—half our people live by farming. But apartheid has carved the land up—to keep Africans poor. —less than one eighth of the land for almost three million African farmers. —seven eighths for only half a million Europeans.

The rich land is made into poor reserves—

FOR AFRICANS

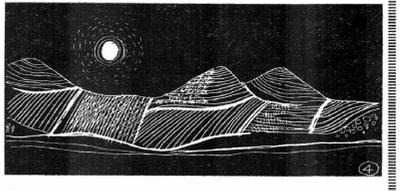
- the soil washes away to the sea;
- the young men leave to work on mines and white men's farms;
- the Government culls the cattle which multiply as the land grows poor.

FOR EUROPEANS

The rich land produces wealth and leisure—

- two million Africans, Indians and Coloured men, women and children work for miserable wages;
- Africans are handcuffed to the white man's land by contracts, by pass laws and by farm jails.

FOR THE WHITE FARMERS— PROFITS AND PLENTY, BUT STARVATION AND FAMINE CREEP UP ON THE NON-WHITE FARMERS!



IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE

The Strijdom Government builds more farm prisons, culls more cattle, drives more Africans from the white man's land, closes more doors to land ownership of Indians! BUT THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT CHALLENGES APARTHEID. IT FIGHTS FOR THE FREEDOM CHARTER—WHICH SAYS—

The Land Shall Be Shared Among Those Who Work It!

Restriction of land ownership on a racial basis shall end, and all the land redivided amongst those who work it, to banish famine and hunger.

The State shall help the peasants with implements, seed, tractors and dams to save the soil and assist the tillers.

Freedom of movement shall be guaranteed to all who work on the land.

All shall have the right to occupy land wherever they choose.

People shall not be robbed of their cattle, and forced labour and farm prisons shall be abolished.

SUEZ CRISIS

**BRITISH PEOPLE FIGHT SHY OF
"AN UNJUST, UNWANTED AND
UNWINNABLE WAR"**

LONDON.—Whatever the final outcome of the London Suez Conference, the proceedings have made it quite clear that the Tory Government's plans for armed intervention in Egypt have suffered a severe set-back. But it is not only the London Conference which has made the war-mongers hesitate—the response of the British people to the beating of the drums has been a decisive "No."

This is reflected in the remarkable change in tone of the British press and the firmer stand of the Labour Party, whose right-wing leaders had earlier adopted a compromising "bi-partisan" attitude.

Within a fortnight the mass-circulation "Daily Mirror" had swung from threatening Colonel Nasser with a "sticky end" and "We use force if Nasser says 'No,'" to "No War with Egypt" in headlines two inches high. The "Daily Herald," the official Labour Party paper, changed its line from "There is no room for appeasement" on July 28 to "We do not seek a solution by force. This should be said again, amplified and emphasised," by August 14.

ABOUT TURN

Aneurin Bevan's "Tribune" was even blunter. Under the heading "HALT—ABOUT TURN!" a cartoonist declared:

"We say it as plainly as we can: if war with Egypt comes over the Suez dispute, it will be wrong, immoral and disastrous . . . what are the facts? Egypt has an absolute right in law and morality to nationalise the canal. She also has the right to devote the profits—once compensation is paid—to the canal properly maintained—to combating the poverty of her people. . . . It is within the framework of the United Nations Charter that any scheme for international control to ensure free navigation should be worked out and implemented."

Crowded meetings held under the aegis of the Suez Emergency Committee (formed on the initiative of a large group of Labour Party M.P.s) enthusiastically adopted strong resolutions condemning the British Government for ignoring the procedures and flouting the Charter of the United Nations, and for seeking together with France, to impose external management and control of the Canal by the display, threat or use of force, both military and economic.

UNTOLD DAMAGE

The resolutions state that: "These actions have already done untold damage to the moral standing and prestige of this country. If not stopped in they will leave us without a friend in Asia or Africa, split the British Commonwealth, unite the Arab world against us, jeopardise the oil supplies on which our national livelihood depends, and perhaps involve us in fighting an unjust, unwanted and unwinnable war."

Mr. Robert Fagg, the Labour Party candidate in the recent Tonbridge by-election, perhaps the best of all summed up the British people's reaction when he wrote to the press suggesting "that the jingoists fly to the Suez Canal and jump in it if they want to work off chagrin, but the ordinary folk of this country would not. I am certain, support a war against Egypt not in fighting China or the oil in the Middle East."

These sentiments, echoed again and again in often unprintable fashion by the man-in-the-street during recent weeks, have undoubtedly been one of the most important factors behind the more conciliatory tone now being adopted by the British imperialists.

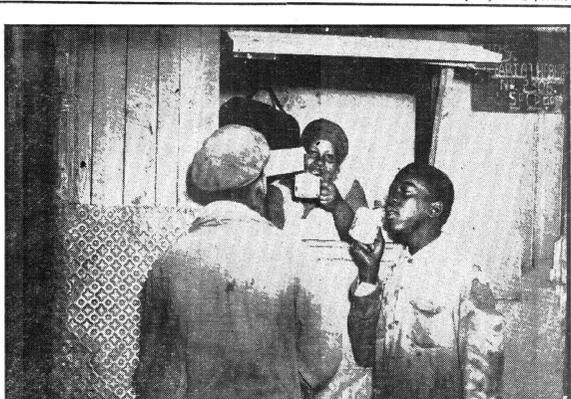
NO WAR WITH EGYPT

JOHANNESBURG.—"NO WAR WITH EGYPT!" says a statement issued by the S.A. Peace Council. "The people of Africa and the rest of the world want peace. We do not want to be forced to suffer a terrible war to defend the profits of those who have already made millions out of the Suez Canal. The Canal is in Egypt. It is Egypt's right to nationalise it if she wants to. We have no quarrel with the people of Egypt. Hands off Egypt! No War over Suez! Long Live Peace!"

A joint statement on the Suez crisis issued by the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the S.A. Congress of Democrats and the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation says that the Egyptian people, in resisting imperialist intrigues over the Canal, are not only defending their own rights and independence, but also those of colonial and oppressed people throughout Africa and the rest of the world.

The threats of war against Egypt, the mobilisation of armies and the transportation of troops and dispatching of warships to the Mediterranean by the British Government are a clear indication of the determination of these governments to maintain their decaying colonial systems in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, by brute force and through military terrorism.

These provocative actions of the Western imperialist powers are a serious threat to world peace and to the struggle for national independence of peoples throughout Africa, the Middle East and Asia.



"Um-mm, the coffee's good!"

WHAT WILL WE DO WITHOUT THE COFFEE-CARTS?

JOHANNESBURG.

THE future of the coffee-carts along the Reef and in the factory areas of Johannesburg hangs in the balance. Together with the thousands of African workers who patronise them, their owners are now anxiously awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court on whether or not they can continue their business of selling "T cakes" and coffee.

I visited them the other day when the police raids had ceased for a while. "We are told they won't worry us till the court decides the test case," one of the Aunties told me, after I had asked her how they are getting on. She was obviously more at ease these interim weeks, moving with confidence inside the bright and neat coffee cart. She busily washed a mug for me and paused to ask if I would have a fat cake with my coffee. I ordered two.

"Get Married, Get A Job, Or Get Out!"

Official's Advice To 56-Year-Old Woman

CAPE TOWN.

A 56-year-old woman of Elsies River, a semi-invalid, has been warned by a Native Affairs official that she must permit to remain in the area will not be renewed unless she gets married.

Jane Mawoeng has been ill for the last 20 years. At the age of 36 she had a serious operation at Groote Schuur hospital, after which she was sent to the Conrads Home, where she remained for 16 years. About 15 months ago she was allowed to return to her brother in Elsies River.

Jane is by no means a fit person, and is altogether dependent on her brother, who is able and willing to support her. But the vicious pass system won't allow him to do so.

When she first applied for a permit under Section 19 of the Urban Areas Act to stay in Elsies River, she was asked to produce a medical certificate, which she did. She was then granted a permit for six months.

When she went to renew it after the six months, the trouble really started. Jane was told that she must either get married or get work if she wanted her permit renewed.

FOUND A JOB

So Jane went job-hunting and found a post as a domestic servant. But after a month she took ill again and was ordered to bed for 3 weeks by her doctor. Naturally she lost that job.

Again the request to the Goodwood Municipality for a permit to

remain in the area—again the reply: Get married or get a job.

Jane's second job lasted only two weeks.

"Go to the Langa bachelor flats and ask one of the single men to marry you," was the Goodwood official's last advice.

MORE TROUBLE

Nor are her troubles over. For Jane's brother has been ordered to leave Elsies River and go to the new emergency camp at Nyanga—and his permit for Nyanga is only for himself, his wife and his children.

His sister, he was told, is "too old" to live with him. She must live in her own house, and get separate permission to do so!

Jane's case was one of those mentioned to the Native Commissioner at Salt River on August 9 when the women of the Cape protested against the burden of the pass laws. The Commissioner promised an investigation.

But the unending police raids and persecutions are now under trading and licence laws. No longer content to issue the coffee-cart owners with summonses, the police have arrested them and taken them from their coffee carts to the lock-up. Fear of the owners is to be arrested on Fridays, the day the workers pay their week's accounts. Then bail has to be found speedily to avoid having to sleep the week-end in the cells.

WHERE TO GO?

What must the coffee carts do? "Go back to the townships," they are told. But the carts can't sell to people who can cook their own food in their homes. They carry out the factory workers who pour into the city each morning with empty stomachs, having had to rush for their dawn-hour buses without breakfast; for the workers who must eat something during the midday factory break and for whom there are too few—and too expensive—eating places.

Not long ago the police swooped on the carts and arrested 500 of the owners, the great majority of them women. They were charged for trading as hawkers without licences. Their case now awaits the outcome of the test case being argued before the Supreme Court.

In frustration one of the Aunties said: "Better they stop the coffee-carts altogether, rather than keep arresting us." She didn't really mean that, however, for what will the workers do without the coffee-carts?

I reached into my pocket for my sixpence, and walked off. As I left I recalled how tasty those fat cakes were—and how good the coffee—and all for a sixpence.

TENNYSON MAKIWAANE.

SPOTLIGHT on SPORT

by
Robert Resha



Well Done, Kiwis!

Once again South Africa's white Springboks have suffered another defeat at the hands of the New Zealand All Blacks, to give the All Blacks a lead of 2-1 with one Test match still to play.

No one could blame the Springboks for having lost. The players did their best, particularly the forwards. They held their own both in the set scrummages and in the line-outs.

But it was the All Blacks' flank forwards that subdued the Springboks halves, Gentles and Ulyate. In the loose mauls the All Blacks' forwards excelled.

Yes, it was a hard and tough match, but the Springboks were no strangers to such a game. We have no alternative but to take off our hats and say, "Well done, Kiwis."

Title Fight

Jason "Black Hammer" defends his lightweight title in the Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg, this Friday, August 24, against the Transvaal lightweight champion, Henry "Young" Seabela.

This will be the champion's third title defence since winning it from Elijah Mokone in March this year. Incidentally this will be Seabela's third bid for the title.

While Seabela is an experienced campaigner, durable and always on the attack, he will find that the champion also has those qualities

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to South Africa he will not be able to turn a blind eye to the ill-treatment of the non-whites and be content with hitting the cricket ball with his bat. On the contrary, he feels he will speak out, and this, as can be expected, will embarrass his colleagues and upset his hosts as well as the racist Government of South Africa.

It is regrettable that thousands of cricket fans in this country will not have the opportunity of seeing this revered gentleman at the crease. There is, however, no doubt that all right-thinking people will bow down to David Sheppard for his grand stand, based on a sound and sacred principle—brotherhood of men.

Report Back Meeting in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN.

"The Pretoria August 9 demonstration is just the beginning of our campaign against passes," speakers said at a report-back meeting organised by the local Federation of S.A. Women in the Robing Room, City Hall, Cape Town, last Saturday.

Mrs. M. Booysen, Mrs. Katie White and Miss Avril Chiat, a student, spoke of the wonderful demonstration in Pretoria and the national women's conference which followed, while Mrs. E. Nqose and Mrs. J. Festenstein reported on the local meeting with the Native Commissioner. Mrs. Martha Sideline presided.

In spite of the pouring rain, some 20 men and women gathered in Langa on Sunday afternoon to hear reports from Pretoria.

The Co-ordinating Committee of the ANC (Cape Western) is sponsoring a number of other meetings and women delegates to report back on the anti-passes campaign.

Mass meetings will be held in Hermanus and Strand on Saturday afternoon, August 25 and in Paarl and Worcester on the following afternoon, Sunday August 26.

All area meetings will culminate in a Mass Rally on the Grand Parade, Cape Town, on Sunday, September 2, at 3 p.m.

Sibeko Charged With Incitement To Strike

CAPE TOWN.

Prisoners at Caledon Square gave Mr. A. Sibeko, local SACTU secretary, a royal welcome when he was arrested and placed in the cells for one night last week.

Mr. Sibeko was picked up by two members of the Special Branch in Plein Street, Cape Town, one day last week and taken to the C.I.D. headquarters, where a warrant for his arrest on a charge of incitement to strike was produced.

The charge arises out of an alleged strike at a box factory in Retreat recently.

In the cells at Caledon Square, Mr. Sibeko found ten other African prisoners. Most of them had been arrested for pass offences. When they discovered who he was and why he had been arrested, he was given special treatment. He was accorded the driest cell, and the prisoners collected about six blankets for him, making him as comfortable as possible.

The following morning, appearing in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court, Mr. Sibeko was allowed out on bail of £20. The case has been remanded till October 3.

The case of 22 African workers, who were charged with striking illegally at the same factory, is due to be heard this week.

All-In Conference On The Tomlinson Report

REV. CALATA WILL BE THERE

LAST Wednesday a challenge to Christianity in this country stepped hastily and almost apologetically into the offices of New Age in Port Elizabeth.

The Rev. J. A. Calata of Cradock, who has been a loyal member of Congress almost from the moment he became conscious of oppression in South Africa seven decades ago, had received a letter from our Johannesburg office regarding his attitude to the great All-In-Conference called by the Inter-Denominational Ministers' Federation. Finding himself in Port Elizabeth on one of his chance visits to the city he decided to drop in and tell us our faces how much he disliked apartheid.

As we exchanged the customary pleasantries with him we could not help reflecting on the measures the Government had adopted in trying to break the spirit of this great priest whose ill-health has never prevented him from being one of the most active public figures in the country.

VICTIMISED

Owing to his refusal to bow down to the idol with feet of clay called apartheid—

1. His marriage licence has been cancelled and he cannot therefore perform marriages as he has done for the past thirty years.
 2. His permit to obtain wine to administer communion to his congregation has been taken away.
 3. His general pass to visit farming areas for religious purposes has been cancelled.
 4. His privilege as a priest to travel on the railways at half-fare has also been cancelled.
- He told us that no charge against his personal character had ever been brought by the Government.
- The Rev. Calata is not, under normal conditions, what could be described as a revolutionary. In fact he is a curious mixture of traditionalist and progressive. And

yet under conditions of fascism his ideas are regarded as a menace and everything is being done to crush them.

Quite clearly a vital principle striking at the very existence of Christianity in this country is at stake here. In effect the Government is saying that it will not allow any person who both preaches and practises his Christian ideas to marry people or to administer the sacrament of communion to them. This is a direct attack on the Church. It is part of a campaign to turn Christianity in this country into a spineless ally of all that is dark, backward-looking and reactionary. Yet the Church has let down Rev. Calata and maintained a discreet silence, as though these were matters affecting a particular individual only.

As he told us of the great protest of African women against passes at Cradock in which 700 participated; and of his refusal to allow the Cradock Congress choir to sing the latest freedom song (composed by him) at Somerset East because the people did not have a branch of Congress there, we knew Verwoerd's campaign would not succeed.

HE'LL BE THERE

As he got up to leave we remembered the reason for his visit to our offices in the first place. With his bitter experiences it appeared almost ridiculous to ask him whether he supported the All-In-Conference called by the organisation with which he has been most closely associated since its foundation and of which he is a former secretary. We remembered that history likes to have attitudes recorded. Rev. Calata told us to tell the people through New Age that he was in full support of the Conference and its aims and promising to be at Bloemfontein himself to add his voice to the gathering storm of youth's wrath against the apartheid darkness.

Racing At Ascot

The following are Damon's selections:

Milnerton Handicap A: BARRISTER, Danger, Reivoli.
Milnerton Handicap B: CARNARVON, Danger, Virtuosity.
Owners' Handicap: SANTORB, Danger, French Pride.
Ascot Handicap B: DE KLERK'S SELECTED, Danger, Overseas
Progress Five: PAINTED: Danger, Solar Flower.
3 and 4-Year-Old Stakes: COMPERE, Danger, Le Volta.
Maiden Plate: CHLORIS, Danger, Excite.

URGENTLY NEEDED

Typewriter for New Age office on loan or as a donation. Phone 23787.

Wages Up, Prices Down

PYONGYANG.

The government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic has cut prices on over ten items of major consumer goods from 10 per cent to 30 per cent. The items include cotton and silk fabrics, footwear, tobacco, sugar and cosmetics.

The resolution for these price cuts was adopted simultaneously with one granting an average 25 per cent increase in the basic wages for workers, government personnel and soldiers.

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SATURDAY, 25th AUGUST

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.45 P.M.

7 EVENTS 7

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