1,000 Women Arrested **After Police Baton** Charge

SOUTHERN EDITION

Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspanes

Thursday, July 18, 1957

Anti-Pass Demonstration In Standerton

STANDERTON.

OVER 1,000 African women were arrested here after police had batton-charged a mammoth demonstration against passes on July 9, the day on which the NAD pass-issuing team was in the area. Both men and women from the location stayed away from work on that day. From about 3.30 a.m. women were already up and shouting battle; cries.

battle' cries.

Assisted by the Youth League, they raised the slogans 'Ha li tsewe' (we don't take passes), 'Ha li palangoe' (we don't ride buses and taxis) and the people prepared to march to the Magistrate's Offices in town, to protest against passes.

Earlier in the week the women dorganised a huge prayer meeting at the neighbouring mountain. ing at the neignouring mountain. The problem of passes was discussed at length. Some women showed hesitation about the campaign of resistance. They said the Native Commissioner had warned that those who have no passes would not receive medical treatment when ill. receive medical treatment when ill, and when they died they would be given no burial sites. The younger women were anxious about the threat that they would not obtain marriage certificates.

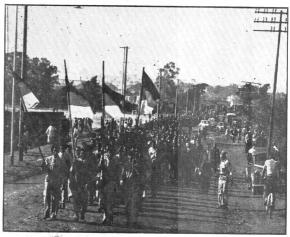
AFTER LENGTHY DISCUS-SION IT WAS AGREED FINAL LY THAT WHATEVER THE CONSEQUENCES, NO WOMAN WOULD TAKE A PASS.

As was arranged the women, accompanied by their husbands and children, assembled at the entrance of the location on the day of the demonstration. When they got there they were received by scores of police accompanied by the location superintendent. The police Commandant came forward and orderespied that they had been called to come and take out passes and they were going to settle the matter.

They refused to disperse and marched forward in groups of eight. As soon as they reached the Magistrate's Office they were surrounded by the police and locked up in the yard. The men became

The police then made a baton charge beating both men and wo-men. Several elderly women received severe bruises as a result of the assaults. One woman was seriously injured in the arm from a bayonet stab.

So far only 113 women have appeared in court charged with holding an illegal procession. They were given a suspended sentence. The case of the others is still pend-



Who Benefits By Group Areas Proclamation?

EUROPEANS, COLOUREDS, INDIANS -ALL CONDEMN IT

NOWHERE can the complete futility of the Group Areas Act be so well demonstrated as in the Athlone-Rylands Estate-Duinefontein area affected by last week's proclamation.

ENGLISH PARSON LAUNCHES ECONOMIC **BOYCOTT OF S.A. PRODUCTS**

A N English parson—in England—has launched his own private economic boycott of South African products, as a protest against the apartheid policies of the Nationalist Government.

He is the Rev. Peter Hayward, Diocesan Chaplain at Garretts Green, near Birmingham. In an article in his parish magazine he calls on the British people to boycott South African fruit and

"We have all heard," he says, "of the monstrosities of the colour bar in South Africa and have learned how dreadful the lordship of white over black has become.

"I want British housewives to refuse to buy anything, the sale of which enriches the white exploiters who live on the black man's blood."

Of an appeal launched in Britain for the defence of the 156 treason suspects, he says: "Those who can't afford anything can still help.

"By banning South African produce we will show those under arrest that they are not without support."

Athlone and Duinefontein have been proclaimed for Coloured ownership and occupation; Rylands Estate, sandwiched in between them, has been proclaimed for Indian ownership and occupation. In all areas the changes laid down in the proclamation become effective after three years.

But none of the people who are affected have welcomed the proclamation. None stand to benefit by it.

In fact, it can safely be said that the proclamation will result in

disastrous losses to all sections.

BUSINESS CENTRE

Athlone has quite a well-deve-loped shopping centre, with properties owned and occupied by Euro-peans, Coloureds and Indians. The total of European investment in the anywhere between area may be anywh £500,000 and £700,000.

One or two of the Europeans may get special permission to stay in the area, because they are provid-

ing services which the Government will not want the Non-Europeans to take over—such as bottle-store-keepers and hotel owners, with their liquor licences. But most of the Europeans are already facing up to the realisation that they will have to get out.

the realisation that they will have to get out.

Already their businesses have lost most of their value. They may not self to Europeans, who have the capital to buy from them. The Col-oureds who are supposed to take over from them, on the other hand, haven't out the canifal haven't got the capital.

THE END

"The END
"This means the end for us," one European storekeeper told New Age. "I can no longer plan for the future here. I can't think up new schemes to attract customers and expand my business. What's the us? I have spent years getting where I am, and now at my age I am expected to start all over again somewhere else.

Set the start of the start of the start of the start of the start all over again somewhere else the start of the

ongress volunteers in uni-Congress volunteers in uni-form led the Sophiatown funeral procession of young Alfred Tshabalala, one of the leaders of the Sophiatown African National Congress Youth League who was tragic-ally murdered in the township ally murdered in the township in a gang attack one night. Only 19 years old, Alfred was one of the most active and promising of Sophiatown's Youth Leaguers, and the younger brother of Henry Tshabalala, one of the 156 Treason Trial accused.

Mystery Witnesses In Treason Trial

PORT FLIZARETH

About 12 people from the Eastern Cape have been served with sub-poenas to appear at the Drill Hall to give evidence as Crown witnesses at the Treason Trial. In the group are ministers of religion, teachers and church stewards. Rev. F. C. are ministers of religion, teachers and church stewards. Rev J. C. Myusi, the Superintendent of the African section of the Methodist Church, is one of them, also Mr. Dlula, a member of the Advisory Board at New Brighton and a principal teacher in one of the Bantu Schools.

Spatiates in one of the Banton of the When the people were approached by the Special Branch and served with the subpoenas they were taken by surprise and could not believe that they were required to appear at the Drill Hall. At first some of them thought they were being charged with High Treason.

A few of them, interviewed by New Age, were unhappy about being called on to go and give evidence. They were also not certain where they would stay while they were in Johannesburg.

HELPING THE INDIANS TO HIT BACK

THERE has never been or organising all and thatlores its gouge fine a united front than now. The people must act tegether against this arrogant, racialistic Government. And by the "people" we mean the Bishops and their congregations who oppose the "Church clause" we mean the Black Sash, the N.C.W., the Liberal Party, the Institute of Race Relations and above all the might must be a composed, in one way or the content of the cont

who should find common cause in wheir fight against it.

In the past week the Indian community has been the hardest hit. The proclamation of Group Areas in Cape Town and its implementation in Johannesburg, has undoubtedly hit them harder than one other section.

has undoubtedly fit their harder than any other section. Now is the time therefore for all sections to sink their differences. Now is the time for all to rally round those being oppressed. Now is the time to stand together with all the other sections and present a united sections and present a united front of opposition to the race-crazy lot of men who are steer-ing our country to its doom.

THERE has never been a New Age last year played a programming all anti-Nationalist groups into a united front Once again it is at the helm. Once again it is at the helm, helping to create unity amongst the people and placing its services at the disposal of those suffering under the Government's "inhuman and pagan" laws. \(\text{ we are rallying to the help of the Indian Congress and the helf william Indian Congress and

help of the Indian Congress and the half million Indians in South Africa. In return we ask them to help us in selling New Age, and to donate as Ilberally as they can to our funds so that we can de-inver crushing blows against the Government's Group Areas other racialistic legislation. We Age acts for YOU! See that you reciprocate—Now!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town: P.B.M. Reader 10s.; J.M. 5s.; Vinco Mahebkar (Ireland) £2; H.R. 7.6d.; K. Garage 19s.; R.E.D. £1.1; Sundries £8.10.

Port Elizabeth: E.D.R. £2; Odds. £1 Durban:

£50. Johannesburg: Jumble £17; Rub. £4.8; Anon £3; M.B. £25; W. £12.10; B. £5; L. £5; C. £5; Anonymous £5. TOTAL—£148 10s. 6d.

NEW ACE

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT LEADS NOWHERE

The time has now come for us to look into the MRA activities since its advocates hail it as our salvation. They say we must abandon militant struggle and adopt their pacifist line and then a miracle will happen—the oppressors will also abandon their soops sort will also abandon their soops the soop of the

wolves shall lie side by side
But there are striking features
of the MRA which expose their
assertions to serious suspicion. It
accommodates all the discredited
and disgrutted leaders of the
African people. Most of these unprincipled opportunists who excel
in collaboration have found a

in collaboration have found a home in this imperalist creation. In the last five years MRA has focussed its attention on the continent of Africa which is largely still under colonial masters and is now at grips with foreign overfords in. The MRA agents are to be seen smeaking in and out of the companying with the western capitalists to crush resurgent African nationalism.

nationalism.

Despite the Departure From Union Regulation Act these faithful servants are seen on specially chartered planes travelling first class to Caux, Washington, and London.

London.

It is significant that despite their protestations about absolute honesty they never tell who finances them. There is generally lavish feasting and slavish pratting about change of heart in their extherines. gatherings.

gatherings.

The young African intellectuals who have recently been dragooned into this movement should be given a timely warning. They have been misled into opposing the forces of national freedom, There is no doubt that, like their prede-

cessors, they will suffer a ship-wreck on the relentless rocks of

history.

The African people have never been morally disarmed and there is no need for re-armament. They are at present struggling for a place in the sun of their father-land. In this noble effort there is nothing immoral. Our people should shun the Moral Rearma-ment, for its superstitions will lead us nowhere.
PETER H. 'MOLOTSI

Johannesburg.

Stop Fighting In The ANC

How can it happen that in New Brighton there are so many Con-

gresses?

I understand from some people in the location that there is a Congress No. 2 fighting against Congress No. 1. I have seen the fights in the concert halls with my own

in the concert halls with my own naked eye.

I appeal to the ANC members to try and stop fighting amongst themselves. I appeal also to the ANC leaders in New Brighton to try and stop these fights, because the enemy of the people will be happy to hear that there is violence in the ANC. There is this business of suspending people from the ANC in Port Elizabeth. I don't go along with that idea, because the information I get from some members of the ANC. is that all what's happening here, now, it's because of that.

ANC MEMBER Port Elizabeth

European Officials Abusive To Africans

The Cradock authorities, say that an African is lazy when he does not get work within a fixed period. They forget how some of their officials use every opportu-nity to discredit Congressmen. The nity to discredit Congressmen. The location registration office is over-staffed with European youth who pass absurd remarks to the African people. Fellow volunteers, let us not allow ourselves to be used as rubber stamps of the White and in South Africa Cowardied will not lead to Treedom. To redom on wiolent struggle needs volunged to the control of the control of

Many families in the location Many families in the location slept outside during the cold nights of June and July because the authorities are locking up houses if the rent is not paid up houses if the word of the cold the cold that the cold t children she was two months be-hind in her rent and when she went to see the superintendent to find out why they had locked her house they told her to go to "Mayibuye." Asinamali, sifun'

"Mayibuye" Asinamali, sifun'imali Higher wages Africa.
On Sunday afternon June 30 he volunteers under the volunteer-in-chief, demonstrated against university and nursing apartheid. The demonstration could not be held on Wednesday June 26 because the railway authorities threatened to punish those who stayed away from work.

E. L. VARA

VERWOERD MUST GO

Members, supporters of the ANC, and the police turned up for a people's meeting in the Batho hall, Kimberley, on June 25. Rain and chilly weather could not stop freedom-lovers from a tending the meeting and the hall was filled to capacity. Matters discussed were, the significance of June 26, passes, the church Bill, university apartheid, Bantu Education. Reports from the provincial conferences of the ANC and ANCYL were adopted. The audience roared in unison,

The audience roared in unison, VERWOERD MUST GO!! The

Freedom Charter remains the only purposeful future.
Kimberley. A. M. MOSATA

What Is The Meaning Of Poll Tax And Passes?

My name is Debora Mbilana Mjumi. I was born on the 28th December, 1916 in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth. I am the mother of five children and I say, "What is the meaning of ront, poll tax and passes in the land of my fathers?"

fathers""
Our Father will send His Son to burn up the Sodom and Gemorath. Give His people Freedom before He comes.
Our Father sent Moses to tell Pharoah to give his people freedom. Pharoah would not listen, but at last Moses' people got what they wanted

what they wanted.

Our Father did not create this land for business and the graves.
Our land, our money must not
be sent to Queen Elizabeth any
more. She is the queen in England

not in our country.

Our Father say unto you Dr.

Verwoerd, use His money in the right way and equal way, don't be greedy. It's long you have been making His people slaves in their country. From today increase His people's wages, and Dr. Verwoerd, you must stop arresting people.

When I was arrested on June

24 the detectives said I should pray for my sins. I replied the same to them and I said. "You are not going to have freedom alone in this country. I would like to see women at 3022, Deb's Cor-ner, East Orlando on Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday 12,30 to 6 p.m. Johannesburg

Editorial

THE MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE

THE call issued recently by a number of prominent South Africans for a multi-racial conference to be held in Johannesburg from November 26 to 28 presents all anti-Nationalists with an opportunity-and a challenge.

The conference will provide an opportunity for all sections which have been resisting apartheid on separate fronts to combine their forces and build a united front capable of sweeping the Nationalist Government from power, or at least restraining it from further racial excesses. That is surely the hope which prompted the signatories of the call to consider the convening of the conference in the first place.

But the multi-racial conference has a wider significance than that. The signatories represent practically the entire range of South African public opinion which has recently been engaged in the extra-Parliamentary struggle against the policies of the Government—from the Bishop of Johannesburg on the one hand to the leaders of the Congress movement on the other.

There are very wide differences between these sections. They have often, in the past, been in opposite camps. Yet, in the face of the grave emergency which threatens the country if Nationalist rule continues, they have seen the clear need to forget the issues which divide them and concentrate on those which may unite

Perhaps the most hopeful aspect of their call is that they realise it is not enough negatively to oppose what they clearly see to be wrong. Nor is it enough to remove the Nationalist Government from power if the United Party is to continue with its more subtle variations on the same theme. The call is a challenge to all to rise above the narrow limits of party politics which have bound their horizons in the past and realise that more fundamental issues are at stake.

South Africa has reached the cross-roads. Either we continue to practise segregation and racial discrimination, in which case we face a future of unending tension, conflict and insecurity; or we set our faces in the opposite direction and strive to realise, in the words of the Bloemfontein conference resolution last year, "the demand of the African people for the abolition of discriminatory laws and the extension of full citizenship rights to all. which alone will guarantee peaceful and harmonious relations between black and white in South Africa."

Those who are convening the multi-racial conference in November state they propose to take up where the Bloemfontein conference left off. That means all the delegates will be expected to consider the basis on which they can go forward together to smash the colour bar and build a society based on equal rights for all without distinction of race, creed or colour.

Many of those in the Congress movement have been striving for the realisation of this aim for many years. Now it is clear the justice of their cause has been accepted in circles hitherto remote from them; and, further, that more and more sections of the people are ready to join them in practical action to achieve this

The questions which must be answered by the multi-racial conference are:

(a) Does a basis for unity exist? And, if so,

(b) Can we all do the rethinking which is necessary to overcome past habits and prejudices and make that unity real?

The signatories to the call have answered both questions with an emphatic "yes." It is now up to the rank and file who support them in their various spheres to endorse their action and work to make the multi-racial conference a historic milestone on the road to a New South Africa.

News From Grahamstown

The Grahamstown African National Congress tried unsuccessfully to hold a demonstration on June 26 in front of the City Hall.

The ANC had written to the Council for permission and stating that they wished to discuss with the Mayor the issues of the £1 ad adv eampaign—high rents in the location—banning of mass meetings.

ings.
They received a reply They received a reply written on June 25, stating that the Mayor would be prepared to meet a deputation of three people to discuss the problems raised by the ANC. However, in another letter, written on the same day, the Mayor said that he could receive

deputation as the correct channel for dealing with such matters, was through the Advisory Board and the Council did not recognise the ANC as the spokesman of the

the ANC as the spokesman of the African people.

The ANC will never be served by the Advisory Boards as these bodies have a slave mentality and an inferiority complex. The ANC is the only body where the African is free to say his opinion without obligation.

DOWN WITH APARTHEID: AWAY WITH PASSES FOR WOMEN; LONG LIVE THE TREASON SUSPECTS.

FRANK E. F. L. W. MAKANA Grahamstown ANC.

LANGA OPPOSED TO RENT INCREASES

7. the Advisory Board reported back to a public meeting of over 300 residents, who endorsed the Board's decision.

Board's decision.

The meeting decided" to send a deputation of Advisory Board members and residents to interview the location superintendent, Mr. Rogers.

The deputation will present to Mr.

The deputation will present to Mr. Rogers a memorandum setting out

the people's reasons for rejecting the increases. Some of the reasons

are:
(a) that Langa has existed for 29

years, in which time the initial cost of construction has already been paid by the people, so that increases

re completely unjustified;

(b) that the residents earn low wages, and the cost of living and

transport is high.

The rent increase plan is due to be considered by the full Council

at its meeting at the end of July.

SATURDAY, 20th JULY

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.15 P.M.

- EVENTS -

The Electric Totalisator will be open to enable patrons to make investments on the Clairwood Winter Handicap and a broadcast on the race will be given on the course.

Two £1 Double Totalisators

Bus Service to Ascot Race Course leave from Dock Road at the corner of Adderley Street and from Lower Buitenkant Street near the Castle

entrance.

Milnerton Racing

Tips Are On

Page 8

LANGA Africans are up in arms at the latest rent proposals of the City Council, which will result in increases of, in some cases, well over 100 per cent.

The Council is reviving the plan Board unanimously rejected the it first introduced in 1955 whereby proposed rentals. On Sunday, July every tenant at Langa who earns more than £15 a month is classed as falling in the economic group for the purposes of paying rent. He is then required to pay an economic instead of a sub-economic rent.

The £15 is calculated not only on the wage of the head of the family, but can include also the earnings of minor children and income from lodgers up to a maximum of £4. It can thus be seen that very few Langa Africans will avoid having to pay the economic rental.

Just how steep the increases will be may be gauged from the following figures:

The sub-economic rent for the type A 2-roomed house (the present rent) is £1 5s. a month. The economic rent is £1 5s. a month of the economic rent is £1 5s. a month of the economic rent is £1 5s. a month of the economic rent is £1 5s. a month of the economic rent for the economic rent mic rent will be an additional 3s.6d for every 10s. of income over £15, with a maximum of £2 15s.

ine increase for a type B 2founce nouse, on the same oasis, nouse from 22 to 25 tos.; for a type D 2-roomed house from £2 108, 10

the rents for single men's Quarters at Langa with the increased from 128, to a maximum of £1 108, the tents of the qual occupancy houses will be similarly increased.

rnese increases were introduced in 1933, in the face of venement opposition from the people at Langa, but were found to be invaha owing to a legal technicality. Now the council has cured the de-tect and again come forward with me increases.

PEOPLE'S REJECTION At a meeting in the Langa Hall July 3 the Langa Advisory

FREEDOM FIGHTERS CHARGED IN CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN

In the Langa court last week, 10 Arricans were found guilty of re-rusing to move from clisics Kiver to Ayanga tocation. I wo were fined 2.) Suspended for 21 days provided they move to Nyanga within that period; and 8 were fined 2.5 uspended for seven days. An appeal nas oeen noted.

One African charged with the same oftence, Mr. N. Molaoa, was tound not guilty and discharged. Mr. S. Kann appeared for all the

In the Bellville Court last week In the beliville court last week Mr. John Motloheloa, New Age cnief saies agent, was fined £1 for placing a New Age poster against a pillar in front of a shop in Elsies River without the permission of the

River without the permission of the local authority.

In the same court Mr. Osear Mpetha and Mr. Harold Selana, trade unionists, were found not guity of a charge of trespass. It was alleged that they had attended a meeting in the Crown Forest, Bellville, without permission. The magi-strate held that as there was a pub-lic road through the forest, the charge of trespass could not be

Sacks, of S. Kahn and Co. appeared for the accused.

BURIED IN A PAUPER'S GRAVE

He Was Dying In Jail, While His Mother Was Told He **Was Not There**



MacKenzie-died in the Fort.

IOHANNESBURG.

A COLOURED man "Sonnyboy" MacKenzie lies buried in a pauper's common grave with four others after his death in The Fort. He was still alive on June 9, the morning his mother called at the jail in search of him, but not until June 20 did she succeed in tracing him, and by then it was too late. He had already been dead

That the MacKenzie family eventually succeeded in tracing "Sonnyboy" was entirely due to their own persistent efforts, and focuses attention once again on the slap-dash jail and police procedure adopted in notifying families of the deaths of their relatives in iail. Several similar cases have come to light in recent months.

There are two versions of the Sonnyboy MacKenzie story: that of Mrs. MacKenzie and that of The Fort.

VERSIONS OF WHAT HAPPENED

A CCORDING to the Fort super-intendent, "Sonnyboy" Van intendent, "Sonnyboy" Van Heerden was admitted to the Fort to serve a sentence after a dagga conviction on June 1. New Age was told "he was not in a condition to give the authorities any informa-tion." He couldn't give his real name, and that made it difficult to

Mrs. MacKenzie called at The Fort on June 9 enquiring about "Sonnyboy" MacKenzie. "Every privilege was made available to her" and a search was made for her son in the prison books. She was told to return to the police station to find out under what name her son had been arrested

She returned to the Fort the following day, June 10. Her son had died in the prison hospital at 7.45 a.m., and Mrs. MacKenzie that same morning identified the body in the mortuary. "We have everything in writing" said the Fort superintendent. The Fort then told the Bitton Police. Police to trace his relatives. (WHY? if Mrs. MacKenzie had identified her son already?)

THE FORT | HIS MOTHER'S STORY

mentally backward ail his life, oh a been living with his grandmother between the backward and his grandmother between the backward been living with his grandmother least day that he never reached Mrs. Van Heerden's home. She then started a frantie search for her son, visiting five police stations, the hospitals, the mortuary. On June 3, 4 and 8 she enquired at the Fordsburg police station, leaving there a photograph of her son in the hope he would be recognised and traced the fort but by the time her turn the first that he fort but by the time her turn in the queue came she was too late and she was told to return the following day. On the 10th she went again to the Fort. An African convict in the red and white striped jersey dealt with the queue enquiring for their relatives while a warder sat in the room. She asked for her son first under the name of sites of the striped for her son first under the name of sites and the same of the son first under the name of sites and the same same sites and the same s "Sonnyboy" MacKenzie and was told no one of that name was recorded in the book. She turned corded in the book. She turned away and then thought of enquiring for him under the name of Van Heerden which he sometimes used

ON May 30, Mrs. Mackenzie of because he had been staying with her son, "Sonnbyoy," who has been in African convict turned to the mentally backward all his life, on a book again asking "Does it begin bus to Albertsille where he had with a 'V?" but the warder then pecause he had been staying with his grandmother, Mrs. Van Heerden. The African convict turned to the book again asking "Does it begin with a V?" but the warder then shouted: "What does that damm what she wants chuck her out." and the convict then hastily said there was no Van Heerden in the book.

IDENTIFIED

On the morning of June 20 a On the morning of June 20 a Coloured policeman called at the MacKenzie's home to say that he thought he had identified "Sonnyboy" in the mortuary. One of Mrs. MacKenzie's sons called at the mortuary, to be told "Sonnyboy" had already been buried in the Newclare cemetery in the same grave as four others, Mrs. MacKenzie says when she fetched her son's clothes she told the Chief Warder of the Fort that she had called there on June 9, and of the treatment she had re-

THE WARDER SAID "I SORRY" AND REMARKED THAT HER SON WAS STILL ALIVE IN THE FORT ON THE DAY SHE WAS ENQUIRING

SWELLING TIDE

BISHOP CALLS FOR

DEFIANCE

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Ambrose Reeves, has called upon clergymen and Anglican Church members in and Anguean Church Inchibers whis diocese to defy the notorious church clause of the Native Laws Amendment Act.

This far-reaching announcement pastoral latter to the control of the cont

This far-reaching announcement was contained in a pastoral letter read in all churches in the Diocese last Sunday, July 14. The letter states that while Christians "have a duty to obey the laws of the country in which they live." if any law "conflicts either with the demands of the Gospel or the dictates of conscience, members of the church have no alternative but to disobey it."

"conscious of the gravity of | plement this clause." our action, we call on all members of the Church of the Province of South Africa in our diocese to ig-nore completely this provision in the Native Laws Amendment Act. We direct that in every church under our jurisdiction churchpeople shall continue to gather for worship as they have been accustomed to do in past times.

"Further, if at any time the Mini Turther, it at any time the Minister decides to implement this clause in any or all of the churches in our diocese, in regard to any religious service or church function, we call on our clergy and people to disobey his direction. In this matter we must obey God rather than man. than man.

than man.

"We recognise that the consequences of such disobedience will, under this law, fall largely upon our African people, who are the least able to bear the penalties provided in Section forty-four of the principal Act. It is, therefore, our intention to establish a fund to be used for the support of those and their dependants who suffer penalties for their disobedience, immediately acit."

Native Laws Amendment pal Act. It is, therefore, our intensiting articularly the church clause, the cost bills articularly the church clause, the cost of the first of t

CALL FOR RIOT INQUIRY

DURBAN

The following letter has been sent to the Minister of Justice by the Natal Indian Congress that African National Congress (that African National Congress) (that African Nation and order, committed grave breaches of the peace, and rendered themselves guilty of criminal con-

duct.
"There have been in recent months, in increasing frequency, reports of resort to unnecessary vio-

lence by members of the police force. Public concern in this matter is, therefore, very great.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

"It is essential in the circum-stances that the facts be ascertained, and those members of the police and those memoers of the police force responsible for or guilty of such reprehensible misconduct be brought to justice and public an-xiety allayed.

"We earnestly request, therefore, that you appoint a Judicial Com-mission of Enquiry to inquire into and report upon the conduct of the police in breaking up the aforementioned procession.

"We trust it will be appreciated that some of the most cherished liberties of the subject in a democratic state are involved.

The letter is signed by Professor Leo Kuper, Chairman, Liberal Party, Mr. Alan Paton, Liberal Party, Dr. M. Padavachee, Natal Indian Congress; Dr. M. Hathorn, S.A. Congress of Democrats; Dr. Abel Mohale, Acting Secretary, African National Congress.

TO HIS UNION

Meadowlands Building

Worker Victimised

THE Native Resettlement Board already enjoys the reputation of

being one of the most reactionary local authorities in the country. Now it is qualifying as one of the harshest employers of labour: strike-breaker and union-smasher.

Ernest Maponya was employed week a further 2s. 6d. Ernest ther

SACKED FOR COMPLAINING

CALLED UP

bright boys had held two men who appeared to be Coloured, and

had kept them handcuffed in the

Me, I'm not encouraging gang-sterism, nor discouraging the cope

from pursuing the normal course

of their duties, but I must say that the two of the "Ghost Squad" who shot it out with a gunman the

other night and received holes in

AND in spite of the police terror, the pass-raids, the grinding poverty, there is still time to be happy, to make music.

On President Street I found

quartet of African musicians con-

sisting of three men and a youn-ker who was knee-high to nothing

making with some real solid stuff

on what do you think? Three pen-

a repertoire that ranged from Rock 'n Roll right down to That

At the corner of Floff and Pre-

sident a crippled African played a weird instrument that looked

referred to as "ducktails," maybe the Coloured delinquents usually called "skollies" ought to be dub-bed "draketails." It conforms to

the apartheid policy, doesn't it?

A.N.C.

MEETING

The Jouberton Location Branch of the African National Congress is

Old Black Magic

fore releasing them.

treet for almost a half-hour be-

GROUP AREAS PROCLAMATION

(Continued from page 1)

thrown out like this?"

thrown out like this?

Ninety per cent of the European
businessmen in Athlone are Jews.
Those interviewed by New Age said they felt it was useless making representations to the Government which, because of its anti-Semitism, was unlikely to do anything to help

COLOURED REACTION

Articles in the daily press have tried to create the impression that the only section which will benefit by the proclamation is the Coloured people. But a leading member of the Coloured community in Athlone told New Age this was non-

"The Coloured people are mostly walls have their advantages to workers with no financial reserves at all. There are very few Coloured businessmen. Where is the capital to come from to buy and run the businesses the Europeans will be leading to the come from the support of the conversation range to the conversation and the coloured businesses the Europeans will be represented by the coloured businesses the Europeans will be represented by the coloured businesses the Europeans will be represented by the coloured businesses the Europeans will be represented by the coloured businesses the Europeans will be represented by the coloured businesses the Europeans will be represented by the coloured by the coloured businesses the Europeans with businesses the Europeans will be represented by the Europeans with businesses the Europeans will be represented by the Europeans with businesses the Europeans will be represented by the Europeans will be a controlled by the Europeans with businesses the Europeans will be a controlled by the Europeans with businesses the Europeans with the

drop in property values in this area. How does that benefit those Coloured people who own property or businesses? I can tell you, the Coloured shopkeeper is going to lose heavily on the deal and the Athlone shopping centre is going to

This Coloured man said he was totally opposed to the Group Areas Act, and he felt that was true of the majority of the Coloured peo-They were not in favour of ple. They were not in favour of the Europeans being thrown out, as they could not see who benefited from their expulsion. There was room for everybody, and they be-lieved all should co-operate side by side on a basis of equality.

INDIAN VICTIMS

As for the Indians, they again will be the main victims in this area.

There are altogether nearly 100 Indian shops in Athlone, representing an investment of over two million cance.

In the built-up areas of Rylands Estate there are already more than enough Indian shops, and there is certainly no room for many more, even should the whole area become fully settled. It is undoubtedly the intention of the Government to force out of business the hundreds

HAVE YOU SENT A DONATION TO NEW AGE

of Indians who will have to move, and make them seek a livelihood as

manual labourers.
The idiocy of the Group Areas Act can be illustrated by the posi tion of Mr. E. A. Parker, one of tion of Mr. E. A. Farker, one of the most prominent businessmen in the area. He owns a considerable amount of property on both sides of Johnstone Road, which is the boundary between the Coloured and Indian areas. In the Indian area there stands, as a monument to his philanthropy, the magnificent build-ing of the Moslem school which is a landmark in the neighbourhood. He himself lives in a house on the other side of Johnstone Road, in

the Coloured area.

To comply with the Group Areas "own" group area among his "own" people. Were he to remain in his old home over the road, he would

WORLD SOCIALISTS ON MAO'S BIG SPEECH

nent Soviet leaders were chatting to one another at Hangchow airport recently as they waited for a plane to arrive. The subject: contradictions within the ranks of the people. The mode of address: in-

Said Chou: "Bureaucratism will develop if one always stays in Peking. The high city walls of Peking are likely to separate the leadership from the

Vice-President Rashidov of the USSR Supreme "The Coloured people are mostly walls have their advantages too. They keep bureau-

"It's a common trait of man that when he scores the least achievement he gets con-ceited," Chou added. "And

Communists are no excep-tion, especially at a time of victory, believing that even if we have shortcomings, people will make allowances for us."

Soviet Ambassador Yudin said at this point: "Oh es! One tends to think that since he has the support of the people he could not be bureaucratic."
"Here lies the tragedy," Rashidov joined in. "One

has bureaucracy without being conscious of it. This

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

work China is carrying on now is of great signifi-

Chou went on to explain: "Bureaucracy is one of ly expects all the shop-keepers to transplant themselves to Rylands Estate, which is still largely bare yeld. come to the fore

"In our society there are still contradictions be tween the forces of production and the relations of production, between the economic foundation and the superstructure of society. And in the various social relations, contradictions between the leader ship and the masses will also stand out."

Soviet Ambassador Yudin said: "Yes, we also have

Premier Chou En-lai continued: "We admit that there are contradictions, examine our shortcomings, and distinguish between the various methods of dealing with them. In this way we will always be able to solve these contradictions.

And taking all this down was a reporter from the Peking People's Daily, which reported the conversa-

If press reports are any guide, conversations like this one are at present being conducted by millions of socialists throughout the world. They started in earnest after the Twentieth Con-

gress last year, and have been given a great fillip recently by the publication of a speech made by Mao Tse-tuung earlier this year.

Mao's speech was delivered off the cuff on February 27 to the Chinese Supreme State Conference. It runs to 17,000 words, including certain additions made to the original in the finally published form.

The main theme of the speech is the need for the democratic handling of differences among the people under socialism. (See World Stage May 30 and June

The response to the speech outside China has been

EASTERN EUROPE

■ In POLAND the Communist paper "Trybuna Ludu printed the speech in full, describing it as the first major attempt since the Soviet Twentieth Congress to develop socialist theory.

It was not the intention of the Poles to copy the proclamation, he will presumably chinese ideas mechanically, the paper said, but have to sell up his home, cross the "there are many aspects of Chinese thought and road and build a new home in his practice which harmonise with our own."

● In HUNGARY the party newspaper "Nepsza people. Were he to remain in his old home over the road, he would be, in the eyes of Dr. Donges, undermining White civilisation—and breaking the law!

"HI CONTACK the painty investages to research the control of the

the paper added.

The joint declaration signed recently by Gomulka and Ulbricht on behalf of the Polish United Workers Party and the German Socialist Unity Party respectively, referred to the "great successes of the Chinese Communist Party, whose importance goes far beyond the Asian continent."

(It is integrating to note that in May Ulbrich) is

goes rat beyond the Asian continent."
(It is interesting to note that in May Ulbricht is reported to have said that serious theoretical mistakes had been made in EAST GERMANY and that "contradictions between workers and private farmers had developed. He added that there had not been "a real discussion on the new problems raised by the Twentieth Congress, although there were many discussions on past mistakes;")

 In CZECHOSLOVAKIA, where, too, Mao's speech was published in full Mr. Jiri Hendrych one of the secretaries of the Communist Party, took a somewhat different line. He declared that the recent

somewhat different line. He declared that the recent lessons from China were of importance "above all" for the countries of Africa and Asia. The London Times reports that "in a speech to the central committee, Hendrych rejected the Chinese notion, at least so far as Czechoslovak conditions were concerned, that there can be 'contradic tions between the party and the masses, and dis-counted the theory of antagonistic and non-antago-nistic contradictions as applied to Czechoslovakia, which, he said, had to bear the full brunt of 'im-

Mao's speech has also been published in the SOVIET UNION, where, no doubt, it must have exoited considerable discussion, particularly in view of the developments which have taken place there

The only evidence to hand of the official Soviet

This city has been hit with it attitude to the speech, is contained in the replies given by Khruschov in the interview with him televised last month in America.

Asked whether the Russians subscribed to the

Chinese view that contradictions can exist between

Chinese view that contradictions can exist between the masses and the leaders. Khruschov replied:
"Our Chinese friends have many original ideas, which they are implementing in the course of Socialist construction in their country. They are giving birth to new ideas too, which take into consideration the specific conditions of China.
"We look upon that as perfectly normal, and we lend our support to many of these things. We publish these ideas in our press, but each one has to base one's self on the conditions existing in one's own country."

country."

Asked then whether he was saying that these contradictions do not exist in the Soviet Union today.

Khruschov replied: "We believe that we have no

contradictions of that nature."

(The Soviet ambassador to China seems to think differently, though!)

THE WEST

The response in the West has been equally wide-

spread.

In BRITAIN, for example, the London Times and

as "a major contribution to Communist theory."

The Bevanite weekly, Tribune, also gave great prominence to the speech. "This Is the Biggest Thing Since Lenin!", declared Basil Davidson in a headline prominence to the speech. "This Is the Biggest Thing Since Lenini," declared Basil Davidson in a headline instretching over two pages. Davidson quotes a Polish friend of his who recently returned from a visit to China, as saying that what is going on in China is even more sensational, and in the long run likely to the conduction of th even more influential, than Khruschov's speech soluble this winter. at the Twentieth Congress

"What Mao is trying to do," said Davidson's inform-ant "is, we believe, to bridge ne gap between the harsh necessities of violent revolution in a backward country, and the humanist traditions of Socialism."

Well, that is one of the ways in which Mao's speech is being summed up. The American magazine Time had

a different theory. It's all a nounced over the week-end that trick, says Time. Mao wants his opponents to be Local Road Transportation B deceived into sticking their necks out so that he can had agreed to the reduction of the

deceived into sticking their necks out so use in the chop their heads off more easily.

Whatever different people might think of Mao's speech, there can be little doubt that it is making a tremendous impact, and that it will continue to be widely debated for a long time, particularly, but not only heads of the control of the children of the control of the children of the control of the children of the children



Coal Crisis Who's To

IOHANNESBUR

annual coal shortage and i been a national coal crisis in power stations and industry wo

o fetch it themselves from the dealers' vards at the Kazerne other rail depots. The dealers' s there have a pat reason when ou ask them why the shortage. rain," they say. And "the aren't working so well these da It is a fact that the African

workers came out on strike man on June 26, and some owners have been victim workers for that action at the

opportunity.

But if any section of the ind is working itself to the bone in present crisis it is the African haulers, whose pay and are amongst the worst in any paid industry.

The coal crisis has its cause In BRITAIN, for example, the London Times and the Manchester Guardian both gave wide coverage to the speech, the Times commenting that it was "likely to become a classic of Communist doctrine."

The British Daily Worker made the speech is lead story on the day it appeared, under the heading "Chima's New Way to Socialism." As if to confirm the predictions of the Times, it referred to the speech like the productions of the Times, it referred to the speech provided the production of the Times, it referred to the speech provided the production of the Times, the referred to the speech provided the production of the Times, the production of the Times, the production of the Times, the production of the Times the production of the Times, the production of the Times, the production of the Times that the production of the T chants to bring their own truck to vear rail coal deliveries colla ed overnight as soon as the cold s ap broke out and the blockage on the Durban line and the mess in the

Pretoria B Fares Reduced

Following the resumption of the bus boycott by the people of y Selborne last week, it was an nounced over the week-end that the

by a private coal agency at the

PARLIER, I was told, the four

were found to be missing and the

WE had a week off from the T.T. so yours truly decided to do the town. You can't see enough of this burg. By the time I was through my legs felt worn down to the knees.

I hit Chinatown. Most of the Chinese community have moved. but there are a few clubs and a grocery here and there, and little restaurants. I remember the time I staggered through a nine-course meal that ranged from chicken soup a la Chinois, duck, sweet and sour pork, and a line of various other dishes that left me in a state of collapse at the end of the three hours it took to get through the lot. I didn't want to try it again this time, so I fought shy of the restaurants and the clubs and took a walk down a tunnel between two wretched-looking buildings in search of a Cantonese bird by the name of Charley.

A lady who was by no means Chinese, but who looked like Marylin Monroe, Jane Mansfield, La Lollo and Dorothy Radebe all rolled into one, grinned at me from the foot of a sagging staircase at the end of the tunnel. grinned back and edged around her into the smelly courtyard beyond. A drunk lay on a pile of wet rags, sleeping it off. You could have bitten the smell of blocked plumbing if your teeth were string enough. Something that was neither man nor woman came out of a doorway on the courtyard. I decided to enquire from the lady at the staircase

She said, upstairs, so I clawed my way up. I had a glimpse of people, men, women and children, cats, dogs, packed into tiny rotten cells hired out as rooms. I found Charley in one of them, with a crowd of others, gathered around a fan-tan game

It goes something like this. A lot of beans or buttons are dumped on a table and the banker covers some of them with a cup. Then he pushes the rest away in fours with a stick and you have to bet on how many of the beans or buttons are left under the cup. The pile of notes scattered about the numbered cloth on the table was big enough to choke a horse, so the game looked serious.

Charley grinned at me across the crowd, showing his gold teeth. He said, "You write?" "I write." I said.

The mob looked at me I de-

cided to mention no names.

"You drink?" Charley asked

The mob looked at me again. "I drink," I replied, putting on

The remains of a hottle of Ko-

rea was conjured up. After the first sluz I said good

bye and retired to the solitude of a Chinese gift shop.

I POUNDED on the heels of a quartet of the "Ghost Squad" one afternoon. Dressed in shabby raincoats, they ambled up Market



Street. They gazed into shop win dows, lounged at the kerbside, chatted idly. I poked a hole through a newspaper and watched them through it, leaning against sundry lamp-posts on the way. They were just four boys taking a

Then suddenly they pounced.

An African was jostled, hemmed in, pinned up against a wall. He in, pinned up against a wail. He didn't have a pass, or maybe it wasn't in order. The handcuffs snapped on. He was hustled around a corner and guarded by one of the foursome. cops hung around, like wolves in sheep's clothing, waiting for their prey. Unsuspecting Africans, bicycle messengers, shoppers, to them everything was grist to the mill. Human cargo. Beasts of burden for the farms.

The cargo around the corner in-creased gradually, Only Mister creased gradually. Only Mister of the Atrican National Courses as Nature to the content of the Atrican National Courses as Nature to the content of the Atrican National Courses as Nation load its human freight.

know why you're here, and if you don't know I'll fire you." He then demanded to know which worker had reported him to the union over the theft of the taps incident. "If you don't answer," he said, "I'll question you one by one and then I'll fire you." Ernest stepped for-ward and said he had written to the The police were told to handcuff

said they did not. He said: "You all

him and search him. In his pocket was found his shop steward's card. "All right," said the works manager. "We've found out you're an

Ernest was told that he was being fired from the job and he should never again set foot in Meadow-

Board's Meadowlands housing Workers' Union to report these descheme. In April some water taps (ductions. Still handcuffed, Ernest was taken to the office of the works en-gineer. The Superintendent of Meaworkers were told they would all be penalised by having money deducted from their wages to buy new project were called to the office of pipes. The thief was subsequently the Works Inspector. Two African dowlands warned him police would be put all round Meadowlands and if he were ever found there he raced and dismissed, but on June police were in the room. The works 7, 16s. 7d. was deducted from the manager asked if the workers knew workers' wages, and the following why they had been called in. They would be banished to Pietersburg or somewhere like that. Police were then ordered to escort Ernest out of Meadowlands.

CALLED BACK AGAIN

The following day he was told by the head office of the Resettlement Board that the Meadowlands Chief Engineer wanted to question him



Ernest Maponya

Ernest said he had been warned again, yet now he was told to go back all the same Half an hour after his arrival in Meadowlands, as he waited for the engineer, the works manager saw him and immereleased only when the engineer intervened on his behalf, and he was police van.

HELP SELL **NEW AGE!**

"Face Reality", Warns **Teachers' Leader**

their intestines have got a lot to think about. They've got a life time to think about it. Coloureds Must Not Behave Like **A Demoralised People**

From Govan Mbeki

PORT ELIZABETH.

N his presidential address at the opening of the 45th annual conference of the Teachers' League of South Africa held here recently, Mr. W. P. van Schoor warned the Coloureds not to "behave like a demoralised people, like helples people unable to do anything" in the "grimmest period" in the his-tory of the struggle against oppres-

sion. Mr. van Schoor was addressing an audience of 300 consisting large like a xylophone, constructed of a ly of teachers.

"I want to say in all seriousness another row of tin-cans of various sizes. He was playing Suiker Bossie, which made me quite home- the most conscious, the most enlightened, and the most articulate section of the community now living almost completely outside the pale of South African society, face A CORRESPONDENT from Cape Town writes: The news is full of stories about ducktails. If white juvenile delinquents are referred to as "ducktails," maybe the Coloured delineuents usually be a control of the times—unless we are prepared and determined to do this, we might as well suspend our demand for a democratic way of life in this country and accept defeat as a matter of ashes to ashes, dust to dust.' Referring to the recent disfran-chisement of the Coloureds, he said it was a hitter reality which also was a challenge to the Coloured people. He urged that the "responsibility and the duty of the Coloured

But the issues at stake the coloured people. But the issues at stake the issues at

ment of the full franchise.

Papers were read on the various methods employed by the Govern-ment to debase education and to propagate a feeling of inferiority through the educational system.

onference resolved

To reaffirm their opposition to the transfer of Coloured education from the provincial to the Coloured Affairs Department of the central

To reject the proposed system "tribalised" university colleges as "vicious extension into higher education of 'Bantuised' and 'Colouredised' schooling.

 To reject all the "machinations and political schemes of dummy re

To call upon all "the oppressed people to realise fully their common responsibility to struggle for a democratic system of education in such a democratic society.

WAT WIL II ONS DOEN?

Throughout the proceedings the theme was the analysis, by an em bittered intelligentsia, of the tech-niques that the ruling class employs to oppress the non-whites. A number of the speakers emphasised the need for the teachers to continue leading the Coloureds in their strug-

But the issues at stake today and people will be to reject the shame-ful fraud . . . of dummy represen-tation and to struggle for the attain demand more than the expression of beautiful and excellently sentiments. The great question that the rank and file Coloured ask of

THE PLIGHT OF THE NEGRO WRITER

"WE HAVE BEEN BLACKLISTED ALL OUR LIVES"

BRUCE CATON spoke of the writer's chance to be heard. My chance to be heard, as a Negro writer, is not so great as your chance.

I once approached the Play Service of the Dramatists' Guild as to the handling of some of my plays. No, was the answer, they would not know where to place

would not know where to place plays about Negro life.

I once sent one of my best known short stories, before it came out in book form, to one of our oldest and most famous American magazines. The story was about racial violence in the South. It came back to me with a very brief little note saying the

editor did not believe his readers wished to read about such things. Another story of mine which did not concern race problems at all came back to me from one of all came becket to me from one of a control of the control of the

BUT NOW let us come to something more serious—censorship, the blacklist.

censorsinp, the blacklist.

Negro writers, just by being black, have been on the blacklist all our lives. Do you know that there are libraries in our country that will not stock a book by a Negro writer, not even as a gift?

There are towns where Negro newspapers and magazines cannel. newspapers and magazines cannot be sold—except surreptitiously. There are American magazines that have never published anything by or about Negroes. There are film studios that have never hired a Negro writer. Censorship for us begins at the colour line.

Not once in a blue moon does Hollywood send for a Negro writer, no matter how famous he may be . . When you go into your publishers' offices, how many coloured editors, readers or even secretaries do you see? In even secretaries do you see? In the book review pages of our Sun-day supplements and our maga-zines, how often do you see a Negro reviewer's name? And if you do, 99 times out of 100 the Negro reviewer will be given a book by

reviewer will be given a book by another Negro to review. Take lecturing: There are thou-sands and thousands of women's clubs and other organisations booking lecturers that have never had, and will not have, a Negro speaker—though he has written a best seller. speaker—th best seller.

WE HAVE in America today about a dozen top flight, frequently published, and really good Negro writers. Do you not think it strange that of that dozen, at least half of them live abroad, far away from their people, their problems and the sources of their material

Richard Wright ("Native Son")

in Paris. Chester Himes ("The Primi-Chester tives")—in Paris.

James Baldwin ("Giovanni's

Room")—in Paris. William Denby ("Beetle Creek")

in Rome.
Ralph Ellison ("Invisible Man") in Rome

—in Rome.
Frank Yerby (of the dozen best sellers)—in South France.
Willard Motley ("Knock On Any Door")—in Mexico.
Why? Why? Because the stones thrown at Autherine Lucy at the University of Alabasna are thrown

at them, too. Because the shadow of Montgomery and the bombs under Rev. King's house, shadow them and shatter them, too. Because the body of little Emmett Till, drowned in a Mississippi river and no one brought to justice, haunts them, too. Because the because the better than the state of the shadow of the sh the jimcrow schools, from New York to New Orleans, jimcrow them, too. One of the writers I've mentioned, when last I saw him before he went abroad, said to

Being the remarks made by the famous Negro Poet. LANGSTON HUGHES, at the National Assembly of Authors and Dramatists held in New York City recently.

me, "I don't want my children to grow up in the shadow of jim-

A ND SO LET us end with children. And let us end with poetry-since somehow the planned p ned poetry panel for which I to have been a part, did materialise. So therefore, t there has been no poetry in our National Assembly. Forgive me, then, if I read a poem. It's about a child, a little coloured child. I "imagine her as being maybe six or seven years old. She grew up in the Deep South where our colour lines are still legal. Then her family moved to a Northern or Western industrial city—one of those continual migrations of Ne-

groes looking for a better town.

There in this Northern city—
maybe a place like Newark, New maybe a place like Newark, New Jersey, or Onakland, California, the little girl goes one day to a carnival and she sees the merry-go-round going around, and she wants to ride. But being a little coloured girl, and remembering the South, she doesn't know if she can ride, or not. And if she can ride, where? So this is what she says:

Where is the interest sees the support of the south of the same should be supported by the same should be same s

Where is the jimcrow section On this merry-go-round, Mister, cause I want to ride? Down South where I come from

White and coloured Can't sit side by side.

Down South on the train There's a iimcrow car. On the bus we're put in the

back, But there ain't no back To a merry-go-round! Where's the horse For a kid that's black?

NEW AGE WANTS 50,000 READERS BY CHRISTMAS. YOU CAN HELP BY SELLING NEW

AGE EACH WEEK.

* BOOKS

DORIS LESSING GOES HOME

N 1956 Doris Lessing, the novelist, returned to Rhodesia, where she had grown up, after an absence of seven years. She had left for Britain in 1949 with the manuscript of "The Grass is Singing" in her baggage and the dream ing" in her baggage and the dream of success in her heart—and her gamble had paid off. She was returning to her home town almost in the role of the local girl who made good—with this difference that she had succeeded not by practising the small-town virtues of her fellow citizens but by rejecting them. She has always been a staunch enemy of the colour bar and has made no secret of it in and has made no secret of it in

writings. er latest book, her writings.

Her latest book, "Going Home," had been planned as the record of her trip through the Central African Federation and the Union of South Africa. But it didn't work out like that, Donges prevented her from touring been been been a south of the property of t

to the Rhodesias.
"Going Home" is a difficult book to review. It is not a serious political analysis, nor a treatise on race relations, nor straight re-porting, nor travelogue, but a mish-mash of all these ingredients, insurinasi of an trees ingreeients, seasoned with the spice of Mrs. Lessing's personality and tasting as though it hasn't been long enough in the oven. For all that, the authentic flavour of life in Central Africa today is fully beauth. Central Africa today is fully brought out. One can just see the brought out. One can just see mistypes she describes, the conscience-burdened officials, the whisky-swilling miners on the Copperbelt, the pampered and empty-headed White women with ways they are no different from the men and women we can meet every day in South Africa,

SCATHING INDICTMENT Mrs. Lessing's book is a sincere.

times passionate,

scathingly sarcastic indictment of scatingly sarcastic indictment of racialism and the Rhodesian racialists who are hiding behind the slogan of "Partnership." Her conclusion: "I am certain only of one thing: that if the Federation one thing; that it the recentation does not advance very fast, and with real sincerity of motive, towards complete racial partnership, it must retreat rapidly towards what is happening in the Union of South Africa. There is very little difference now.

"I don't feel very optimistic. I don't see how the next decade can be anything else than stormy, bitter and unprofitable."

There are two criticisms to be made. The first is that, although Mrs. Lessing met many of the African leaders in the territories, she never really made contact with them, and they never come alive in her pages. One has the feeling that, although she unhesitatingly champions the cause of the African people, she was never able to mix with them on the level. the African people, she was never able to mix with them on the level of intimacy which she can apparently achieve with even those Europeans whose opinions she most violently rejects. She will spend pages describing the inspid life of an inspid blond woman life of an inspid blond woman life of an inspid blond woman with the control of the control of

"An interview with Mr. Nkumbula and Mr. Kaundu, President and Secretary of Congress, Their views on Federation, Partnership and so on can be taken as read, or what is remarkable about this wast area covered by Federation is the unanimity of African opinion all over it." A few more words, and Mr. Nkumbula is dismissed from the stage.

from the stage.

Perhaps this is not Mrs. Lessing's fault. Perhaps it is the tragedy of many progressive Europeans in Africa that they feel shut off from those they most want to know and meet as equals. Mrs. Lessing admits she found many Africans cynical and suspicious of the motives of those countries of the control of

EXAGGERATION

of them?

EXAGGERATION
The second criticism is of Mrs.
Lessing's occasional tendency to
exaggerate—most notably in the
ew bitter pages she writes about
South Africa. Is it true to say
that "every person in it (Jan Smuts
airport) is a member of the Special
Branch of the police, down to the
girl selling cigarettes?"
Or, that in South Africa "avery."

Or that in South Africa "every-one is afraid all the time. There are no standards in public life; everything is bribery and chica-nery. The white youth are by defi-nition corrupt, drinking, drugging, interested in nothing by nothing interested in pleasure?"

There isn't much of this, fortu-nately. For the most part Mrs. Lessing provides a balanced and stimulating account of her visit, interspersed with anecdotes and reminiscences which qualify as short stories in their own right. B.P.B.

"Going Home," by Doris Lessing. Published by Michael Joseph, 15s.

What's A Name?

YOU know, the Blacks have a wonderful habit of giving names to people and things. A stranger amongst them is usustranger amongst them is usu-ally given a name within a short ally given a name within a short time of his arrival—compliment-ary or otherwise. If he is a po-pular fellow, the people name their children after him; if not, their dogs and stock after him.

I had almost forgotten about I had almost forgotten about this habit until my last visit to the country this last June. My uncle with whom I was staying was busy bringing in his harvest. He was using an ox-wagon He was using an ox-wagon pulled by fourteen oxen for this purpose. The fourteen were made up of five of his own, three, two, and four from four of his neighbours—as you know no man now is allowed the luxury of fourteen oxen, so the people have to club together in this way to raise a span.

It was not so much the collec-tion as the names of the oxen and their positions in the span that fascinated me about these oxen. All fourteen bore the rames of the South African Cabinet Ministers.

The two voor-osse were "Swart," a tall, slender pitch black ox, on the outside, companioned by "De Klerk," a redpanioned by "De Klerk," a red-dish brown middle-sized ox. A smart pair, these voor-osse, alert and responsive to the driver's call of "Vela! Vela!" when the wagon took the bends. Then

"Swart." who seemed to be forever waiting for this call, would stretch out his neck, take the bend in three long, determined strides, and thank goodness the voorloper is as alert, for "Swart" would finish the third stride atop of him.

Behind this pair were "Serfontein" and "Le Roux," behind whom were "Naude" and "Sauer"—a stocky, steady pair, the pride of any wagon-driver. It was amusing to bear the driver call softly "Naude! Naude!" or "Serfontein! Serfontein!" as the span steadily pulled the heavy wagon uphill.

The important position—
"Estithandathwini" was held by
"Eric" and "Strydom"—a curious pair, for "Eric", rather lean
and haggard, strikes one as lazy,
while his partner, "Strydom,"
seek and young gives the impression of a wild, never-to-behorken ox. When I asked the
driver old the "English and or,
most reliable ox in that position
most reliable ox in that position most reliable ox in that position and moreover he was the only ox that could curb the impetuous "Strydom."

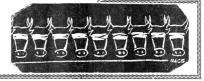
Behind this pair were "Vil-joen" and "Van Rhijn" and bringing up the rear were two huge oxen, strong, mellowed and seasoned—MAGTIG!! REGTE AGTER-OSSE—"Donges" and "Verwoerd," who showed their mettle when the heavily-laden

wagon was going downhill and not only the brakes, but also the oxen had to keep it from accele-rating down the hill.

Then. n, "Verwoerd" raised his stiffened his neck muscles Then, "Verwoerd" raised his head, stiffend his neck muscles to balance those massive horns, threw back his shoulders as it were to balance himself and the heavy wagon, while his partner with as much effort, clenched his jaws, pulled at the navel, planted firm his hoofs and, with deliberate step, elected not only deliberate step, checked not only his own momentum but also that of his companion, "Ver-woerd."

"He is a terrific ox, this 'Verwoerd, a big 'Ikhwange'." the driver told me. "When things look bad, he is inclined to bully not only the others in the span, but also the load as well—as if such a thing were possible. But he is a strong ox, undaunted and tireless."

From Phillip Madlokwane Athlone



INSIDE STORY OF MOSCOW EVENTS

HOW LEADERSHIP CHANGES TOOK PLACE

LONDON.

WHAT can be regarded as a reliable account of the events which led to the showdown inside the Soviet leadership and the removal of the Molloto, Kaganovich, and Malenkow group, is given in an on-the-spot report from Moscow by British Journalist Sam Russell. Some time in the middle of June, writes Russell, after the return of Premier Bulganin and Mr. Khruschov from Erinland, Moltoto, Kaganovich and Malenkow sacked Mr. Khruschov for a special meeting to decide who was going to Leningrad for that city's 250th acceptance and the collections. anniversary celebrations.

Mr. Khruschov said that such a special meeting was not necessary expulsion from the Party in terms as all the arrangements had been made but eventually agreed to have in 1921.

made but eventually agreed to have such a meeting on June 19. When the meeting was con-vened, three of the 11 members of the Presidium were absent as they were out of Moscow. Remove Khruschov Mr. Khruschov was going to take his usual place in the chair when one of the members of the group said that they considered that he should not take the chair at that

should not take the chair at that meeting.

When Mr, Khruschov asked why, he was told that although the group had asked for the meeting ostensibly to discuss the Leningrad arrangements, in fact they wanted to discuss Mr, Khruschov himself, and to press their demands that he should be removed from the position of First Secretary of the Patry, Mr, Khruschov renived that the

Mr. Khruschov replied that the Presidium had no power to do this as he had been elected to his position as First Secretary by the central secretary. tral committee

Nevertheless he was voted out of the chair and a debate then took place

'Opportunism'

In the end, the meeting was adjourned until the following day, when the three remaining members of the Presidium arrived.

Messrs. Malenkov, Kaganovich anda Molotov then launched an attack on Mr. Khruschov and Abla policy, accusing him of Right Wing opportunism.

ncy, accusing him of Right Wing opportunism.

The debate continued all day and the following morning, but during the morning of June 21 a group of about 20 members of the central committee arrived at the building where the meeting of the Presidium was taking alone.

where the meeting of the Presidum was taking place.

They sent in a letter to the tech-nical secretariat demanding to be received by the Presidium as they understood that matters were being discussed which should be discussed by a full meeting of the central committee.

In the end a commission of four was elected to go out and discuss matters with the central committee delegation

7-Day Meeting

Central committee members kept coming, and when the commission of four finally came out, there were ever 70 members of the central committee present.

It was on their demand that a full meeting of the central commit-tee was summoned for the following

day.

There are 133 members of the central committee and together with candidate members, who have a voice but no vote, the members of the central auditing commission, there were in all 305 people present at the central committee meeting.

at the central committee meeting.
At the central committee during the seven days it met 260 of those present asked to speak. Sixty in fact spoke and the others submitted written statements condemning the statements condemning the

ten statements condensations of the Malenkov-Kagano-vich-Molotov group.

The central committee as a whole condenned the group for factional

In face of this demand for their In face of this demand for their expulsion, the members of the group admitted their association and its harmful effects, and agreed to com-ply with the central committee's

decisions.

In the end three of the group—
Kaganovich, Malenkov and Shepilov—voted for the resolution of the
central committee and one of them
—Molotov—abstained.

The members of the group were condemned by the resolution for their factional activities and were removed from their posts, but were not expelled from the Party

Monopolist Team Praises Soviet Union

LONDON.

Praise for the Soviet Union has come from a most unex-pected source—seven high-ups in the Imperial Chemicals In-dustries combine, one of Bri-

dustries combine, one of Bri-tain's largest monopolies.

A seven-man mission from the LCI. recently spent a fortnight in the Soviet Union inspecting the non-ferrous metal industry' there. The team, which had been invited after a Soviet industrial mission had visited Britain last copper plants in Moscow, Lentin-grad, Rostow and Kirov.

Shortly before their return to Britain they stated that they were very impressed by what were very in they had seen.

Dr. James Taylor, who led the DI. James 1aylor, who led the mission, is a member of the 1 C.I. main board which controls the Metal Division of the company. He was very appreciative of the reception they had been given, he said.

"Soviet technicians and engineers took great trouble to explain things to us and we have obtained an interesting insight into this branch of Soviet industry," he added.

He commented on the high level of efficiency, the quality of the equipment, and of the personnel and the managements. They were also impressed by the number of women holding leading posts.

In the university and the In-stitute of Non-Ferrous Metal-lurgy they had seen research work and scientific equipment of very high quality.

The plants they visited were very highly mechanised and new equipment was being introduced in nearly every factory to increase production, improve quality, reduce costs and reduce waste.

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION

British Government Snubs Congressman Nkumbula

BUT BRITISH PEOPLE SUPPORT AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE DEMAND

THOUGH Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, was able to participate fully in the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference held in London recently, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, President of the Rhodesia African Congress, was not even given a hearing by the British Government.

Mr. Nkumbula had gone to London to voice the demands of the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who are continuing to press their demand that these two territories be withdrawn from the Federation.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who is a strong champion of the White settlers in the two territories, said he was unable to see Mr. Nkumbula.

But Lennox-Boyd managed to spend a lot of time with Sir Roy discussing the demand of the Europeans of the three territories, that

the Federation be granted full in-dependence (under White control) in the near future.

PROMISE

When the C.A.F. was created in the face of bitter African opposition in 1953, the Africans of the two northern territeries were promised that certain rights of land ownership and organisation which they had would be protected as against the Europeans by the Colo-

against the Europeans by the Colo-nial Office.

The Colonial Office promised that the status quo would be maintained until 1960, when the position would be reviewed.

The Europeans of the Federation. however, are not prepared to wait until 1960 for such review. They want the Federal Government to be given power right away to exercise complete control over the Africans in the Federation.

They fear tha by 1960 a Labour Government less amenable to their racialistic demands may be returned

in Britain.

That the Tories are prepared to play ball with them, is shown by a document being circulated amongst Tory M.P.s by the Conservative Commonwealth Council which advises the Tory Party on Commonwealth and Colonial affairs.

The document of which advises the Tory Party on Commonwealth and Colonial affairs.

The document, parts of which were published in the British paper Tribune, speaks about "African demagogues who are leaders of the

African congresses." To forestall these African leaders from "whiping up illiterate African opinion to fever heat" the document states in typical racialistic terminology, "we cannot afford rigid and iderail adherence to the existing arrangements" in the Federat countries. He himself had travelled to Southern Rhodesia, but had been ments" in the Federation.

In other words, the pledges made to the Africans in 1953 should be regarded as empty words as the Africans at the time said they would

be.

Denied a meeting with LennoxBoyd, Mr. Nkumbula voiced his demands directly to the British people. At a press conference in the
House of Commons organised by
the Movement for Colonial Freedom, he said that opposition to the
Federation was rising

toth, he said that opposition to the Federation was rising.

He was sure, he added, that Sir Roy Welensky was using his stay in London to press the Tories the Tories to grant independence to the Federa-

in Londom to press the Tories to grant independence to the Federation before 1960.

"We are asking for a majority of Africans in the Assembly of North-reading to the principle of one man, one the problems of Central Africa," said Mr. Nkumbula.

He made it plain he meant universal suffrage for women also, there are 60,000 of them in his Congress, which has 300 branches all over the Federation. Said is to a suffer the suffer of the su

Nkumbula pointed out.
Furthermore, there was strict
control of the movement of people
in the Federal countries.
He himself had travelled to
Southern Rhodesia, but had been
allowed to stay for only one hour
at the airport. He was not allowed
to go to Nyasaland or to six districts in Northern Rhodesia.
He pointed out the absurdity of
the voting qualifications as far as

the voting qualifications as far as Africans were concerned, when compared with the wages they

earned.

In Northern Rhodesia a minimum income of £200 a year is demanded and ownership of property
valued at £240.
Yet African copper miners got an
average of only £10 a month or
£120 a year.
Mr. Lennox-Boyd had stated that

1 May 2 Pear.

African inners were getting 245 a month. This figure referred to only 266 of them. This figure referred to only 266 of them of a total of between 30-40,000. Judging from the reaction of Mr. Jack Purvis, President of the European Mineworkers' Union on the Copperbell, Mr. Nkumbula's conclusions a great success a great success a great success the success of the succe

Geneva and in Britain, Mr. Purvis said that he was unable to get a sympathetic hearing anywhere. The British people will listen "to almost any African Tom. Dick or larry — especially Harry — who cares to make a statement. And that statement will be splashed all over the "The only thing been in Britain of Mineworkers in Britain were in-terested in." he said. "was compa-rison between European and Afri-can wages."

Mrs. Roosevelt Refused Visa For China

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

All RS. Eleanor Roosevelt said recently in her newspaner country in her newspaner country in her newspaner country in her newspaner country in his property in his



I don't know whether they frighten the Russians, but, by God, they frighten me.

I've dried up all my money here.

Mr. Haupt and Mr. P. Su

DESPERATE

than this from the fund,
"I have become so desperate,"
said Mr. Summers, "that I wish my
legs were broken so that I could
draw my pension for injuries.

A SLUMP

"The trouble is that there is a slump in the building trade," said Mr. Simpson," and there does not seem to be any hope of finding a job soon, I used to earn £14 15s. per week at my trade; now I get £5 19s. from the U.I.F. My wife cannot work as we have seven children. It means that our whole standard of living has come down with a bump. My rent alone is £5 per month."

Many of the artisans complained

want to pay higher wages to them and preferred to take on appren-tices at much lower rates of pay.

HARRIED BY POLICE

To add insult to injury, many of the unemployed are constantly har-ried by the police for "loitering" around the streets when in search



Unemployed workers lining up for their benefits in Cape Town last week

THOUSANDS JOBLESS AS SLUMP HITS CAPE TOV

A LMOST every day of the week, hundreds of men and women line up outside the doors of the Dept. af Labour offices in Cape Town to draw unemployment pay and apply for jobs. They sit patiently on the low walls surrounding the building or on the pavenents unit benefits from this fund, to which all of them have contributed during the payment.

There were 5,103 unemployed men and women (including juvenen and women and CAPE TOWN

There were 5,103 unemployed men and women (including juve-niles) recorded at the offices of the Labour Dept. for the month of June, 1957. This showed an increase of 450 over the figures for the same period last year. These flugres are made up as follows:—

Coloured Males Coloured Females Coloured Juvenile M Coloured Juvenile Fem	1,173 [ales 136
,	3,891
European Males European Females	925 278
European Juvenile Ma European Juvenile	ales 5

(A juvenile is a male or female between the ages of 15 and 18.) Racing At Milnerton

Following are Damon's selec-

tions for Saturday:

Castle Handicap (Tops): RODFEL.
Danger, Garret's selected.

Owners' Handicap: ALCAZAR.
Danger, Fisher's selected.

3 and 4-Year-Old Handicap: VAYA
CON DIOS. Danger. Le Vent.

Castle Handicap (Bottoms): GAR-RET'S SELECTED. Danger, Fly-ing Rocket.

Juvenile Plate (C. and G.): DE KLERK'S SELECTED. Danger,

H. E. Amos' selected. Maiden Plate: RILSAN. Danger, Virgil.

Durban Winter Handicap: JUDEX.

Danger, Sea Lord.

Progress Eight: FREN KNIGHT. Danger, Sapristi.

Females

tions for Saturday:

TREASON TRIAL

Group Photograph of the accused

10" x 8"-5s, each.
20" x 16"-30s, each.

Available against cash with order at the secure of th

WEINBERG ELI PHOTOGRAPHER

11 Plantation Road, Gardens Johannesburg Phone 45-4103

OPTICIANS

Wolfson & De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Eng.), Qualified Sight-testing and Dispensing Opticians, 4 King George Street (between Bree and Plein Streets), Johannesburg. Please note Change of Address

Phone 22-3834

20% Reduction to Africans

The trades most affected are those in the building industry, where there are 531 Coloured and 114 European unemployed. The engineering and motor trades account for 74 unemployed. The rest come from the unskilled or semi-skilled trades. These figures do not, of course, include African workers, who do not qualify for unemployment insurance benefits. Nor do the figures account for every person who is un-"I have walked for miles every day looking for jobs. There does not seem any prospect of getting anything. I feel desperate and don't know what will happen now that

surance benefits. Nor do the figures account for every person who is unemployed, since many of them apply for work through private agencies scattered throughout the town, and do not register with the Labour Department.

TRAGEDY

Unemployment means stark tra-gedy for many of those in the

queue.
Mr. F. Maker, 37, is a lorry-driver. He is married and has 10 children. He has been unemployed for 6 months and this is his last day in the queue. There is no more money for him in the fund. He had been living in Mackenzie Street for years, but the other day was evicted by the landlord. His family have been scattered to all parts of the Peninsula and are living with rela-

"My wife and six of my children are living in a room with her sister. I am sharing a room with my bro-ther and one child, and the others are with my sister and mother. My furniture is stacked up in a room in my brother's house but he also

TREASON TRIAL

PROTESTS AGAINST GROUP AREAS PROCLAMATION

A statement protesting against the proclamation of group areas has been issued by the Athlone, Craw-ford and district Indian Traders' ford and district Indian Traders' Association. The statement says that the Indians have internarried with Coloured and Malay people and they cannot be separated without causing injustice and disrupting family life.

The value of Indian properties and business in the Coloured proclaimed areas of Athlone and Duinefontein is £2,250,000, says the statement.

statement.

statement.

In view of the number of businesses already existing in Rylands Estate, there is no further room for expansion at all, as that area is al-ready more than adequately sup-plied with shops of all types.

"The association is convinced that the proclamation of Group Areas will disrupt the usual trade move-ment and freedom that exist now ment and freedom that exist now and will create hardship and suffer-ing to all sections of the people. We therefore feel that no alterna-tive position could be provided under the Group Areas Act and appeal to the Government not to compel the people into the group areas but to leave the matter and the country of the people into the group to the people into the group areas to the people into the group to the total people into the group areas to the people into the group to the people into the group areas to the group areas to

The statement is signed by Mr. A. Karjieker, chairman and Mr. A. Brey, secretary.

COD STATEMENT

Another protest against the pro-clamation has been issued by the Cape Town branch of the Congress of Democrats, who state that this action confirms the offstated view that the Nationalist Government is unfit to rule South Africa. The Government is trying to enforce its searchaid normanner resertlies of apartheid programme regardless of the cost in human suffering and hardship.

hardship.

Many people are being moved to
the bare veld, others to already
overcrowded areas, and this can
only lead to an increase of race
hatred and bitterness. Mr. Haupt and Mr. P. Summers, both ex-soldiers, are bricklayers. "We have both walked from town to Sea Point and back this morning, Applied at 8 or 9 places, but nothing doing. We used to earn £14 per week—but we get much less than this from the fund.

"There can be only one "There can be only one answer. As tensions rise in South Africa, it is our duty to oppose by all possible means the actions of the Government, to work together wherever possible to defeat their inhuman acts and to rid the country of its major scourge—the Nationalist

draw my pension for injuries. "I am going to apply for a job on the Railways as a ganger or any other unskilled job, so long as I am working regularly. I live in Bridgetown in a Council housing scheme and have to guy at the council of the counci FOR MILNERTON RACING -SEE Page 3

NOW AVAILABLE! Full text of the resolution of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U

MALENKOV

KAGANOVICH

MOLOTOV

"WHY THEY HAD TO GO" Secure Your Copy Now!

Send 4d. stamps to: The Secretary, S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, P.O. Box 2920, JOHANNESBURG.

The Food and Canning Workers' Union is calling a general members' meeting at Paarl "to consider what action we are to take in unison with others to prevent the desson win others to prevent the destruction of our homes, schools and all the things we have built up in the past 300 years," says a statement issued by the acting general secretary, Miss L. Abrahams.

We have written letters to all "We have written letters to all organisations, the Co-ordinating Committee of the Ratepayers in Paarl as well as to the chairman. Dr. van der Ross, of the Co-ordinating Committee, Cape Town, and appealed to these oraginsations to unite and work out ways and means of defending our borne and over of defending our homes and our

"The Group Areas Act proclama-"The Group Areas Act proclama-tions will have the effect not only of destroying our homes, schools and churches but also of reducing our standard of living, as we are going to be involved in the costs of resettling and of spending extra money on transport."

Pointing out that this disruption of human lives will result in an increased incidence of disease among the Non-European people, the statement concludes: "It is therefore imperative for us to act now before it is too late."

Sea Lord To Regain Losses In The "Winter"

By High Treason

In my final July handicap report I expressed great confidence in the ability of SEA LORD to win this year's big race. I saw the race from the Grandstand, and after the horses had gone three furlongs I was crest-fallen when I picked out his rider's colours live horses from the tail of colours five horses from the tail of the field. Immediately I realised that has chances of winning were nil. With only three furlongs to go he was lying in twelfth position and boxed in on the rails. Despite this great handicap Senior of the great handicap Senior to the was too much. He finished fourth only two lengths behind the winner.

This good horse has only 8.5 to carry in the Cairwood Winter. He is at the moment better than he has ever been. I select him with the greatest confidence to win this race. He won it in 1954 as a two-year-old, when he defeated Spey Bridge by four lengths.

To those readers who followed my advice in the "July," I say re-cover your losses with a profit on the 20th. I expect that champion two-year-old son of Mowgli, Coun-cil Rock, to follow Sea Lord home. Selection:

 SEA LORD.
 COUNCIL ROCK.
 EXCISE. LAST RAY.

AGENTS AND FULL-TIME SELLERS URGENTLY WANTED

LIBERAL WAGES AND COMMISSION PAID Apply personally or by las

NEW AGE OFFICES: Cape Town: 6 Barrack St Johannesburg: 102 Progri Durban: 703 Lodson Hou

Port Elizabeth: 9 Court C

around the streets when in search of a job.
"There isn't a day that goes by without some of us being bundled into the Black Marias because we lave congregated together after looking for jobs. The police are ruthless and often beat us has after the policy of the policy Published by Real Printing & Publish of printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Lb member of the Audit Bureau of Circ Cape Town: Room 20, 6 Barrack Stre Johannesburg: 102 Progress Building: Durban: 788 Lodson House, 118 Grey Pors Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 13

ioner Street. et, Cape Town,

22-4625.