

# AFRICAN CHURCHES CALL FOR ALL-IN CONFERENCE ON APARTHEID

From RUTH FIRST

JOHANNESBURG.—THE ANGER AND ALARM STIRRING AMONG THE AFRICAN PEOPLE AT THE VERWOERD LAWS PASSED DURING THE LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT LED TO A CALL BY THE INTERDENOMINATIONAL AFRICAN MINISTERS' FEDERATION LAST WEEK FOR THE BIGGEST CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN LEADERS AND ORGANISATIONS IN 20 YEARS.

All religious, cultural, educational, political, industrial and sports bodies are to come together in Bloemfontein from October 4 to 7 to state their attitude to apartheid, and to find a basis for African unity in the face of Government attacks.

## "Days Of Grave National Anxiety"

These are "days of grave national anxiety for the African people" said the resolution of the 11th annual conference of the Ministers' Federation which met a few weeks ago in Brandfort. This conference discussed the Tomlinson Report and then felt that only an all-in conference would be competent to discuss it and the problem of apartheid in general.

The call of the Ministers' Federation for the conference recalls the 1936 convention when the Three Hertzog Bills were passed in the face of

African opposition. Since the Johannesburg Advisory Board's deputation to Cape Town and throughout the weeks when the new Verwoerd Bills were being steamrollered through Parliament the need has been felt by widely divergent organisations and individuals for a great gathering of Africans of all shades of opinion who will sink their differences to weld a common unity in the face of attacks.

The initiative taken by the African churches is already rallying wide enthusiasm.

## "Every African Against Apartheid!" ANC Calls For Unity

The slogan of the conference might well be "EVERY AFRICAN AGAINST APARTHEID," Mr. Oliver Tambo, secretary-general of the African National Congress, told New Age in an interview welcoming the conference call by the Ministers' Federation.

These are days of grave crisis for the African people, said Mr. Tambo. The Verwoerd Bills of the last session of Parliament—the amendments to the Urban Areas Act and the Native Administration Act and the Prohibition of Interdicts Act—are new Acts of tyranny which "climax painful years in which this Government has piled one injustice after another upon our people."

The anti-apartheid conference initiated by the Federation of In-

terdenominational Ministers is most timely and should be welcomed throughout the land.

I fully support the idea of this conference. Many things still divide us but the threat to our existence and our rights must now bring us together.

Petty differences among the African people and their organisations, where they exist, must be submerged in the interests of a firm unity in the face of attack by the Nationalists.

Every African must clearly understand that apartheid means permanent inferiority, and acceptance of any apartheid scheme, whether it goes by the name of "separate development" or any other label, means the abdication of our full human rights.

### WILL TO FIGHT

Conference must not be a mere talking shop. From its sessions must grow a new understanding and determination to fight for the basic civil liberties that are the birthright of all peoples—against the threats to the independence of the Churches from State control and Government interference; against arbitrary deportations and exilings; against the slamming of the doors of the law courts in our faces; against the never-ending uprootings and removals of our people and the pin-pricks and humiliations which are our daily experience under the system of apartheid.

From this conference should emerge a united people attempting not to form themselves into a single party but to forge ways and means for all the varied organisations and representative groups of our people to act together for the common interest, against attacks on us, and for our rights.

(Continued on page 8)



Mr. O. Tambo.

## TRADE UNIONS AND THE I.C. ACT—Page 6

## GROWING NUMBER OF COLOURED, AFRICAN UNEMPLOYED

From NAOMI SHAPIRO

CAPE TOWN.—Workers in the building and furniture trades and unskilled workers mainly in the metal industry are the hardest hit by the alarming increase in unemployment in the Cape Peninsula, New Age learned last week. Hundreds of workers in these industries are out of work, while many more are on short time.

In other industries—clothing, leather, textile—there is slight unemployment and also short time, but trade union officials and employers maintain that this slackness is normal for this time of the year. The official figures show that at the end of May there were

- 1,300 more Coloured unemployed than in December last year;
- 10 times more African unemployed than in February last.

### Metal

"The time is coming when trade unionists will have to start demand-

ing that the Government do something to help the unemployed," Mr. B. Turak of the S. A. Congress of Trade Unions, told New Age.

Most of the 1,500 to 1,600 unskilled African and Coloured workers in the metal industry do not draw a full week's pay. In one factory, the number of workers was recently cut from 90 to 45. Another went bankrupt, while yet another is under provisional management and many factories employ just a skeleton staff.

"Workers are walking the streets every day in factory areas, looking

# NEW AGE

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## GETTING READY FOR AUGUST 9



Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, African women's leader, in characteristic pose during a recent demonstration against passes for women.

## 2,000 Demonstrate Against Passes But Native Commissioner says "It Never Happened!"

JOHANNESBURG.—Over 2,000 women of Evaton last week marched several miles from their homes to the courtyard of the Native Commissioner to protest against the threat of passes for women. A deputation of 10 spokeswomen was elected, but the Native Commissioner refused to see them, telling them they should return in a group of ten not in thousands.

THE NATIVE COMMISSIONER SAID AS FAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED "THE INCIDENT NEVER TOOK PLACE."

The women marched back four miles to the meeting place where ANC and People's Transport Committee leaders addressed them. In all 10,000 protest forms were left at the Commissioner's office.

The women would not return again to the Commissioner said

their spokeswomen. They had made their emphatic protest.

### VENTERSPOST

JOHANNESBURG.

By 5.30 a.m. a pick-up van and Flying Squad car were running up (Continued on page 3)

BA 320.05 NEW

# WE ARE STILL NOT EVEN HALF WAY

IT was in response to appeals from all over that we agreed to extend our £10,000 Campaign for two months. There are only five weeks left, but we are still not half-way to fulfilling our target.

If our target is to be realised it means that each week must bring us in £1,000. Yes, it is a lot of money. But it is not impossible to collect it all. In fact it must be possible. And each of us must make it possible.

This week we must pay tribute

to our New Age committee in London, who have sent us £25. Also, to a domestic worker, who, with the help of her husband, collected me £1 2s. 9d. on her collection list. She has taken the list back to collect more.

FOLLOW THESE EXAMPLES! MAKE SURE THAT NEW AGE CONTINUES!

MAKE SURE IT STAYS AN EIGHT-PAGER!

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Anonymous P.E. £15; E.D.R. £2; Dee £7; Tommy 2/6; K.G. £1; Anon £15; SACTU 16/10; J.S. £1;

A.N. £2; G.S. £1.1; Free Press £100; Transvaal Ind. Congress £200; Good news £2; Izzy £25; Half Jumble sale £10; John £5; Friend £25; Friend £25; Regular £20; Dinner £5; Kenington £10; Market £15; London New Age Committee £25; Durban £15; H.M. £2; Malloy 2/6; Garage worker 2/6; Domestic worker £2.9; Ruth £5; Jackie's Bridge Club 3/6.

Previously acknowledged £3,666 0 2

TOTAL this week 535 8 1

TOTAL TO DATE £4,201 8 3

# FORWARD TO AUGUST 9!

ON August 9, the women of South Africa, under the leadership of the Federation of Women and the ANC Women's League, are going on a pilgrimage to Pretoria to lay before the Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, their protest against the issuing of passes to African women.

One such demonstration has already taken place—in October last year, when thousands of women invaded Pretoria and tried to present their petition to four Cabinet Ministers, including the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd. The Ministers refused to receive a delegation from the women, and completely ignored the protest. The first pass books were issued to the women of Winburg last March.

The women of Winburg reacted vigorously and made a bonfire of their passbooks. A number of their leaders were brought before the courts, but the protest of the women all over South Africa has intensified tenfold since then. Demonstrations big and small have been held in most centres of the Union, and more are reported every week.

The demonstration in August promises to be one of the biggest of its kind ever seen in South African history. At any rate, the women are determined to leave Verwoerd in no doubt that they do not want his pass books.

Verwoerd's blank refusal to take African opinion into account can be considered nothing but a provocation. When the Advisory Boards sent a deputation to Cape Town to protest against the Prohibition of Interdicts Bill and the Urban Areas Amendment Bill last session, he simply refused to see them. When the women all over the Union sent in their protests through the channels Verwoerd insists on—the Native Commissioners—he also pays no attention.

Verwoerd's minions churn out a steady stream of lies and misrepresentations to the effect that there are no more passes, that the reference books are the same thing as White women have to carry, that the pass system is for the Africans' own good anyway. The women are not impressed.

We have warned the Government before, and we warn them again: don't underestimate the strength of the women's feelings about the passes! And don't rely on your police force and your army to compel the women to submit!

All previous attempts to impose the pass laws on women have ended disastrously. Verwoerd may consider himself the immovable Minister, but what happens when he clashes with the unbreakable will of the women? Wise Government knows when to yield to public opinion. The Nationalist Government, with its apartheid policy, can make no claim to wisdom, but it should at least be realistic enough to understand that in this instance it is playing with fire.

It is to be hoped that the August 9 demonstration will be on such a scale that even Verwoerd will be compelled to change his mind. The whole progressive movement, and all South Africans who value racial peace, must use this opportunity to make the Government listen to reason.

## REMEMBER—

● Not only African women, but Coloured, European and Indian women are expected to take part in the August 9 demonstration. An injury to one is an injury to all.

● Not only women from the Transvaal, but women from every centre in the Union are expected to go to Pretoria to voice their protest on August 9.

● Those who are unable to go to Pretoria on August 9 should make their own demonstrations to the Native Commissioner in their area on that day.

**LET VERWOERD UNDERSTAND SOUTH AFRICA IS TOTALLY OPPOSED TO PASSES FOR WOMEN!**

are not prepared to take those books."

Commissioner: "It is the Government. I am not the Government."

Women: "If the Government orders you to kill your child will you do it?" Commissioner: "No." "The same thing with us, we are not prepared to kill our children by taking passes."

The Commissioner: "You should respect the law." The women: "Provided the law is right for us."

Mrs. Sons: "You said that we should take the passes for a trial!" Commissioner: "Yes."

Mrs. Sons: "Is it possible for one to die, and when he or she feels that it is painful to die, then

that particular person comes back to life again? It is impossible, therefore we are not prepared to try these passes, even if they can be decorated with diamonds or with gold we are not prepared to accept them and we shall not or never take them."

When the deputation came out, it greeted the masses with the Africa salute. The masses replied with shouts of "Africa! The National Anthem was sung."

"Africa-Africa. Freedom during the time of women. The future belongs to us in the land of our birth."

SECRETARY

ANCWL, Lady Selborne, Pretoria.

## NEW AGE LETTER BOX IS VERWOERD DEAF?

Firstly I would like to know whether Dr. Verwoerd, who says he is our chief, is in the Union or outside the Union where he cannot see and hear what the African women are saying and doing.

Protests are being made, where these women tell him through his offices in the Union, that neither these passes are written in gold or silver they are not prepared to carry them.

He says these books will be our protection. How are our men-folk treated? And how many are dead under the very book? I would like the Doctor to tell the world whether he wants to destroy the Africans through this pass, as the slavery document is already making a graveyard in Bethal in the Transvaal.

Now Mr. Strijdom the Prime Minister I call upon you to use your powers as the Prime Minister and let your voice be heard by the country, concerning this cry and protests of us—the women, and mothers of this country. Never mind the colour we have. And don't say the protests are not coming to you, that they are directed to Dr. Verwoerd, that he must answer and not you. We would like to hear your voice as

## Police Provocation in Pretoria

The Lady Selborne branch of the African National Congress held a public meeting on July 1 in report back on the women's demonstration to the Native Commissioner on the issue of passes.

It was an orderly meeting, but to our surprise the police came with stun guns and the Commandant ordered us to close the meeting down. We had to do so, and in closing sang the National Anthem. For reasons unknown to us the police singled out five persons on the spot for arrest. The people remained cool, calm and orderly in the face of this provocation.

We desire to place on record our firm determination to redouble our efforts towards full attainment of citizenship rights and the unconditional recognition of man as man irrespective of race, creed or colour.

P. MAGANO

Secretary, ANC, Lady Selborne.

the head of all the portfolios of this slavery Government. Don't do what Pilate did when giving up Jesus to be crucified, by washing his hands.

Let your voice be heard to the country and the women be answered.

Africa Mayibuyé ngelethu ixesha.

MRS. MARY J. G. NYEZI  
3297 Rochemale Location,  
Bloemfontein.

## Advisory Boards Hamper Liberation Struggle

In your issue of July 5 Mr. Stanley Kaba of Grahamstown and "Meyerovon Resident" express their disgust at the Advisory Board stooges who always stab the national liberatory struggle in the back. I was surprised that they have just made this discovery.

The African National Congress knows this as far back as 1949 when it decided that . . . we resolve to work for the abolition of all differential institutions or bodies specially created for Africans; viz. Local or District Councils, Advisory Boards, Native Rep. Representative Councils and present form of Parliamentary representation.

The African people demand immediate direct representation for we believe we are ripe to determine our own fate. If the slogan "Freedom in our lifetime" must be fulfilled we have to cease participating in these dummy elections.

The Boards were specifically created because "the Native is a child, he cannot understand the intricate machinery of Western democracy," and secondly to forestall the rise of a national movement which would be a serious threat to white domination.

To participate in these dummy elections is to collaborate to accept inferiority. To be in the Boards is to admit that our role in this country is to "advise" and never to legislate. It is a tacit approval of the farcical representation in Parliament. It is dishonourable.

Down with the dummies and freedom to freedom.

PETER H. MOLOTSI  
Johannesburg.

## PRETORIA WOMEN REJECT PASSES

In Pretoria on the 22nd June, 1956, the African National Congress Women's League, under the leadership of Mrs. A. R. J. Mooketsi as chairlady, worked hard to organise the Anti-Pass Demonstration to the Native Commissioner, Mr. G. J. Cornhill, at No. 47 Church Street.

The Minister of Justice sent a team of more than thirty Special Branch members of the C.I.D. to Lady Selborne to prevent the women from reaching the Native Commissioner's Office. These women fought a losing battle on that day. They tried to threaten the taxi drivers not to take women as passengers on that day, but they were very unfortunate because the very taxi drivers were the husbands of the women going to meet the Native Commissioner.

The police did not worry about other locations because they knew the only Congress branch was in Lady Selborne. To their surprise, Eastwood location sent 500 women to the Native Commissioner while Lady Selborne sent 1,289 women. All other areas followed in hundreds; even Vaalfontein managed to send 150 women.

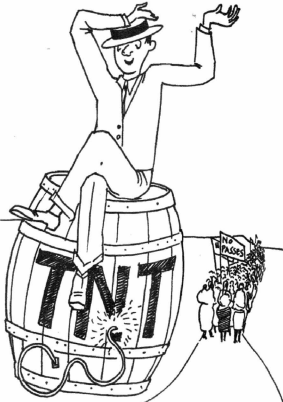
Women started to enter the Native Commissioner's Yard at 9.30 a.m. At 10.30 a.m. more than 2,000 had already blocked the passage leading into the yard. At 11 a.m. the deputation of 10 women got into the Commissioner's office, and by that time the daughters of Africa were pouring in like water from a tap.

Mrs. A. R. J. Mooketsi introduced the deputation to the Commissioner, and said: "We are here to hand over our objections to you on the issue of passes to African women."

The Commissioner produced his identification card and his wife's card. He said: "European women are carrying these cards. I don't see any reason why you people should be ill-informed about this on the issue of passes." The very reference book for African women and said: "My children, I am advising you to try this book, because it will bring harmony and pleasure in your families. Your husbands will never run away from you when you have got this reference book."

Mrs. Mooketsi: "Does it mean that the men who divorced their wives do not have passes?" Commissioner: "Yes, are a grown-up person, you know very well that when love is finished you cannot do otherwise."

Mrs. N. Sons: "If so then we



The Native Commissioner at Evaton refused to see the leaders of an anti-pass demonstration in which 2,000 women took part. "As far as I am concerned the incident never took place," he said!

## WE DON'T WANT PASSES FOR WOMEN!

(Continued from page 1)

and down the streets of Venterspost location. The police were tailing the women who were gathering at the different bus stops in the location on their way to the anti-pass protest.

A policeman in a flying squad car with four others stopped women who were carrying petition forms and took one to read. "What is your name?" the policeman asked, "Africa is my name," said the woman. To make sure, the policeman asked the same question again and got the same answer. "And you what is your name?" the policeman asked the second woman, "Westonaria is my name," she replied.

One hundred and fifty determined women protested against the extension of passes to the African women, against location permits and the re-instating of the location superintendent. "The women of Westonaria location do not want Mr. Harding because Mr. Harding said in court that he did not care to earn the respect of the people whose lives he controlled in the location. How can he be our superintendent if he does not care for our respect?"

### WHO SENT YOU?

Before the women read the 530 signed petition forms, the Native Commissioner asked the women: "Are you sent by the African National Congress?" The women said they had come as the Venterspost women who are also members of the ANC.

Then the women read their petition and handed it to the Native Commissioner, who commented that there were not many complaints. He told the women: "You are living happily in the location. But when you talk of passes you are talking about something which is very far away from you." He said the law was made in Cape Town and, "like it or not, you must take the passes. It is the law of this country."

"It is all right, it is the law of this country," said Mrs. Elsie Nyikiza. "You say we are going too far when we speak about passes. We ask you to tell Verwoerd that we do not care whether it is the law of the country or not, we do not want passes. He (Ver-

woerd) can bring them. We won't take them."

### HE GETS CROSS

The Commissioner said these books were not passes but reference books. Mrs. J. Radebe asked: "Who will pay for these reference books?" The Commissioner said they would be supplied free. He added that the Government would be able to help the old women with pensions when they had passes. "How is the reference book going to force the Government to give the old women pensions?" asked Mrs. Eunice Nontshasha.

The Commissioner got a bit heated: "Jy moenie kal praat nie," he said. Mrs. Nontshasha walked out as a protest against the Commissioner's remark. Mrs. Martha Sejoe told the Commissioner that their children grew away from parents' influence and control, because of the permit system. The Commissioner said it was a matter for the Advisory Board to deal with.

Speaking on passes Mrs. J. Radebe said: "Passes for our men are paid for every month. When a woman has a baby, whom she must nurse at home, who will pay for the reference book? We do not want passes because they separate man, wife and children. We shall not move freely. The passes have made slaves of our men, they will make us slaves too."

One of the ten women wanted to know what will happen if a woman forget her pass and met the police in the street? The Commissioner said, "If you can forget your pass then one day you will forget your dress."

## WEST RAND

JOHANNESBURG.

"You want trouble and you will get it if you don't accept the passes," the Native Commissioner at Robinson told a mass deputation of African women who last week protested that they would not carry pass books.

Five hundred signed protest forms were handed to the Commissioner. The women walked four miles from their location to see him, many dressed in both overcoats and blankets that cold winter's morning.

# THE FARMERS STILL WANT SLAVES

From GOVAN MBEKI

### PORT ELIZABETH.

DISCUSSING a resolution that the Government should enact new legislation to prevent the movement of African labour from the farms to the urban areas, delegates to the conference of the Eastern Province Coastal Agricultural Union held here early last week, implored the Government to endorse Reference Books: "Not to be employed in an urban area."

Justifying their request for yet harsher legislation, the farmers stated that the "Natives left the rural areas in droves." What a picture of "their Natives" who, like wild beasts, move in "droves!"

Mr. J. A. C. van Heerden, the Chief Native Commissioner (Ciskei) assured the farmers that the municipalities, like the Department of Native Affairs, were keen to keep the "unauthorised Natives" out of their areas. There

was no need for new legislation, he told the farmers, as it would be superfluous. He put the blame on the farmers for failing to sign the reference books so that when an African came to the Native Affairs Department the officials did not know that the holder of the reference book had been employed by a farmer.

### Sign The Reference Book

In times of slavery it was a normal thing to brand a slave so that his owner could readily stake his claim if his human property should stray; in Hitler's Europe the Jews had to wear a distinctive colour so that they could be easily singled out at a distance; in areas where there is communal grazing each sheep or horse carries its owner's initials so that he can distinguish it from the rest; in South Africa the African is easily distinguishable by the colour of his skin but to establish who his owner is, he must carry the Reference Book—the Book of Passes.

The Chief Native Commissioner's advice is: "Sign the Book of Passes and the Department of Native Affairs will know to whom each African belongs."

Modern methods of enslavement have been humanised! Instead of cutting off a portion of an ear to mark to whom the slave or sheep belongs, the Book of Passes carries a photograph of the holder. When a policeman gets the book which the African must produce on demand he looks at the man, then at the photo, back again at the man. It is established: the man whose picture appears in the Book of Passes, is the owner of the book.

The official thumbs index A to find out in which area the man is permitted to reside: "rural reserve; on farm; in urban area."

Then Index B to find out who his employer is. Farmers are advised to sign index B so that the Native Affairs Department will make no mistake about the holder of that Reference Book. There is no need for new legislation to tie down the Africans, the Chief Native Commissioner told the worried farmers; you must just sign the Reference Book.

### Go To No. 17

As soon as an employer has dismissed his employee he should also endorse in Index B the date of discharge. The "applicant Native," now, of his own accord, goes to the screening centre (the Labour Bureau) where he is allowed limited time to look for work under a new master. The time expires and then that fatal order: "Go to Room No. 17 at the New Law Court," the last gateway out of the urban area of Passes.

Here an official of the NAD takes a rubber stamp and, while still engaged in an absorbing discussion with his friend, glances at the book to ensure he will stamp the correct page. A little pressure on the rubber stamp, he flings the book back.

As the holder leaves No. 17 he opens his book and reluctantly pulls himself up to face the brutal truth that he is "not to be employed in the urban area." He immediately becomes an "unauthorised Native," an outlaw. As long as he carries that Book of Passes the African will be where he is wanted when he is wanted by his owner.

## Short Story Competition!

★

We are proud to announce that the following have agreed to act as judges in our Short Story competition:—

Mrs. Phyllis Altman, author of "The Law of the Vultures."

Mr. Harry Bloom, author of "Episode."

Mr. Duma Nokwe, advocate and youth leader.

Mr. Michael Harmel, progressive journalist and former principal of the Central Indian High School.

★

You have only 10 days left to submit your entry in the competition—by July 31. Entries should be in English, between 2,000 and 3,000 words long, and on a theme with a South African background.

★

1st Prize—£10    2nd Prize—£7 10s.    3rd Prize—£5

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

# STRIJDOM DANCES TO CAPITAL'S TUNE

**T**HE big newspapers throughout the British Empire pretend to find the ties which bind the members of the Commonwealth intangible, mysterious, soulful, almost awe-inspiring. But the biggest tie is nothing intangible at all—it's money.

When in South Africa European and Indian students have a cup of tea together, Mr. Strijdom's Party nearly bursts a collective blood vessel. But at the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers Mr. Strijdom posed without hesitation for a photograph standing right next to an Indian, and, no doubt drank tea and even lunched at the same table with him. To this conference the republican lion went meek as a lamb to sit at the feet of a foreign queen. For money he did it. Because British capital is still what makes things tick here, just as it does in India. And the Nats are free to play about with spoils and to be boss of the Non-European people—just as long as they don't muck about with the profits of the London capitalists who want big profits on the £1,000 million invested here. Mr. Strijdom knows it and Pandit Nehru knows it too and that is why they must face the mutual embarrassment of membership of the same club.

### A BIG DIFFERENCE

The difference is that Nehru, with the backing of the people of great India, is re-shaping the economy of his country so that it will be able to achieve the complete independence which is an ever-nearer goal. But Strijdom can never do that.

He has no understanding, but only fear, of the great wealth of South Africa—the gigantic achievements which are possible for a free people working for the good of their own country and their own children.

Our independence cannot be won by Strijdom—it will be won by the ordinary people of our country, headed by those who inspired the Freedom Charter and its guarantee that "The national wealth of our country, the heritage of all South Africans, shall be restored to the people." Until then, on the big issues, our Prime Ministers will continue to toe the line set by foreign capital.

### GETTING DISSATISFIED

And, as the fall-off in investment in our mines shows, foreign capital is getting dissatisfied with the Nats. Whereas in the past the demand for the annexation of the Protectorates aroused some apprehension among progressives and some mutterings among Nats about "forcing the issue," this time it was as clear as could be that Strijdom didn't have a hope. The army manoeuvres near the Basutoland border a few months ago were most half-hearted.

Mr. Strijdom made his approach for annexation when it was refused. The Nat press could hardly even raise an editorial. The march to freedom is too strong to allow for the appeasement of little dictators who can offer nothing in return.

### BUT AFRICA'S MARCH TO FREEDOM IS BY NO MEANS AN EASY MARCH.

With a limited future for their super-profits from Asia, the imperialist countries are desperate for Africa. Africa's wealth must flow to them or capitalism is doomed.

That is why the French rulers are fighting so bitterly to prevent Algeria from being free—in spite of the wish of the majority of Frenchmen, as expressed in the last elections, for an end to this dirty war. That is why the British rulers are determined to make Kenya a warning to Africans who challenge the white man's interests.

### FREEDOM MOVING SOUTH

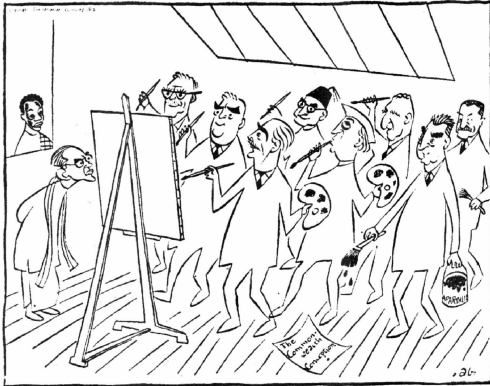
Freedom has come to the north and it is moving south. The British have been driven from Egypt and the Sudan, the French from Morocco. And who, remembering Indo-China, can doubt that Algeria too will be free and France will treat her bruised and withered hands and wish she'd had the foresight Britain had in India and Egypt, getting out just before her pants were down.



The battle is on between those who would halt freedom's southward march and those who speed it.

Eric Louw, in the astonishingly illiterate foreign affairs debate at the last session, saw this march to freedom in terms of "the Soviet Union's threat to Africa" and pledged that South Africa would play a leading role in resisting it. The U.P. spokesmen fell over themselves in their hurry to agree.

As proof of his contention Mr. Louw cited statements in the Soviet press condemning apartheid and supporting the right of peoples to national independence. Nat logic is simple to follow. The Soviet Union supports the struggle for freedom and the Congress of the People supported the struggle for freedom and therefore the people who support the Freedom Charter are Soviet agents, off with their heads.



"How's It Coming On?" asks this cartoon in the London Observer. Is it pounds, shillings and pence on the canvas?

Part of the same pattern is Britain's "Kenya line" for East Africa.

In Uganda (New Age a fortnight ago) two editors of African newspapers have been convicted of sedition and four others await trial. The crime of those convicted was that they complained that Britain was not developing the economy of the country and said that a free Uganda would be able to look to the Soviet Union for trade.

In Tanganyika the British Government, facing increasingly militant action by the Africans, has made vague promises of elections on an extremely limited franchise "within the next few years." Meanwhile on the Uganda model the Governor has urged the passage of a Bill carrying heavy penalties for persons convicted of "making or publishing statements likely to cause discontent" or to "promote ill-will between classes of persons" or to provoke strikes.

The flexibility of British policy and the judicious alternation of the use of the whip and the carrot is illustrated by the difference in the approach to Nigeria.

### NO RACIALISM

In this country, now the largest, most populous and most populous of Britain's colonies, where there has been a long tradition of struggle, and the popular leaders, Dr. Azikiwe (Zik) and Mr. Awolowo, are well-known throughout Africa, Britain is doing her utmost to exploit the workers without coming into conflict with the national movement.

The visit of the Queen, who went out of her way to be friendly to the national leaders as well as the chiefs, was designed to stress that there was no element of racial oppression about Britain's rule.

Britain hopes that for a long period this policy will be able to succeed in keeping alive the very strong national antagonisms which at present exist between the Yoruba people of the west (led by Mr. Awolowo), the Ibo people of the east, led by Dr. Azikiwe, and the Hausa and Fulani people of the north.

If there is racial oppression, Britain understands only too well from Strijdom's lesson, the most diverse nationalities will unite in a liberation movement. But she hopes that by avoiding racialism she will be able to keep the people of Nigeria so divided among themselves that their attention will be diverted from the struggle for economic independence.

### GOLD COAST TRY-OUT

This policy has already had a successful try-out in the Gold Coast, where, after an absolutely disastrous period of open repression, Nkrumah was allowed to make the journey from his prison cell to the Prime Minister's residence. Today the Gold Coast is torn apart by the fierce fratricidal war between Nkrumah's party and the Ashanti people, and British interests are able to sit back and take a breathing-space.

Long relatively dormant except for Lefela's Leko-boto la Bafu, the protectorates, and particularly Basutoland today are also hearing the voice of freedom.

As the writer John Gunther summed it up: "Much of Africa is like Asia before the war—straining to be free. And this is as it should be. People, no matter what the colour of their skins, have an unassailable right to be free. Africa is, after all, the Africans' own continent."

# AFRICAN PEOPLE ON THE MARCH



Left: Women of the townships in the South-West region of Johannesburg protested to the Native Commissioner recently against the extension of passes to women. Above: The Western Native Township Women's Section of the ANC carried their own banner and came in full Congress dress, led by Miss Ida Mntwana.

## THE PEOPLE SHALL SHARE IN THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH!

**SOUTH AFRICA'S SOIL** is amongst the richest in the world—gold, diamonds, uranium, maize, wheat, fruit. **BUT OUR PEOPLE** are amongst the poorest.

The country's wealth has become the private property of a few—who use it to

- enrich themselves through the poverty of others.
- uphold the system of pass laws, migrant labour, and poll taxes.

### 2 BANKS

- hold the purse strings on £110 million lent to the Union Government.
- control the purse strings on £100 million lent to industrialists and manufacturers.

**THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF THE BANKS AND THE FINANCE HOUSES.**

### 6 MINING FINANCE HOUSES

- employ 40,000 European workers, 350,000 Non-Europeans.
- buy £40 million worth each year from farms and factories.
- control £85 million of public capital.
- reap in £ millions of profit each year.

**These mighty oligarchs control the wealth, the welfare and the economic policy of the country.**

**They control it for their own good.**

AND SO—

- African miners earn only £48 per year on average.
- One African child in every five is under-fed.
- Thousands of families are homeless—and thousands of peasants are without land.

**THIS IS THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN STRIJDOM'S SOUTH AFRICA. CONTRAST IT WITH THE FREEDOM CHARTER—THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT'S PLAN TO LET AFRICA COME BACK! — MAYIBUYE IAFRIKA!**

### The People Shall Share in the Country's Wealth!

The national wealth of our country, the heritage of all South Africans, shall be restored to the people.

The mineral wealth beneath the soil, the Banks and monopoly industry shall be transferred to the ownership of the people as a whole.

All other industry and trade shall be controlled to assist the well-being of the people.

All people shall have equal rights to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions.



"Mayibuye, Mayibuye Mayibuy' i Afrika" sang the rally on Freedom Day in Kliptown. Thumbs up in the Afrika salute, Congress flag over the platform, and all in the assembly from the children in the Cultural Clubs, to the militant women from Benoni (below) and the Congress personalities on the platform (above) joined in the freedom songs.



Although the Industrial Conciliation Act was assented to by the Governor-General on May 7 and published in the Government Gazette on May 11, it is not yet in force. The last clause in the Act says: "This Act . . . shall come into operation upon a date to be fixed by the Governor-General by proclamation in the Gazette." So far no such date has been fixed by the Governor-General.

Nevertheless, the whole trade union movement is facing a crisis as a result of the enactment of this racialistic, union-splitting law. To assist the workers to understand the Act and to make up their minds what they are going to do about it, New Age publishes this week the first of a series of articles by E. R. BRAVERMAN on

# TRADE UNIONS AND THE I.C. ACT

**THE Industrial Conciliation Act** which Parliament passed in the last session, will be put into force early next year.

It is not yet law, but already groups of White workers like transport workers and the firemen of Cape Town have asked De Klerk, the Minister of Labour, to use section 77, to keep Coloureds, Indians and Africans out of White men's jobs.

This is the law that the Nationalist Party undertook as far back as 1948 to introduce as a means of "liberating" Afrikaner workers from "unnational" influences. More bluntly stated by De Klerk on the 9th July "it is a law in the interest of the European worker." (Cape Argus 10.7.56.)

Above all it is a law to smash South African trade unionism into splinter groups, disrupt all attempts to achieve unity, and deliver it bound hand and foot to the capitalist parties and the bosses.

## Leading To Crisis

It is bound to bring about a big change in trade union organisation and policy. It will impose rigid segregation and race discrimination and so produce a crisis in long-established multi-racial unions. Some unions will be split and new breakaway unions will be formed.

This upheaval will be the greatest threat that the organised trade union movement has experienced since the 1920's.

The Nationalists passed this law because they fear and hate trade unions which are inter-racial, international and therefore, an obstacle to Afrikaner domination.

Unless the trade unions find the correct answer the Nationalists will use this law to weaken and destroy the independent trade union movement as a weapon against oppression and exploitation.

The workers have to find methods of opposing the law and turn it into a weapon against the governing class.

## Past Experience

In making up their minds the trade unions will be influenced by their experience of industrial conciliation machinery as well as by their own internal position.

The original I.C. Act was passed in 1924-25. Two years before there had taken place on the Witwatersrand the biggest industrial conflict in South African history and one of the biggest in the modern world.

The "Rand Revolt" it should be remembered was out of the Whites' fear of being replaced by African miners during a period of falling gold prices.

The miners were beaten by armed troops, police and commandos. The Smuts Government and the mine owners were alarmed at the effects of class-war being replaced by African miners during a period of falling gold prices.

## Racialist Coalition

The Act was actually passed by the so-called Pact Government consisting of Nationalist and Labour Parties. This is significant. The coalition represented a teaming up of racialists and farmers on the one hand and White workers on the other, united only by their common opposition to the former Smuts Government and their determination to maintain White supremacy.

The Act excluded "pass-bearing" Africans from the definition of 'employee,' and so prevented Africans from belonging to registered unions or from using the machinery of Conciliation Boards and Industrial Councils.

This was an assurance to both White workers and employers of labour. The White workers regarded the I.C. Act as a means of protection against African competition. The mine-owners and other employers for their part accepted the Act because it withheld statutory recognition for the African trade unions and therefore discouraged organisation.

The Act can therefore be said to represent an alliance between artisans or skilled workers and the dominant section of employers at the expense of the African labourer.

## Discrimination

This can be illustrated by reference to the industrial agreements reached in a number of industries such as engineering, building, mining, printing and clothing, which improve the conditions of skilled workers without corresponding benefits for the Africans.

The discrimination against the African is often described as a "colour bar." Strictly speaking, however, this is not so, for Coloured and Indian workers were not excluded and had legally the same right as White workers under the I.C. Act.

The inclusion of the Coloured and Indian workers has had an important effect upon the development of trade unionism.

Firstly, they have also had the advantage of being part of the privileged section. Secondly, the Act has encouraged the formation

of multi-racial unions which include Coloured or Indian as well as European members.

## Legal Bars

In some industries Non-Europeans were excluded from skilled work by a legal colour-bar. This, as is generally known, is the case on the mines and in the mining unions, most of which are notoriously colour-bar organisations. In some other industries Non-Europeans were excluded from skilled work by the Apprenticeship system.

Through White prejudice the craft unions have also been exclusively European. The Transvaal Building Workers' Union are an example. In fact throughout the Transvaal and the Orange Free State where Non-Europeans have little opportunity to do skilled work the craft unions are for the most part colour-bar unions.

The position is different in the Cape and Natal where Coloured

and Indian workers have always done much of the skilled work, particularly in the building, furniture and leather trades.

The formation of the "mixed" craft unions was merely a reflection of the community of interests of Coloured, Indian and European artisans doing the same kind of work, often for the same employers.

## Secondary Industry

Such common interests were not, however, confined to craft workers. In the 1920's and 1930's a number of secondary industries came into prominence. Among them were leather, garment, furniture, sweet and laundry factories. The majority of workers employed in these industries were not craftsmen of the old type, but as machinists or operators ranked higher than the so-called unskilled labourer. These machinists and operators were again Coloured and Indian as well as European, and the unions which they formed were for the most part multi-racial, even in the Transvaal. Both the craft unions and the industrial

unions were registered under the I.C. Act, the operation of which must now be examined.

(To be continued next week)

## Ban On Patel

### Condemned

JOHANNESBURG.

The action of the Minister of Justice in prohibiting for five years the Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr. A. E. Patel, from attending gatherings and confining him to the Magisterial District of Johannesburg, has been strongly condemned in a statement issued by the Secretariat of the T.I.C.

The T.I.C. maintains that the two allegations by the Minister that Mr. Patel is "promoting feelings of hostility" between Europeans and Non-Europeans, and furthering the aims of Communism, are without foundation.

The T.I.C. declares further that such attacks against its officials will not deter the Indian people from mobilising the maximum forces to bring about the defeat of racialism and injustice.

# SHEBEENS

by TENNYSON MAKIWAWE

EXISTING in the locations, part and parcel of our lives, are the shebeens—alive and as real as oppression itself. Responsible for quenching the "thirst" of hundreds, and highly worshipped, is the Auntie of the place. She commands a good deal of support and wields great influence—she is Queen. She enjoys majestic respect, nobody ever cheats her, this in exchange for a place of temporary refuge where one rests —royally!—there at her place.

Who are the Shebeen Queens?

Surrounding her, nay often deputising, are the daughters (Princesses?). They know all the secrets. Sometimes it is a young girl barely 12 years old who does the serving. She gives out a "nip" here and a beer there, half-pints in that corner, handles the money and counts back the correct change. She is witty. But especially witty is the girl, equally young, who is sent from across the street to come and buy. She picks up a tidy paper bag, slides an "empty" into it, looks around and runs across.

So there it is, from the very youngest to the oldest person—everyone knows the places where they "sell," but this is kept a closely guarded secret.

But you and I know, so let's go in. A short pause after a knock

is as familiar as the shout back which follows: "Who's there?"

"It's all right, mammie," in your usual accent is quite sufficient. You'll have the honour of the house.

Sitting space is somehow forced through. A quiet corner is usually most suitable. One in the group entrusted with the job stands up quietly and whispers something to Auntie. No believing of orders here; it must be done in silent form.

Sitting away there you hardly know what is happening. She's expressionless, tense! as if it won't happen, but this is only procedural. Soon a tray with glasses dispels any cloud of anxiety. The forlorn world inside the room opens, horizontal to all four walls. You begin to note all that is going on—With satisfaction. The various groupings—one drinks alone. Somebody speaking English there—teachers—then one or two other smaller groups often hostile to the former, speaking in their own language (the taal) stressing every word in loudest tones, are the "boys" (Tsoitsis).

You swallow a little tot to become warm. Usually it pays to exchange tots, it breaks the gap between the groups and you all become one family. It is always said that beer drinkers love one another—the man who won't lend a penny is quite prepared to buy

any amount. Does he lead you to voluntary destruction?

At a certain stage you sometimes feel that something is worrying you. The only person unhappy is the Queen herself—in spite of the amounts of money which exchange hands. Her fears are not only the police. Her house not infrequently presents a picture of the office of the distressed. Perhaps long after midnight somebody is still knocking, pleading for service. Still worse, there are those who have "had it," and who never reach home. Family stories of happiness and misery are poured out within these four walls. Occasionally a frustrated young lady rushes in, pouring out no small quantity of abuse, to fish her husband out. Then she has the perpetual burden of making her own home busy—not so many fellows can afford to buy the "hot stuff." But it has got to be something which "holds," which grips.

After a few minutes looking at the Queen you feel sorry for her. You venture a small remark perhaps. "Mammie, have the police been worrying you? Have a beer." As she sinks (the glass) you think she is putting out some fire burning inside. She shakes her head. Many people she knows looking at the police are not so much out to stop the business as to share the spoils. One or two in that group drinking there were members of the force.

# NATO LINK AGAINST GERMAN INTERESTS

MUNICH—After years of passive support for Chancellor Adenauer's war-mongering foreign policy, Germany's Social-Democrats at their conference reversed their policy and called for Germany's withdrawal from the Atlantic war pact. The Social-Democrats are Germany's largest opposition Party.

Erich Ollenhauer, the party leader, won overwhelming support for the policy he had already announced in parliament a few days before, calling for a new look at NATO.

"The inclusion of the Federal Republic in NATO has considerably worsened the prospects for the restoration of German unity, and has made it extremely difficult to reach this goal. West Germany must revise its relations with NATO; any other policy means that we abandon all chance of reuniting Germany," he said.

"The second fact which we have taken into consideration is that the Chancellor and the government cling to a foreign political conception which is being controlled more and more by the course of international politics."

### "NORMALISE RELATIONS"

He also called for a normalisation of relations between West Germany and the eastern European countries, particularly Poland and Czechoslovakia and for closer economic, cultural and personal relations with East Germany.

The Social-Democratic Leader was joined in his strong attack on Adenauer by representatives of the Free Democrats and the Refugee Party, both of which have broken from the government coalition.

From the formation of the West German state in 1949 until

now, all important West German parties, with the exception of the Communist Party, have given their support to Adenauer's military alliance with the western bloc.

### MOST IMPORTANT STEP

While the speed with which these parties have travelled from a "policy of strength" to one of negotiation is significant, it is pointed out by observers here that they have not yet taken the most important step—the recognition that the negotiations must be directly with the East German government.

The move for relations with the government of the German Democratic Republic has been strengthened by the announcement of a 25 per cent cut in the East German armed forces. While Adenauer is trying to force through a conscription law the East German volunteer army is being reduced from 120,000 men to 90,000. Adenauer's plan is for a conscript army of 500,000 men.

### PRISON RELEASES

The Democratic Republic has also announced the release of 19,000 people from prison in the last few weeks. They include 691

Social-Democrats "justly sentenced because of criminal offences which they had committed, the borders of the 'East Bureau' of the Social-Democratic Party which is allied with the imperialist intelligence agencies, and 3,308 sentenced by Soviet Military Tribunals or German courts because of crimes committed in connection with the Hitlerite war.

## "PROFOUND TRANSFORMATION IN APPROACH TO PEACE" IS NECESSARY SAYS PEACE COUNCIL

PARIS.

"The World Council of Peace considers that the new situation calls not only for new efforts but also for a profound transformation of approach, and means of action for peace," declared the Bureau of the council after its meeting here.

The relaxation of world tension "has created new conditions in the life of states. It opens the way to more tolerance and freedom for the peoples. It has strengthened the trends of neutralism and independence that exist in many countries."

But, the council points out, the arms race, nuclear tests and the

search for new horror weapons continues and it is more necessary than ever for the peace forces to get in concert to dispel both in the East and the West a distrust that is still paralysing co-operation.

There must be joint action of all who desire peace and the Council will "proceed to make all transformations and adaptations which will facilitate this joint action."

The Council "is ready to accept discussion and to seek agreement on all questions which might be realised and which have a bearing on international problems."

# POLES TO HOLD PUBLIC ENQUIRY ON POZAN

(From Gordon Cruickshank, in Warsaw)

THE disturbance in Poznan were partly caused by "bureaucratic irregularities in the working-class state, and that fact should not be hidden," says Trybuna Ludu, the official newspaper of the Polish Workers' Party.

It emphasises that "there were two currents—that of the dissatisfaction and bitterness of the workers as well as the current of the People's Government.

"It was an armed provocation, the ultimate form of enemy action, that hooked itself on to a strike based on purely economic demands.

"The people's forces do not and will not shoot at workers, but this must be stressed because of the miserable lies that the authorities opened fire on the workers.

"CAUSED CONFUSION AND ANGRY REACTION. This principle of not attacking a workers' demonstration was to a considerable extent responsible for the confusion of such organs as the

militia, the prison guards and even the leading party members.

"They were not able in time to distinguish a strike demonstration from illegal acts of violence, against which they should have reacted immediately and with all energy."

On the causes of the strike, the paper says: "The workers had reasons for bitterness, but the Poznan events showed that the form of their protest was not proper but harmful.

"Does a conscientious worker

want to take part in the same demonstrations as the hoodlums and the criminal? Does the worker want to take part in a bloody adventure together with hoodlums and criminals?"

### DIFFICULT SITUATION

Discussing the difficult economic situation in the country the editorial says it was necessary to create a powerful defence industry in a country that had been ravaged by war and cold war, all of which contributed to making for low standards of living.

"We all know that the mistakes our party committed aggravated those negative results of the situation."

"We should frankly admit that we were not able to translate the works of the party into deeds."

### COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY IN PUBLIC AT WHICH EVERYONE ABLE TO GIVE EVIDENCE WILL BE HEARD IT TO BE HELD IN POZAN VEAR SHORTLY

Altogether between 500 and 600 people were arrested during the disturbances. Some were merely people who unwittingly broke the emergency curfew which was imposed on the day of the demonstration, and these have been released.

But there are a few under arrest whose identity is not as yet known to the police and who are refusing to tell the police who they are and where they come from.

### SOURCE OF ARMS

More is now known about where the rioters obtained their arms. Some were stolen from the high school and university where students receive training.

Others were taken from the police who were under strict orders not to fire on what was thought to be a workers' demonstration, and who were therefore powerless to prevent the seizure of their guns.

To date there is no evidence that arms were imported.

Throughout Poland, workers are continuing to discuss the events, they reported in the press which has, as the London Times grudgingly admits "handed the Poznan events in detail and in a more or less fair manner."

Many have passed protest resolutions and some have elected delegations to go to Poznan to talk to the workers there and convey to them their reasons for the protest.

Some workers have refrained from passing resolutions. They want more information.

# FROM CHINA'S HANSARD

CHINA'S NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS—ONE OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT—IS NOW IN SESSION IN PEKING.

THESE EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECHES OF DEPUTIES GIVE A FASCINATING INSIGHT INTO THE WIDE VARIETY OF PROBLEMS THE PEOPLE ARE FACING, AND HOW THEY HAVE SET ABOUT SOLVING THEM.

Shirob Galso, chairman of the Chinese Buddhist Association: BUDDHISTS feel happy in

China today, surrounded by full and genuine religious freedom. But more attention should be paid to the customs of national minorities in the agricultural co-operatives. Tibetan lamas do not traditionally engage in farm work and an arrangement should be made whereby the co-operatives set aside money to permit the lamas to continue their religious activities without having to work.

Hsiung Ying-tung, representing private interests in a joint state-private Textile Mill:

THE decision to raise the interest payable to private capital invested to 5 per cent exceeded the expectations of private business-men. We were only demanding that the rate be fixed at 3 per cent. It was overjoyed. In addition I suggest that those with limited capital holdings should enjoy the same welfare benefits as workers.

Huang Shao-hung, one-time Kuomintang Minister of the Interior:

A CIVIL and criminal code of laws must be published as soon as possible. Although the present judicial system is very good there are still many defects which are partly due to the lack of a complete code of criminal law. There are cases in which trial proceedings have been delayed by the security organs but the arrested persons were kept in custody. This must be stopped. In regulations governing arrest and detention must be strictly observed.

Wang Hai-min, deputy of the Yi people:

SLAVERY is coming to an end among the Yi people. Society is going forward. We are making the leap from the most backward system of slavery to the most advanced society of socialism in the next seven to ten years.

Between February and April of this year, slavery was ended in two-thirds of the Yi autonomous region, which has a population of nearly 700,000. Before the end of the year all slaves in the region will be free.

This tremendous social reform was carried out by peaceful negotiation. The demand first came up from the people to abolish the extremely cruel and backward slave system. It was discussed in the people's congress and representatives of the "upper classes" were consulted about it. Only after

agreement was reached both on policy and how the policy was to be carried out in the special conditions that prevailed traditionally in the area was the reform begun.

Slave-owners' land and surplus means of production were either confiscated, requisitioned or bought, but they retained all their other property. They were not held accountable for their past crimes. In fact, the policy adopted was to unite with and re-educate the "upper classes." More than 2,000 were placed in government posts. Others were helped at least to preserve their former standards of living.

There were disturbances created by some slave-owners who were linked up with the Kuomintang remnants in some districts. They soon found themselves isolated with their former slaves solidly against them. Even these were pardoned as soon as they laid down their arms.

Ma Wen-ju, the Minister of Labour:

HIGHLY skilled workers will receive an 18 per cent increase this year and workers in heavy industry a 15 per cent increase. Salaries of primary school teachers will go up 32.88 per cent.

I criticise myself for the fact that wage increases in the past two years were not commensurate with the increase in labour productivity. My ministry accepts responsibility for the slowness in drafting the necessary regulations and eliminating anomalies in the exist-

ing wage system.

All the same there was a general improvement of living standards. There have been wage increases, prices are stable and welfare amenities have been increased.

Chuang Ming-li, overseas Chinese deputy:

CHINESE now living in Malaya, with their own experience in rubber growing, could make a special contribution to their motherland. There has been a survey of Hainan Island, recently liberated from the Kuomintang, and it is particularly well suited for the cultivation of rubber plants

A B C G D E F G H  
a b c d e f g h  
I J K L M N O P Q  
i j k l m n o p q  
R S T U V W X Y Z  
r s t u v w x y z

IN the place of the 50,000 complex characters which make up the present way of writing, China's parliament decided to introduce gradually the above 30-letter alphabet. The plan will make it possible for the first time to embark on the project of making the people fully literate. It includes every English letter except V and five new letters to suit the Chinese tongue.

# JOHN ALWYN WELCOMED BACK

"In spite of the hardships I have endured, my belief in the cause for which I sacrificed remains unchanged," said John Alwyn, speaking at a reception in him given by the South African Coloured People's Organisation in Cape Town last Sunday.

Mr. Alwyn was released recently after serving 13 months in jail under the Suppression of Communism Act. The reception was attended by members of S.A.C.P.O., the African National Congress, Congress of Democrats and John Alwyn's family and friends from Worcester. Two members of the Special Branch were present and took notes.

Mr. Alwyn went on to say that freedom was not handed to any people on a plate, but had to be struggled for, and many sacrifices had to be made before it was gained. "The baaskap which the white people possess today, their freedom to go and do as they please, did not come to them easily. Their ancestors struggled for the power which they today have. The Non-Europeans must also struggle for their own liberation."

Many Europeans themselves realise that they are not really free, for they too are hounded by the Special Branch whenever they hold gatherings, Mr. Alwyn said.

"We must work for peace and harmony between all sections of the people," Mr. Alwyn continued. "In jail I realised that the sacrifices I was making was not on behalf of the

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## DEATH

NDAMOYI, Joe—The working class in general and Textile workers in particular, will greatly miss a courageous fighter and a dear comrade. Though Joe has gone, the cause for which he died his life remains. We can best serve his memory by redoubling our efforts to bring about a free South Africa. Remembered forever by Andy Anderson, Mike Muller and Arnold Selby.

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## Cape To Send Delegates On August 9

CAPE TOWN. Twenty-four delegates from nine organisations met in Cape Town on Saturday to elect a Cape Regional Committee of the Federation of S.A. Women.

One member of each organisation was elected to the committee, the organisations being the ANC, Nyanga, Retreat and Elsie Alver branches; S.A. Coloured People's Organisation; Congress of Democrats; Housewives' League; Non-European Women's League; Food and Clothing Workers' Union and Textile Workers' Industrial Union.

Delegates spoke felingly on the hardships of the past weeks and resolved to send representatives to the monster demonstration in Pretoria on August 9 and also to organise local demonstrations to protest against passes for African women.

## Bus Boycott May End Soon

JOHANNESBURG.

Discussions this week between the Evaton People's Boycott Committee and the bus company may determine the outcome of the boycott, now one year old.

A mass meeting two weeks ago decided the boycott would go on, but save the leaders a mandate to take part in talks with the company over terms of settlement. Another discussion part was due to take place a few days ago.

# SHOCKED BY COUNCIL'S GROUP AREAS PLAN

CAPE TOWN.

WE are planning to get as many people as possible to turn up to the meeting of the Group Areas Council on August 2 to state their case against the group areas zoning. Dr. R. E. van der Ross, chairman of the Group Areas Co-ordinating Committee, told New Age on Monday.

Neither the Co-ordinating Committee nor the 4,500 people of the Cape Peninsula who signed protests against the Group Areas zoning plans, have been notified to appear before the Board. This means that they or their legal representatives will first have to put their case as to why they should be heard before the Board, which will then decide whether to grant them a hearing or not.

The Co-ordinating Committee is due to meet this week to discuss the matter in detail.

The S.A. Coloured People's Organisation's campaign against the Cape Peninsula zoning plan has got under way with a number of house meetings, which will culminate in a mass meeting in the area.

Meanwhile the General Purpose Committee of the Cape Town City Council has shocked the people of Cape Town by producing its own blueprint for Group Areas.

The Council's plan was formulated by a special sub-committee of three, consisting of the Mayor, Mr. Wolmarans, Mr. M. Hammerschlag and Mr. E. Deane. If adopted, it will mean the removal of about 18,000 Coloured people from Constantia alone, and over 15,000 from other parts of the Peninsula.

The recommendations of the General Purpose Committee has caused widespread consternation and disapproval among the Non-European residents of the suburbs, a spokesman of S.A.C.P.O. told New Age.

"The people are disgusted that the City Council should toe the Nationalist line, and are looking to progressive Councillors to put up a stern fight against any attempts on the part of the Council to assist with the implementation of the Group Areas Act."

## Employers' Offer Rejected

CAPE TOWN.

A Conciliation Board meeting inquiring into the wages and conditions of 74 workers in a zip factory in Paarden Eiland, ended in deadlock last week.

The trade union representatives refused to accept the employers' offer because (1) the increases offered were too low and (2) one-third of the workers would have received no increases at all.

The workers' proposals for a sick fund and a 4 1/2-hour week were turned down, while the starting wage proposed was lower than the present one.

At an enthusiastic report back meeting after the deadlock, the workers unanimously endorsed the decision of their representatives to reject the employers' offer.

The South African Congress of Trade Unions represented the workers at the Conciliation Board meeting.

# Growing Number of Unemployed

(Continued from page 1)

for work," said Mr. Turok.

Many employers have started to re-employ their work force by sacking higher paid workers and replacing them with learners or unskilled workers. Starting wages are also being lowered.

"The unemployed workers are a great danger to the organised trade union movement, because they are such easy replacements," said Mr. Turok. "The answer is that workers of all colours must stand together and present a united front to the employers."

## Building

The present slump in the building industry was worse than the recession of 1951. Mr. Y. A. Abader, secretary of the W.P. Building, Electrical and Allied Trades Union, told New Age.

About 200 unemployed artisans report weekly at the union offices alone, and it is estimated that there such a number of unemployed workers in the Peninsula at present.

A number of contractors have gone bankrupt in recent months, others have put their machinery into "cold storage" and are keeping only a maintenance staff. Many contractors, again, have only one job going at a time, with nothing on hand for the future.

## Furniture

"There is a terrific amount of unemployment in our industry," said Mr. E. A. Deane, secretary of the Cape Furniture Workers' Union. "Over 250 workers in all spheres of the trade—but mostly skilled—are out of work. Apart from this, a large number of factories are on short time, affecting about 400 workers. Some lose a day a week, some two or three, others work only 1 1/2 days a week."

The Council's plan of the year when we usually have some unemployment, but we have never

SOUTH KOREA will conscript 200,000 men annually starting this year, the defence minister has announced. Men up to the age of 35 years will be called up.

## WANTED

African lady to learn typing. Able to read and write Sesuto. Preferably residing in Kensington area. Apply Box 3428, Cape Town.

## BUILDER

A. D. Willems, Builder and Contractor, 50 Melville Rd, Plumstead, Phone 7-0177.

## PAINTING CONTRACTOR

Bartholomew Pieterse, Painting Contractor, for quotations Telephone 69-4519, Cape Town.

## RUMMAGE SALE

A Rummage Sale will be held on Monday, July 23rd at the Sonnenberg Centre, 25 Breda Street, Gardens, at 2 p.m. sharp.

## BIRTH

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. W. Mangalife of Worcester on the birth of a son on Thursday, 5th July.

## BIRTH

Hoogenyck—to Jackie and Jan in Durban a Son on 29th June. Both well.

## FOR SALE

Girl's cycle; Child's cot Both in good condition. Call or write Florence Villa, 5th Avenue, Retreat.

known it to be so bad," said Mr. Deane. "It is very difficult to place our unemployed members, although most of the tradesmen are prepared to accept any kind of work."

## Others

Mr. F. C. Gallant, secretary of the Cape Town branch of the National Union of Leather Workers, said there was a number of people unemployed in the leather industry, but the percentage was small in relation to the total number of workers.

Mr. L. A. Petersen, secretary of the Garment Workers' Union of the Cape, said there was not a great deal of unemployment in the garment industry. In May-June, 300 garment workers had been unemployed, but almost half of these have been absorbed by other garment factories. There was usually a certain amount of unemployment in these months because of stock-taking, said Mr. Petersen.

Mr. Simon Roy, clothing manufacturer, said that unemployment in the clothing industry was negligible, and the position was no worse than in other years.

Mr. A. Calmeyer, secretary of the Cape Town branch of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union, said that while there was short time in one factory (a 25 hour week instead of 40) and retrenchment at another, the position was normal for the time of year.

Mr. Volsteadt, Cape Town secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, reported only 3 unemployed artisans on his books.

## MILNERTON TURF CLUB

## RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 21st JULY

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.15 P.M.

## EVENTS

Bus Services to Ascot Race Course leave from DOCK ROAD, at the corner of Addeley Street and from LOWER BUITENKANT STREET, near the Castle Entrance.

R. C. LOUW, Secretary.

Oceana House, 20, Lower Burg Street, CAPE TOWN. Phones: 2-6855, 3-5339.

## Racing at Ascot

The following are Damson's selections for the racing at Ascot on Saturday:

Milnerton Handicap A: FILARIX, Danger, La Voisier.

Milnerton Handicap B: BARRISTER, Danger, Count.

Ascot Dan S.

Ascot SEL S.

Progny Dar T.

Prognyer n.

Juven Cle m.

Juvenile Handicap: BLAC, P-RATE, Danger, Flying Rocket.