

NEW AGE

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SOCGER FEDERATION WILL CARRY ON THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

(From M. P. Naicker)

DURBAN.—"Federation must mean to us, not merely a machine to fill our coffers, but an instrument and partnership, to break down those man-made barriers that keep man and man apart. We ourselves must first sincerely show this spirit and then take it to those players and thousands of fans who come our way," declared Mr. George Singh, submitting his secretarial report to the second biennial meeting of the South African Soccer Federation last Friday.

"You are all aware of the efforts decision till its next Congress in hat Federation is making to bring in the (White) South African Football Association as one of our partners.

"For our part the doors of Federation are open to all sections, all races and all creeds because it stands for the undying principle of the common brotherhood of man and of South African sportsmen."

POSTPONED

Dealing with the recent decision of the Federation of International Football Associations not to accept the Federation's application for affiliation, Mr. Singh said that despite the opposition of some of its officials FIFA had not rejected the application but had postponed its

WHITE SUPPORT

Mr. Singh added: "It is common knowledge that in our struggle for membership of FIFA we have the unbounded moral support of the entire non-White peoples of South Africa and the Protectorates behind us. It is heartening to record that even the Whites in this country, in no small measure, after listening to our case, give us their support and blessings.

"Most significant is the fact that editorials in no less than five European dailies supported our stand and claims to international recognition.



Mr. G. Singh.

Cape Town Prepares For Group Areas Hearings

CAPETOWN.

THE 4,500 people of the Cape Peninsula who signed protests against the group areas zoning but who have not been called upon to give evidence before the Group Areas Board, are scheduled to meet in the Rondebosch Town Hall on evening this week to discuss what they are going to do.

"We are dismayed that people who have already stated their objections and asked to be heard, should now apply again for permission to be heard by the Board," said Dr. R. E. van der Ross, chairman of the Group Areas Co-ordinating Committee.

"This involves everybody in needless waste of time and money."

Dr. van der Ross said he wished to urge all those unable to attend the meeting this week to be present at the Group Areas Board's hearing on August 2.

DEANE'S CASE

Mr. E. A. Deane, a member of the Cape Town City Council and of the three-man sub-committee which drew up the Council's own group

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Port Elizabeth women gave the Africa salute during their demonstration against the pass laws last week. (Photo by courtesy of Evening Post)

ALL ROADS LEAD TO PRETORIA

I KILLED, 30 INJURED IN JO'BURG CLASH

JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG has been shaken again by the race tensions bottled up in this city that break out so violently every now and again. Last Saturday hundreds of furiously angry Africans stoned pedestrians and traffic in the centre of the city after a clash at the Mai Mai beerhall.

One African is dead, 24 admitted to hospital, 6 Europeans hurt, one seriously, and a number of car and shop windows were shattered by stones pelled by the African crowds who scattered from police cars brought to the beerhall.

The official version is of stabings and "mob" (the police word) quarrels in the crowd outside the (Continued on page 5)

Lilian Ngoyi's Call For August 9

JOHANNESBURG.—"On August 9, 1956, all roads will lead to Pretoria, when the South African women of all races will stage their protest demonstration against the notorious 'pass' system which is now extended to women as well, under the Population Registration Act and the Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act," said Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, African women's leader, in a statement to New Age.

"It is fitting that women should choose to meet the Prime Minister on a matter which they consider will have far-reaching implications and consequences detrimental to the entire population of South Africa.

"The Prime Minister, who will just have arrived back from the U.K., where he boasted that South Africa was a democratic country, will have to prove his words by

action and accede to the demands of the majority of the people in the country; otherwise he will stand exposed as a mere propagandist.

ALL MUST HELP

"I appeal to all the branches of the ANC, the trade unions, church leaders, advisory boards, cultural and sporting bodies, to assist to the best of their ability in the arrangements for the women's demonstration on August 9.

"Women who are not able to get to Pretoria on that day are asked to make the necessary arrangements for demonstrating to the local authorities in their area.

"Finally I appeal to all African women in general, and to Manyano women (church women's leagues) in particular, women in all walks of life, young and old, in every corner of the land, to demonstrate unequivocally their rejection of this notorious, degrading pass system, which will cause misery and wreck their lives.

"LET THERE BE NO SACRIFICE TOO GREAT TO MAKE THIS A SUCCESS AND TO RAISE THE VOICE OF SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN TO BE HEARD IN THE MOST OBSCURE CORNERS OF THE COUNTRY AND BY THE WORLD AT LARGE."

In Klerksdorp, Meyerton, Albertsville, Ventersdorp, Witbank, Middelburg and throughout Pretoria district, preparations for the women's protest to Strijdom were scheduled up last week-end. Klerksdorp's huge meeting promised large numbers of women to go to Pretoria.

have been abolished. . . we say there has been no change. In fact the position has become worse. We say that these books are passes. We say that we and our daughters will be exposed to even worse degradation and hardships than our men."

The women ask: "What is to become of our tiny children, our babies, dependent upon their mothers' milk, if we are to be torn from them falling the production of a pass? Must we subject our

(Continued on page 3)

Thousands Of P.E. Women Demonstrate

(From Govan Mbeki)

PORT ELIZABETH.—"We object to the pass system because it makes slaves of the African people, because it denies us the right to move about freely, to sell our labour freely," declared a statement presented by the women of the Eastern Cape to the Native Commissioner here on July 19.

"Under the pass laws," continued the statement, "our men are exposed to merciless treatment at the hands of the police, to the lowest depths of human degradation and humiliation in pass raids, the hardships of prison for the lack of a signature on a reference book. . . Our husbands and fathers are taken from us without warning, not for a crime but for the lack of a piece of paper—a pass. We wait in vain for their return at night."

"We reject totally the statement by Dr. Verwoerd that the pass laws

IT JUST SHOWS WHAT CAN BE DONE!

DURING the six week period from the 1st June to 19th July our National Campaign total jumped from £1,940 to 6d. to £2,261 6s. 3d.—a difference of £2,261 6s. 3d. Just shows you what can be done with a little extra effort!

And it wasn't magic that did the trick. Dozens of our best supporters put on their jackets or their smartest dresses, went out, and brought the money in. Their ranks included workers, professional men, business men, they were Africans, Indians, Europeans, Christian, Moslem, Hindu and atheist, male and female; young and old. The people from whom they collected were just as varied a selection of South Africans—living proof that New Age is indeed a people's paper.

To one and all we say: Thank you very much, BUT PLEASE KEEP IT UP! If you intend to give New Age just the little extra time and attention that is needed, the future of our paper will be secure. We cannot keep our paper alive without you.

Indeed, had it not been for your help in recent weeks, New Age would not be appearing today. We were on the point of closing down at the end of June and it was only Durban's wonderful effort that saved the day.

Even now, in spite of that £2,261 6s. 3d., New Age is far from being out of immediate danger. More than half of that sum had

already gone at the end of last month. A good proportion of the remainder has also been swallowed up in paying off long-outstanding debts. We have to find another £900 for reprinting by the 15th of August, over and above our normal expenses. Not our paper is by no means out of danger. This week's total of £233 14s. is not good enough.

ANY SLACKING AT THIS STAGE MIGHT WELL MEAN THE END OF NEW AGE! REDOUBLE YOUR EFFORTS AND MAKE SURE THAT OUR PAPER KEEPS ALIVE!

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Donation 10s.; Monthly £15; Monthly £5; Monthly £6; 10; Monthly £2; Sympathiser £20; Transvaal Youth Congress £50; Krugersdorp friends £3; Friend 10; Chinese Prints £1,13; E.B. £10; Democrat £15; Anti-Fascist £3; F.G. £3; Reader £2; A.N. £25; Collections £28.17; Baby £10; Buster and Ismail 2/6d.; A.S. 9s.; E.M. £2; Rummage 7/6d.; Anon £2.5; Reader 1/6d.; E.K.M. 6/6d.; R.A.; Reader 5s.; G.G. £3; D.G. 10s.; Peace 5/6d.; Friends £2; Doc 15c.

Previously Acknowledged £4,201 8 3

Total this week 233 14 0

TOTAL TO DATE £4,435 2 3

RECEIVE THE NEWS FROM THE SOVIET UNION

Statement By The S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union.

the later years of Stalin's life.

VIOLATIONS

While paying due tribute to the services which Stalin rendered to the Soviet Union, they showed how the cult which had grown up about him had led to gross violations of legality and the principles of Soviet democracy, to certain falsifications of historical truth, and to unwarranted mass repression in the course of which many loyal and innocent citizens lost their lives or their liberty.

Ignoring the main decisions of the Congress, reactionary forces in America and elsewhere have fastened upon these disclosures as the basis of a major propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting the Soviet Union and at undermining the increasing spirit of amity which has developed between the USSR and Britain, France, India and a number of other countries. In the face of the powerful movement for peace throughout a world weary of such sterile "cold war" and overshadowed by the fearsome menace of nuclear conflict and destruction, this evilly-inspired campaign cannot succeed in its sinister objective. Yet it cannot be denied that it has temporarily had the effect of unsettling many supporters of peace.

Many friends of the Soviet Union have been deeply and understandably distressed by these revelations, which had previously had no knowledge. Our own Society which has consistently endeavoured to obtain and to present an objective picture of events in the Soviet Union, as opposed to the biased and hostile reports which have usually been presented by the press and other sources of information, did not and could not have any idea of the abuses which had developed. In surveying our past activities we may be inclined to be self-critical of our failure to discern, side by side with the positive features of Soviet life which existed, and for which full credit should be given, certain signs of those negative aspects which have now come to light and are being corrected.

CRITICS WERE WRONG

Yet, on an overall view, we are convinced that our Society was

correct in its assessments and its endeavours to cultivate friendship with and understanding of the Soviet Union. On balance, it is not that the mistakes of the Soviet Union who have been proved by history to be wrong—those who predicted from 1917 on the fall of the Soviet Republics, who scoffed at the possibility of fulfilling each successive Five-Year Plan, who confidently asserted that the Soviet Union was bound to crumble under the impact of Hitler's vast war machine.

Whatever the shortcomings, and despite the retarding effect which they had upon the full development of Soviet society, the USSR can record phenomenal achievements during its thirty-eight years of existence. It transformed the illiterate and backward Tsarist empire of 1917 into one of the foremost countries of the world in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and culture. It withstood, in the tremendous onslaught of the Second World War, the most severe of all tests, notwithstanding the ravages of that onslaught, it could record that it had multiplied its industrial output no less than twenty-fold between 1929 and 1955.

It has never been a part of the function or purpose of this Society to advocate or defend the ideology of the Soviet leaders, nor have we ever done so. Our sole aim has been to work for peace, friendship and understanding between the peoples of South Africa and the USSR. We are convinced that had our policy been adopted by the rest of the world towards the Soviet Union, those negative features of Soviet life which are being condemned could never have developed.

Instead of peace and friendship, the governments of other countries displayed consistent enmity, ranging from outright military intervention, to the allocation of vast funds for espionage, subversion and sabotage in the USSR. Inevitably, in such circumstances, the security services came to play an important and indispensable role and it was this factor which made possible the abuses which the Soviet leaders themselves have condemned. It is no condemnation of those abuses to point out that without powerful and efficient security forces, their State—a beleaguered fortress, as it were, in a hostile world—could never have survived.

A GUARANTEE

The fact that the Soviet leaders have, from confidence, so openly acknowledged such serious mistakes and departures from their declared principles, seems to us the most earnest and convincing proof that they are determined to prevent any possibility of their repetition. Since 1953 major steps have been taken and continue to be taken, to ensure the strengthening and preservation of democratic methods and Soviet legality.

That, in spite of all the harm that has been done by the Stalin cult and its consequences, the Soviet Union has been able to record such extraordinary progress, should inspire confidence that—released from this harmful and stultifying cult—the USSR will in the future make even more phenomenal contributions to peace and progress in all fields of human endeavour.

It is in this confidence that our Society, with confidence, redoubled energy to work for the development of peace, friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of South Africa

THEY AGREE WITH STRIDJOM, BUT...

We wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Stridjom, the Prime Minister of white South Africa. When he said that South Africa should have one national anthem and one national flag.

But unfortunately we only disagree on the choice of the anthem. Mr. Stridjom claims that "Die Stem" and "the Tricolour," the flag of the Afrikaner, are the obvious choice for South Africa. We maintain that a truly representative national anthem and flag, would be "Inkosi Sikelele Afrika" and the flag of the Congress.

The difference between us and Mr. Stridjom can and will be settled soon. How soon, will depend on us the people.

BUSTER BUNNY

A. H. ISMAIL

Johannesburg

ROSE THE PEOPLE TO FREEDOM

Here in South Africa the Government of the day is trying by all means to subject the people of South Africa to such evils as did Hitler. But what Stridjom's regime is doing is inhuman and un-Christian and must fail. The Nats are following a path of racialism and oppression which will lead them to doom. The people of South Africa are yearning to see a free and democratic South Africa and they will see it. History reveals that never has a people stood up against oppression and failed.

Today we see the Nats barking and howling and howling and howling and howling. They are sedition and incitement. They ban meetings and build more concentration camps. They try to stop this freedom which is fast coming. To strike more blows to the Nats

we must organise and organise and we must make the people politically consciousness more and more. We must fight this evil policy of the Nats by increasing and spreading the love of our people and our country among the youth. The youth has the power. The youth must be ready to sacrifice to pay for this freedom whatever the price may be.

When the Nats see Communism, incitement, agitation, sedition and treason, the people of South Africa set sparks of light in a dark future like the rays of the rising sun in the early morning. Let us bring it back now, bring it back now, bring it back our Africa.

MSHIYWA H. TSHABALALA
Sophiatown.

tournament staged here in Port Elizabeth.

If the Eastern Province "Bantu" Football Association felt that the presence of a White South African was necessary at the opening of the tournament, then they should have asked to kick off only those Whites who support our demands for equality and freedom. The national liberation movement is not against the White man who did kick off because he is a White man but because of his political views, which are for the perpetuation of the inferiority of the Non-Whites in sport, education, politics and other walks of life.

The national liberation movement does not believe in the existence of two different "nations" in South Africa—the Black "nation" and the White "nation"—it believes in the South African nation.

A. SOTOMELA

Port Elizabeth.

People Benefited

In condemning Stalin's role in the cult of individualism sight must not be lost of the great role he played in building the new Russia. The main factor in "Stalinism" was the need for industrialisation, building, construction, industrialisation, heavy industry. To Stalin these were the soul of the Soviets.

The new Russia with its dams, bridges, railways, tractors, and steel in millions of tons is due to the policies pushed by Stalin. The entire people of the Soviets benefited.

B. KREEL

Johannesburg.

OPPOSED TO RACIALISM IN SPORT

Some time ago Dr. Donges expressed his annoyance with certain non-colour-bar sporting organisations who demanded racial recognition. Dr. Donges described them as agitators and said that even if they did get recognition, he would not issue them with passports to play outside the Union.

At the same time that Dr. Donges said these things, a White supremacist, at the invitation of the Eastern Province "Bantu" Football Association, kicked off on the first day of the rugby

Colour-Bar Halls Not Wanted

I support your article entitled "Should Non-Europeans perform for colour-bar audiences?" Shame for the so-called Union of South African Artists which staged "Township Jazz." This Union claims it is doing something to bring down the colour-bar, at the same time it practices it.

Why did they hire the Selborne Hall, if they knew it does not permit mixed audiences, instead of going to the B.B.S.C. or Odette Theatre where the M.J. Club of Sophiatown has held four jazz concerts featuring local and overseas musicians?

Jazz is an international sport. The sponsors of "Township Jazz" must change their minds and move to a better hall.

SCOTTIE

Johannesburg.



NEW AGE
LETTER BOX

IN POLAND AND HUNGARY

"A BLACK MAN IS LIKE A PIECE OF GOLD"
 —JOHN MOTLOHELO

CAPE TOWN.—To the people of Poland and Hungary, a black man is something wonderful—as precious as a piece of gold is to some people in South Africa," Mr. John Motlohele, African leader of Cape Town, said last week on his return from a visit to England and Eastern Europe.

During his 15-month visit overseas, Mr. Motlohele attended the World Youth Festival for Peace and Friendship in Warsaw, and he now hopes that there will be such festivals for hundreds of years to come.

"These festivals are the best means for people from all over the world to get together and know each other," he said. "They are therefore also one of the best safeguards of peace. As long as we have youth festivals, we won't have wars!"

Only in England did John see a "slight amount of colour discrimination"—the Jamaicans are particularly hard hit to find accommodation.

"In the People's Democracies the people are very happy and free," he said. "When I moved about the streets, stood in a bus queue, everywhere, people would come up and bid me welcome."

WORLD SYMPATHY

"The people in these countries have all suffered under fascist regimes and they understand the horrors of colonial oppression very well. They know what is going on in Africa and their sympathies are all for the people who are struggling for their liberation."

His visit overseas had enabled him to see South Africa in perspective and made him realize all too well how clearly the Nationalist pattern of government follows that of Hitler Germany, said Mr. Motlohele.

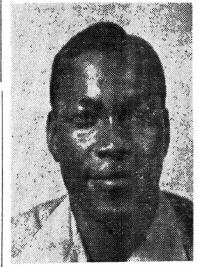
"Hitler had slave education—we have Bantu Education. In Hitler's Germany the Jews were systematically exterminated. In South Africa the Nationalists are busy doing the same thing to the African people, though in a different way, through

the Urban Areas Act and the other oppressive laws which break up African family life and separate the wife from her husband."

MESSAGE FOR YOUTH

Mr. Motlohele has a special message to the youth of South Africa:

"The youth of this country of all races must come together and play a more prominent part in the struggle for liberation," he said. "They must take an example from youth in the Middle East and other parts of the world. With the youth in the



John Motlohele.

forefront of the struggle, our freedom cannot be far away."

John took ill overseas and is not yet quite recovered. As soon as he is well enough he intends to "start organising the youth."

WOMEN DEMONSTRATE AGAINST PASSES

(Continued from page 1)

daughters to intimidation and humiliation at the hands of the police?" The statement concluded with a pledge:

"We shall not rest until we have won for our children their right to freedom and security."

BY THE BLOSD

By 9 a.m. the women had begun to collect on an open space behind the New Law Courts. But after bus along all the routes up to the Law Court stop and disgorged large numbers of women. Old women supported themselves on their crooked staves, young mothers strapped babies on their backs and carried feeding bottles in shopping bags. Some in the Congress colours, some in the national colours of yellow-dyed baal, some in the colours of their churches; all, together, the women of the Eastern Cape came to demonstrate their determination against the pass laws and to present to the Native Commissioner, their objections to the extension of their crossed staves system to African women.

THREAT TO ENSLAVE A PEOPLE

Two thousand women gave up a day's wage to fight for a right to be free to earn their wages wherever they chose; they gave up a day's wage in order to register their solidarity with the growing forces that have set their faces against the pass laws that threaten to enslave a whole people.

Thousands of signed protests were carried by the deputation of 10 women who presented them to the Native Commissioner on behalf of the thousands who sat outside and the thousands more who failed to come personally.

Uniformed police took their stand while the Special Branch hovered around taking copious notes. Working staff in neighbouring offices spent hours peeping through the windows. There was a traffic jam in the narrow street between the open space and the Law Court because riotous changed their route to see the fighting women.

When the deputation reported that the Native Commissioner had promised to pass their protests to the Minister, the whole gathering broke out into a spirited singing of the national anthem, followed by three whole-ome Africa salutes.

AT UITENHAGE

At Uitenhage, where 500 women had also gone to the Native Commissioner, they were told to come on the following Monday because the Native Commissioner was not in a position to meet them. He also told the women that they should send a deputation of not more than five.

The women left determined to send a bigger deputation than they managed to muster on the 19th.

JOHANNESBURG

THE Native Commissioner of Johannesburg swallowed his words and apologized for his attitude when a delegation of more than one hundred women came to see him last Saturday morning to protest against the passes.

The women, singing and carrying banners, had marched all the way from the George Gogh location, closely followed by the Security Branch in two flying squad cars.

Midday the procession was stopped by the police who demanded to know from the Congress leaders in the crowd where they were going. "Are you going to be before two of our policemen?" The leaders replied that this was a peaceful demonstration going to see the Native Commissioner about passes for women.

The women had previously received a letter from the Commissioner refusing to meet their delegation. However, "We have come to hear for ourselves. We didn't believe the letter," they insisted.

FURIOUS

The Commissioner was furious, the women said, and the six spokeswomen were asked if they had not received his letter. Since they were before him, he then said, he would hear what they had to say. When he had read their memorandum he remarked that this was the "same person" again "indignating" the women.

The women said they were disappointed at his attitude. "We came to see you as the representative of the government, as a father and as a servant of the people. We didn't want to go over your head to the higher authorities."

"The Commissioner then withdrew his words and asked the women to excuse him but he had received large numbers of women, all saying the same thing.

Life then proceeded to tell the women about the passes. One of the women said: "He told us the usual nonsense" about how the passes will help to trace deserting husbands and that married women should be proud and happy to carry passes.

Asked whether he would write to them to tell them the reply of the government to their deputation, the Native Commissioner said "No." He would expect every woman to be there when he called them to take out their pass books. The women angrily retorted that they were not prepared to carry passes.

ON LEAVING

The Commissioner asked the women to leave without singing. Two policemen had already threatened to arrest them for marching in procession through the streets, he said.

The women gave a resounding cheer about "that" and then marched back to the Congress office to hold a report back meeting.

CAPE TOWN

WOMEN all over the Cape Peninsula are mobilising their forces for August 9—a day of protest against passes.

At well attended meetings in Langa, Elstis River, Blouville and also Stellenbosch, women have enthusiastically agreed to march to their local Native Commissioner's office to demonstrate their opposition to passes, and also to send representatives to be present at the monster demonstration to Prime Minister Strijdom.

Hundreds of petitions of protest are being signed, addressed to the Native Commissioner, declaring the women's opposition to passes "which are an insult to human dignity."

Special committees have been elected in numerous areas to take the petition from house to house.

"The response has been tremendous," a spokeswoman of the A.N.C. Women's League told New Age.

GRIEVANCES

At each area meeting, women have voiced their particular grievances.

In Blouville the women were in a particularly angry mood as they were before two of their fellow residents had been arrested. One had been fined £1 because her permit under section 10 had expired two days previously. The

other was ordered out of the urban area.

"We will be very glad to protest to the Native Commissioner on the 9th August," said a woman from Langa, "because when we sleep in our homes at night, the police come to knock on our doors and search our children's passes and arrest them."

ANNIE SILINGA

Langa is also bitter about the fate of Mrs. Annie Silinga. She is not a murderer or a thief, said one woman. "But she is being made to suffer like a criminal under the pass laws."

In Elstis River, women complained of their treatment when they came to renew their permits—they were often told to come again and again because the officials coming up was in the Langa code, listening to the processions.

At Stellenbosch the people eagerly accepted the idea of protest and resolved that while they would send representatives to Pretoria, their leaders would remain behind to conduct the local demonstration.

More area and mass meetings are due to be held in the Peninsula and Western Cape this week.

Cape Town Prepares For Group Areas Hearings

(Continued from page 1)

area scheme, this week told New Age that he had opposed every one of the sub-committee's recommendations.

Mr. Deane said he was opposed to the whole principle of uprooting blocks of the population and transporting them against their will and inclination to foreign parts.

"In fact, I am opposed to the whole scheme of the Group Areas and most strenuously to changing those where the majority is Non-European," said Mr. Deane.

"No group is going to be satisfied, no group is willing to go to acquiesce in literally becoming pawns to be shoved all over the Land Tenure Board's checkerboard."

"In making up my mind in opposing all the proposals of the sub-committee, I feel I am identifying myself with the protests of all sections of the people of the Peninsula."

Meeting in a mosque in Claremont last Sunday, the Muslim community passed a resolution protesting against the proposed zoning and declaring they were against demarcation in principle.

The resolution stated that the position should remain as it is, with no group areas. For generations different groups of the area had lived in amity, and there had been no friction.

MOSLEM VIEW

The National Council of Women at its meeting in Cape Town last week decided to send a deputation to the Land Tenure Board to protest against the Group Areas zoning.

Mrs. W. F. Grant said she was horrified by the Land Tenure Board's proposals for the wholesale removal of the Coloured people.

22 African Workers Arrested

CAPE TOWN.

Twenty-two African workers were arrested outside a Retiree box factory on Tuesday morning on a charge under the Native Settlement of Disputes Act.

Bail has been fixed at £5 each.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE ON AUGUST 11

CAPE TOWN. Two days after the August 9 monster demonstration against passes in Pretoria, the Federation of South African Women will hold its first national conference in the Trades Hall, Johannesburg.

Conference will be opened on Saturday, 11th August, at 9 a.m. by Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, women's leader from Transvaal. It will continue until Sunday 1 p.m., to be followed in the afternoon by a mass rally at Kiptown to greet the delegates and also the marchers to Pretoria.

Invitations have been sent out to women from all over South Africa are scheduled to speak at a conference which will discuss the struggle against passes, the Bantu Education Act, the Cape Municipalities Act, the Group Areas Act and the Freedom Charter.

"This conference, following the march to Pretoria, promises to be an outstanding event in the struggle for women's rights in South Africa," a member of the Federation told New Age.

"We call upon all women of goodwill to support our conference and so take part in strengthening the women's movement for the right to

vote, to be elected to all state bodies and the right to full opportunities for employment with equal pay."

"Let us come together to ensure that there will be peace and freedom for our children!"

Annie Silinga Fined For Contempt of Court

CAPE TOWN. Mrs. Annie Silinga, women's leader of Cape Town who is at present facing a prosecution under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act was last week fined £5 (or 25 days) for contempt of court.

The charge followed an incident during which a number of people talking outside the Langa Court were asked by a policeman, on instructions from Mr. B. F. Lizamore, Assistant Native Commissioner, to keep quiet. The policeman reported to Mr. Lizamore that one woman told him she would carry on with her conversation.

Mrs. Silinga was called into court and, according to the Court records, was asked "what she was up to." She denied that she had told the constable that she would carry on with the conversation.

Mrs. Silinga was then charged with contempt of court, and found guilty.

Her hearing under Section 10 is due to be resumed today, Thursday.

NKRUMAH PROMISES SOCIALISM FOR THE GOLD COAST

THE tiny colony of the Gold Coast, shyly to be the independent state of Ghana, with its small population and its almost total lack of modern industry, is the first land on the African continent to have a government pledged to achieve socialism.

The very first objective set out in the programme which Mr. Nkrumah's Convention People's Party put to the electorate at this month's general election reads: **SELF-GOVERNMENT NOW AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF GHANA ON THE BASIS OF SOCIALISM.**

And with that programme, in a land where the reactionary chiefs wield immense influence and where British imperialism has done its utmost to arouse opposition to Nkrumah, the CPP

nature of the organisation's activities. A British Royal Commission found that "Soon after Mr. Nkrumah's arrival the Convention began a drive in earnest for members. They held meetings in the towns at which, according to the local press, Mr. Nkrumah became the star attraction."

"Positive Action"

As Nkrumah advanced with this policy of "positive action" the old leadership, terrified by the forces that were being unleashed and the sacrifices which were being called for from them, de-

WORLD STAGE

By SPECTATOR

posed him for secretaryship.

Undeterred, Nkrumah formed in 1949 the Convention People's Party and turned his back on the class which he had found to be unreliable, wavering and fearful. Instead he sacrificed himself for the support.

The ordinary people, the urban workers, artisans, petty traders, middle-class professionals, clerks, junior teachers and vast farming communities of the rural areas were seen as the makers of Gold Coast's history. There followed the months of boycotts, strikes, mass demonstrations—the toll of imprisonment, suffering and death.

Convict Prime Minister

In 1950 Nkrumah was sentenced to two years in prison, but before he had served his full period the British realised that the game was up. With a new constitution that met many of the people's demands, Nkrumah was elected Prime Minister while still in jail and was released to take office.

As Prime Minister Nkrumah began to turn his back on the people and he was eyed by the interests of the rich and powerful, the very class which had earlier disowned him. As a result he was quickly beset by a sea of troubles.

The very "leaders" whom he had shown up, and the reactionary class which they represent were quick to exploit the genuine grievances of the people in an attempt to discredit Nkrumah and his party.

Fear, Profits, Bribery

There is genuine fear among the Ashanti people of the north of the North that the CPP policy of "one people, one country, one destiny" aims to destroy their traditional system of government and the system of government and culture of the people of the coast. To protect themselves they want a federal form of government with a large degree of autonomy for each of the four regions—Ashanti, North, Togoland and the Volta.

Nkrumah's Background

Nkrumah who had been a student in Britain and the U.S. became secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention in 1947. A party organisation, this body was composed mainly of chiefs and lawyers, and followed a policy of "gradual evolution" relying on petitions and memoranda to obtain concessions.

The only member of Convention who did not come from a wealthy or middle-class background was Nkrumah, the son of a tribal godsmith, set about transforming the

rumbblings in the trade union movement, which is an important part of the CPP. Growing numbers of trade unionists complain about Nkrumah's support for the U.S.-dominated International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which has a free hand in the colony, while all relations with the left World Federation of Trade Unions are banned. Travel to any of the socialist countries is strictly prohibited.

In this situation it is not surprising that Lennox-Boyd should have felt reasonably safe in making his promise, and in letting it get about that as a "safeguard" for the interior regions, by "reasonable majority" he meant a two-thirds majority.

A Miscalculation

Britain was confident that as the Gold Coast had only 44 of the 106 seats in the legislature and as CPP members who had ventured into the cocoa-growing Ashanti province to try to hold meetings had often barely escaped with their lives, Nkrumah would never get the required majority.

Spurred by Lennox-Boyd's statement, the N.L.M., backed by the chiefs and reactionaries throughout the country, came forward with the slogan "No independence without federation."

But the plan boomeranged. At enthusiastic rallies up and down the country the CPP was swiftly able to make clear that this slogan would mean that independence would be indefinitely delayed while the British, with one of their favourite devices, the Royal Investigating Commission, spent years and years pouring out alternative schemes for federation.

Nkrumah's reply was the slogan: **INDEPENDENCE THIS YEAR!**

"If we are returned, my first job in the Assembly will be to table a motion asking for a date to be fixed this year. Everything is ready for the transfer."

The Main Enemy

Made highly politically astute by the years of struggle against British imperialism, the people responded without hesitation to Nkrumah's call. The main enemy was continued foreign occupation and he was not indefinitely delayed. And whatever reservations there might be about Nkrumah it was he who had led the people to freedom. Differences could be freely fought over and resolved by the people themselves when their land was independent.

At Kumasi itself, the CPP offered to hold discussions with the NLM about federal safeguards. The NLM finally demanded that they be imposed by refusing to negotiate.

At Kumasi itself, stronghold of the NLM, where the reactionaries had their headquarters, they would dare show his head, and where CPP leaders had been attacked and almost killed only a few months before, Nkrumah announced a mass election meeting. He claimed that the NLM did not in fact have the support of the people, but that the chiefs had employed paid thugs to terrorise CPP meetings.

In Their Stronghold

He called out the police to protect his gathering and went to the streets to face the British journalist, Douglas Rogers reported the rally for Peace News (July 13).

"The Prince of Wales Park is a sort of broad hollow 300 yards or so long at each side. When we got there at 9 o'clock it was filled. The park was packed with a mass. Hundreds were dressed in red, white and green costumes.



Nkrumah.

CPP banners fluttered everywhere. "Thousands more people were terraced along a steep grassy bank. At every vantage point, even outside the park up to 500 yards from the little platform, people were sitting waiting. Some we learned had been there all night."

"From the platform cries of 'Free-dom!' rang out and tens of thousands of hands rose in the air. 'Free-dom! Free-dom!'—a sustained roar.

"You could not have got all this into Wembley Stadium or any of the great meeting places in England."

THERE, IN THE STRONGHOLD OF ITS LAST ALLIES IN THE GOLD COAST, BRITISH IMPERIALISM MUST HAVE REALISED, AS THE ELECTION RESULTS HAVE NOW PROVED, THAT IT WAS DOOMED.

A New Way Of Banning Trade Unionists

CAPE TOWN.

The Labour Department seems to have discovered a new way of "banning" trade union secretaries who are not listed under the Suppression of Communism Act.

It has informed the Metal Workers' Union (Non-European) that one of the reasons why it cannot be registered is because its secretary does not attend meetings, in accordance with the union's constitution.

The secretary, Mr. B. Turok, has been prohibited from attending meetings under a banning order by Minister Justice Swart, but since he is not "named," Mr. Turok has not been forced to resign as secretary of the Union.

Now he has had to resign as secretary, in order to enable the union to obtain registration. He is still, however, assisting the union.

Commenting on the Labour Department's attitude, Mr. A. Sibeko, local secretary of SACTU, said it was the first time to his knowledge that this particular clause in the union's constitution, which is the basis for the banning of all trade unions, was being enforced.

"It is another way of 'naming' a trade unionist and of forcing a person who is not listed to resign his job in the trade union," said Mr. Sibeko. "All trade unionists are in danger, as the Government can now get rid of people even if they are not named."

TRADE UNIONS AND THE I.C. ACT

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE COLOUR BAR

By E. R. BRAVERMAN

I HAVE explained that the Industrial Conciliation Act was introduced to prevent industrial explosion of the kind that took place in 1922 on the Rand. It was regarded by Government and employers as a safety valve or a concession.

The anti-strike clauses were a setback for the workers, and represented the price they had to pay for the debt suffered in 1922. On the other hand they obtained the trade union recognition for which they had battled for nearly half a century (since before 1880).

The organised workers undoubtedly considered the I.C. Act a big step forward, particularly as the Act was modified on trade union legislation in Australia where the working class movement was more powerful than anywhere else in the British Empire.

Reformism has been recognised as an evil in the trade union movement for more than half a century. It seems to flourish wherever trade unions become strong and win concessions from the employing class. This does not mean that it is wrong to struggle and get higher wages, shorter hours and other improvements. But there is a danger that trade union leaders and members will become satisfied and afraid to lose their gains.

Only Safeguard

The safeguard is to develop a correct understanding of the workers. When they see that their only hope lies in doing away with the profit system, then the trade union movement can be used as a weapon in the struggle for a better life for all, and not as an end in itself.

The reformist slogan of "keep politics out of trade unions" has been raised in many countries and in many trade unions which do not have industrial councils. On the other hand honest and clear-minded trade union leaders can be relied upon to sit at industrial councils or negotiate with employers without giving up working-class principles. The important question is whether industrial councils are good or bad but how to develop the correct kind of leadership and outlook amongst the workers.

There must be negotiation between workers and bosses in a capitalist society. The South African trade union movement cannot therefore be condemned for working in the industrial council system. The betrayal of working-class principles lies not in this but in the discrimination against the African workers.

Trade Union Bureaucracy

The system of Industrial Councils and Conciliation Boards, together with the near prohibition on strikes, undoubtedly sapped the militancy of trade unionists. The labour militancy was not the result of the wage increases and other improvements won by the workers. It was rather due to the policies and outlook of officials and also many rank and file members who made "peace at any price" their slogan and tried to bring the militancy to an end.

Colour Bars

It is this colour bar provision of the I.C. Act and its acceptance by the registered unions that has weakened our trade union movement. It excluded Africans from the trade unions. It introduced racism in the trade union movement which resulted in the inability and even unwillingness of the S.A. Trade Union Council and other racialistic trade union centres to oppose the new I.C. Act which was passed this year.

When the original Act was passed African workers were not employed in large numbers outside the mines where a strict colour bar operated. During the 1920's and 1930's they were drawn in large numbers into the growing economy of the country through the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union (I.C.U.), who were becoming a force to be reckoned with in the trade union movement.

This gave rise to a demand at trade union conferences for a campaign to have the definition of the word "employee" amended to include Africans in the Act.

Resolutions to this effect were adopted at almost every annual trade union conference. It must be said, however, that most of those who voted in principle paid it only lip service. The craft unions and particularly the min-

ing unions saw that nothing was done to carry out the terms of the resolution.

Bitter Fruit

In fact, therefore, the dominant section in the trade union movement accepted the discriminations against the Africans.

The bitter fruit of this treachery to the principle of working-class unity is the new I.C. Act. This discrimination was never accepted by militant trade unionists, both European and Non-European. Representing the workers in the manufacturing industries, they understood the importance of unity with the Africans who were doing the same kind of work as themselves. Their policy was to assist the Africans to organise unions and get them to affiliate to the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, as an opposition to the reactionary craft union leaders.

The strength of this progressive section in the T.L.C. grew as second-hand labour developed and the number of semi-skilled workers or operators increased. Then came the Nationalist Government and the Suppression of Communism Act. They drove the most clear-sighted, energetic and capable trade unionists out of the movement and opened the way for the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956.

(To be continued next week)

Investigation Into Concentration Camps

JOHANNESBURG.

Two British journalists have flown out to the Union to investigate charges published in Drum magazine last week that African exiles, arrested and deported without trial, are herded in a concentration camp at Frenchedale.

PROTEST AGAINST APARTHEID AT BANTU SOCIAL CENTRE

DURBAN.—

Over 50 African members of the Y.M.C.A., which controls the Bantu Social Centre in Durban, have signed a petition protesting against the decision of the B.S.C. Board to bar mixed functions of Africans and non-Africans at the Centre.

Mr. M. Ngidi, Secretary of the Natal African Dance Teachers' Association, who organised the petition to the Board, said in an interview with New Age, that this shocking decision cannot and must not go unchallenged.

"Some members of the Board, it seems, could not bear to see such a thing. 'Subsequently when the Natal African Dance Teachers' Association held a ballroom competition, their Indian and Coloured guests were rudely stopped at the entrance and told that they could not attend the function.'"

"This was the first time that we knew that a decision had been taken to bar non-Africans from attending social gatherings at the Social Centre."

Mr. Ngidi said his Association had handed the matter over to their legal representative for action.

35,000 MOURNED CHIEF MOLOTLEGI



Over 35,000 people attended the funeral on Sunday July 15 of Chief Manotisi James Molotlegi, Chief of the Bafokeng who was buried at Phokeng in the Rustenburg district. Convoys of lorries and buses travelled from Johannesburg to the funeral, many of them carrying Congress men and women from different townships.

Chief Molotlegi was respected and loved for his unwavering protection of his people's rights. He introduced advanced agricultural and land reclamation methods in his area, sponsored education and built schools. His tribe carried on a protracted battle for the mineral rights of the land they occupy, and Chief Molotlegi fought court actions more than once. He is said to have refused to accept the Bantu Authorities Act.

At the funeral moving tributes were paid to his activities in the interests of the Bafokeng. Our picture shows a women's guard of honour at the funeral ceremony.

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NUSAS SHIES OFF POLITICAL ISSUES

JOHANNESBURG.

NUSAS's swing to the right continued at its recent annual conference, when most of the delegates carefully tried to avoid any but "University" and "education" politics.

On the Fort Hare closure and expulsion of students NUSAS was

timidly cautious. "On the information available," said the resolution finally passed, "we think the action of the Fort Hare authorities was not justified." The Executive was instructed to get more information on the Fort Hare incident and report back next year!

Three colleges abstained from voting on an motions touching political questions, among them even a proposal to protest against the refusal of a passport to a NUSAS executive member to attend a student conference. On the other hand, conference was in total opposition to Bantu education, Christian-National education and the apartheid threat to the Universities. Conference also voted full support to the aims of the African Education Movement.

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

NUSAS's estrangement from the International Union of Students (South African students disaffiliated at last year's conference) led her this year to apply for full delegate status of C.O.S.E.C. as "the best and most representative organisation through which to work." A motion to send a NUSAS observer to the I.U.S. 4th North Student Congress was agreed on early in the conference but reversed a few sessions later.

Yet, as a member of C.O.S.E.C. which is striving to win support of colonial students, NUSAS found itself at this year's conference adopting a resolution condemning colonialism and its effects on education and student rights!

An I.U.S. observer reported of an international C.O.S.E.C. conference: "... delegates warmly applauded speeches from the delegates of colonial countries absolutely indis-

tinguishable from those which they have heard in restless embarrassment at previous U.S. governing bodies." NUSAS delegates found themselves in the identical boat this month.

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SHORT STORY COMPETITION

You have ONLY 5 MORE DAYS to send us your entry for the

NEW AGE SHORT STORY COMPETITION

which closes on 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

The judges are:

Mrs. Phyllis Altman, author of "The Law of the Vultures"; Mr. Harry Bloom, author of "Episide"; Mr. Duma Nokwe, advocate and youth leader; Mr. Michael Harmel, progressive journalist and former principal of the Central Indian High School.

A REPLY TO NALEDI

IN your columns recently "Naledi" made a very bitter attack on the Union of South African Artists for producing "Township Jazz" before segregated audiences.

He sees the whole problem in very simple terms. Segregation is wrong—therefore it was wrong to present "Township Jazz".

He is entitled to his opinion, but as an artist myself, I must object to the intemperate tone of his attack and particularly to his charge that the artists "crawled on their bellies" to put on this show.

SEEN BY ALL

Although playing to segregated audiences, the show was seen by all sections. The first night was for a Non-European audience. Naledi should rather keep his spleen for a show like Alfred Herber's "African Jazz," which has just been running for a week at Churchill's Restaurant, where neither opening night nor any other performance was seen by Non-Europeans. In addition, the whole show had a "Crow" slant. One group actually sang that deplorable song "Fanagalo," much to the amusement of the "missus" and "bosses" listening to them through mushroom smothered steaks. Songs in the vernacular were apologetically introduced with the explanation that "although the white-folks might not understand the words, the movements would appeal to them."

The important thing about "Township Jazz" was that it took

est, not excluding the entire corps of domestic servants?"

By An Artist

the music of the Townships and presented it without concessions to show a wider audience some of the wonderful developments in the music of Johannesburg. The fact that all the critics have accorded to it enthusiastic reviews, which were in no way condescending or patronising, speaks for itself.

Naledi cites four arguments which he says the Union are using to justify their presentation of "Township Jazz." These were certainly not official statements, and at the most might be a member's personal opinion. In replying to them I will try and help Naledi straighten out his facts.

THE FACTS

His first point that the Union should be powerful enough to prevent its members from taking part in segregationist shows is absolutely naive. We hate segregation, but segregation is the law of the land. The artist has a particularly difficult battle to earn his bread, and needs every opportunity for employment. It is completely unreasonable to expect artists to martyr themselves on this issue. Why not attack all the workers who are forced to submit to this system so that they may

est, not excluding the entire corps of domestic servants?"

As far as his second point is concerned, no one ever said that the Selborne Hall was the only suitable venue. It is the only venue that could be found where Non-Europeans and Europeans would both see the show. Of course, Europeans can go to the Odin; the trouble is, that they don't. This also applies to the B.M.S.C. Where a couple of hundred European might have attended either of these venues, many thousands came to the Selborne Hall.

The third point is one that makes me very angry. Naledi seems to be deliberately twisting words to suit his purpose. He phrases the argument as "they are placed in one position where they either have to bring their music to white audiences or end up in the Townships"—and then attacks the artists for their disloyalty. This is absolute nonsense. The artists are well aware of their position as an integral part of Township life. They are not afraid of "ending up" in the townships, but they don't want to have to remain there. They want to burst their bonds and present their music far and wide.

UNDERSTANDING

Herein lies the answer to Naledi's fourth point. Any form of cultural activity helps to create a greater understanding, it is through music, literature, painting, etc., that the men of different backgrounds are best able to understand each other. Great numbers of Europeans came away from the show with a greater understanding and respect for Non-Europeans.

Probably the most important point of all is that Naledi's narrow outlook is in fact a submission to apartheid. The Government is doing everything it can to prevent contact between the various sections of the population. They have created the machinery to enforce their wishes. Surely it is important to take every opportunity of bringing people closer together; of looking for loopholes in the apartheid structure? Naledi says that he is prepared to do this under the ideal conditions of complete equality. This is completely unrealistic. He is just playing into the hands of the Government. We must be like generals in a battle; when one's breath is closed, we must open another, advancing all the time, instead of saying: "Unless we can advance on our own conditions we would rather have a stalemate."

A-POLITICAL

Artists, in the main, are a-political. The artists presenting "Township Jazz" are probably more concerned with uncompromising artistic standards than with uncompromising political standards. The only important thing, in my opinion, is that their work is helping to create the mutual understanding which will bring freedom for all in our country.

LAW AND THE LAYMAN

By JURIST

ACCIDENTS

INJURY in accidents is a frequent event which can cause very serious loss and hardship to the victim. In a large proportion of cases, the victim has a right to claim compensation, but he is often ignorant of his rights and allows the matter to go by default.

In the case of motor accidents, the most important feature is third party insurance. Every motor vehicle must carry an insurance policy by which the insurance company undertakes to pay compensation to anyone, other than the passenger carried free of charge on the vehicle, who is injured as a result of the driver's negligence. Thus a pedestrian who is run over can sue the company which insured the car concerned, and a driver who is injured in a collision can sue the company which insured the other car. A passenger in a bus can sue the insurance company if an accident is caused by the fault of the bus driver, but a person who accepts a lift from a friend cannot sue the company if his friend causes an accident. He can sue the driver himself, but this may not be satisfactory, as the driver may not have enough money to pay the compensation awarded.

The owner of a vehicle which is involved in an accident is obliged to disclose the name of his insurance company to any person who has been injured in the accident. If the injured party wishes to take action, he must do so within two years of the date of the accident. When a person is killed in an accident, compensation is payable to his wife, children and other dependants.

WHOSE FAULT?

In every case, the right of compensation depends on proving that the driver of the insured vehicle was at fault. If the accident was entirely due to the negligence of the injured party himself, there can be no claim for compensation. If, however, the accident was partly due to the negligence of the injured party and partly to the negligence of the driver of the insured vehicle, the amount of compensation payable will be reduced in proportion to the degree of negligence on each side.

Third party insurance applies only to compensation for injury or death in an accident. If the owner of a car wishes to obtain compensation for damage done to his car in a collision, he must sue the other driver personally and not the insurance company.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Another important class of accidents are those which happen to workmen in the course of their work. These are governed by the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Act applies to workers of all races, with certain exceptions, of which the following are the most important:

1. Those earning more than £750 per year.
2. Domestic servants employed in a private household or in a boarding house or hotel which does not employ more than five servants.
3. Agricultural labourers who do not operate motor vehicles or machinery.

Subject to these exceptions, compensation is payable to any worker who is injured in an accident arising out of his employment, and compensation is payable to his dependants if he is killed. Trivial injuries resulting in less than four days off work are excluded.

The right to obtain workmen's compensation is not dependent on proving that any particular person was to blame for the accident.

Where negligence can be proved against the employer, this may lead to an increase in the amount of compensation payable, but compensation at the ordinary rates is payable without any proof of negligence. The worker will forfeit his own right to compensation if it is proved that the accident was due to his own "serious and wilful misconduct," but this will not affect his family's rights if he is killed.

The rates at which compensation is payable are laid down in the Act, and the rules applicable are too long and complicated to be summarised here. In general, compensation is calculated as a proportion of the workman's normal earnings, the precise varying according to the type of injury suffered, and subject to certain maximum totals.

HOW TO GET IT

The procedure for recovery of workmen's compensation is first to report the accident to the employer. This must be done immediately. The employer is then obliged to report the matter to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner and, in the case of an African worker, to the Native Commissioner. Within six months of the accident, a claim must be lodged with the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner to assist the worker or someone acting on his behalf. In the case of African workers, it is the duty of the Native Commissioner to assist the worker in lodging his claim. The amount of compensation payable is then determined by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, who hears witnesses and representations, and may order the worker to be medically examined.

When an accident falls neither under the provisions of third party insurance nor under those of workmen's compensation, the injured party may still be able to claim compensation from any person whose negligence caused the accident. One aspect of this rule, which is not very widely known is that a person injured by defects in mechanical appliances (such as a lift) may still claim against the manufacturer of the appliance or the owner of the building. For example, a person who is electrocuted while using a defective electric iron may have a claim against the manufacturer. It is, of course, essential to prove that there was a defect in the manufacture of the iron. If it is very old and has become defective through natural wear and tear, there will be no claim.

With regard to buildings, it is the duty of the owner of any building, or of any other people normally to have access to keep the building in a reasonably safe condition. A person injured as a result of slippery floors, rotten stairs, etc. will have a claim against the owner, provided he can prove that the owner knew or ought to have known that the building was dangerous.

Prosecutions in Meyerton

JOHANNESBURG.

Since the rents in Meyerton Location were increased, six residents have been arrested and prosecuted for failing to pay the new scales.

Their cases will be heard in Verenington on August 3.

A SONG OF COLOUR

By WILSON MACDONALD

Wilson Macdonald is one of Canada's best-known poets and one of the outstanding progressive literary figures in the country. Albert Einstein, after a trip to Canada, once wrote: "The greatest thing I discovered in Canada was Wilson Macdonald. Canada must be proud of this genius writing in her midst." The song below was inspired by the case of the exclusion of Authurie Levy from the University of Alabama. It was originally published in the Toronto Star.

Four White Men climbed to Heaven's throne; and each man went on his way, alone.

The First man said, when he came back: "The God I met, was very black;

"But when He spoke His teeth flashed white, like a row of pearls against soft light."

The Second Man cried: "The God I saw had skin as yellow as the sun on straw,

"But when I looked in his strong, slant eyes sweet, lotus petals filled all the skies."

"God's face is brown," the Third Man spoke, "like autumn leaves on a great, bronze oak.

"And His eyes are deep like bottomless wells, and His words are like a chime of bells."

"The God I saw," the Fourth Man said, "wore a feather plume, and His face was red.

"His eyes were quiet, like forest aisles, and a wildwood rose, and in His smiles,"

I gaze from my window as I write; and I know, as I look through the smoke-filled light, why none of the Four said, "God is White."

THE MENACE OF ATOMIC RADIATION

LONDON.

The terrifying risks involved if H-bomb tests continue on the present scale have been outlined by the American Academy of Science and by a British scientific commission. They stress the need for the utmost care even in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

If more thermo-nuclear weapons are tested, the British scientists declared, the bones of people now living might be affected and tend to crumble. And the Americans reported a rising rate of malformed children among radiologists doing peace-time X-ray work.

The menace surrounding us, say the scientists, lies in rays which, like invisible light beams, penetrate the human body with such high energy that they produce chemical and biological changes in the tissues through which they pass.

ALL RADIATION HARMFUL

A certain amount of radiation has always bombarded the human body from radio-active material in our natural surroundings. All high energy radiation, natural or man-made, is harmful.

There is no minimum amount of radiation a person can absorb without damage. A little radiation does little damage; any increase in radiation increases the damage. A very great increase can people the planet with monsters or destroy the human race altogether. The effect is cumulative like the unchecked burning of termites in

wood. The scientists agree that the present danger is small—but the potential danger is great, and the risk is growing.

CALCULATING RISK

How to calculate that risk was the scientist's problem. Radiation is measured in units called roentgens. In the 30 years from the time of birth to the time the average person has passed on his biological inheritance to his children, he accumulates about 4.3 roentgens from natural causes—the "background radiation" from rocks and plants and cosmic rays. Medical X-rays add, on the average, 3 roentgens to the cells which are involved in reproduction.

The radiation from the fall-out of atomic weapons testing is difficult to measure, varying widely from place to place, depending on weather conditions.

The fall-out measure in the U.S. in the last five years led the scientists to estimate that if bomb testing were to continue at the high rate of the years 1953-1955, the average American would be subjected over a 30-year period to radiation of from 10 to 2.5 roentgens. If the number or size of bombs are increased the rate will rise proportionately.

THE INDUSTRIAL ATOM

On top of the bomb tests come the slowly growing installations of atomic industrial power. The scientists could not yet measure the peril that would come with such advances but only refer to them as "future sources of radiation that might become dangerous." Part of the new equipment will be the disposal of waste from

atomic plants. If radioactive material from such plants were dumped into coastal waters, it could within a few years contaminate all parts of the world. If dumped into the ground it could contaminate the food supply. The geneticists drew this picture of what would happen if man, by his new-found powers, doubles the amount of natural radiation which mankind has been enduring—not without damage—since time began.

DISTORTS GENES

At present roughly 4-5% of all

live births in the U.S. are marred by mental defects, epilepsy, congenital malformations, defects in nerve, muscle, blood, glands, sight, hearing, skin, bone, the gastrointestinal or genito-urinary tracts. About half of these—2% of all births—have defects that are traceable to radiation.

If the radiation were doubled the first generation of Americans would see the number of congenitally marred children by 200,000. Eventually, as the radiation took its toll, the total would rise an

additional 2 million.

The scientists steered clear of the political significance of their findings.

But that significance is easy to see. Atomic war is unthinkable. The world cannot even afford the explosion of further thermo-nuclear test-bombs. And even the peaceful use of radio-active materials for the benefit of man must not be left to the careless use of those dominated by the profit motive—it must be controlled by the people.

HIGHER PENSIONS, MORE MILK, MORE MEAT: REPORT TO SOVIET PARLIAMENT

MOSCOW.—Striking successes in industry and food production were announced by Premier Bulganin when he reviewed the political situation at the current joint session of the two houses of the Soviet Parliament.

He disclosed that total industrial production in the first six months of this year—the first months of the new five-year plan—was 12 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

Milk production had increased 45 per cent, meat 20 per cent in the same period, while the total number of pigs had increased by 3,479,000 and the total wheat acreage was 35 million acres more than in 1953.

The total ploughed area in the virgin lands had reached 82 million acres compared with the 70 million acres planned.

Total area sown for winter and spring crops this year was more than 480 million acres, which was 90 million acres more than in 1953.

Premier Bulganin added that preparations were now being made for all workers to go over gradually to the seven-hour day which was planned for at the 20th Con-

gress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

ROLE OF UNIONS

This was the background in which Mr. Bulganin presented the Government's proposals for increased pensions, proposals which were embodied in a Bill published two months ago.

The Bill has been widely discussed all over the country, with thousands of suggestions for improvements and amendments being submitted.

The cases of existing pensioners will be considered by special committees of District Soviets all over the country, and Premier Bulganin underlined that the trade union representatives of these committees will have a particularly important role to play.

The trade unions, he said, have the job of explaining the rights of workers under the new law and helping workers to establish their claims.

He pointed out that present expenditure on pensions is nine times more than it was in 1940 and all Soviet pensions are paid out of State funds. Workers do not have to contribute in the form of salary deductions.

He said that although increased rates of pensions have been introduced in 1947 for the main categories of key workers, the standard rate had not been changed since the early 30's.

At present the two rates—standard and increased—were both in operation. Some pensions will be doubled under the new law.

The new Bill ensures that all factory and office workers will obtain a pension on retirement or if they are disabled by an accident at work, sickness or any other cause, equivalent to 50-100 per cent of their average earnings.

A disarmament appeal to the Parliaments of the world was approved.

The Supreme Soviet also discussed the appeal sent by the Japanese Government to the Soviet Government calling for a ban on the use of nuclear weapons and for the prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests.

A request by the Karelo-Finnish Republic to change its status to a separate republic to autonomous republic inside the Russian Republic of the USSR was also approved.

OKINAWA'S LEGISLATURE has adopted a motion protesting against the Japanese evacuation of the U.S. military base on the island. It has appealed for support to Japan, which formerly administered the territory. The Japanese Socialist Party has announced that it will urge African and Asian countries to submit the Okinawa demand to the United Nations.

HOW JOSEF LEFELA CAME OUT OF JAIL AND WAS RE-ELECTED AGAINST THE WISHES OF THE BIG CHEFS

By LETSELCHA

It all began when Mr. Josiel Lefela, veteran leader of the "Lekhotla la Bafu" (Commoners' Party) was arrested for sedition in 1955, and jailed after refusing to answer his charges.

Released from jail in March this year, he returned home to lead the masses. Seated amongst other District Councilors in the Teyateyan District Council, and fighting against the heinous grade-tax, Mr. Lefela received information to the effect that the Resident Commissioner, Mr. E. Arrowsmith, and the Paramount chief, Matsheho Seesha, had decided to expel him from both the District Council and the Basutoland Council.

So Lefela was expelled, and thus denied the opportunity to fight for the cause of the masses in the Special Sessions of Councils this year.

The District Commissioner, Mr. Rivers Thompson, was unable to explain why Lefela was being expelled, but only told the spiritually injured District Councilors that Chief Makhabane would explain the reasons only to those who had elected Lefela to the Councils—that is the Matsheka people.

A MEETING WAS CALLED

And so on the 10th June, 1956,

a meeting of all the Mapoteng tax-payers was called to hear the reasons for the expulsion, and also to elect someone to take Lefela's place. Chief Makhabane, by whom the reasons for the expulsion were to be given, arrived almost at the end of the meeting, after the gathering had had to carry on with the meeting before hearing those reasons, as promised by the District Commissioner, Mr. Thompson.

When the meeting started Chief Malefetsane Matsela requested three members of the meeting, Chiefs Konyama Cheba and Liketso Masupha, to wait for more people to arrive, but the Chiefs would not wait, and so the meeting was declared open. Mr. Lefela explained that he had been expelled so that he would not be able to explain the sinister motives underlying the so-called grade-tax. He indicated to those present that the major purpose for expelling him was that a government boot-licker should replace him.

THE "TOP NOBS"

He recounted to the meeting how, in 1946, after he (Josiel) had been elected to the Council, then the District Commissioner, Mr. Rivers Thompson, called him to a secret meeting. The District Commissioner emphasized to him the importance of their working together since they (the D.C. and

Josiel) were, as it were, "top nobbs" in the District Administration. The District Commissioner requested Lefela that he should cease fighting against government schemes.

Mr. Lefela thereupon assured the District Commissioner that government schemes that were not against the wishes of the people would always receive his support; but any oppressive government plans would be opposed strenuously by him as he was not prepared to betray those who had elected him, nor was he prepared to sell the nation.

When the election started, Magohe Masekane briefly addressed the meeting as follows: "The only matter before us is that we must elect, one of us. I nominate Josiel Lefela, whose substitute we shall elect only after Lefela's death. All present were unanimous in their re-election of the Josiel.

BIG CHIEFS ARRIVED

The big chiefs of the district, Chiefs Makhabane Peste and Dyke Peste, arrived at the meeting at this stage. After having been told how the election had resulted, they entered the struggle against Lefela and the masses. They both stated that Josiel's re-election would not be accepted by the Resident Commissioner. Further, the two big chiefs

asserted that the motions sent to the District Council through Josiel Lefela would be lost motions.

Chief Dyke Peste seemed to be quite bitter about Josiel's calling them together at Mapoteng instead of going round the villages, and seemed to feel that Josiel classed himself as being of the same political standing as Chief Makhabane and the Magistrate.

Chief Makhabane justified Josiel's expulsion, although he was not able to quote any law which gave government power to expel its political victims from Councils.

But after the Chief had spoken and been answered, one of the taxpayers said: "Come, Lefela, and sit over here to take down our motions."

As Lefela stood up to take his seat, the tax-payers who, by then, had increased to about three hundred, roared their approval with sustained hand-clapping and shouting.

And so Josiel Lefela, still commanding the support of all the Matsheka men of consequence, was re-elected against the desires of the Chiefs Dyke and Makhabane, the Magistrate, the Paramount Chief and the Resident Commissioner, Mr. E. P. Arrowsmith.

(By Courtesy of "Mohlaba")

SPOTLIGHT ON SPORT

by **Robert Resha**



LET US ACCEPT DEFEAT AS WE DO VICTORY

THE Springbok rugby team now touring New Zealand has not lived up to expectations. We said when the team left that looking at it through White glasses it is a good side, and we said so so.

The growing number of injuries, particularly of very good players, has upset the rugby fans in this country. In some quarters New Zealand is being accused of playing with a purpose of injuring certain players. This of course is utter nonsense. It is well known that New Zealanders are hard and tough tacklers. What is really annoying is for a man like Benny Osler, one of South Africa's best fly-halves, to try and justify this school of thought by referring to the 1928 All Blacks team.

South Africa must learn to take defeat in the same way they take victory. After all, the injuries that we talk so much about are mainly muscular strains which could also be brought about by strenuous exercise.

If players enter the field with the idea that they must win at all costs, then we must expect many injuries from such robots. A player should aim to play his best game, but win or lose he should remember that it is sport, not war.

WELL DONE BOYS

deservedly completed their tour without losing a match.

It is clear from their reports that they enjoyed their stay in our sunny South Africa. Speaking of the tour Mr. Stanley Rous, the secretary of F.A., said: "It is one of the most successful tours we have had—from every point of view. There was a lot of goodwill engendered out there."

We are also happy that visitors enjoyed their tour of our country, but we are certainly not happy that we lost every match against the tourists.

WHY DID WE LOSE?

We lost the series against the F.A. mainly through our own lack of sportsmanship. We have never in this country selected a true South African team to represent us. Whenever a team is picked, selectors concentrate solely on the colour of the players. Who is really bad is that all this is done in the name of South Africa and even the White players who take the field are made to feel that they are the cream of the country.

We lost the series because we could not present a team good enough to beat the F.A. This is no reflection on the part of the selectors, who did their best. It is

MARRIAGE

KITSON—David and Norma (nee Cranko) were married in London on Saturday, July 14th.

FOR NON-EUROPEANS

Have your own home built to your own design in good locality. Bonds arranged over long and short periods. 50 Melville Road, Plumstead, Cape.

the fault of South Africa. It is the fault of Mr. Freddie Fell and his group. To them South Africa is White and only a White player therefore can play football against visiting teams.

Because of this conception many good players were left out. For instance, our weakness against the F.A. was our front line. We did not have the players to match the English players.

I still feel that we could have beaten the F.A. or at least done better than we did if we had Wally Warren and Gerald Francis (Coloured) as inside forwards, David Julius, another Coloured player, is without question one of the outstanding right half-backs on the football field today. There are many others.

One can only hope that now that the South African Football Association has deleted the colour bar clause in its constitution, it will be possible for the selectors to include some of the non-European players in a future South African team.

FOUL DR. DONGES

Dr. Donges, South Africa's Minister of Interior, tried, at his own request, to prevent the English football team the other day. He threatened the Non-Europeans that if they advocate mixed play he will consider it subversive and will not grant Non-Europeans passports. This is not football, dear Dr. Donges. It is dry, dirty, politics.

SUSPENDED

What is the function of the African Rugby Board? At the recent general meeting held in Port Elizabeth, the South African Bantu Rugby Board decided to suspend the Transvaal from inter-provincial tournaments until it has paid a sum of £200 which it owes the Board. The Board, however, made it clear it is the former officials of the Transvaal who are responsible for all this. But the players have to suffer. Is that promoting rugby? Deal with officials as much as you like, but do not let the players suffer.

FOOTBALL NOT STOCK EXCHANGE

Mr. Freddie Fell, president of the S.A.F.A., used stock exchange tactics when he defended his Association at the F.I.F.A. Congress at Lisbon. He said that his Association has a million pounds in the S.A. Soccer Federation has hardly a penny. The point is Federation has 47,000 players while S.A.F.A. has 20,000 members.

HATS OFF TO WASHBROOK

The entire cricket world bows down to Cyril Washbrook, the English cricketer who after a long lay-off came back to score a century and put the M.C.C. on the winning side. I am one who must apologise to Washbrook for what I said. I called him an old crock who should never have been considered by the selectors. I take this opportunity of chewing my words.

Frances Baard

Arrested

PORT ELIZABETH.

While visiting East London on trade union business Mrs. Frances Baard of Port Elizabeth was arrested for remaining in the proclaimed area without a permit.

She spent a day and a night in the cells and the following day was taken to court in a kwele-kwele together with a group of boys, most of them under twenty, and most of them arrested for pass infringements. The boys were singing all the way. Mrs. Baard told New Age.

Mrs. Baard conducted her own case, and was discharged, but was sentenced to leave the proclaimed area of East London immediately.

"FIFA WANTS TO UNITE ALL FOOTBALLERS"

—HARRY BLOOM

JOHANNESBURG. THE Football Association seems to think the whole international crisis over its colour bar has blown over. Far from it.

Mr. Freddie Fell's announcement at the Lisbon conference of F.I.F.A. that his organisation had dropped its colour bar clause from its constitution knocked the bottom out of the constitutional point argued by the Soccer Federation.

The Association dusted its hands smartly after this move and settled back to wait for the next F.I.F.A. conference in two years' time.

Mr. Fell is not talking to the press till after the Association's October meeting, but he did say about the change in the Association's constitution: "Anybody can join us now—it was not to. But they don't seem to want to."

Mr. Harry Bloom, lawyer and author who argued the Federation's case at the Lisbon conference, said about the Association's constitutional change in an interview with New Age: "We still have to find out what the change in the Association's constitution means. Do they intend to allow African players to play in the leagues? Will they pick Non-Whites for Springbok tours? We have no idea what it means and, unless it means things like this, the change is meaningless."

"There is no law against mixed play, despite what Dr. Donges says, and if the Association really wants to, nothing can stop it having matches of White teams against Non-Whites."

Mr. Bloom said that F.I.F.A.'s aim was pressed by one Lisbon delegate who said, "We want to bring footballers together, not drive them apart."

Nobody Wants To Go To Dube

JOHANNESBURG.

"Who wants to go to Dube hostel?" was the question the chairman of the African Domestic Workers' Union asked at a meeting of flat workers on the Locations in the Sky removals last Sunday afternoon. There was dead silence in the hall. But when the protest meeting was asked who was against these removals, a forest of hands reached for the ceiling.

"I," said the chairman, Mr. J. Ravutende, "we are just thrown about like parcels posted to a far-away destination. Once removed, we are told that workers who get stopped unending times by the police every time they were seen in town."

Speaker after speaker stood up to condemn removals to Dube hostel. One said: "Today they say we will not stay in town, yet we actually live in town. We will get moved to Dube—they must force us to go."

ANC LEADER CHARGED UNDER COMMUNISM ACT

JOHANNESBURG.

Prosecuted under the Suppression of Communism Act, John Mavuso, well-known Alexandra Congress leader, pleaded not guilty in the Regional Court last week to attending a meeting in contravention of his banning order.

Det. Sgt. Ackermann of the Security Branch of the police, said on April 25th he found Mavuso and 18 other Africans in a room in Alexandra Township. He recognised 11 of them as leading African Congress members. On the table were leaflets printed in English, Sesuto and Zulu.

Mavuso gave evidence that he had

been banned from attending gatherings. On April 25 John Nkandim came to his house and asked if he could sleep the night there as he was attending a meeting in Alexandra of Congress branch representatives. He took Nkandim to the house where the meeting was to be held, to show him a short cut through several yards. He agreed also to show Nkandim home. At five past nine he went again to the house. The owner opened the door and said the meeting was over.

"He said people were waiting there to drink tea before leaving. I went into the room. There was no meeting in progress. I sat down near the door between friends of mine and chatted with them. At 11 o'clock entered and I was later arrested."

Mr. V. C. Berrange (who, with Mr. P. P. D. Nokwe, appeared for Mavuso): Was it ever your intention to attend a meeting or gathering that evening?

Mavuso: No.

Cross-examined by the prosecutor. Mavuso said he was not in the house longer than five minutes.

The case was adjourned to August 20.

Worcester Protest Against Passes

A well-attended meeting under the auspices of the African National Congress Women's League was held at the Public Square, kweluthemba Location on July 14, and the following resolution was passed:

"We, the women of Worcester, hereby pledge ourselves to abide by the decision taken by the Women's League to fight for the rights of the African and other women, and against the issuing of the passes (stamped as the reference books) to African women, with the object of forcing us to work for the white race. We in Worcester will never enslave ourselves and suffer the consequences suffered by our menfolk. We further pledge that whatever the Government of South Africa may decide on we will abide by it, whatever the cost may be.

We do not want to look after the children of other women being forced to do so. We shall never be forced to go to work because of our colour. We prefer homes to reference books, higher wages for our men to women's deprivation."

The meeting was attended by 200 women and decided to send some delegates to the protest march in Johannesburg on August 9.

Racing at Ascot

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

Milnerton Handicap A: FILARIX, Danger, La Voisier.

Milnerton Handicap B: BARRISTER, Danger, Count.

Ascot Handicap A: CALVADOS, Danger, Jungie Law.

Ascot Handicap B: DE KLERK'S SELECTED, Danger, Asperion.

Progress Six: POISON DART, Danger, Royal Jester.

Progress Seven: EXPLOSION, Danger, Rex.

RESCUER, Danger.

dicap, BLACK PIG, Flying Rocket.

(Pty) Ltd., 6 Barrack (Pty) Ltd., Fergate

Elsies River Condemns Curfew

CAPE TOWN.

A mass meeting of residents of Elsie's River on Sunday condemned the curfew regulations which have just been introduced in the area, as well as the oppressive laws passed by Parliament during its last session.

"We demand freedom of speech and freedom of movement, irrespective of race, colour, belief or creed," said the resolution. "We refer all the mad-dogs of apartheid to the Freedom Charter which says—'The people shall govern; there shall be houses and security.'"

Canning Workers Arrested—Four Months Late

CAPE TOWN.

Over 99 canning workers were arrested in Worcester on Monday for allegedly taking part in a strike which lasted March 1st.

The police informed Mr. O. Mpetha, secretary of the African Canning Workers' Union, that they intended to arrest 150 workers in all.

The alleged strike took place at the height of the canning season, when the workers stopped work as a protest against the dismissal of a fellow worker.

Now that the canning season is over, the police are taking action—more than four months after the event!

The workers who are being arrested have already been dismissed from the factory with the end of the canning season.

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