

# Pass Raids In The "Golden West"

## Police Behave Like Cowboys

From Tenyson Makwane

**OUT** in the "Golden West" of uranium and gold, young policemen seem to be enjoying themselves playing cowboys. In a big raid on the African area to arrest women without permits, they fired pistol shots in the air, and then went from door to door throwing their weight around. Not that that upset the women much in Carltonville they're made of sterner stuff.

**RICH AND BOLD** Uranium is making Carltonville, on the far West Rand, rich and bold, and to this mining village near Randfontein the women's anti-permit and anti-pass struggle switched last week. Carltonville might be young and new, but not too new to insist that African women carry permits, and to round them up if they don't. Women must register, the word went round. But the workfolk of the local town (named "SIT and PHOLA"—Stay and Relax) decided otherwise and marched to the magistrate's office to register their objection.

That was the signal for the mass police raid, in which police from neighbouring areas were used. The raiding parties arrested 41 women on permit charges. But next morning the town was in for more shocks. Those near the court opened their windows to see a crowd as thick as mist, as African (Continued on page 8)



"No admission of guilt fines here. We'll fight our case!" said the women of Carltonville arrested for not having permits. Here they have just been released from the cells on bail, and a police constable hands them their bail bonds. Some were arrested with their babies on their backs.

# CALL FOR MASS ACTION TO END THE PASS LAWS

## 1,200 Delegates At Jo'burg Conference

JOHANNESBURG.

**A**T a monster overflowing conference in Johannesburg last week-end, participants from all over the Transvaal pressed for mass pre-general election campaigns against passes.

Delegates asked in a conference resolution for a definite date to be set "to free ourselves of the vicious passes before the elections," and empowered their organisations to work out ways and means and the desirability of mass action in which passes among other issues "will be the focal point of our campaign."

The hall was too small to hold the 1,200 delegates, so the overflow was packed in the aisles, the corridors, along the walls, and outside in the street.

The conference organisers said 61,000 people were represented by the participants. Each speech was followed by the clamour of many delegates to be heard on the conference topics.

The chairman, Mr. W. B. Nkomo, read an address stressing that a mood of defiance and resistance was spreading among the voiceless and rightless, and urging the people to "answer every attack of the Government with stronger organisation; answer its attempt to crush the spirit of the people with the determination that the people will never submit, can never submit, for to submit is death."

Mr. Jerry Mbuli, on the El a day campaign, said fighting for freedom. Dr. A. B. Kazi, on the Group Areas Act, said the Act was unjust, was "an act for plunder, to rob and to steal from defenceless, innocent people." While Dönges tried to propose, said Dr. Kazi, God and his children would dispense otherwise. The Nats who formulated the Group Areas policy should be quarantined so that South Africa would not be plagued with their sickness.

"The vote you and I have is the language of action. It was proved in the bus boycott and on June 26 that we can be united, we can bring the Nats to their senses."

Coloured leader Mr. Adam Daniels spoke on the Population Registration Act. Mrs. Ruth Maseona spoke on passes and the three to women. Mr. D. Putini also spoke.

(Continued on page 8)

# NEWSPAPER

Vol. 3, No. 50 Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper

SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, October 3, 1957 6d.

## The Date—the Theme—the Agenda—the Speakers—Here are the

# FINAL DETAILS OF MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

**THE** theme of the multi-racial conference, whose dates have now finally been fixed for December 3 to 5, is to be "Human Relations in a Multi-racial Society."

All shades of opinion are being invited to the conference, and invitations are now being prepared to individuals from such circles and bodies as the Churches, the Salvation Army, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Black Sash movement, the Congress, Advisory Boards, teachers and students, leading members of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Handelsinstituut, the women's organisations from the N.C.W. and the Federation of South African Women to the Vroue Federasie, trade unions, SABRA and the S.A. Institute of Race Relations. Also to be invited are leaders of the Parliamentary parties, newspaper editors, some of the Stellenbosch professors, and leaders of the Non-European people.

**Individual Participants Only** Delegates will take part in the conference in their individual capacities, and not as representatives of organisations.

The organisers of the conference are now preparing lists of individuals to be invited to take part.

### The Speakers

The sponsors of the conference now number 63. They include 12 professors; eight M.P.s and Sena-

tors (the Labour M.P.s and Native Representatives); 19 Non-European leaders; the president and secretary of IDAMF; the Rev. Z. Mahabane and the Rev. A. L. Ncube; Mrs. A. Foley and other leaders of the Black Sash movement; Mr. Alan Paton, Prof. L. Kuper, Mr. Patrick Duncan, Mr. C. W. M. Gell, Mr. P. Beyvelde, the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev. Thomas G. V. Imun, Bishop of Natal, Bishop Gow, the Rev. I. D. Morkel and other leading Church figures, and the Hon. Mr. Justice F. A. W. Luus.

The Non-European leaders who have agreed to sponsor the conference include Chief A. J. Lutuli, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Dr. G. M. Naicker, Dr. A. B. Xuma, Dr. R. E. van der Ross, Mr. J. A. la Guma, Dr. Z. W. Asvat, Mrs. L. Abrahams, Mr. Y. Cachalia, Prof. Z. K. Matthews, Mr. A. M. Makwane, Mrs. E. Mafekeng, Mr. T. Newenya, Mrs. L. Ngyi, Mr. J. Nanabath.

### The Agenda

A sponsors' meeting at the beginning of September adopted the conference theme, and prepared the agenda. Plenary sessions will be devoted to the opening address, to be given by the Rev. Z. R. Mahabane, president of the Interdenominational

African Ministers' Federation; and possibly to one or two other topics, but for the most part the conference participants will meet in commissions to discuss:

- the responsibilities of religious communities in a multi-racial society;
- educational policies for a multi-racial society;
- economic rights and duties in a multi-racial society;
- civil rights and duties in a multi-racial society.

(Continued on page 6)

## Jo'burg Clashes—24 Arrested For Public Violence

JOHANNESBURG.

The police are opening public violence trials arising out of the recent clashes in the south-western townships involving Dube hostel residents. Held in the Fort, Johannesburg, already are 24 men, some of whom were taken into custody from hospital wards, having been among the casualties of the fighting. No bail has been allowed.

Some were said at the time of arrest to be still in bands. Among those held is a man shot through the neck during the clashes. More arrests are expected.

## Lutuli Condemns Commission Report

DURBAN.

**THE** recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry in regard to Undesirable Publications create another grave threat to the liberties of the people and constitute an unwarranted attack on the liberty of expression, said Chief A. J. Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress, in an interview with New Age.

The daily newspapers and leading members of the different communities here are highly critical of the Commission's recommendations, which are generally regarded as a serious threat to the freedom of expression, the freedom of publication and the freedom of distribution.

Chief Lutuli's statement, therefore, expresses the feelings prevalent among most sections of the people with regard to the Commission's proposals.

"The Commission seems to have laid great stress on the necessity of safeguarding moral standards by suggesting fatuous legislation when it is a universally accepted fact that moral standards can be protected only by a decent standard of life—economically, socially and culturally—and by a sound educational system which ensures compulsory higher education for all people," he said.

No responsible person, he added, (Continued on page 5)



## ANC LEADER DEPORTED FROM CATHCART

Early in the morning of September 19, a policeman dropped in with instructions that I'm wanted by the sergeant. I am served with an eviction order to clear out of town within 72 hours.

Where to? The law today is trying to separate me from my family. My mother is a teacher here. My sister is a nurse here. My father has been a teacher here too since 1950. This is a sequel to my writing to the location Superintendent applying for a meeting of the ANC as local organisers. It was the first of its kind at Cathcart.

Such is the reaction of the Government to the awakening of the Africans. It has happened to many before me and it still to happen to many more.

But forward in the march for National freedom. The banning and deportation orders of Minister Swart will not deter us from taking the initiative. I only pray and make a special appeal to our fellow oppressed at Cathcart to march forward in the struggle for freedom.

Afrika! Mayibuyele!  
MONDE RAMNCWANA.  
ANC Cathcart.

## Japanese Group Wants Pen Pals

We have formed a group named "Nippon Pen Pals Club" which consists of many Japanese boys, girls and adults who want to correspond with persons in foreign countries. And some of us are anxious to have pen-friends in your country and desire to know your people and your country.

Therefore we should appreciate it greatly if you would be so kind as to introduce us to persons who are interested in the same subject. All the letters from your country to our group we will be sure to reply to and we hope to do our share towards strengthening even further the ties of friendship between your and our countries.

NIPPON PEN PALS CLUB  
P.O. Box 20,  
Sema Post Office,  
Osaka, Japan.

## Nyasans Preparing For Strikes And Boycotts

All plans which the architects of the Central African Federation have been making since 1951 came to an end at the recent Nyasaland African Congress conference, when the supporters of W. M. Chirwa suddenly and unanimously turned to support the present Congress policy of positive action and immediate extrication of Nyasaland from the Imperial Rhodesian Federation, and the expulsion of the two Nyasaland African M.P.s from the N.A.C.

- Among the resolutions that were passed are:
1. A telegram to ask Dr. Banda to come from Ghana for political leadership.
  2. The NAC will send a deputation to the House of Commons to reject the racialist Federation and ask for self-rule.
  3. Abolition of the feudal system of land tenure.
  4. A vote of confidence in the present office bearers.
  5. National day of prayer or mourning to observe the N.A.C.
  6. Another deputation to see the governor about the Nyasaland constitutional reforms, and to confirm our determination for self rule as soon as possible.

Nyasans are now preparing for systematic boycotts and strikes in case the government does not listen to our demands. Self government is peeping through the window, because it is waiting for a mass and militant organisation. Kwacha Afrika Kwacha Nyasaland!

KATOBA MUSOPOLE

## EDITORIAL

# CENSORSHIP!

THE report of the Commission of Inquiry into Undesirable Publications constitutes a threat to the freedom of the press. If its recommendations are carried out, the Nationalist Government will be the final arbiter of what can and what cannot be published in this country. For the Commission does not only make recommendations for the control of pornography; it also proposes a political censorship. And political censorship in the hands of the Nationalist Government will become a weapon of outright dictatorship under which all effective opposition to the policies of apartheid will be outlawed.

The worst aspect of the Commission's report is that it has not even managed to prove its case. That there is undesirable literature circulating in the Union, no one will deny. And many would support measures to protect the community against the flood of pornographic and horror trash which is undoubtedly circulating in the Union in large quantities.

But the Commission's definition of what is undesirable goes far beyond what the "ordinary, civilised, decent, reasonable and responsible inhabitants of the Union" will regard as necessary.

The Commission itself comes to the conclusion that "on the whole, undesirable is encountered in local newspapers to only a slight extent." (Paragraph 3:512, page 37.) If that is so, why does the Commission come forward with its monstrous machinery for the control and intimidation of the Press?

The answer is that the Commission is concerned, not merely with the suppression of pornography, but mainly with the maintenance of White supremacy in the Union. Even the dangers of pornography are enhanced, in the Commission's view, because they undermine the position of the White man.

"As the torch-bearer in the vanguard of Western civilisation in South Africa," says the report, "the European must be and remain the leader, the guiding light, in the spiritual and cultural field, otherwise he will inevitably go under." With this attitude of mind, it is inevitable that the Nationalists should regard anything which threatens the supremacy of the White man as "undesirable."

Nobody should be misled into thinking that the Commission is concerned only with limiting the right of the public to look at pictures of scantily dressed women; or that the Commission itself can be dismissed as a collection of narrow-minded kill-joys plus Mrs. Grundy.

The Commission's report represents a frontal assault on the right to oppose at a time when the Nationalist Government is more worried by the growing opposition to its policies than at any time since it came to power.

The freedom of the press in South Africa is already gravely limited by the Riotous Assemblies, Suppression of Communism and Criminal Laws Amendment Acts. If the Commission's draft Censorship Bill becomes law we can stop talking about freedom of the press altogether, for it will have ceased to exist.

ALL WHO VALUE THEIR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS MUST UNITE TO PREVENT ANY SUCH BILL BEING PLACED ON THE STATUTE BOOK.

Africa for the Africans and all those who are prepared to live side by side with us on the basis of democracy, unconditional equality, justice and freedom for all irrespective of colour, creed and race.  
ONTITSIWE K. SETLHAPOLE  
ANC, Elizabethville.

The people of Sediba (Thaba Nchu) and other nearby places are in a bad temper over the government. They have been hungry for more than seven years and they have lost their financial standards because they battled for freedom. The government tried by all means to victimise them but they are still solid against culling of animals and minimising of crop yields.

Dr. Dadoo's birthday picnic was a gathering of all branches of the four Congresses, and helmed to promote and create friendship between these Congresses as well as individuals. Everyone who attended will agree that we had a vision of the future South Africa, a South Africa of democracy.  
L. L. B. TYUMWE  
Krugersdorp.

Not to speak of those who agreed to cull their cattle. They have no chance to plough because they have no animals, and if anybody does not plough for a year or two his field is immediately confiscated and he is accused of being lazy. These are the fruits of the government's antics to bluff the people about independence within their own areas.

GABOHOI I. KGASAN  
Thaba Nchu.

## Jewish Culture In The Soviet Union

I do not believe that the cause of the punishment of some Jewish cultural leaders in the last few years of Stalin's crazy hunt for "enemies of the people," was their association with foreign anti-Fascist groups as stated by your London correspondent in the last issue of New Age.

It would be more logical to find the cause in their likely association with Israeli intellectuals or political leaders, at a time when Israel had already made clear its stand with the West, its Government's and other hot-head groups' pronouncements and actions proving hostile towards the Soviet Union.

## No Housing For The People

I thought that slavery was stopped many years ago by the greatest man that ever lived. What these Nationalists are doing to the black nation is the most dreadful event which ever happened in any world. Taking people away from their homes to a bare field where there is no water at all. No lights, no tar roads, no shops, but poor souls got to go, even if they don't want to go.

They have built cells which they call Meadowlands. Where did you see a house just built with no plaster or good bricks, and still a house where people must live? A house with no dignity or integrity.

What about people living in the Shelters where they are 19 years

B.Z. O.S.S.R. SECRETARY

## REFERENDUM AMONG NURSES WANTED

Senior members of the S.A. Nursing Association and the S.A. Nurses' Council are making some strange statements at public meetings.

At a sparsely attended meeting (18 out of 450) for Non-European nurses in Port Elizabeth, Miss Borchers, chairman of the association and Miss C. A. Northard, a member of the board and the association of the Council, tried to explain the Nursing Act of 1957.

Commenting on the provision which limits voting rights in the association to white nurses, Miss Borchers is reported to have said: "My interpretation of this is that it was done because business must always be conducted in our country—a democratic country—on the majority decision. The white nurses are in the majority."

It is surely an astonishing conception of democracy which includes the right to disfranchise minorities completely. And in any case the Government's argument in Parliament was that non-white nurses would constitute a majority of the profession in the foreseeable future. Will the chairman of the Nursing Association then support the disfranchisement of all white nurses and the enfranchisement of all non-white ones?

Surely a referendum throughout the profession on the far-reaching provisions of the 1957 Act is long overdue?

NON-DISCRIM.  
Port Elizabeth.

## POINTS FROM LETTERS

It is important to note that the true Africans are conscious of the historical order of things and know the truth. We Africans have openly and repeatedly said:

## WE AIM TO HIT BACK

ONE of the best ways of fighting against the threat to the freedom of the press, is to hit back at the danger and do it in such a way that its effects are felt over as wide a field as possible. That is what we intend doing in our own sphere. But we want the impact to be even greater than it is at the moment.

The new threat to all newspapers (and in particular to New Age) in the shape of the Undesirable Literature Commission's report is not going to leave us petrified with fright. On the contrary we intend showing up this proposed legislation for what it is, namely, another wicked attempt to muzzle all opposition and prepare a docile population whom the Nats can push around as they like.

We refuse to kow-tow to the whims of any power-down narrow-minded, authoritarian clique of politicians. And because we aim to rally the people against this new and far more serious danger to our freedom, we need an even greater support from all our readers and supporters to see that Nek Age goes to the occasion.

So all those who have supported us in the past, must make greater efforts on our behalf in the months to come. And to those many admirers of ours who like to see a bonny fight, we promise that you will get what you want provided you supply us with the ammunition in the form of L.S.D.

Without it, of course, we are helpless.

**Last Week's Donations:**  
Cape Town: A.M.N. 9s.; Anon £12.1; J.Z. £3.18.  
Port Elizabeth: Friend £3; Babs 10.6d.; Friend £2.2; Friends £10.10; Anon £1; Odey 5s.  
Durban: Jeans Jumble £17; T.C. 10s.; A.N. £1.1; Harry £5; J.N. £3.  
TOTAL—£44 13s. 6d.

# "WE POOR COLOURED PEOPLE ARE LIVING A TERRIBLE LIFE"

## Thousands Of Families Below The Breadline

CAPE TOWN.

There are more than 2,000 households in Cape Town whose incomes are under £10 a month, according to a survey recently completed by the University of Cape Town.

For these families, comprising approximately 15,000 people, life is a grim struggle against starvation, disease and despair. They live mainly in backward rooms, in tenements and shanties. The breadwinners are hawkers, labourers and casual workers who drift from one small job to another, barely skimming out a living for themselves and their dependants. Many of them are the unemployed whose only income is the unemployment benefits drawn every week and who often hope against hope that their dwindling funds will last until they find some kind of employment.

Another 55,000 people live on between £10 and £20 a month; 60,000 (8,400 families) receive from £20 to £30, and the highest paid industrial workers, artisans, teachers, professionals, amount to 143,580, composing 19,900 families.

### A HARD STRUGGLE

An example of the first group is the family of Mrs. H. Jacobs, in Beleguwa Estate. Her husband is a hawker who has to support her and four children on £7 or £8 a month. "Sometimes even less than that," Mrs. Jacobs told New Age. "It is a very hard struggle to make ends meet. You cannot avoid spending more than you get in."

"My husband besides looking after the family, must maintain his horse and cart. He must have money to buy the stuff that he sells. Very often he can't manage. The baby is two months old and needs proper care and the doctor at times. The other children are all small, too."

"I am surprised to hear that there are 15,000 people in the same circumstances. I'm sure if they looked a little harder they would find

many more of us. Times are really very bad."

Mr. Amien Lippett lives in the City Council housing scheme at Silvertown. He works as a cleaner and earns £2.18.0 a week and has to support a wife and 6 children.

"I spend £2 a month on fares," he said. "Rent is 17/11d. a week. And from next month it's going up to £2.2.1d. a week. That means I'll have about £1 left with which to feed and clothe my family. We poor Coloured people are living a terrible life."

"It is impossible to live at a reasonable standard on £18 a month," Mr. A. Gordon, a van driver, told New Age. "After food and rent and travelling expenses have been deducted there is hardly anything left over for the other comforts of life."

Mr. Gordon has a wife and four children and another one on the way. He also shares a small two-roomed house in Athlone with another family of similar size.

"What we need in South Africa today is a workman's militant trade union movement, because it is only through organised labour that the workers can improve their economic lot. Everybody should receive at least £1 a day."

Those people who are fortunate enough to fall within the £30 a month category, have their difficulties and hardships too. Many who own their own property or who run houses, big enough take in curries and other families. But even their high salaries, skilled jobs and homes hang in the balance.

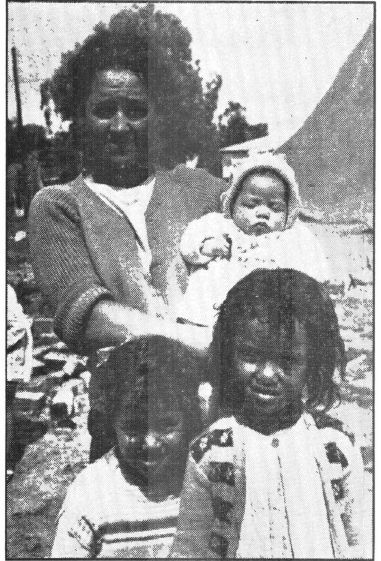
"I may be one of the lucky ones now," said Mr. Andrew Veldman on the stoop of his big, modern house in one of Cape Town's suburbs. "I earn a big wage, and I had this house built. But when the Group Areas Act comes along? Hundreds of homes like mine will go if nothing is done about it. And our jobs? With the Industrial Conciliation Act enforced, I might even find myself in the less than £10-a-month lot. There's money in this country for everybody. Only we don't see much of it."

The City Treasurer, Mr. Rex Walker, is reported to have said that, according to a memorandum drafted several years ago by the Treasurers of the Union's major cities, the housing need of the Coloured people was far more urgent than that of the Africans or Europeans.

No provision is made for housing the 15,000 people who receive less than £10 a month. Sub-economic housing is available for the second group, but households on the lower level of this group will find it difficult to pay rents and transport charges. There is no provision for housing families in the third group, totalling 60,000 people, from time to time by the economic houses provided by the Council, but in fact their incomes are not enough to pay the economic plus transport charges.

The figures of surveys have highlighted the poverty of all sections of the Non-European population from time to time. In the slum-ridden, poverty-stricken, disease-infested areas of South Africa continue to disfigure the country like ugly scars.

Apartheid signs are going up everywhere, but the starvation level of great sections of the population remains unchanged.



Mrs. H. Jacobs with three of her four children.

## Deputation To Worcester Council

WORCESTER.

At a well-attended meeting at the Freedom Square called by the ANC recently, three points were discussed by the residents. The burning issues were the proposed rent increases, the bad conditions at the new cemetery, and the proposed establishment of a beernal by the Town Council.

Speakers from the floor condemned the entire township as a concentration camp in embryo. With regard to the rent, they pointed out that hundreds of people had already been ejected from their homes for failure to pay rent. Any increase would be unacceptable to the people, and would do more harm than good.

Many people complained that in the new cemetery dead bodies froze in water. The graveyard is situated near a stream, and wherever one digs one finds water.

Six men were appointed to make representations to the Council. They are Messrs Mashonyela, Siwangaza, Kwimana, A. Tollie, Kwimana and Ntsho.

Chairman of the meeting was Mr. J. Dimaza. It is understood that the Coloureds are also sending a deputation to the Council.

## Treason Accused Victimised

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Charles Makholiso, one of the accused in the treason trial, has been endorsed out of Koelenhof, in the Stellenbosch district, under the Native (Urban) Areas Act. Mr. Makholiso was employed by a drainage-pipe company for many years until his arrest on allegations of treason last year, and lived in the quarters provided by the firm.

Last week, just after he had returned home from the trial, he was called by the District Commandant of police and asked where he was living.

"I told him where I was staying," Mr. Makholiso said in an interview with New Age. "He said I had no right to stay there, and had to leave, in spite of the fact that I had seen the assistant manager."

The day after being questioned by the police Mr. Makholiso saw the manager of the firm where he was employed and was told that he had to go. He has been given until October 6 to leave.

## COD Condemns Censorship Threat

"The report on internal censorship just issued by the Commission on undesirable publications under the Chairmanship of Professor G. Cronje, former Chairman of the Osewbrandwag's relief fund, will do severe damage to the interests of the South Africans that the ideas for which the Nazis fought during the last war are being realised gradually in our own country," says the Cape Western region of the Congress of Democrats in a statement.

"Not content with the many laws which already seek to control what we may and may not do, the Nationalists seek to pass one more, and it is given a name that is subtle but in practice to control our political life. The Commission's 'definition' of 'Communist' or 'tending to be given a name' is the widespread granting of equal rights to all sections of our society. This alone will guarantee the growth of democracy in our country, and will be a certain barrier against the efforts of minority groups such as the Nationalists to dominate the majority of our citizens."

## TAXI OWNERS TO FIGHT APARTHEID ORDER

CAPE TOWN.

"We have a right to challenge taxi segregation in the law courts of the land," states a circular issued by the sponsors of a conference of taxi owners which will be held in the Robing Room, City Hall, Cape Town, this Sunday (October 6).

"If it is not contested then it will be forced on us," the circular continued. "We are unaware of a court ruling as to whether taxi segregation is in fact legal."

Apartheid in taxis is to be introduced as from January 1, 1958, and the Transportation Board instructed all owners to decide by the end of last month which racial group they wished to cater for.

While no restriction will be imposed in regard to the drivers of taxis, the Transportation Board says European drivers should be employed wherever possible to convey European passengers, and vice versa in regard to Non-Europeans.

Measures to introduce complete apartheid in taxis will be introduced in due course, according to the Transportation Board.

The circular to taxi owners, signed on behalf of the sponsors of the conference by Mr. M. T. Barden, said: "We wish to maintain the right to earn our livelihood like everyone else, and we demand the right to cater for all classes. We cannot afford to take this matter lying down. Our rights are at stake."

## This South Africa

CAPE TOWN.

Criticising the decision of the Bellville Town Council to ask the Local Transportation Board to forbid Non-European taxi drivers from conveying Europeans, Mr. P. N. Theron, a Bellville taxi-owner who has three European drivers in his nine taxis, said:

"I would rather that my wife was driven by a good-class Non-European if he had to make a trip at 11 p.m. They would never dream of interfering with a woman, but a few class of European would—that is why we had to get rid of some European drivers."

Replied the Mayor of Bellville, Mr. P. H. Meyer: "If during the night a Coloured driver is called out to carry a European child or European girls we feel we never can be sure of the driver, and if a woman is assaulted I think she would rather be assaulted by a European."

## Chisholm Talk For Treason Fund

CAPE TOWN.

Professor Eric Chisholm, Director of the S.A. College of Music, who recently returned from a visit to the world youth festival in Moscow, is to give a talk on his impressions of the Soviet Union at the Rondebosch Town Hall on Thursday, October 17, at 8.10 p.m. Colour sides of Moscow will also be shown.

Admission of 2s. will be charged, total proceeds to be donated to the Treason Trial Defence Fund.

Have YOU made your contribution to our next shipment of newspaper?

# UNDESIRABLE LITERATURE REPORT A THREAT TO FREE PRESS

CAPE TOWN.

FULL-SCALE censorship of all publications in South Africa is recommended by the Commission of Inquiry into Undesirable Publications, whose report was released last week.

The report is one of the most drastic documents ever to be published in South Africa, even under the Nationalist regime. If its recommendations are carried out, nobody may publish or distribute any magazine or newspaper or other periodical publication except under licence from the Nationalist Government; a licence once granted, may at any time be withdrawn by order of the Publications Board or by order of court; and anyone who commits an offence or whose publication is prohibited as undesirable may be fined, gaolled and prevented from exercising his calling in the same profession for periods up to five years.

Chairman of the Commission was Professor Geoffrey Cronje, of Pretoria University, one-time secretary of an appeal fund for Ossewabrandwag members charged with high treason.

Most of the Commission's massive 285-page report is taken up with a discussion of the incidence of pornography in South African and imported publications, and means to control the evil; but the most serious sections of the report deal with political issues.

## More Control

Stating that evidence had been placed before it that "the control of Communist publications is at present not as effective as it should be," the Commission proposes that "Communist" publications should come under the draft Censorship Act included in the report, and that the Publications Board, the chief censoring authority, should be accorded legal recognition as the expert on what is "Communist" and what is not.

The Commission declares that publications should be declared undesirable if they "propagate or tend to promote the spread of communism or further or tend to further the achievement of any of the aims of communism."

In addition to this ridiculously wide definition, the Commission proposes further that publications should be declared undesirable if they "tend to engender or have the effect of engendering friction or feelings of hostility between the European and the Non-European population groups of the Union or racial groups."

The Commission admits that laws exist already to prevent racial friction, namely, the Publications Amendment Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Why, then, does the Commission seek to duplicate these powers in the Censorship Bill?

## The Answer

The answer is that the Commission wants the Publications Board, consisting of between 7 and 11 Government nominees, to decide what is "communist" and what "engenders race friction."

The courts will impose the penalties: to suppress a publication, or fine or imprison the editor, printer or publisher; but according to the draft Bill: "It shall be the function of the (Publications) Board to . . . serve any authority concerned with the enforcement of the Act with written advice on the question whether printed matter or other objects not falling under the jurisdiction of the Board are undesirable."

In plain language, the Publications Board, a collection of Government stooges, would inform the courts whether material was "communist" or in any other way un-

to an attack on the State; it also makes an onslaught on the community from which the state has sprung. Communism aims at the subjection of all men and all things to its domination and desires to place its indelible impress on one and all and everything. Its object is to create a new system in every respect by force. Side by side with the communistic states and communities there are the non-communistic states and communities, the latter group being menaced by communism, not only from without but also from within. This internal threat assumes the form of communistic infiltration. . . . In this connection publications which are openly communistic or which have a disguised and subtle communistic trend, naturally play a great part.

## Role Power

The Publications Board would have complete power to ban the importation of whole CLASSES of publications, and also ban "any edition of a local magazine which would have the sole power to say whether these publications were 'undesirable' or not."

The Commission's report states that the Publications Board will "not have the power to prohibit the publishing of the magazine as such, since only a court will be able to do so . . . through the withdrawal or suspension of the registration of the magazine." But, in terms of the paragraph in the draft Bill quoted above, the Publications Board will appear in court as the expert witness when the magazine's future is being decided.

The Publications Board will have similar powers in respect of newspapers and weekly and fortnightly publications. The "newspaper" or list of definitions suggested by the Commission covers everything from sex, crime, brutality and improper advertisements to race relations and communism. Advertisers, publishers and editors in the Union have thrown up their hands in horror at the wide field covered by the definitions. The representative of a leading Brijsh publishing firm described the proposals as "an incredible piece of work, so vast in extent that one does not know where to begin criticism."

## Communism

Here is what the Commission has to say about communism: "Communism does not pursue a purely political ideology or have the seizure of state control as its one and only aim. . . . it is directed at the overthrow of everything which has hitherto been accounted good and right; not only the democratic form of government but also the social system, religion, morals and Western civilisation—in short, all the values of life which, up to the present, have been respected and held dear."

Elsewhere the Commission says: "It is of importance to note that it is and remains the principle aim of communism to bring about world revolution by force. Many states and communities and millions of people have already been subjected to communism or are at present in the revolutionary stage i.e. the stage of overthrow and destruction of everything which existed and prevailed in those states and communities; namely the system of government, the social system, religion, morals and culture—in short, all the values of life, because communism does not confine its activities



B.V.

## IN THE EYES OF THE COMMISSION

# THESE THINGS ARE "UNDESIRABLE"

THE Commission recommends that "undesirable" printed matter and other objects should be defined as follows: "1. In general printed matter and other objects, or any part thereof, shall be undesirable if they are deemed indecent, offensive or harmful by the ordinary, civilised, decent, reasonable and responsible inhabitants of the Union. "2. In particular, printed matter and other objects, or any part thereof, shall be undesirable if they— (a) are blasphemous or represent religion in a derisive or derogatory manner; or (b) are subversive of or endanger, or tend to be subversive of or endanger, the moral or moral conceptions cherished and respected by the ordinary, civilised, decent, reasonable and responsible inhabitants of the Union; or harm or tend to harm their moral values; or are offensive or tend to be offensive to their sense of chastity, purity, modesty and propriety; or tend to deprave or corrupt those whose minds are open to immoral influences; or contain improper or offensive innuendos or jocularities, or foul, profane or abusive language; or (c) contain any illustration which portrays or depicts a person in attire or a pose which is deemed impermissible, improper or indecent by the ordinary, civilised, decent, reasonable and responsible inhabitants of the Union; or (d) describe, depict, represent or portray one or more of the following in an indecent, offensive or harmful manner: mur-

der, suicide, death, horror, cruelty, fighting, hawking, treachery, lawlessness, gangsterism, robbery, crime, the tique of crime and of criminality, drunkenness, traffic in or addition to drugs, snoring, sexual intercourse, prostitution, promiscuity, sodomy, masochism, sex bestiality, abortion, change of sex, night life, physical poverty, scantily or inadequate dressed persons, divorce, marital infidelity, adultery, illegitimate human or social deviations, degeneracy, or any other silarly related phenomenon; or (e) depict, represent, or portray miscegenation, relations, intermarriage or intimate social intercourse between Europeans and Non-Europeans in a eulogistic manner; or (f) tend to engender or the effect of engendering the feelings of hostility between the European and the Non-European population groups of the Union or between the various Non-European groups; or (g) propagate or tend to propagate communistic principle or promote or tend to promote the spread of communism; or further or tend to further the achievement of any of the aims of communism."

der, suicide, death, horror, cruelty, fighting, hawking, treachery, lawlessness, gangsterism, robbery, crime, the tique of crime and of criminality, drunkenness, traffic in or addition to drugs, snoring, sexual intercourse, prostitution, promiscuity, sodomy, masochism, sex bestiality, abortion, change of sex, night life, physical poverty, scantily or inadequate dressed persons, divorce, marital infidelity, adultery, illegitimate human or social deviations, degeneracy, or any other silarly related phenomenon; or (e) depict, represent, or portray miscegenation, relations, intermarriage or intimate social intercourse between Europeans and Non-Europeans in a eulogistic manner; or (f) tend to engender or the effect of engendering the feelings of hostility between the European and the Non-European population groups of the Union or between the various Non-European groups; or (g) propagate or tend to propagate communistic principle or promote or tend to promote the spread of communism; or further or tend to further the achievement of any of the aims of communism."

ments the Commission recommends that: "(1) No person shall be represented or portrayed in any other than ordinary clothing in, or in connection with, an advertisement unless the particular clothing in which he is represented or portrayed is relevant to or connected with such an advertisement." In other words, girls in Bikinis may advertise Bikinis but not tractors or patent medicines. (2) Advertisements of underwear shall not contain any representation or portrayal of underwear on the human figure: provided that this provision shall not be applicable to catalogues or other printed advertisements which are sent through the post to advertising agencies or shops which are not visible from the street. (3) Sanitary requirements for women shall be advertised only in catalogues. (4) Means for the prevention of conception or for the procuring of abortion shall not be advertised in any manner whatsoever.

ments the Commission recommends that: "(1) No person shall be represented or portrayed in any other than ordinary clothing in, or in connection with, an advertisement unless the particular clothing in which he is represented or portrayed is relevant to or connected with such an advertisement." In other words, girls in Bikinis may advertise Bikinis but not tractors or patent medicines. (2) Advertisements of underwear shall not contain any representation or portrayal of underwear on the human figure: provided that this provision shall not be applicable to catalogues or other printed advertisements which are sent through the post to advertising agencies or shops which are not visible from the street. (3) Sanitary requirements for women shall be advertised only in catalogues. (4) Means for the prevention of conception or for the procuring of abortion shall not be advertised in any manner whatsoever.

"YOU'RE Going To Be Locked Up! You're Not Properly Dressed!"

# RACIAL ROCK 'N ROLL IN ARKANSAS

UNTIL recently the main claim to world fame of the Middle Western States of the U.S.A. was that they were the home of rock 'n roll. Now these States have hit the news headlines once more—they are in the front-line of the battle being waged by American Negroes and other progressives for de-segregation.

bosses that, once elected, his troubles would be over, and he would be able to play as much golf as he liked. Now all sorts of people are demanding that he do things. Armstrong was supposed to leave shortly on what would have been a highly successful propaganda tour to the Soviet Union. Now he has called the trip off, saying: "The way they are treating my people down South, the Government can go to hell!"

## WORLD STAGE by Spector

Eartha Kitt was even more personal. "The country is angry," she declared. "You can't have a strong country with a nitwit like that for President."

In more restrained language newspaper editorialists throughout the world are making the same comments. Here are two samples: Richmond News: "The storm is barely gathering. Imposition of mandates, decrees, sweet homilies from the 15th green—these are paper screens to turn a hurricane."

New York Post: "The President has never used the power and prestige of his office to guide the country through the turbulent waters of racial transition. Now the storm is upon him, and the golf course is no refuge."

The "storm" that these papers refer to is the wave of indignation that swept through America when Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas called out the State Guard to prevent nine Negroes from enrolling for the first time in the all-White Little Rock High School.

Faubus' pretext for calling out the guard was that there would be racial riots if the Negroes tried to enter the school.

It is Faubus' action which led to the first wave of indignation amongst democratic Americans, it was Eisenhower's inaction which turned the wave into a storm.

While the Negroes were demanding that Ike call out the National Guard to assist the Negro schoolchildren in asserting their constitutional rights to a non-segregated education, Ike was conferring with the villain of the piece himself, Governor Faubus.

Explained Ike: One must consider the feelings of the many Southerners who fear that integration will lead to "mongrelisation."

Apparently the backward, racialistic feelings of the Southern Whites are more important to the Eisenhower administration than the feelings of 15 million Negroes. As if to dramatise the activities of the Southerners and the inactivity of the Federal authorities, at the very moment when Ike was in conference with Faubus, a school which had the previous day admitted a Negro child, was blown up.

The school was dynamited in the town of Nashville, Tennessee. Although there were no injuries, the blast wrecked a entire wall of the building, blew out lights in many parts of the city, and shattered hundreds of windows.

A few hours earlier the police had dispersed a crowd of about 500 White people who had smashed windscreen of cars carrying Negroes past another school in Nashville. In Birmingham, Alabama, one of the famous bus boycott last year, the Phillips High School

was evacuated when a bombing took place at Faubus' action, which he called "a disgraceful political hoax." And the Arkansas Gazette pertinently suggested that the Governor's action might well "become the cause of the violence he professes to fear."

Little Rock failed to give Faubus the mass backing he wanted. The reason is interesting. Little Rock is a town of about 200,000 and is very much dependent for its revenue on the attraction of tourists and traders from the North.

Orval Faubus' actions, as melodramatic as his name, did the town's trade no good at all, so the city authorities were only too pleased when the Federal troops arrived.

Acting reluctantly on the Court order, Faubus withdrew his troops and in their place came 1,000 paratroopers of the Federal forces. The nine Negro children were finally allowed to take their seats in their classes, but only after having to walk through an avenue of bayonets held at the ready.

Another victory in the anti-apartheid struggle had been won. But if Ike had acted firmly from the first, Faubus would have been squashed straight away.

In fact, Faubus had very little support from even the White inhabitants of Little Rock. It was the town's own school board that decided that the first Negroes should be admitted to the High School this year.

The Mayor of the town was most upset at Faubus' action, which he called "a disgraceful political hoax." And the Arkansas Gazette pertinently suggested that the Governor's action might well "become the cause of the violence he professes to fear."

Little Rock failed to give Faubus the mass backing he wanted. The reason is interesting. Little Rock is a town of about 200,000 and is very much dependent for its revenue on the attraction of tourists and traders from the North.

Orval Faubus' actions, as melodramatic as his name, did the town's trade no good at all, so the city authorities were only too pleased when the Federal troops arrived.

Acting reluctantly on the Court order, Faubus withdrew his troops and in their place came 1,000 paratroopers of the Federal forces. The nine Negro children were finally allowed to take their seats in their classes, but only after having to walk through an avenue of bayonets held at the ready.

Another victory in the anti-apartheid struggle had been won. But if Ike had acted firmly from the first, Faubus would have been squashed straight away.

In fact, Faubus had very little support from even the White inhabitants of Little Rock. It was the town's own school board that decided that the first Negroes should be admitted to the High School this year.

Smoke and Enjoy

# JOHN CHAPMAN'S

Famous Tobaccos.

Mine Captain

Chapman's Special + +

Silver Cloud

Greyhound Mixture

Wayside Mixture

Champion Plain

Champion Mixture

Vryburger Mixture

Iris Mixture.

★

CHAPMAN'S BULK TOBACCOS:-

DARK FINE No. 17 MMR.

MINE CAPTAIN.

## LUTULI CONDEMNS REPORT

(Continued from page 1) questioned the right of the state to take reasonable steps to control the organisations opposed to the Nationalists. "I urge the Government to reject the recommendations and to allow instead the spirit of the immortal words of Milton to guide future legislation: 'Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.'"

"On behalf of the African National Congress I call upon the people to vigorously condemn and oppose the Commission's recommendations."

## Fined For Striking

JOHANNESBURG. Thirty-seven African workers from the Candlecraft factory here were found guilty of striking illegally, and sentenced to a fine of £5 each. A Coloured worker not covered by the terms of the Native Labour Settlement of Disputes Act was discharged.



# WHAT WE EXPECT FROM THE MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE

"A proper reading of the South African situation calls for co-operation and inter-dependence between the various races comprising the South African nation."

—From the Declaration of the Bloemfontein Congress of the African People, October 1956.

IN rejecting the root conception of apartheid, the historic Bloemfontein conference did not fall into the easy trap of seeking to replace White domination with Black. It rose superior to the narrow racialistic thinking prescribed by South Africa's rulers. Without hatred or bitterness it advanced the lofty ideal of a South Africanism broad and human enough to enfold all the sons and daughters of our country. In this lay a great moral victory for the oppressed millions of our country, and history will recognise it as such.

It was a natural consequence of this far-reaching and large-minded decision that the delegates at Bloemfontein last year should have sought to carry this new South Africanism further at a conference where not only Africans but all sections of the population should be represented. Such is the background to the multi-racial conference which will be held in Johannesburg from the 3rd to the 5th December this year.

### DIFFERENT VIEWS

Already, individuals of all races, from various walks of life, and with differing political views, have come together to sponsor and prepare for the conference. Naturally they have not had identical opinions about its scope, form and techniques of the conference, but with goodwill and readiness to compromise on all sides these differences have been overcome in friendly debate, and the plans have gone ahead. This spirit augurs well for the success of the conference and proves the correctness of the Bloemfontein decision that a real basis for co-operation exists.

Many members of the African National Congress participated in the Bloemfontein conference. Congress welcomed its decisions, which are in harmony with fundamental democratic Congress principles, with enthusiasm, and will work earnestly for the success of the multi-racial conference. Congress believes that all the racial groups in our country share common basic interests and a great common destiny. Unity of the various racial groups, based upon equality of rights and responsibilities, upon mutual respect and confidence and a common patriotism will, we believe, unleash the vast potentialities of our people which are buried under the mountain of racial discrimination, fettered by race prejudice and fear.

Congress will therefore actively support, in every way open to it, every move to bring the races closer together and break down the barriers to understanding. We regard the multi-racial conference as an important step in this direction.

### WHAT TO EXPECT?

What does Congress expect and hope for from this conference? Perhaps, at this stage, it may be easier to begin answering that question by saying what we do not expect from it.

We do not expect that the con-

ference will be able to agree on a detailed programme for the future of South Africa.

We in common with our closest allies, have in the course of hard struggle and sacrifice, evolved our own programme, the Freedom Charter. And we have no intention of abandoning or changing the principles of the

**By DUMA NOKWE,  
Secretary, Working  
Committee of the  
African National  
Congress**

Charter. We know that others who come to the conference will have their own diverse plans and solutions for the future of the country, which they are earnestly wedded.

At such a conference such diversity is only to be expected and indeed, warmly welcomed. But it would be futile and disastrous if everyone at the conference were merely seeking to use it as a recruiting base for the specific programme and policy of his own organisation. We shall not achieve uniformity of outlook on all matters at a single conference, or attempt to do so, would not draw us closer together but drive us apart.

What we must bear in our minds and bring to the fore is not the area of our disagreement, but the broad field upon which we are at one; the very matters which have brought us all to the conference. The multi-racial conference will have made a great contribution if all those present will strive to find and express these points of agreement, and decide upon common endeavours to achieve them in practice.

Perhaps the broadest single principle upon which the conference is bound to find agreement is that the future of our country cannot be decided by any one racial group acting, whether benevolently or otherwise, on behalf of all the others; but must be decided by representatives of all the South African people. This principle is implicit in the very coming together of the multi-racial conference itself. It would be for this reason be quite unrealistic to expect the abolishment of racial supremacy—call it baaskap or leadership or trusteeship—to attend or to play any useful and constructive part at such a conference.

### NEGATION OF APARTHEID

The conference, too, is a negation of all that is commonly understood by and experienced under the slogan of apartheid. One may justifiably expect that all present at the conference, whatever their shades of democratic belief, will find common ground in their rejection of apartheid as a mischievous and profoundly harmful doctrine, and seek practical ways and means of defeating and overcoming it. The Bloemfontein declaration proclaimed that "Apartheid constitutes a serious threat to race relations in the country," and we feel justified in the confidence that the multi-racial conference will go forward, not retreat from, that stand.

While dealing with matters of broad general principle, the multi-

racial conference would prove fruitless and academically remote from life were it to ignore some of the burning problems which to-day face all sections of our population.

The threats of censorship and suppression to freedom of thought and expression, the profound aspirations of the people for their rights to many-sided human education, to freedom of worship, to



Adv. Duma Nokwe.

freedom of movement and assembly, to civil liberties and security of their homes and livelihoods, the urgent need of the great majority of our people for alleviation from the shocking conditions of poverty, malnutrition and wretchedness under which they suffer to-day—all these are matters of urgency which the conference dare not ignore if it is to have any vital significance for the people of this country.

Coming as it does, at a critical stage in the turbulent history of our country, the multi-racial conference holds out a glorious, and perhaps a unique opportunity, to mould the future of our country in the pattern of peaceful and harmonious development towards a multi-racial democracy.

### EQUAL SHARE

Let there be no mistake about it: the non-white peoples of our country are arising to claim their share, as full and equal citizens and partners in every aspect of the social, political and economic life of this, their country. We cannot and yet shall not be denied. Sooner or later, whatever the difficulties and obstacles, we shall attain our goal. We seek that goal through the paths of peace rather than through those which can only leave a heritage of bitterness and thirst for revenge. But we shall not be deterred or cheated.

If we come to the multi-racial conference conscious of the mighty stage of South African and world history on which we appear, as statesmen and thinkers, not as petty politicians seeking momentary advantages and debating points, the conference can write an unforgettable chapter in our annals. It can be a shining beacon for millions of South Africans, and countless millions of friends of our country beyond our borders, giving them fresh courage, inspiration and confidence in the unconquerable spirit of Man.

It is with these glowing hopes that it will of the African National Congress will come to the multi-racial conference in December.

## FINAL DETAILS OF MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

● Political arrangements in a multi-racial society. A plenary session will discuss "the necessity for further deliberation and action" and the "findings" of the conference.

Apart from the Rev. Mahabane, leading South Africans who have agreed to deliver addresses at the conference include Prof. I. D. MacCrone (on the main theme of the conference); Dr. Sheila van der Horst on the economics topic; Mr. Alan Anton and Mr. W. M. Ngekane on the civil rights item; Prof. G. H. Le May on "political arrangements in a multi-racial society"; and the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rev. Rev. Ambrose Reeves.

The addresses to the conference will be prepared some time before-land and circulated to all participants together with factual material on a number of topics, including population distribution and trends; the chief political organisations in the country and their policies; administrative organisations such as the Departments of Native and Coloured Affairs, advisory boards and tribal authorities; group areas proclamations and the extent to which they have been implemented, land ownership, and so on.

The conference organisers are confident of getting an expression of agreement to form the basis for all races living peacefully in the country, a spokesman told News Age. Further conferences might be necessary in the future to develop common ground, he said.

**? HAVE YOU SENT A DONATION TO NEW AGE**

# UPWALK

THE boys on Hanover Street were kicking their heels around the entrance of the Portage's cafe when I rolled up for a packet of the old lung-poison.

After handing a couple of cigarettes around I joined the conversation. Topic: Hollywood's latest productions. The boys like fast-shooting suit guys with stubby chins and dangling cigarettes and tied-down guns. The conversation was a little blood-thirsty, and I'm glad they don't allow tied-down guns in this town. Then one of them asked: "You ever hear of a place called Cripple Creek, Colorado? And Tombstone? Funny names for towns."

"I read in the paper about a place called Little Rock, Arkansas," another added.

So the conversation turned to what has been happening in Little Rock, and the United States went down several notches in the estimation of Hanover Street.

The general consensus of opinion turned out to be: "What kind of a place is it where they have got to get soldiers to keep Coloured kids out of school, and more soldiers to get them in? According to the pictures, the States is one place where everybody, black and white, gets equal treatment, and no trouble."

"Just shows you," growled one

of the boys, spitting into the street in the true Western style. "You can't go by the bio. Lot of lies."

AND speaking about Little Rock, Arkansas, Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong doesn't like what's going on there either. In fact he doesn't like, and said so. "The government can go to



By ALEX LA GUMA

hell," he trumpeted in comment. "It's getting so bad a Coloured man hasn't got any country."

Louis cancelled his government-sponsored trip to the Soviet Union. "If the people of Russia ask me what's wrong with my country, what am I supposed to say? If I ever go through with this trip I'll do it on my own."

A radio station blackballed the great jazz man, but that didn't stop artists Lena Horne and

Eartha Kitt joining him in his opinion of God's own country.

THE United States Information Service, no doubt conveniently forgetting that there is such a place as Little Rock, is still going full blast about Hungary. They are offering articles free of charge. Read all about it. Students in Soviet Orbit Rebel Against Though Communist Intellectuals Feed the Flame of Freedom. Hungary's Terrible Ordeal. Pictures thrown in free of charge.

Looking through the list I didn't see any articles titled Hungarian Woman Begg In The Streets of Johannesburg. Or about the bunches of Hungarian youths, all refugees, hanging around Red Cross House in Johannesburg, hoping for the last year to find a job. Or of the thousands going back home to Budapest.

THE Municipal Association of the Transvaal is perturbed over the fact that scantily clad circus performers are seen by Non-European audiences. Well, I still have to see the girl on the flying trapeze performing in a fur coat.

I DREAMED I attended the Commission on Undesirable Literature in my Maidenform.

HERE AND THERE IN S.E. ASIA

# THAI DICTATOR FALLS

## Struggle For Neutralism

AFTER ten years in power, Thailand's military dictator, recently, when another military clique led by Marshal coup d'etat.

This palace revolution is, however, not to be explained in terms of personal rivalries or the ambitions and graft of different groups. The recent analysis of the circulation of the press of Thailand indicates what was the real motive force behind the eruption that has dislodged Marshal Pibul.

The biggest paper in Thailand, Sani Seri, circulation 20,000, is the most bitter in its denunciation of Thailand's slavish pro-American policy. It stands for ending the SEATO connection and establishing close economic and political relations with China.

Eleven other papers with a joint circulation of 50,000 are anti-American and for close ties with China. Five other papers with 20,000 supporters are against the undemocratic regime and its foreign relations.

### U.S. ARMS

At the same time, reports from Bangkok state that preparations for widespread demonstrations on the part of the population against the Government's support for SEATO were the decisive factor which made Marshal Sarit decide on his coup.

The new rulers are however by no means turning their backs on the West. Shortly after the coup Sarit sent emissaries to Mr. Max Bishop, U.S. Ambassador, with good wishes for the new government and the country's pro-American policy would remain.

This is an important assurance, since Thailand's army of 100,000 has been fully equipped with U.S. arms and is the core of SEATO's ground forces. He informed the country that he would continue to take 34 million dollars annually in economic aid and twice the amount of military aid from the U.S.

Apart from delaying the ceremonial opening of the SEATO war talks, the military coup has not caused a major stir among imperialist circles. The opinion seems to be that there is a better man on the job.

In New York the Herald Tribune said: "Officials in Washington, keenly aware to Thailand's role as

### Sukarno Clears Rubbish

#### DIJAKARTA.

PRESIDENT Sukarno and other leaders of the Indonesian Government and some political parties started off Indonesia's "New Life Movement" recently by helping to clear away the rubbish heaps in the markets.

The President and some ministers went to Parsaren Market to help workers and young people remove rubbish heaps there. General Secretary of the Communist Party of Indonesia, D. N. Aidit, and chairman of the Indonesian Nationalist Party, Suwirjo, also took part in the work.

President Sukarno and others then went on to other markets to work there. Other leaders did cleaning elsewhere.

The opinion of the press in Djakarta is that although the "New Life Movement" could not solve all the problems, it could establish some good social practices.

an anti-Communist bulwark, see no cause for alarm."

The Washington Post, however, warned that the coup might represent a setback to the efforts to strengthen SEATO and "could seriously embarrass American economic and military assistance."

### SEATO'S BACKBONE

With Pakistan and Thailand the backbone of the South East Asia Treaty Organisation, the Western powers are keeping constant watch on what is taking place in Thailand.

The appointment of Nai Pote, graduate of Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts, as Secretary-General of the organisation, was obviously meant to please the Americans, though the ostensible reason for his appointment was his acceptability to the King, the people, and the army.

However, more significant of the mood of the people is the open and growing support for the return of Pridi Panomyong, now in exile in China, after his Premiership was ended by Marshal Pibul's coup in 1947.

## MALAYA REFUSES ATOM BASES

### Govt. Won't Meet With Communists

WHICH way is the newly-independent Malaya going to turn—will she side with the West, or the East, or will she join the neutralist bloc?

The first two months of independence have produced a few interesting straws in the wind:

● The Malayan Minister of Defence has stated that Malaya would not become the atomic war base of any country. The military agreement to be concluded between Malaya and Britain, he added, did not stipulate that atomic war bases should be located in Malayan territory.

His statement was in reply to an announcement by British Defence Minister Duncan Sandys during his recent trip to Australia that British forces in the Far East would be equipped with atomic weapons.

● The Malayan Government has not as yet committed Malaya to joining the American and British backed South East Asia Treaty Organisation.

● Taxes on certain imports to Malaya from Britain and the Commonwealth have gone up by 25%. There have been other indications that the Malayan Government intends following an independent economic policy, particularly in regard to the marketing of rubber and tin, the country's two most important products.

In the past the British had a virtual stranglehold over Malaya's economy, particularly her foreign

Marshal Pibul Songgram, headed for the Cambodian border Sarit Thanarat took over the government after a successful

### Viet-Nam Reads

#### LONDON.

ABOUT 1,800,000 copies of 40 books were printed in North Viet-Nam during the past two years, or nearly eleven times as much as the total output during the period of French rule up to 1939, the North Viet-Nam Minister of Culture declared recently.

A total of 111 news and scientific films were made in the same period, and 101 mobile movie teams sent

to rural regions, factories and constructional enterprises. In accordance with the policy of restoring the national cultural heritage more than 1,000 dance and folk songs of various nationalities were revived for stage performances.

Apart from the establishment of 33 libraries, Viet-Nam has exchanged books, newspapers and other cultural objects with eight countries including Britain, France, Indonesia and Burma. Cultural agreements has been signed with nearly all fraternal countries.

## Khrushchov Answers Question

# WHY DOESN'T USSR HALT TESTS WITHOUT WAITING FOR AGREEMENT?

WHY doesn't the Soviet Union, in seeking an international agreement to ban nuclear tests, announce that it will itself halt nuclear tests for a certain length of time?

This question was asked by Tamoo Hirooka, editor of Ashab-Ashahi Shimbun, Japan's leading daily paper, in a recent interview with Nikita Khrushchov, Soviet Communist Party secretary.

Observing that "people all over the world and, among them, the inhabitants of the countries" possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons, are expressing ever more persistently their anxiety over pollution of the atmosphere by experimental detonation," HIROOKA continued:

"I think the country taking the initiative in stopping tests will win moral prestige.

"We may presume that if the Soviet Union will say that in its seeking for an international agreement on the banning of nuclear weapons testing it will unilaterally discontinue these tests

ally begin to lag, while its partners meanwhile will do their best to leave it behind.

"Without having achieved anything we shall be forced to resume the tests after some time. What will be the result? The arms race will be intensified and will assume even greater proportions

"Thus, a unilateral statement by the Soviet side would have no positive effect. On the contrary it would only serve to encourage the aggressors."

Khrushchov pointed out that the Soviet Union, in 1957, unilaterally reduced its armed forces by 1,800,000 men, but "our Western partners did not see their way to following in our footsteps."

This, he said, showed Hirooka's arguments for unilateral suspension of nuclear tests by the Soviet Union to be unsubstantiated.

"ANOTHER ROAD"

"I think it would be better to take another road, Khrushchov said.

"The Soviet Union has already stated its readiness to cease tests. Let us use our efforts, for example: the Soviet Union and Japan to sign a joint document on the subject, to be supported later on by other countries."

"I am sure that India would support such a document. Let us use our efforts, for example: the Soviet Union, China and all the socialist countries will unquestionably support such a step.

"In this manner a kind of united front of states struggling for a cessation of nuclear weapon tests, for a termination of the arms race and for peaceful coexistence would be created.

"Let such a movement spread among the states, and it will lead us to the desired goal."



Khrushchov—"A better way."

for a certain time, this would have a vast positive effect. What do you think about it?"

In his answer to this question, KHRUSHCHOV noted that "despite the Western powers' refusal, we continue to favour the discontinuation of nuclear tests."

He continued: "As regards your suggestion that the Soviet Union halt the tests unilaterally, the following may be said:

### "SUPPOSING . . ."

"Imagine the situation: the Soviet Union makes a statement on the unilateral termination of nuclear weapon tests, but the other countries possessing such weapons do not follow suit and proceed with their tests.

"The Soviet Union will natur-

trade.

● The Government of Malaya still refuses to hold talks with the Communists who are being mercilessly besieged in the jungles.

● British and Commonwealth troops are still being used in large numbers against the Communists.

● At the same time, the growing Malayan Labour Party has officially decided to call for the recognition of the legal status of the Communist Party.

Many other political parties, trade unions and other mass organisations have demanded that the Government hold talks with the Communist Party with a view to ending the war, so that military expenditure could be used instead to improve the people's living standards.

### WARE COURSE

The general trend seems to be that the Government is treading warily between a neutralist and a pro-West policy internationally, while maintaining a bitterly anti-Communist policy internally.

The indications are also strong that the desire for peace with the Communists and a neutralist foreign policy is growing rapidly in circles outside the Government.

## SPOTLIGHT on SPORT by Robert Resha

# MOKONE THE GREAT MAKES WISE DECISION

**ELIJAH** Mokone, South Africa's maestro of boxing, has retired from the ring. He took this decision after Eddie "Croucher" Kekana had stopped him in the seventh round at the Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg, last Friday night.

Mokone's decision to quit has brought to an end the career of a boxer who for five years dominated the South African boxing scene. Yet it was a wise decision, for it was obvious that the once great has withered.

In this fight, for the first time, the maestro entered the ring and left it without using that familiar left which had always found a place in the faces of all those boxers who came his way. Even that once accurate, vicious right was missing badly. That cat-like movement in the ring was absent. His defence was not there. Kekana's right just found Mokone all the time.

### GLIMPSES

It was in the fourth round we saw the glimpses of the Mokone we knew. In this round he attacked with precision using both hands. But his punches lacked steam.

Coming in the next round Mokone himself seemed to have realised that he had had his chips and tried to keep away from Kekana. Even this was difficult. Trying to run away from Kekana's right he lost balance and fell. Thereafter it was obvious that the fight would not last the distance and Kekana was the man to emerge the victor. In the seventh round the inevitable came. Kekana sent Mokone to the canvas. He was up at the count of 7. This was followed by another visit to the canvas for 8. Shortly thereafter Mokone took the last "trip" to the canvas, after which he decided to hang up his gloves.

### MOURNFUL CROWD

After this announcement the crowd quietly and mournfully filed out of the hall. Even outside the fans were extraordinarily quiet. Shrugging of shoulders was the manner in which most fans were prepared to express themselves.

It had to be. Mokone was not just a champion—he was a great. As best Mokone was never a scientific boxer—yet was an able mixer when the situation demanded. His ringcraft was almost perfect. That is the man who has left the ring.

### COLOUR BAR

What is painful and will always make the Non-European sportsman bitter in this country is race discrimination. Because Mokone is black he had to be contented with just being a Non-European feather-weight and lightweight champion. This is in spite of the fact that South Africa has never produced a boxer of Mokone's calibre.

If Mokone were White, I haven't the slightest hesitation in saying that he would have been regarded

as one of the best lightweights in the world.

Of "Croucher" Kekana very little can be said. He had things his own way from beginning to end. In due course, the mettle he is made of will be known. But one thing is certain, he will go down in history as the boxer who took the crown from Mokone's head.

## END PASS LAWS

(Continued from page 1)

In a resolution, the conference took a firm pledge to "resist and oppose Nationalist tyranny in every possible way."

● It pledged anti-pass committees in every area "to set aside a definite date to free ourselves from the vicious pass laws before the elections in 1958."

● It decided that workers' committees be organised in every industry in every corner of the province to build trade unions and struggle for all-round wage increases and a minimum wage of £1 a day.

● It urged unity of all races against group areas and ethnic grouping.

● It decided to throw all efforts behind anti-Nationalist unity and the national multi-racial conference.

● It pledged "We shall stand by our leaders and not rest till they are released."

Delegates came from as far afield as Sekukuni and Louis Trichardt.

## Carltonville Raids

(Continued from page 1)

men and women milled outside the courtyard demanding the release of those arrested.

I got there when a few of the women had been bailed out but most were still in the cells. Young policemen who appeared to be on their way to running the show at the police station.

A young policeman said: "Wie is Jy?" when I asked about the women. "Is jy 'n dondersse kaffer prokureur?"

I could wait the whole afternoon for the information I wanted. I was told, I didn't wait the whole afternoon.

But the police had the last word as I went to our car near the police station. "You may ride in cars but you are still baboons!" came the shout from a uniformed constable.

### A DIFFERENT STORY

The reception in the location was quite different, needless to say. There we were received like wedding guests. Women came out to greet us waving their shawls, and cries of "Afrika" rent the air. The case of the 41 was due to be heard in court on Wednesday this week. Word had gone around that the women should not pay admission of guilt fines, and none did, though one of the 41 found that her employer had done so for her without her knowledge.

(Continued from page 4)

have shown their mettle and have consequently been held in high esteem. The Commission questioned several Non-Europeans regarding their attitude towards illustrations in which European women are portrayed and depicted in an undesirable manner. One and all declared that they disapproved of illustrations of this nature and expressed their concern about the influence which these pictures have on their fellow Non-Europeans.

"A certain Non-European who occupies a responsible position declared that the European woman is held in high esteem and that she is in effect placed on a pedestal by Non-Europeans. With reference to undesirable illustrations in which European women are portrayed and depicted in a reprehensible manner, he asserted that Europeans themselves are tumbling the European woman from her pedestal."

The Commission also deals at length with the huge quantities of literature from the United States of America. This importation continues in spite of the fact that the Government has full powers to ban this trash and, in fact, does ban some of it. The Commission discusses further the alarming decline in the quality of Afrikaans writing. Of more than 1,600 new Afrikaans works written since 1935, only about 8 per cent were found to be of "literary merit."

But by far the most drastic sections of the report deal with political publications. If the Commission's recommendations are accepted, a handful of Government nominees will be able to bring about the suppression of any kind of publication in the Union. Editors, publishers, owners, printers, distributors—all become liable. This provision no doubt is designed to intimidate persons in the publication trade. Fines up to £100 and terms of imprisonment of up to 5 years can be imposed.

EDITORS OF SUSPENDED OR BANNED PUBLICATIONS CAN BE DEBARRED FROM THE RIGHT OF JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITY ON ANY PUBLICATION.

The report adds: "A conspicuous feature of these publications (weekly newspapers intended for Non-Europeans) was the high incidence of reports, articles and other contributions which tend to engender, or which may have the effect of engendering, friction or feelings of hostility between the European and Non-European population groups in this country."

The report makes the startling announcement that the Commission counted the number of issues in which such reports appearing. It found that in one particular publication it was as high as 52.8 per cent. In all, 5 different publications were listed as being guilty of reports "engendering race friction."

But, if this is true, why were not these publications prosecuted under existing laws?

It is clear that under cover of its blanket definition of "undesirable literature" the Commission regards as a censoring agency. One of the most important tasks of the Publications Board, just as under the Customs Act political works have been included under the heading of "indecent, obscene or otherwise objectionable" and banned from importation into the Union. The Commission expressly approved to the manner in which the Customs Act has been used for this purpose. "The present system of control has been successful in preventing the entry into this country of an immense volume of undesirable publications and other printed matter as well as of other goods of a miscellaneous nature. The Commission was afforded the opportunity of

## Undesirable Literature Report

perusing the contents of hundreds of banned titles and is convinced that a great service has been done to this country in prohibiting the publications concerned. This finding is given particular prominence and is especially emphasised."

So now we know what we are in for. Amongst the works already banned under the Customs Act are

not only filthy pictures and horror comics, but some of the great classics of world literature, political works, treatises on race relations published under the auspices of UNO. It is clear the Commission—and no doubt the Government behind it—want to see the same sort of control exercised over internal publications as soon as possible.

FOOTNOTE: The Commission quotes the names of daily and weekly newspapers which it studied during the course of its investigations. Papers like the Bantu World, The Sun, Indian Views, Indian Opinion and the Torch were included in its survey, but neither New Age, Advance nor the Guardian are so much as mentioned and there is no indication that the Commission had them in mind in framing any of its recommendations.

## Liberal Party Backs

£1 A Day

DURBAN.

In response to the widespread support for the £1 a day demand, a Natal £1 a Day Committee was formed at a meeting last week.

Represented on the committee are the Liberal Party, the Durban branch of the S.A. Congress of Democrats, the Natal Indian Congress, the African National Congress and a number of trade unions.

Number of other organisations have indicated their willingness to join the committee.

The Natal £1 a Day Committee appeals to all interested bodies and individuals to give their support to the campaign for higher wages.

### RACING

There is no racing this week! Last week Damon tipped 5 winners, 3 seconds, 1 third and 3 fourth places, plus the double.

### PAINTING CONTRACT

Bartholomew Pieterse, Painting Contractor, For quotations telephone 69-4519, Cape Town.

## "What About My Loss?"

JOHANNESBURG.

An African, Jacob Moagi, who paid £410 for a stand in Klipriviersoog and then spent £800 building a house, was told he must leave or run the risk of being charged and evicted under the Group Areas Act. Unless Moagi left the premises, the Magistrate told the European who sold Moagi the land, he would be guilty of a continuing offence and fined £5 a day for each day it continued.

"What about my loss?" Moagi asked the court.

"The court cannot go into that matter," he was told. "This court can only go into the matter of whether you can stay there or not. It is unlawful for you to stay there."

Klipriviersoog is at present being cleared of all Africans.

## COMING TO CAPE TOWN

New Age Photographer

ELI WEINBERG

will be in

Cape Town

from

December 21st, 1957

to

January 9th, 1958

Appointments may be booked

now in writing to:

11, Plantation Road, Gardens

JOHANNESBURG

## BUILDING CONTRACTOR AND REPAIRS

Satisfaction guaranteed by experts. No job too small, no job too big. B. A. Thomas, Telephone 7-7858, Hamilton Road, Claremont.

## SALESMEN WANTED

Africans, you can earn £10-£15 per hour in your spare time. We specialise in fast-selling 'hawkers' lines. Write or call Mr. Mamfanya, 54-56 Caledon Street, Cape Town, Phone 3-4768.

## HELP SELL

NEW AGE!

GETTING MARRIED? Ask us to print your wedding cards. We specialise in Tamil and English printing of all descriptions. (Delivered anywhere in the Union.) KEENEST PRICES! PROMPT SERVICE!

### SPEDDY PRINTERS

54(a) Sneece Edward Street

DURBAN

Phone 61755

## AGENTS AND FULL-TIME SELLERS URGENTLY WANTED

LIBERAL WAGES AND COMMISSION PAID.

Apply personally or I

NEW AGE OFFICES:

Cape Town: 6 Barrack Street.

Johannesburg: 102 Progress Building.

Durban: 703 Lodon House, 118 Gt

Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers.

Published by Reed Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty) and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty) Ltd., Durban. A member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation. New Age is published weekly on Thursdays. 20c per copy. Johannesburg: 102 Progress Buildings, 254 Conyngham Street, Johannesburg. Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 199 Adelaide St.