

NEW AGE

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The women's leaders—Sophia Williams, Rahima Moosa, Lilian Ngoyi and Helen Joseph—march at the head of the women's procession which advances like a flood up one of the avenues leading to the Union Buildings.

Monare Escapes From Exile To Bring Action Against Verwoerd

JOHANNESBURG.—Elias "Korea" Monare, one of the men Verwoerd banished to the desert of prickly pears and thorn bushes on the farm Glen Red in the Vrystad district, has left his place of exile and defied his banishment order.

"Let Verwoerd put his cousin where he put me," is his dramatic retort to the Minister. Verwoerd acted beyond the law in exiling him without reason or giving him any opportunity to be heard, says Monare, and he will go to court to establish this.

Monare was ordered out of his home town Benoni during the school boycott against Bantu Education.

For one year and four months he lived alone in a corrugated iron shack on the farm Glen Red. The only other people nearby lived in the village of Gamaduba, 15 miles from Monare's shack. Once a week an African constable rode by to check that Monare was in the hut.

"If the door was open and he could see me, he just rode on," said Monare. "If the door was closed he'd come nearer to check if I was in. He didn't say a word to me."

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"STRIJDOM, YOU HAVE STRUCK A ROCK"

20,000 WOMEN SAY "NO" TO PASSES

JOHANNESBURG.—Premier Strijdom skulked somewhere out of sight in the Union Buildings, but the shattering roar of "AFRIKA" from the gigantic women's protest demonstration overflowing the amphitheatre below his offices rocked the Cabinet—and the country—to a realisation that AFRICAN WOMEN DO NOT WANT PASS BOOKS.

Last year's October demonstration was hugely impressive. Last week's—estimated at 20,000 women of all races—dwarfed the first. And for

every woman demonstrating in Pretoria there were many more, in their home towns and villages, who were part of this snowballing protest movement.

The women burst into the new Zulu freedom song "Strijdom uthltha abafazi, uthlthi imbokotho," which means "Strijdom, you've tampered with the women, you've knocked against a rock." Above all else this song symbolised the victory of last Thursday's national protest.

The Special (Security) Branch was present in full force at the Union Buildings, some detectives having travelled from the coastal towns on the same trains as the demonstrators. Throughout the day they watched the proceedings, and

took photographs, but there were no incidents.

PERFECT ORDER

It was two and a half hours before

all the women protesters had filed through the Union Buildings and entered the amphitheatre, but

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— AND THE NEXT STEP....

JOHANNESBURG.

Straight from their Pretoria victory the women assembled in national conference of the Federation of S.A. Women over the week-end to discuss the next steps in the campaign against the pass laws. The Federation's final resolution "The Struggle Against Passes" has set the aim of winning individual pledges from the women of the country that each will refuse to accept or carry a reference book.

The hardest battles lay ahead, said Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, president of the ANC Women's League, when she delivered the key speech of the (Continued on page 8)

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Twenty thousand women of all races pack the amphitheatre. During a 30-minute silence they give the Afrika salute.



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

THEY DON'T WANT TO BE PARASITES ANY LONGER

Please give us a little of your valuable space in New Age as you say goodbye to our friends and readers. New Age, our own paper, the only one which consistently struggles for freedom and equality for all people in South Africa, was a 'must' in our home and looked forward to every week. We once more would like to warn the readers that without New Age the battle for freedom will become much more difficult and a very good friend will be lost, that is if the paper should be forced to close down. Therefore, every man, woman and child must do what he or she can to make New Age grow bigger and give it every possible support.

We are immigrants from Holland who are returning to our own country after eight years in your beautiful South Africa. Why? Because we simply do not want to be parasites any longer, but we promise to continue the struggle for freedom and human rights and New Age will be our regular guide.

To the many friends we could not see in person to say goodbye, we take this opportunity, more especially the Coloured and African people of Goodwood, Parow and Elsie's River who are most affected by the Group Areas Act and the removal schemes—to all of you we say Goodbye and at the same time Totsiens in a country free of oppression and discrimination.

Mayibuye!
JAN and STELLA VAN DEN HAM
Cape Town.

Correspondents Are Reminded:

- (a) To keep their letters short.
- (b) To send us their names and addresses, not necessarily for publication, but as an earnest of good faith.

British Stand For Baasskap

When the Prime Minister Mr. Strijdom was in England, the British were divided into two groups: the Movement for Colonial Freedom and the League of Empire Loyalists. I want to draw your attention to the fact that the League of Empire Loyalists is in favour of the oppression of the Black man. Though they tell Mr. Strijdom not to make a republic in South Africa, they support the White man to rule the Black man.

The British are no longer the almighty race over others, because they have given powers to others to rule and oppress us, like in 1909 when the Union was formed behind closed doors.

They gave us churches under White leaders preaching that all are equal in the sight of God, but outside the churches they have nothing to say about oppression.

J. T. DYUBENI
Langa.

A Shameful Stigma

The extension of passes to African women marks the beginning of a long process towards the complete enslavement of the entire African population. The disastrous implications of this law are so obvious that even the Government has found it extremely difficult to explain the "necities and advantages" of this measure to our womenfolk. The main aim is to harness the women for economic exploitation and control in terms of the demands of industry and commerce, and further, to bring them within the fold of numerous urban restrictions like the influx control and labour bureaux.

This "extension" has evoked a series of countrywide demonstrations of women which are expressive of the seething anger and indignation which has given many a Native Commissioner a headache. They have drawn many fighters, who have hitherto been unknown, into the thick of the struggle for national liberation. They have indicated a growing determined spirit of resistance and fearlessness which has been thrown up by the ever-sharpening conflict of progress and reaction.

As in the past, the people of this country should not allow this arbitrary imposition of passes to African women to go unchallenged, because once the Government succeeds, it will be comparatively easy to inflict this shameful stigma on the Coloured, Indian and finally European women. The women irrespective of colour, should stand solid and united from the onset and fearlessly resist the imposition of this disgusting discrimination to African women.

ANDREW V. KUNENE
Orlando.

Editorial

THE WOMEN WANT AN ANSWER

LAST week's monster demonstration in Pretoria should provide clear proof to the most dense Cabinet Minister that the women are bitterly opposed to passes. And not only the women—their menfolk are 100 per cent behind the protest.

The Government would be well advised to pay attention to the protest. Strijdom and Verwoerd should stop trying to pretend that the reference books are not passes. They should stop trying to persuade the women that the passes are only for their benefit. Clearly these lies deceive nobody.

If this Government has any common sense at all, it must bow to the democratically expressed will of the people and abandon its plan to make the women carry passes.

The women's campaign has been a model of patient and peaceful organisation. What more can they do than they have done to make clear to the authorities what they want—or rather what they don't want?

Yet the Government's reaction is to try to pretend that nothing has happened, to ignore the whole protest. Strijdom refused to receive the women's deputation. The Government press rumbles threateningly about "using the country's laws and regulations to prohibit such demonstrations at the Union Buildings and elsewhere." (Die Burger, August 10.) De Klerk says he is drafting a law to control the right of entry to the Union Buildings.

What does the Government want? Are the people to understand that there must be violence and bloodshed before they can expect to be taken seriously?

It is no good Strijdom and his Native Commissioners repeating endlessly: "This is the law and it must be obeyed." The African people have had no part in framing that law. For all practical purposes they have no effective representation in Parliament at all.

If the Government persists in ignoring the peacefully expressed wish of the overwhelming majority of the people, it is simply asking for trouble. For it will be teaching the people that it is not enough to adopt the normal, democratic methods of protest, however representative their character; that it is not enough to reason with authority, if authority will not listen.

The women, who have gladly sacrificed their time and money and travelled from all parts of the country to ensure that their "Mayibuye" was heard in every corner of the Union Buildings, are obviously not going to let the matter rest there. Does Strijdom think, because he turns a deaf ear, that they will tamely give up the fight?

RATHER WILL THEY INTENSIFY THEIR STRUGGLE TENFOLD. PEOPLE WHO THIRST FOR FREEDOM WILL ACCEPT NO MAN'S COMMAND THAT THEY MUST REMAIN SLAVES.

"NEKRASSOV" TO BE SEEN IN JOHANNESBURG

"NEKRASSOV," the latest play from the pen of Jean-Paul Sartre, is to be given an acted reading by the Players on Wednesday, August 22 in the Darrah Hall, Johannesburg. The cast includes such well-known actors as Ivan Tyrin in the title role, Mory Horwitz, Isidor Shulman, Colin Romoff, Warren Sands, Ray Matson and actresses Mildred Stein and Grace Cristofano. The reading is being directed by Cecil Williams.

The play has been described as 'the best political comedy we have seen since Shaw's Perihelion.' Kenneth Tynan, critic of the London 'Sunday Times,' says of the play: "It is pink without bitters. Instead of spleen we have a playful zest, a sustained buoyancy rare in left-wing satire and non-existent in M. Sartre's previous work. The sage, Marx be praised, has turned joking."

The hero is a hunted confidence man, who passes himself off as an escaped Soviet diplomat and sells his confessions to a conservative Paris tabloid; and the action deals with the snowballing of the impos-

BANTU EDUCATION IS SHEER POISON

Again our people seem to be getting drowsy while Dr. Verwoerd and his bootlicking teachers, sub-inspectors and school boards surreptitiously poison the minds of our African children.

Why should the Christian churches, our parents and responsible leaders put up with the nonsense of Bantu Education, while Orange Free State farmers (to experiment on practical Bantu Education in the sense of schoolchildren sold to slave on potato, mealie and sheep farms?

Another but this time a total

and nation-wide boycott of Dr. Verwoerd's racial education is the only answer. The extension of passes to women has been fought together with Bantu Education.

With the materials from Bantu Education schools we are definitely doomed to live an infamously nation of bootlickers and spineless milkshops. The products of Bantu Education will not be able to invent even a pair of rubber shoe lace. And we may as well stop speaking of the Freedom Charter if we put up with this radical nonsense of Bantu Education.

Those areas which failed to support the 1955 boycott and which now vacillate, to open cultural clubs are a danger to the liberatory movement, and their leaders and students are political sinners.

C. LAWRENCE MATIME
Benoni

AN ACT OF ROBBERY

JOHANNESBURG. The proclamation of group areas in Johannesburg's Western Areas is an act of robbery and the Transvaal Indian Congress last week. The homes, properties and means of livelihood of thousands of people are being expropriated.

The crisis created for the Indian community by the proclamation of these group areas will be the problem before the All-In Group Areas conference to be held in Johannesburg on August 25 and 26. The congress will announce last week that it was keeping all member states of U.N. informed of this violation of the Declaration of Human Rights, and the U.N. Charter.

"Keep calm, stand firm and united" is the congress call to the Indian people.

DO N'T REST YOUR LAURELS

AUGUST 31st is 15 days away; yet to date we have not reached the half-way mark towards our £10,000 campaign. The lengthened campaign by two months, as requested because if the totals were realised New Age would have the means to ensure that it would continue to appear in its present form for the rest of this year.

But up to now those individuals and organisations who pressed for an extension of time have not all fulfilled their pledges. We feel that once more we must mention that they have pulled their weight in the past, must not rest now on their laurels. Far from it. They must redouble their efforts. The other contributors, inspired by what can be done, must follow suit.

There is much that is happening in South Africa today and in the world outside. We are able to read in New Age what no other newspapers give us. Far from having to cut down the size of our paper, owing to lack of funds, we should

be working towards a 12-page New Age. We could do with it and, given the active support of all the democrats in the country, it would be possible to finance it.

But before we look towards this goal, let us do what is necessary to keep what we have.

DO NOT DELAY! SAVE NEW AGE! SEND YOUR DONATION TODAY!

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS:
Friend £25; August £5.1; Cycle £5; Usual £5; Collection tin 17/6; England £5; Levy £2; Meyerton £2; Farwell £20.1.3; Jan and Stella £1.14; Reader (M.R.) 9s; Collections 29s; Book C.O.D. (Cape Town) £1; C.O.D. (Cape Town) 16/6; Diamond £5; Buster Bunny 5s; S and L Collection box 17s; Reader (A.E.) 4/9d.

Previously acknowledged
Total this week £4,806 3 3
108 13 4
TOTAL TO DATE £4,914 16 7

"RUSSIAN" LEADER SPEAKS



The struggle against the newly imposed permit system in Newclare has ended the long existing tension between the people in northern Newclare and the "Russian" groups across the railway lines in the south. Several unity meetings of the two groups have been held. Here Mr. Sample Malope, secretary of the Newclare Congress branch, in a long gown of Congress colours, shares the platform with the "Russian" leader Chief Seporo. Seporo revealed that the police begged his men on to attack the people of the north.

PROFILE:

THE MAN WHO IS CARVING UP CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN.

ATTENTION in Cape Town is at present focussed on Dr. J. F. van Rensburg, chairman of the Group Areas Board committee which is at present inquiring into the race zoning of the Southern suburbs of the Peninsula and whose recommendations may well decide the fate of 170,000 people—European, Coloured, Malay, Indian, African, old, young, men, women, children—and their children yet to come.

Who is this man who wields such great power? What are his qualifications for his job?

Dr. van Rensburg, former "Commandant-General" of the Ossewa-Brandwag, has always been a contentious figure.

RAPID RISE

Born in 1898 in Winburg, O.F.S., Hans van Rensburg first came prominently into the public eye when in November 1930, he was appointed Under-Secretary for Justice, over the heads of senior civil servants. He soon rose to be Secretary for Justice, and on December 1, 1936, was appointed Administrator of the Orange Free State.

Shortly before this appointment, Dr. van Rensburg had visited England and Germany where he had an interview with Hitler himself and on his return, at meetings in Stellenbosch and elsewhere, praised the "new Germany".

This admiration for Hitler continued right up to the end of the war, for in a statement in May

1945, van Rensburg said that Hitler had stood and died "at the spearhead of the life and death struggle against Bolshevism in Europe. That was the most honourable death that a hero (our emphasis) could die." (Cape Argus, 3.5.45.)

Dr. van Rensburg also praised Mussolini "as the greatest Italian of his time."

OSSEWA-BRANDWAG

At the end of 1940, when Hitler's war machine seemed destined for victory, Dr. van Rensburg resigned as Administrator of the Free State to become "Commandant-General" of the Ossewa-Brandwag, at a salary of £1,000 a year.

A fascist organisation, the O.B. openly proclaimed its anti-war policy, and its hopes for a German victory. Many of its members were interned during the war for subversive activities and sentenced under the emergency regulations.

At meetings throughout the country there was always a well-learned, heel-clicking guard of honour to greet the "Führer" with the O.B. salute—a salute very similar to that of the Nazis.

The Forum of 23 August, 1947, reported: "Open clashes between O.B. rank and file and soldiers culminated in a night of bloody rioting in the streets of Johannesburg, when the Commandant-General, in full military style, sat in the beleaguered Transvaal building near the station and issued periodic 'orders' to his followers."

And the Cape Times, reviewing an O.B. booklet of which Dr. van Rensburg was the author, had this to say in an editorial on 23.11.44: "It is a sort of van Rensburg Mein Kampf, perhaps less unintelligent than Hitler's, but equally calculated to appeal to base passion and hysterical mysticism . . ."

"It is a hotch potch of suspicion-mongering and malicious provocation on the well-tried Nazi model, adding to the 'capitalists', 'Communists' and 'Jews' of the Nazi list the South African ingredients of 'Natives', 'Cape Coloureds' and 'Asiaties'."

The Cape Times editorial continued:

"He is a Nazi . . ."

AFTER THE WAR

With the defeat of Hitler in the war, the fortunes of the O.B. de-



Van Rensburg.

clined, but it had a brief revival in 1948, at the time of the general elections.

Shortly after May, 1948, Dr. van Rensburg joined the Afrikaner Party following a recommendation of the "Groot Raad" of the O.B., advising all its members to join the Afrikaner Party in order to play their full part in preventing "liberal and Communist forces from regaining power." Van Rensburg virtually became deputy leader of the A.P.

It was at about that time, too, that he "retired" to an island in the Vaal River which could be reached only by boat or pontoon.

In November 1950 Dr. van Rensburg was unanimously re-elected Commandant-General of the O.B. for a further 5 years. But he did not serve the full period, for with the merging of the Nationalist Party and the Afrikaner Party in September 1951, Dr. van Rensburg raised a storm of protest among his followers by calling on them to "make peace" with the Nationalists.

And in December 1952, he resigned as leader of the O.B., but still remained a member of the organisation.

Less than a year later the Nationalist Government showed that he was back in favour by appointing him a member of the Land Tenure Advisory Board.

NAOMI SHAPIRO.

AFRICAN SOCCER OFFICIALS ASKED TO ACCEPT APARTHEID

New Move By White Body

DURBAN.—Non-White soccer officials are up in arms at what one African official termed, "the back-door methods being used by certain officials of the (White) Southern Transvaal Football Association to induce certain district African Football Associations to affiliate to them."

It is learnt on good authority that those African associations that have been approached by their White counterparts have been promised assistance by way of coaching, training of referees and improved ground facilities. They have also been promised that if they accept the proposal to affiliate to the Southern Transvaal Football Association, efforts will be made to get Non-White teams from Southern Rhodesia and other North African territories to play against them in South Africa.

The price the African footballers have to pay for these "services" is that they must accept apartheid. In other words they must break away from the non-colour-bar S.A. Soccer Federation and allow the all-White Transvaal Football Association to administer their affairs.

It is obvious that this move flows from the decision of the Federation of International Football Associations to postpone its decision in regard to the application of the non-colour-bar Soccer Federation for

international recognition.

COLOUR BARS

It will be recalled that when the application of the S.A. Soccer Federation was considered by the FIFA Congress which was held at Lisbon in June this year, Mr. Fred Fell, President of the South African (White) Football Association, announced that his Association had dropped the colour-bar clause in its constitution.

The impression gained by FIFA delegates from this statement was that apartheid would now be removed from the soccer fields of South Africa and it was mainly for this reason that FIFA decided to postpone its decision on the application made by the Soccer Federation.

The present move indicates, however, that the essence of apartheid will be preserved in the affairs of the Association.

The plan now being put forward

is obviously aimed at being able to send delegates at the next FIFA Congress which will be held at Stockholm in 1958, that the (White) SAFA has the support of Africans in pursuing their traditional policy of apartheid.

WHAT IT MEANS

Acceptance, even by a minority of local district Non-White associations, of the bait that has been offered by the Southern Transvaal Association, would mean a tremendous set-back for the efforts being made by the Soccer Federation to gain full and unfettered international recognition for all soccerites, regardless of colour.

The so-called affiliation that is being offered will in reality mean that the Non-White Associations that do accept will be affiliated in name only. Such affiliation will mean that these Associations will lose the independence and in the long run lose any right to international recognition.

It would be tragic indeed if this were to happen, especially now, as the Federation is so close to gaining the recognition it deserves.

Morrison and Hurzuk Go To Jail

CAPE TOWN.

Lionel Morrison and Abraham Hurzuk have been refused leave by the Appellate Court to appeal against their convictions and sentence of four months imprisonment for painting Freedom Charter slogans on buildings in Cape Town.

Their prison sentences will commence immediately.

CAPE NURSES DON'T WANT APARTHEID

CAPE TOWN. Meeting in Cape Town last week about 90 members of the Cape Western Branch of the S.A. Nursing Association agreed unanimously to support, at the forthcoming nurses' biennial conference in Grahamstown, the resolution of the Witwatersrand branch of the S.A. Nursing Association, opposing apartheid in the nursing profession.

The Witwatersrand resolution called for equal status and salary for all members of the nursing profession, regardless of colour, and also demanded representation for Non-Europeans on the Nursing Association and the Nursing Council.

The Select Committee on the Nursing Amendment Bill recom-

mended during the last Parliamentary session that Non-European nurses receive a lower standard of training and that they be not allowed to be executive members of the Nursing Association or Nursing Council.

About half the nurses present at the Cape Town meeting were Non-European.

Supporting the Witwatersrand resolution, Mrs. B. la Guma said: "We nurses don't want apartheid in the nursing profession as it will certainly lower the standard of nursing in the country. We therefore ask our delegates to the Grahamstown conference to support this resolution."

The meeting accepted this proposal without dissent.

THEY ARE ASKING A NEW QUESTION IN THE U.S.

WORLD STAGE by Spectator

ABOUT thirty years ago there were fierce arguments in the Soviet Union and the rest of the world on whether Socialism could be built in one country.

Since then there have been tremendous changes on the world stage. Socialism is firmly established in the Soviet Union.

Now there are rumours that there are anxious discussions going on in top U.S. circles. The question they are debating is "Can capitalism survive in one country?"

For those in the U.S. who are used to having their own way almost anywhere in Western Europe, Africa and Asia, the world has changed right out of recognition in the past few years.

Socialism used to be a swear-word, like peace, in the American press. Even such very mild socialists as the British Labour Party were looked upon with grave suspicion.

Socialism Spreads

Today there are very few places indeed where Socialism is not seen as a desirable goal. India says firmly that she is on the Socialist path, and so do Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia—even such little countries as the Gold Coast. Egypt nationalises her biggest asset for use by the people.

Everywhere the sacrosanct American private enterprise runs a poor second to the idea of planning the people for the good of the people.

The isolation of the Wall Street way of thinking is becoming more and more complete.

Until only a year or so ago the Un-American Activities Committee reigned supreme. People who refused to think and act the way the committee told them, and those who refused to spy and sneak on their fellows were vilified, jailed and driven from their jobs. And the masses of people seemed indifferent to their fate.

Complete Change

But now how completely this has changed too. Arthur Miller, who in 1947 was fairly close to the Communist movement was summoned to appear before the Un-American Activities Committee—a few short weeks after the stirring appearance there of the Negro singer Paul Robeson.

Miller was told to give the names of people he had met at "Communist" meetings. He refused and was cited for contempt. So far there was nothing new. This was a routine process. It had happened before to the fine writer Howard Fast, and he had spent a year in jail. It had happened to historian Howard Lawson, film-writer Dalton Trumbo, producer Adrian Scott and a host of others. They had been in "contempt" and served prison terms. And hardly a voice had been raised on their behalf.

When they came out of jail they were ostracised, not only by the employers, but also by colleagues who dared not be seen with them lest they too lose their jobs.

But with Miller—and with Robeson—the response has been quite different.

Far from having been driven beyond the pale, it is the committee which has been held up to ridicule all over the world. Even the London Times has reprinted an American cartoon backing Miller and jibing at the Committee.

Marilyn Miller

One factor is of course Marilyn Monroe. She has a lot of fans and they seem to be satisfied that if she marries someone he must be quite a nice fellow. But the significant thing is that she did marry him.



of her chest. It is the cold war policies which are proving to be a bust.

Enough on busts. What about bases? Here again in the space of a few short years the world has crumpled up around the warmakers' ears.

Future commentators are likely to point out that as far as its system of overseas military bases were concerned, the American century lasted a scant ten years.

Born Rotten

They will note, of course, that some American bases operated for much longer periods. But what they will surely emphasise is the grandiose plan to fence in the "free" world like a cow pasture and at the same time ring the Soviet Union with a chain of hostile fortifications could hardly be implemented before the signs of rot set in.

If this estimate seems far-fetched it is only necessary to recall the words of Major-General Chennault in 1949:

"From air bases built for the Americans during the last war at Chengtu, Sian, and Lanchow in north-west China, all of the vast Russian industry east of the Ural Mountains is open to air attack. From these same bases and dozens of others in North China the slender thread of Russian communications between eastern and western Siberia could be snapped by even a small air force. With North China controlled by a government friendly to the United States, Russia's only access to these fields would across a thousand miles of Turkestan desert."

Perimeter Pecking

"From Okinawa, Japan and the Philippines, American air power can only peck away at the perimeter of Russia's vitals. From North and Central China the same force could strike deeply into Russia's industrial heart."

"These, then, are the stakes for which we are playing in China." But China did not want it that way. The successful liberation struggle of the Chinese people tore a vast hole in the fence which could never be closed either politically or militarily.

And Okinawa became the key American base in the Far East.

Okinawa At Twilight

Today little Okinawa, like every other U.S. base is enveloped in a twilight of doubt. The people of the island are protesting against the presence of the Yanks. The Japanese, who formerly controlled the island are taking their case to the United Nations. And the United Nations is no longer quite so securely under the American thumb. What if the U.N. becomes bold like little Iceland, and tells the U.S. to go home?

Noted the Wall Street Journal sadly a little while ago: Okinawa is being abandoned because it is a liability. "All American bases abroad necessarily rest on shaky soil which is likely to get shakier as time goes on."

Those Were The Days

Formerly the Americans intended getting out of any difficulty with the United Nations over Okinawa by offering to give Japan nominal control. But those were the days when it would have been nominal control. Japan was doing what the U.S. said. But nowadays the Japanese are sending treaty delegations to the Soviet Union and the Socialists are winning huge election victories. Today the last thing the U.S. wants is Japanese control.

Next big U.S. base in the area was that in the Philippines. A friendlier people there couldn't be. But now there are very angry and persistent demands in the Philippines too that the bases must go.

The picture is changing so quickly that the U.S. leaders are finding themselves thrown from McCarthy to Miller to Marx. They don't know their busts from their braces from their bases.



The door says "No Admission," but the five women's leaders got through to dump their piles of protest forms on the floor of Strijdom's office.

THE LION WAS A LAMB

Strijdom, the so-called Lion of the North, became a lamb when he refused to see the women. These were the words of Mrs. Fatima Sedat of Durban, when she spoke at the Federation's week-end conference.

Brakpan women who arrived back from the Pretoria protest were met at the station by their menfolk and the Congress Youth League brass band which trumpeted them to their homes in a victory demonstration.

One of the 100 women sent by Port Elizabeth to Pretoria lost her return rail ticket. A collection was organised on the spot and her fellow-protesters bought her a second ticket.

Lady Selborne's Bantu Hall became a make-shift hostel putting up hundreds of the women from outside areas who arrived in Pretoria the night before the protest. Through that night they organised impromptu concerts and sing-songs. Hit tune of the evening was the song of the Free State women in tribute to Winburg. "They have burnt the passes . . . Mayibuye Afrika!"

When it was announced to the Federation conference that the reception in Orlando had to be limited to African women because the Council would not permit a multi-racial reception, women delegates in the hall broke down and wept openly.

A guard of honour of Congress youth leaguers greeted Mrs. Mary Letele, wife of the ANC Treasurer-General, when she entered the reception in Orlando. The Women's League presented her with a wrist-watch as a symbol that they would win "freedom in our time."

Fourteen Special Branch detectives raided an Emmarentia house in which domestic workers were finalising their plans to join the Pretoria demonstration. The raid, said the cops, was under the Group Areas Act. The names and addresses of all at the meeting were taken.

Among the European women who joined the Pretoria protest were 12 members of the Liberal Party.



The chairlady and secretary of the Bethlehem A.N.C. Women's Branch.



In Cape Town, women of all races, banners held high, wait while their leaders interview the Native Commissioner at Salt River.

WOMEN HAVE SAID "NO"!

(Continued from page 1)
throughout the operation went without a hitch. The women gave a superb demonstration of calm discipline.

As might as the salute "Africa," as thrilling as the singing of the few national songs chosen for the occasion, perhaps even more impressive was the half hour of chilling silence observed when all the women were assembled. With their thumbs up in the Afrika salute, the entire amphitheatre rose for the silent protest after their leaders had handed in the protest forms which every woman had signed. The only sounds to be heard were the cries of babies now and again, and they served only to accentuate that tense stillness.

Nine leaders, carrying huge piles of protest forms, moved from the amphitheatre to enter the Union Buildings. They were stopped by a commissioner, who later agreed—after consultation with the police—to let five women through. Strijdom was nowhere to be seen, but the protest forms were left in his office.

Back with the women Lilian Ngoyi reported briefly that though the Prime Minister had locked himself away, the women had made their protest to show that they did not want passes.

NEVER SO GLORIOUS

The gardens at the Union Buildings have never looked as glorious as when the women entered them last Thursday. In the morning, when the women arrived from all points by bus and train, every inch of the lawns was dotted with women, some in tribal dress, from the Eastern Province and the Northern Transvaal, factory workers, peasant women, mothers with babies, old women with lined faces, Congress women in the bright green and black blouse with black skirt that has in the matter of just over a year become the accepted Congress women's uniform.

At midday the sign to move up to the Union Buildings was given and the grounds became alive as, in groups of 50, the women moved forward to line the paths and the stairways in a guard of honour for the leaders from all centres. The

20,000 assembled on the stone tiers of the amphitheatre without sound of fuss. Among them the pressmen and photographers looked on, the Special Branch lurked on, and civil servants stared over the balconies at the spreading assembly. One hundred women came from Port Elizabeth in two special rail-

way coaches. Women's contingents came from Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Natal, and Ermelo; from the Reef and from Pretoria, from Cape Town, Paarl, Stellenbosch and Worcester.

The night before the demonstration Lady Selborne threw open its doors to thousands, and in its

Bantu Hall and in many location halls demonstrators came together in all-night "wakes" before the Day.

By the following morning they were tired, but nothing could have kept them from the Union Buildings, and nothing did.



Three of Natal's delegation of 51 women being congratulated by Chief Lutuli before they left for Pretoria. "When the women begin to take an active part in the struggle," said Chief Lutuli, "as they are doing now, no power on earth can stop us from achieving Freedom in our Lifetime."

"PASSES ARE AS BAD AS LASHES"

CAPE TOWN

"Passes are as bad to us as lashes are," the women's deputation told Mr. P. J. Parsons, Native Commissioner, in Cape Town last Thursday morning, when they interviewed him as part of the Union-wide protest against passes.

The deputation, which spent over 14 hours with Mr. Parsons, was led by Mrs. E. Ngqose of Retreat, and consisted of African women from all parts of the Cape Peninsula (leaders of the ANC and ANC Women's League), together with representatives from the Federation of S.A. Women, S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, Congress of Democrats, and Non-European Women's League.

They handed more than 800 signed protest petitions to Mr. Parsons.

Women began gathering outside the Native Commissioner's office from 9 a.m. and when, at 12 noon, they formed a long line on the pavement, they were ordered into the yard. Numbering over 150, they waited patiently, anti-pass slogans held high, while their leaders interviewed the Commissioner.

"We are opposed to the passes because they are a great burden to us and have brought great sorrow to the African people," Mrs. Ngqosi told the Native Commissioner. "The passes separate our families. Wives are made widows. Passes degrade our women."

PORT ELIZABETH

When the Native Commissioner said that women "were not just picked up in the streets" because they did not carry their permits, one of the deputation replied that that was exactly what had happened to her when she was shopping in Windermere one morning. The women also quoted other instances of hardships and suffering caused by the pass system.

"It is our difficult task to administer restrictive laws and to do so without undue hardship," said Mr. Parsons. "There is a law and it requires to be obeyed."

He promised to forward their protest petitions to the Minister of Native Affairs.

DURBAN

Over 60 women delegates from various areas in and around Durban marched in a procession to the local Native Commissioner's office to present the national memorandum protesting against the extension of the pass laws to women.

The Native Commissioner, who had refused to see the delegation, was forced to come out when after almost an hour of waiting the women began to sing national songs and hymns. When the Chairman of the African National Congress Women's League, Mrs. H. Ostrich, tried to speak to the Commissioner he refused to listen to her.

After more singing and shouting of slogans the delegation withdrew, having a copy of their memorandum in the doorway of the Commissioner's office.

Mr. A. Nene, who was present at the NAD Offices when the women's delegation arrived, said he was shocked at the way the Commissioner treated the women.

"The women were magnificent, for in spite of great provocation they were absolutely calm," he said.

"When they were threatened with arrest, they calmly replied that they were all prepared to face the consequences rather than submit to the extension of the pass laws without a fight."

PORT ELIZABETH

Women who did not go to Pretoria started to arrive at the open space near the P.E. New Law Courts about 9 a.m. on August 9. By early afternoon hundreds had gathered and petition forms were being collected. At 2 p.m. a deputation of 10 African and Coloured women carried piles of signed petitions to the office of the Native Commissioner.

As the deputation stepped forward the rest of the women broke into song. After they had delivered the petitions to the leader of the deputation reminded the audience that at that moment the nation's women were simultaneously taking part in the great Pretoria demonstration against passes.

Before dispersing the gathering justly sang the national anthem.

TRADE UNIONS AND THE I.C. ACT

REJECT WHITE BASKAP, FIGHT FOR UNITY!

By E. R. BRAVERMAN

(Continued from last week)

Making A Choice

We have now shown all the different roads opened to the mixed unions under the Act. Let me repeat them before we go on to decide which is the best union to join.

1. Apply to the Minister for exemption from the apartheid clauses.
2. Refuse to amend the constitution.
3. Amend the constitution and form separate racial branches under an all-White executive.
4. Split the union into separate Coloured and White unions respectively.
5. Liquidate the union and form a new unregistered union of all workers irrespective of race and colour.

Let us consider each of these in turn.

Exemption.

Many mixed unions do not doubt apply for exemption. It seems clear however that the Minister will not exempt on a big scale since to do so would defeat the object of the Act and be an admission that Nationalist Party policy had failed. Exemptions are likely to be granted only for a temporary period and will place the union at the mercy of the Minister. We therefore can reject exemption as a general solution.

Refusal To Amend.

Defiance by a majority or even a minority of the mixed union would be a severe blow to the Government and might even force it to amend the apartheid clauses of the Act.

If there is to be defiance, responsibility rests in the main on the White trade unionist and especially the leaders and officials to defy and accept the penalties equally with their Coloured and Indian brothers. This would be real unity on a basis of equality unlike the false unity under White domination that the T.U.C. advocates. The attitude of the S.A.T.U. Council leadership leaves no grounds for believing that they will stand up to the Government and refuse to amend their union constitutions. Such action might be expected from the progressive unions affiliated to SACTU, which most often have a wholly Coloured or Indian branch, however, while it would be heroic, would have little effect on the Government and might badly cripple the unions concerned.

Amending The Constitution.

The signs are that the leaders of the mixed unions affiliated to the S.A.T.U.C. will put forward this policy. If they cannot get exemptions they will appeal to the Indian and Coloured members to accept apartheid and an all-White Executive under the slogan "unity at all costs". Unity, like equal pay, is a basic principle. Care must be taken,

however, to see that it is not used to protect European privileges at the expense of the Non-European. This has happened under the system of equal pay, which has been used to give the White worker a monopoly of the best paid jobs.

There is plenty of evidence to show that the right-wing trade unionists look upon "unity" in mixed unions as a means, in the first place, to keep leadership control in European hands and prevent Coloured and Indian workers from entering the skilled trades.

I shall give some examples from the evidence of trade union leaders before the Select Committee on the Industrial Conciliation Bill in March 1955:

J. C. Bolton said: "Where there is a mixed trade union there is European leadership" and he further told the Commission: "The formation of mixed unions in the furniture and tailoring trades in Natal prevented these industries from going completely Indian." (Page 21.)

Dalec M. Hartwell said: "We regard the existence of mixed unions as the only means by which the standard of the European can be maintained." (Page 23.)

Mr. T. C. Rutherford told the Select Committee: "The Typographical Union refused to split 1927 to admit Indians who then negotiated separately and eventually practically eliminated the European printers from Natal. We then took them into our union to stop that. The result is that I suppose one could count the number of skilled printers in Natal on the fingers of your one hand. They have been almost eliminated."

That happened because we took them into the union. When they were separate they practically eliminated us. That tells a story." (Pages 208 and 209.)

Coloured and Indian workers cannot be satisfied with such leadership. No self-respecting Coloured or Indian worker could tolerate a position where his union's affairs were controlled by an all-White executive and he was not allowed to have a say. It would amount to an acceptance of permanent inferiority.

Non-Registration.

The possibility of dissolving registered unions and re-forming them as unregistered ones must now be discussed. Its great advantage is that it amounts to a rejection of the Act and its apartheid clauses of all races to unite on a basis of equality in industrial unions. This is the ideal type of trade union. It brings together all workers, skilled and unskilled, employed in an industry and lives up to the best tradition of the trade union movement.

If such unregistered unions could be formed they would undoubtedly be the best answer to the Act. Carried out on a big scale this policy would lead to a scrapping of the Industrial Council system and produce much healthier conditions than the present ones.

There are however big obstacles which must be recognised. One is that many members of registered unions, perhaps a majority, might be unwilling to give up registration.

As I have shown in an earlier article, registration has meant re-

cognition of trade unions and was seen as a great advance over the position of the unregistered trade unions before the adoption of the I.C. Act in 1924.

As we have seen there is one important difference between the rights of registered and unregistered unions, namely, that only registered unions can belong to an Industrial Council.

The value of Industrial Councils has already been discussed. We must, however, now look at the results of the new Section 77.

Reservation of Jobs

This is the most serious clause in the Act. It gives the Minister power to reserve any kind of work in any undertaking, industry, trade or occupation in a specified area, type or class of premises for workers of a particular race or class and to prohibit other persons from doing that specified work.

This means that the Minister has power to exclude Coloured, Indian and African men and women from any kind of job he chooses to make a closed preserve for the White worker. Unless the Non-European workers are able to protect themselves, the use of these powers will be disastrous to the Non-European workers.

The Minister can only use these powers after discussion with Industrial Councils, which, therefore will be taken on a new and deadly function of advising on colour bars.

If the Coloured and Indian workers withdraw from Industrial Councils they must do if their unions cease to be registered, and only the White workers remain, the White workers will have the sole right to negotiate with the bosses at a time when the vital issue of reservation of jobs is being decided.

Separate Unions

For this and other reasons many workers long accustomed to the Industrial Council system may want to keep their registered unions and use the provisions in Section 8 to form separate racial unions.

As we have seen, the formation of a racial union can be forced by a majority of workers of any one race in an industry. We must expect that the racialists prompted by Nationalist Party organisers will take the initiative in splitting unions along racial lines.

Coloured and Indian workers faced with this threat or the alternative of White domination, may well take action on their own and move to establish their own unions under their own leadership. They may even find it advisable to take action first in order to safeguard their share of the assets and interests in sick and other funds administered by the Union.

The Choice

It seems then that there are only two ways open before the progressive and democratic trade unionists.

The first is to form unregistered industrial multi-racial trade unions, outside the framework of the I.C.

Act, which will rely on the unity and strength of workers in the industry to protect and advance their interests. The other is to form registered racial unions operating under the I.C. Act and participating in Industrial Councils and co-operating with workers of other racial groups in a federal organisation and in a national inter-racial trade union centre like S.A.C.T.U.

The first alternative is undoubtedly the one to be preferred. It should be followed wherever the workers are prepared to take that course. It must be taken, however, by the workers of all races and not just by one racial group.

Where this cannot be carried out the second alternative of forming separate racial groups will have to be adopted. These groups will have the great advantage of breaking with the traditions of the past, which have tied the workers to soul-destroying industrial councils on the one hand and unhealthy acceptance of racial discrimination and White leadership on the other hand.

Great Gains

The emergence of democratic multi-racial industrial unions based on the policy of equality or of an independent Coloured and Indian trade union leadership will be great gains to set against the losses suffered under the I.C. Act.

Such gains can be turned into a weapon to be used against the racialists and the governing class.

What must be done right now is, firstly, to counteract any false appeals for "unity" under an all-White executive and to denounce White Baskap in the trade unions as well as outside. Coloured and Indian workers must refuse to accept any arrangement which will leave the leadership in their unions in the hands of the White workers only.

And secondly, to bring together the greatest number of trade unions and workers in the only national workers centre that unites all workers irrespective of race and colour—S.A.C.T.U. It is the job of S.A.C.T.U. to organise the South African workers in industrial trade unions and to lead all workers in the struggle for a better life free from oppression and exploitation.

(Concluded)

N.I.C. BACKS CALL FOR ALL-IN-CONFERENCE

DURBAN. The call for an All-In Conference against apartheid made by the Indian Dominions Congress and the South African Congress of Churches and Federations was warmly welcomed in a statement issued by the Natal Indian Congress.

"It is most heartening and encouraging that not only voices be heard from political platforms in condemnation of the disastrous trend in South Africa which is the result of church dignitaries, sportsmen, economists and others are being heard," says the statement.

"The Natal Indian Congress most enthusiastically welcomes these developments and reiterates that the monstrous policy of denying elementary human rights to the vast majority of the South African people on the ground of race and colour cannot continue interminably."

The statement calls on all progressive and democratic to answer the call of the African ministers and to attend the All-In Conference.

MENTALLY DISORDERED—BUT FORCED INTO FARM WORK

JOHANNESBURG

To, the police and under the pass laws any African can willingly be bundled off to work on the farms.

The quicker the better! First there's the swoop in the streets, then the bundling into the pick-up vans, the sorting out at the police station or the offices of the Native Commissioner. There should be an appearance in court but as one African constable said: "Funny things go on here," and many are shunted through to the Farm Labour Bureau offices without appearing in court at all.

Ephraim Xaba was picked up in a raid in Alexandra Township. He was not working. He had no passes, no tax receipts.

So he was sent to Sharondale, Springs, to work on the farm.

All he perfectly "natural" by South African standards. The only trouble is that Ephraim Xaba has been certified mentally disordered under the Mental Disorders Act and the only reason he is not in an institution is that there is as yet no vacancy for him.

The report of the psychiatrist who examined him says that he suffers from "mental deterioration probably of an organic nature." He needs treatment in a Mental Hospital. He is unable to work. The police find it "natural" by South African standards. How could they when nobody bothers to find out anything about the men picked up in the pass raids? They spend the shortest possible time in the cells because the farmers and their lands are waiting for labour. There's no time for court appearances, no time for explanations, no time for friends and families to trace those in the cells. They're so many units for farm work and that is all that matters.

So Ephraim Xaba was bundled over to a farm, one of a batch from the Alexandra Farm Labour Bureau.

Till recently he was still on the farm. The document certifying him mentally disordered is in the possession of a welfare organisation in the township. They had applied for an invalidity grant for Xaba till a vacancy in an institution could be found for him. Then he disappeared . . . and only after some time was it discovered what had happened to him.

BRITAIN HOPE TO DELAY NIGERIA'S INDEPENDENCE

YES, I DARE SPY— Sanders Admits

"No Force on Earth Can Stop Us"—Zik

Hungarian Action Was Just

LONDON.—Big business interests in Britain, anxious to impede and delay every step towards Nigerian independence, have used the present constitutional crisis in the colony as an excuse to call off the London conference to draft an independent constitution which was to have been held next month.

LONDON.—Edgar Sanders, a British businessman who was the centre of an international furor following his imprisonment in Hungary on a charge of espionage, has told the London newspaper Reynolds News that the charges were fully justified.

Nigeria is the biggest and potentially the most wealthy of Britain's colonies and the imperialists are anxious to keep full control for as long as possible.

member that I warned you some time ago that unless you removed Governor Plessan an Attorney-General Briggs from Eastern Nigeria you will never have peace and satisfactory government there because they are always playing politics with us instead of adapting themselves to the new constitution and allowing us to run our affairs.

"Bring black people does not mean that we are impervious to justice and decency. Being white does not make Colonial governors paragons of perfection," the Prime Minister declared.

And in a clear warning that the people are aware of the forces behind the scenes, Zik says firmly:

"If your continued attitude of antagonism against Eastern Nigeria is a pretext for stultifying the forthcoming Constitutional Conference, then you have misfired, because there is no force on earth to impede our march towards political as well as economic freedom.

"WE ARE READY FOR ANY EVENTUALITY AND WILL NOT STAND NONSENSE FROM ANYONE."

At the time of his arrest Britain and the U.S. claimed that the charge was a frame-up and Sanders' name was in all the headlines as a "victim of Communism."

As a reprisal Britain enforced a trade embargo on Hungary which cost that country six million pounds a year in trade.

"The time has come to reveal everything," Sanders told Reynolds News. "I certainly passed information to the British military attaché in Budapest."

NOT FULL STORY

Commenting on his confession read to the court, Sanders said it was correct as far as it went. "But," he boasted, "I never told them the full story. Too many of my chums would have been in danger."

Sentenced to 13 years imprisonment, Sanders was released after 3 years in exchange for freedom for Lee Meng, a Malaya worker, member of the liberation movement who had been sentenced to death by the British.

After the fuss the British Foreign Office has, in Sanders' view, treated him a little casually. He is now a bus driver, and he told Reynolds in the bitterly worded Foreign Office seems to have no further use for me except to tell me that it will cost me £10 to get my kit sent from the legation in Budapest."

The crisis has developed as the result of a conflict between the Prime Minister of the Eastern Region, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, popularly known as Zik, and the British Governor, Sir Clement Plessan.

The dispute has arisen as the result of the decision of the government to deposit part of its funds in an African bank, the African Continental. In the past the British have insisted that all money must be deposited in British-owned banks.

The Nigerians argue that they are entitled to deposit their money where it can be used for Nigerian development and they see no reason why their savings should be used by British capitalists.

"WE MUST DECIDE" "We must decide where our money must be banked," Dr. Azikiwe declared in a telegram of protest to the British colonial secretary following the Governor's ban on the use of the African bank.

"You cannot properly interfere in order to protect the British banking monopoly."

The struggle is in essence one based on the clash of interests between the rising Nigerian capitalist class—Zik is personally involved for he is a former director of the African Continental Bank—and the formerly all-powerful, but declining, British capitalist class. But insofar as his stand weakens the power of foreign domination Zik has the backing of the huge masses of people who have no direct interest in banks, or even savings to put in them.

In an all-out attack on Governor Plessan, Zik describes him as "an obstinate character who cannot adapt himself to contemporary British colonial policy and who should not be allowed to continue to roost in a place he has served as dictator for almost thirty years."

"FLAYING POLITICS" In a message to the Colonial Secretary Zik says: "You will re-

Bevan on the Bomb

LONDON.

"I solemnly say to the churches of mankind, to the leaders of religion here and in the United States, that they are guilty of blasphemy," said Mr. Aneurin Bevan, British Labour leader last week in an angry denunciation of church support for the hydrogen bomb.

"They describe the Russians as a nation of God-haters, as a nation of atheists. Well, comrade, strip from your minds all the delusions you are fond of harboring. . . . It is from the God-haters that the proposal to ban H-bombs has come, and it is by the God-lovers that the proposal has been rejected. Is there any Christian minister who has a reply?"

India's Vice-President Speaks in Moscow

LONDON.

If the West does not respond to the latest Soviet moves on disarmament and the relaxation of international tension it will be held responsible by the people of the world for the continuation of the cold war and the armaments race, India's Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan told Soviet radio listeners and television viewers during his Moscow visit. He praised the "courageous Soviet recognition of past mistakes."

The Soviet Union would seem to me to be at a turning of a chapter. Both within and without, considerable changes are noticeable. There is a relaxed atmosphere in this country and more freedom of movement and thought," he said.

Ceylon Riots Over Language

CEYLON.

There have been serious riots here, with a complete breakdown of communications, since the following the government decision that Sinhalese would be the country's official language in the future.

This has caused intense dissatisfaction among the Tamil-speaking people, who constitute a substantial minority of the population and are the majority in several areas.

Communist Party leader Peter Keuneman in a speech to parliament last week said that the conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhalese was precisely what was desired by the imperialists, who were trying to offset their defeat in the general elections. He urged that the Tamils should have full language rights and should be free to use their own language in Parliament and everywhere else, as well as having the opportunity of education in their own tongue.

BRITAIN DARE NOT FIGHT EGYPT

Says MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

"No Troops & Obsolete Air Force"

LONDON.—In spite of the intensity of the war propaganda in Britain, France and, to a much smaller extent, the United States, it now seems clear that the imperialist powers have been forced to the conclusion that any attempt at military intervention in Egypt would be disastrous to their own interests.

But there are still voices calling for war. Such papers as the London Times continue to adopt a war-like attitude and see force as the only solution.

Said a Times editorial to get away: "If Nasser is allowed to last week with his coup all the British and other Western interests in the Middle East will crumble. . . . Quibbling over whether or not he was 'legally' entitled to make the grab will delight the finicky and comfort the faithhearted, but entirely misses the real issue."

And the Daily Express has led the popular press in a completely unabashed call for the sending of troops.

But there are very good reasons why the imperialist powers have hesitated so long where in the past they would not have paused for even a moment before ordering the soldiers into action.

BRITAIN IS WEAK

In a series of forthright reports the right-wing Manchester Guardian has given very good reasons for this hesitation. They are that "British strength in this part of the world is so diminished, so entangled with existing commitments, and armed all too often with such inferior weapons."

It adds: "Without reinforcements from Britain—or help from Israel—British forces in the

Middle East are simply not competent to challenge Egypt.

EGYPT IS STRONG

"The most striking British deficiencies have been in the air, thanks to the supply of modern Czech aircraft to the Egyptian air force. . . . R.A.F. in the Middle East is equipped with ageing and obsolete planes." "As what of the troops on Cyprus who are kept there specifically for such a crisis as this one? They are so unpopular there that they cannot afford to send out a single battalion—and in fact themselves need reinforcements to prevent their desert at the hands of the Cyprus liberation movement. In fact, says the paper, "all the disadvantages of Cyprus as a British base are being clearly displayed in the present emergency."

So, advised the Manchester Guardian, "All in all it might be wise to temper the present British mood of righteous indignation with a touch of caution."

ISRAEL IS CAUTIOUS

As for the possibility of "help from Israel," the paper's correspondent in Tel Aviv was not very opti-

mistic. "The decline of Western prestige engenders inevitably renewed groupings in Israel for some brand of neutralism as yet undiscovered."

"Disappointment with Washington and London is bound to lead Israel closer towards the Soviet orbit in spite of the fact that it is Russia, upon which Colonel Nasser relies."

LABOUR IS SHAMEFUL

In Parliament, to the shame of the Labour Party, its leader (Gaitskell) has eagerly followed the Eden war line, but the rank and file party

members are in revolt. Fifty Labour back-benchers have sent a resolution to the party executive insisting that no military action be taken, and deploring "the provocative language used on both sides."

It is clear that outside of Britain and France there are few people indeed who are prepared to burn their fingers in Egypt. In South Africa, whose reaction has been typical of that in the dominions, the Nats have been very cool indeed to the idea of military intervention. And the U.P. which takes the word from London and was at first hot for action has calmed down a little.

As the Cape Times editorial said on Monday: "The crucial difficulty . . . is what the Western powers are to do if the London conference agrees on international control and Egypt rejects the proposal outright. It is unthinkable that Britain and France should attempt to impose their will of the conference by force."

PHILIPPINES GOVT. LEADER DENOUNCES U.S. BASES

MANILA.—The world-wide wave of opposition to the continued presence of United States military bases has spread to the Philippines, formerly among the most docile of U.S. satellites.

In a strong denunciation of the government's 99-year lease of bases to the U.S., Mr. Miguel Cuneco, the Chairman of the Philippine parliament Committee on Foreign Affairs, declared that it had deprived the country of the freedom of action necessary in many aspects of its exercise of sovereignty. "The bases had brought prostitution, gambling, drunkenness and other evils, said the House Chair-

man in a formal press statement.

He stressed that the disposition of national territory should be carried out by the Congress and not left to the executive, as had been the case with the lease. The president's negotiations had been "shrouded in mystery" and the people had had no part in the unilateral handing over of land to the Americans, he declared angrily.

TEARS AGO THE AFRICAN MINERS WERE ON STRIKE....

It was on August 12, 1946, exactly 10 years ago that 55,000 African mine workers, under the leadership of the militant African Mine Workers' Union, came out on strike to demand a wage of 10s. a day. This heroic action was the culmination of a 2-year campaign for higher wages and better conditions.

The gold mining industry employs well over 350,000 recruited migrant labourers and is the political and economic basis for the South African Government's policy of cheap labour in the country. So to go out to organise the hundreds of thousands of Africans who work deep down in the bowels of the earth was to invite the wrath not only of the mining magnates but also of the South African Government.

One has only to recall that 1946 mine strike when workers of the Basuto, Kosa, Pondo, Shangaan and other tribes withheld their labour in a quiet and disciplined manner and had then to face the whole of the national force, with the army standing by.

As the workers gathered peacefully outside their places of

work that August they were stormed, tear-gassed and baton-charged by the police. Not satisfied with this, the police opened fire and killed more than 17 workers. Numbers suffered bullet wounds and baton injuries. Trying to justify the drowning of this workers' protest in blood, the Smuts Government arrested the president and secretary of the Union, as well as many others. These were charged with conspiracy, but were found guilty and sentenced on an alternative charge of aiding and abetting an illegal strike.

Still not satisfied, the Government tried to find scapegoats in the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of South Africa and they were charged with sedition. After a protracted trial and fierce legal battle the case collapsed when the Crown was unable even to frame an indictment.

This gallant struggle of the African miners has gone down in history as one of the greatest industrial actions that has ever taken place in the country.

Let the 10th anniversary of the great industrial upheaval



J. B. Marks, banned president of African Mine Workers' Union, mark the revival of a powerful Union of African miners and open an era of higher wages and improved conditions for all non-white workers employed in the gold mining industry.

VERWOERD WAS SCARED TO ENTER NEW BRIGHTON

PORT ELIZABETH.

AS soon as news trickled through that Dr. Verwoerd was coming to Port Elizabeth, the women of the Eastern Cape prepared to demonstrate. Rumour had spread that Dr. Verwoerd, who had come to address a Nationalist meeting in the City on the 10th, would visit New Brighton and the Site and Service Scheme.

From midday, when Dr. Verwoerd's plane was due to arrive, women pickets guarded the two main approaches to New Brighton. Also at various other points about the township groups of women were posted. The largest single contingent of over 200 women was stationed at the Site and Service Scheme.

The pickets carried scores of banners bearing slogans in English and Xosa: "Down With Black Belsens," "Release Govanambi," "We Want Homes, Not Hovels," "Away With Bantu Education," "Lower Rents," "Increase Wages," "Xas Umnyulo Wenkululeko" (Support the Freedom Charter), "The Suez Belongs to Egypt," "Asilankeli Ipassi" (We refuse the pass).

A large number of other banners carried slogans from the Freedom

Charter.

After reports had come that Verwoerd was not going to visit New Brighton a few cars pulled up at one of the secondary schools. Thinking that it was the Minister, the women ran to the place where they stood at the gate awaiting their quarry. Uniformed police in vans and wire-covered trucks warned the women to disperse and claimed that they were taking part in an illegal gathering. The women declared that as long as Verwoerd was inside they were not dispersing. They refused to accept any assurance that he was not there and that he would not visit New Brighton.

When the visitors came out the women gave the Afrika salute and went to join the contingent at the Site and Service Scheme where it was expected the Minister would come and see his pet idea translated into the grim and brutal reality that it is.

Here the women joined in the singing of Freedom songs as they kept watch, and checked every car that passed.

Minister Verwoerd declined an invitation by the Mayor to enter New Brighton, claiming that he was not on an official visit.

NEXT STEP IN ANTI-PASS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 1)
conference. It was not enough for someone at the conference to get up and cry 'We will never carry passes!' or even 'We must burn the passes!' The Government did not work in a simple straight-forward manner but chose its own ways and times.

"We might have demonstrations ten times as big as Thursdays, but still women could be fooled, intimidated or tricked into accepting reference books. The Government does not come to Orlando and Sophiatown and say 'Tomorrow we are issuing reference books to all the women in one area.' They bring in truck-loads from the farms, who are photographed before they know what it is all about. Or they take nurses or teachers and threaten them with the loss of their jobs if they don't produce reference books.

ONLY BEGINNING
"After tremendous demonstrations it is easy to feel we are well on the way to triumph. The truth is we are only beginning. Mighty demonstrations start on the fringe of the women. There are women of the reserves, the farms, the countryside and the tiny towns whom our message has not reached."

"Mrs. Ngoyi stressed that the way ahead was one of hard, patient teaching and organisation in every area, house by house, street by street. 'Let us obtain pledges, individually given, from every woman in areas after area that they will not accept or carry these so-called reference books.'

"Our watchwords for the coming year must be ORGANISE, UNITE!" said Mrs. Ngoyi.

The conference rose to its feet to salute the success of the Pretoria demonstration which she had led "Down with Striddom. Away with Passes!" then settled down to deliberate on the resolution and speeches from the platform which traced the shape of the next year's battle.

Said Miss Bertha Mashaba "We must not be complacent. We must

organise more demonstrations in our areas and we must demand a reply from Striddom and Verwoerd."

The conference heard Mrs. Frances Baard of Port Elizabeth on the section of the Freedom Charter "There shall be honesty, security and comfort". Mrs. H. J. J. van der Merwe gave a comprehensive account of the development of the Women's Federation and its victories; Mrs. Katie White of Cape Town spoke on the abolition of the Cape Coloured municipal vote; Mrs. Fatima Seedat who spoke on the Group Areas Act.

The Federation's first constitution was adopted by the delegates.

MONARE ESCAPES FROM EXILE

(Continued from page 1)

Now and then Monare was visited by the Native Commissioner. He had asked repeatedly for a subsistence grant from the Government, said Monare, but except for the fact that the Commissioner seemed to be having long correspondence with head office about Monare, nothing came of the requests.

Monare lived on food parcels sent by friends and relatives. The shack had no bed, no chairs. Monare provided his own stretcher and dishes and cooking pots. Windows were put in only after he had lived there for a year. When he complained he was told by the police captain that he had a place waiting for him.

Cut off almost like a castaway on a remote island, Monare decided last week to defect to Johannesburg. His mind made up, he swung the door of the corrugated iron shack behind him, and walked out of the Glen Red district.



Expecting a visit from Verwoerd, women of Port Elizabeth whipped up a quick demonstration last week.

TUC OVERTURES

JOHANNESBURG.
This month officials of the S.A. Trade Union Council made the second attempt within a year to set up a "liaison committee" with a handful of African unions, some affiliated to SACTU and others not.

The TUC operates under a colour-bar constitution and the former Trades and Labour Council was scuttled by the right-wing unions on this very issue of a colour bar that kept the African unions out of the new federation. Yet now the TUC is trying to woo some of the very unions it booted out just two years ago.

The attempt is clearly one to undermine SACTU.

It is also an attempt to stave off I.L.O. and other international criticism that a trade union federation which operates a colour bar can make no claim to be representative of the South African workers.

The TUC officials convened a meeting of the African Tobacco Workers' Union, the African Che-

mical Workers' Union, the African Women's Garment Union and the S.A. Clothing Workers, suggesting that these bodies come on to a liaison body with the TUC—in a distinctly subordinate position. The TUC officials attacked SACTU as "irresponsible".

The TUC constitution permits liaison with a Non-European trade union federation; the Council of Non-European Trade Unions (which dissolved in favour of SACTU) or any other; but it is doubtful whether TUC affiliates realise what their officials are up to in these approaches. Above all, do the members of the African unions approached by the TUC know about the talks their officials have been drawn into?

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