

Treason Trialists Arrested By The Ghost Squad



1. VICTIMS OF THE GHOST SQUAD: Simon Tyiki (Sophiatown), Gert Sibande (hidden by the arm), Beason Ndimba (Port Elizabeth), Greenwood Ngolana (Cape Town), Piet Mokgofe (Newclare), Isaac Bokala (Newclare) handcuffed to another victim.

And All Because One Man Had Flu!

JOHANNESBURG.

DURING the week of the flu epidemic, which took a heavy toll among the treason trial accused in the Drill Hall, Isaac Bokala went off sick. On his way home to bed, he was stopped by the Ghost Squad at the corner of Eloff and Plein Streets and arrested for failure to produce a pass, although he showed one of the members of the Ghost Squad the note all accused carry showing they are treason trial suspects.

Bokala was kept on the street corner, handcuffed to another victim, for two hours.

The Drill Hall proceedings adjourn each day before four o'clock, and many of the accused walk along Plein Street on their way home. Six of them, walking together, stopped when they saw Bokala in handcuffs to ask him what the trouble was. They were ordered to move on if they did not want themselves arrested. When they remained to explain that Bokala was not pass-less, they were put under arrest. (Picture 1.)

The Ghost Squad would listen to no explanations. (Picture 2. Fred Carneson tries to explain.)

Gert Sibande was one of the treason trial accused told to "Get!" The rest were arrested and taken to Marshall Square.

(Picture 3: Ntsangani is put into squad car.)

There they were put into a cell, but later they were released and told they would be summonsed on a charge of interfering with the police in the execution of their duties.



2. Other treason trial accused arrive. Here Fred Carneson is arguing with one of the members of the ghost squad (in leather jacket).



3. Milner Ntsangani of Port Elizabeth is put into the squad car.

NEW AGE

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Women Say 'NO' To Passes—

Story And Pictures on Page 4

TRASON TRIAL

CONVICT'S EVIDENCE OF MURDER PLOTS AND MOSCOW GOLD

"Living in A Dream World",
Says Defence

From Ruth First

DRILL HALL, JOHANNESBURG.

A WITNESS described by the Defence as a rogue and a thief, a man who had lived a life of deception and in a world of hallucinations, was dramatically introduced by the Crown last week to show

"evidence of actual outbreaks of violence during the Defence Campaign; and that bloodshed and incendiarism were engineered by the African National Congress and its organising members, some of whom are before the Court."

This is the second time within three weeks that the Crown has introduced a "key witness" with a sensational criminal record, whose statement has been taken by the Special Branch for the first

time in the closing weeks of the preparatory examination.

The witness, Solomon Ngubase,

claimed that he had set off the 1952 Port Elizabeth riot, that he had drafted the Freedom Charter

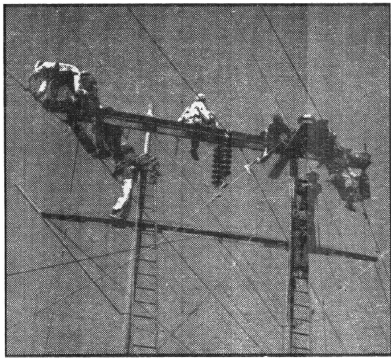
in 1951, and that he knew of Congress plans to send Sisulu and Bopape to Russia to bring back a powder gas to be used against Transkei Europeans in a Mau Mau type of campaign.

Ngubase said he was serving a three year hard labour sentence for fraud and admitted that he had lived a life of crime and deception.

His evidence, SAID DEFENCE COUNSEL, WAS A FABRICATION. HE WAS LIVING IN A DREAM WORLD.

Now serving his fourth jail sentence and facing another charge of cheque frauds in Kimberley, Ngubase admitted after prolonged cross-examination that he would never have given evidence in the treason trial but for the pending fraud prosecution in which Mrs. Letele (wife of one of the 156) is a key Crown witness.

(Continued on page 3)



The picture shows African labourers connecting electric cables next to Duhe Hostel in Johannesburg. I waited for an hour to see whether the few white people there would climb up to do the "skilled work," only to find that poorly-paid Africans know every part of the work. They earn £15 a month, which means they are living below the breadline.—P. N. Mashogo, Moroka West.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

When I, a Zulu worker asked why my brother Zulus were engaged in pulling down a house belonging to an Indian who could not pay his tax because he had been retrenched, I was told that it was none of our business as the Indian was not one of us.

I see now that we Non-Europeans are downtrodden because we are not united. Our combined strength would be like a flooded river that would sweep away our oppression.

MANDELEKOSI GUMEDE
Durban.

The Youth League should arrange lectures and debates so that people will understand the struggle.

REGINALD SOKHULU
Groutville, Natal.

Examination results disprove the Government's theory that Africans must be given an inferior education.

The road to knowledge must remain wide open to all.

MOARABE A. MATTHALA
Rustenburg.

I want to tell Mr. Strijdom that "Franchise" means "Freedom." Don't miss this copy of New Age, it will guide you to the White man's future in South Africa. Mayibye Afrika.

JOSEPH MATI
Port Elizabeth.

Twenty-three African and Coloured nurses have resigned from the T.B. Hospital following the dismissal of two nurses for being "cheeky." "We cannot laugh or rejoice at what has happened to our mates, for tomorrow we are the victims," they said. Bravo girls; these nurses walked 10 miles daily during the bus boycott.

E. K. TOLLIE
Worcester.

My people, we live in the year of the boycott, the demonstration against passes, the demand for a £1 a day, the year of struggle against passes for African women and the extraordinary Treason Trial. I ask you to re-dedicate yourselves to the struggle against oppression. Your leaders in jail should be a source of inspiration to you. Freedom in our very lifetime! Mayibye Afrika! Newclare.

I. B. MOHAN

EDITORIAL

The Firm Of Dulles And Strijdom

OUR Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, whose Nationalist Party is in power partly because of the intense hatred of the African people for British imperialism, in a speech last week-end bemoaned the passing of imperialist domination in Asia.

"...I recall comparatively recently," he said, "the Asian countries... were under United States or European control. Today they were nearly all independent."

"There were some who had an eye on Africa as a dumping ground for their surplus population and who were seeking co-operation with certain non-white states in Africa—a move that was aimed against the White Governments in Africa. The cry was "Freedom from colonialism!"

What a tragedy, that those whose own fight against the British imperialists in the Boer war aroused the admiration of the whole world, should now be conspiring with their former conquerors to perpetuate the oppression of others.

Strijdom puts it all down to the hatred of the Non-White states for the "White Governments in Africa"; and in order to rouse the other "White Governments to their danger, he has just sent Mr. Eric Louw and the Governor-General on a tour of all the imperial capitals of Europe—London, Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris, Lisbon and Madrid. "We Whites must stand together," is the Nationalist refrain.

On the other side of the Atlantic, Mr. Dulles, United States Secretary of State, echoes Mr. Strijdom's sentiments, though in a slightly different form. For Mr. Dulles is unable, like Mr. Strijdom, to make a naked appeal to the racialism of his audience. Therefore he substitutes for Mr. Strijdom's Black and Asian menace the Communist menace.

"Africa is an area of immense importance to the free world," he told Congress last week. "Communism is conducting a very active and vigorous effort to dominate that continent. If it should fall under Communist control, it would be a disastrous and expensive thing from the standpoint of the United States."

Strangely enough (or naturally enough if you understand what they are getting at), neither Mr. Strijdom nor Mr. Dulles seems at all concerned with the standpoint of the African people themselves. The West (including the South African Government) are out to squeeze from Africa what wealth they can. When they talk of preserving Africa for "White civilisation" (Mr. Strijdom) or "Western civilisation" (Mr. Dulles), they simply mean grabbing as much uranium, strategic and raw materials as they can at the cheapest possible price, exploiting the millions of African people and their land for their own benefit.

The peoples of Africa, backed by the peoples of Asia, have had enough of this sort of thing. They have been robbed, beaten and bombed far too often to be interested in preserving the "Western or White civilisation" that has been demonstrated to them. The unholy alliance of Dulles and Strijdom holds no appeal for them. Now they are determined to have their freedom, to decide for themselves what to do with their resources and their lives. And not all the names that Dulles and Strijdom call them will prevent them from reaching their goal.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

Swart's Fine Words Are Meaningless

The speech of the Minister of Justice Mr. Swart at the passing out parade of 171 police recruits as reported in the Cape Times of August 2nd, 1957—"that the police should always endeavour to be a friend of the general public irrespective of race or colour, and should always refrain from all acts and conduct which might antagonise the law-abiding public"—makes very fine reading, and indeed shows exactly what a policeman should be in the democratic and civilised countries of the world.

BUT—
In South Africa, especially under the Nationalist Government with its notorious apartheid policy, no one outside the Nationalist ranks can be fooled by these fine but meaningless words of Mr. Swart. After all under the apartheid doctrine, words mean something different from actions.

On numerous occasions, the same Mr. Swart has eloquently encouraged the police under his administration to keep their fingers ready on the trigger to shoot whenever they please, and as a result many innocent and trivial offenders have lost their lives, and such brutal killings continue to create the grossest disrepute for the police force.

Secondly, the resentful and insulting references to Non-Europeans such as Kaffer, Hotnot and Koele, sometimes used by certain Cabinet Ministers, turn out to be the daily slogans used by the police when demanding passes from Africans. These insults torment not only the Non-Europeans but also the law-abiding and fair-minded citizens of all colours.

The countless apartheid laws forced through Parliament on to the South African statute book have contributed much to discredit the police force in the eyes of all civilised people.

The pass laws, especially African women's passes, Section 10 of

the Urban Areas Act, Immorality and Suppression of Communism Act, the most notorious Native Laws Amendment Act—to mention but a few—are so unpopular that they cannot be administered without employing the most barbarous and ruthless police actions.

No Mr. Swart, all your fine words and assurances will not improve the unhealthy situation unless you stop some of your colleagues, notably Dr. Verwoerd, from enacting these inhuman laws for the people of this country and thus asking your police to enforce them in a manner unknown outside Hitler's Germany.

ERNEST J. J. NTSUKUNYANE
Elsies River.

REV. THOMPSON SPEAKS FOR US

This week the Rev. D. C. Thompson, people's padre and treason trialist, appeals for support for "The People's Paper."

IN greeting all our friends in the country we are making an earnest appeal for their most active support of New Age, and take the opportunity of stating a few reasons among many why you and your friends should "go all out" to ensure an increased circulation for the people's paper.

1. It is the people's paper and voices your deepest aspirations and represents your true interests in ways not possible in other publications.

2. It spotlights the news arising out of your circumstances in the most objective manner, including the injustices

and grievances committed against groups and individuals, thus bringing to the public



Rev. Thompson.

consciousness the nature of our problems in a multi-racial society.

It records news and viewpoints of other peoples and countries not readily obtainable to the mass of the people, such information being most vitally necessary in the struggle for a better understanding between the nations in a world perspective.

4. What the people are doing, saying and thinking, suffering and striving for is always important, because you are playing and will play an all-important role in that future order of society embracing all mankind.

5. You will find as I have found that people become interested in the way that New Age presents the news—and will look forward to each week to each new issue of the paper, to see what is really going on.

Therefore I would strongly urge you to support your paper, not only by your gifts in money by individual and collective efforts, but also in the circulation of New Age to the widest possible public.

D. C. THOMPSON.

Cape Town:
Jumble 15s.; Harold £10; Desmond 10s. 15s.; I.L.M. (Reader) 1s.; Sundries £29.10.
Johannesburg:
Standby £25; Intellectual £7; Radio £3; Dinner £1; Jul. £15; Ronnie Collection £5; Rub. £2; Vic. £5; Two Dear Friends £200.
TOTAL—£304 1s. 0d.

A very special thanks for the good friends who have come to our rescue by giving the magnificent donation of two hundred pounds towards the newspaper.

"Living In A Dream World," Says Defence

(Continued from page 1)

THE court jerked to attention when Solomon Ngubase went into the witness box. He said he was a Fort Hare graduate, and was at present serving a three-year prison sentence for fraud.

After his return from the army he had risen to become assistant-secretary of the ANC in Cape Eastern in 1951. Professor Matthews, said Ngubase, was "secret agent and legal adviser to the movement."

His own duties in the Congress were to assist the Rev. Calata in his work "and other domestic affairs within the movement. I was illegally practising as an advocate in Durban when I went in about October 1951. I posed as a lawyer in Port Elizabeth."

Prosecutor: Did you attend any other meetings?—Yes, apart from the one when I was elected I attended a meeting in Bloemfontein in September 1951 to confirm the appointment of office-bearers for various districts of the ANC. Dr. Xuma presided as president-general. He was ordered to leave because it was learned that he was a traitor to the country. His place was taken by Dr. Moroka.

Asked to name those at the conference Ngubase named Mr. Jantjies, Mr. Mati and Mr. Mkwaviva from the Eastern Districts; J. B. Marks and Robert Resha from Transvaal.

He knew Resha very well, he said. "I've looked and don't think he is here" (meaning in the dock). Accused witness Resha Ngubase made a half-hearted attempt to enter the dock, and then returned to the witness box. Told to make another attempt he picked out Resha.

RESHA JUST LOOKED AND LOOKED

Prosecutor: Did anyone say anything to you?—No.

Berrange: May I know what you learned from friends?—Yes.

Prosecutor: I saw that you Resha was looking at this witness!

Berrange: I resent it.

Magistrate: Your objection is not proper.

Berrange: I persist in it. It is impertinent to suggest to the witness Resha said anything because he looked at the witness.

Magistrate: He is at liberty to put the question.

(Sits in court.)

Magistrate to Berrange: Will you please sit down!

Magistrate: I noticed myself that the accused Resha stared very hard at the witness. I couldn't hear that he said anything.

Berrange: I want to suggest it would be gentlemanly to apologise to Mr. Resha.

Prosecutor: I shall not apologise to anyone!

Berrange: I said it would be the gentlemanly thing to do.

Magistrate to Berrange: I think your behaviour is really not warranted.

DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN

Ngubase then told the court of a conference in Bloemfontein in December 1951 when Dr. Njongwe moved with a motion of passing legislation under the Defiance Campaign. Mr. Tsotsi of the All-African Convention, was at the conference and objected to the Defiance Campaign. Dr. Njongwe said the campaign could not be postponed because the people were aware of it.

Ngubase said he had addressed this conference and said: "We have been in slavery for the past 300 years and we must..." (the sentence was unfinished).

Dr. Letele had said: "We must promote the Defiance Campaign... These Coloured children who play White supremacy over us and as such the Campaign must go on..." By that he meant the symbol which Dr. Malan, whose father is a Hollander and whose mother is Hottentot...

Prosecutor: Was it decided how the Campaign would be carried out?—It was decided that volun-



Crown witness Solomon Ngubase, sketched by I. O. Horvich.

teers would immediately be recruited and that wherever they were being arrested they must resist arrest. The leaders of the ANC will play as if they have no room for violence.

This last sentence was repeated four times for clarity on the record.

Prosecutor: What was to be the attitude to Europeans?—It was decided that a plan which was prepared by the National Action Council would take the part of trying to form a sham of Mau Mau as the Kikuyu did in Kenya. As the Trankel is regarded as African territory it was decided that Europeans in the Trankel would be murdered in the same way as was done in Kenya. There were preparations for ammunition to come from Russia through Bechuanaland and Basutoland.

Who proposed the ammunition? I've forgotten the names. I'll try to remember. It was proposed that Mr. Sisulu and Mr. Bopape should go to arrange for ammunition and Mr. Mati takes the powder.

To be used for?—To be thrown in European areas at a certain time. It was arranged that before it exploded the people throwing it should have left the town. The proposer was Robert Resha and he suggested the two men to go to Russia.

Ngubase said the secret gas powder was to be stored in the Trankel and it was to be used by secret soldiers to be trained in the country. "Mr. Resha said..."

The campaign, Ngubase continued, was to "form up boycotts (sic) and strikes". The official policy of the ANC, its open disclosed policy was to be that members did not believe in violence. It was left to the volunteers to carry on the campaign and to suffer the consequences on behalf of their leaders. Volunteers were to be paid amounts for their services in prison "but I don't remember any volunteer being paid." They were expecting money from Russia, China, India and the Gold Coast.

Did you assist in drawing up any document at this conference?

The Freedom Charter, Dr. Letele, Mr. Mji, Mr. Mali and I drew it up.

Why were you asked to draw up the Charter?—It was during the trial I was illegally practising as an advocate.

What sources of information did you have?—We quoted from the Charter drawn up by Negroes in America, the Freedom Charter drawn by Indians in India, also a copy of a Freedom Charter written by a Russian Blandex.

SLOVO JUST LAUGHED AND LAUGHED

A loud laugh was heard in court.

The Magistrate asked who had laughed.

Slovo: The witness appears quite mad. I couldn't restrain my laughter at the dream world he is living in.

The Magistrate said if Adv. Slovo did not control himself he would have to relinquish his seat at the reference table and return to sit among the body of the accused.

Ngubase said that the Freedom Charter was approved by the 1951 conference but "that it was to be kept secret till we first put into effect the Defiance Campaign. If failed we were to introduce the Freedom Charter."

That 1951 conference, he said, had also discussed the riots in East London, The Kimberley riot of 1952 was also the direct result of the National Planning Council policy.

He volunteered in the Part Elizabeth Defiance Campaign. We were 18 in all. The night I defied was the night the riot took over. We started the riot by taking tickets on the Grahamstown train. We bought first-class tickets. We resisted arrest. We stoned the European shops in New Brighton and to lower the amount of money these people have."

Ngubase said he and T. Tshumbe were the leaders in damaging the bioscope, and throwing stones. He failed to mention the amount of money these people have."

Ngubase said he and T. Tshumbe were the leaders in damaging the bioscope, and throwing stones. He could not identify Sisulu, Yengwa, Mandela, Tambo and Tshumbe, and identified Prof. Matthews only after a second attempt.

Asked about the Kimberley riots, the witness said Dr. Letele had told him that the Defiance Campaign had made progress in Kimberley and a few Europeans had been murdered in Kimberley!

Ngubase said he was no longer an ANC member. His membership card came to an end when ANC leaders lost confidence in him when they discovered he was "illegally practising" in Durban.

Prosecutor: When you were assistant secretary (of the ANC) from whom did you get your instructions?—From Professor Matthews. He got them from Dr. Moroka and he got them from Mr. Sam Kahn, Solly Sachs and Fred Cane. I have some documents to that effect.

Shortly after the tea interval Ngubase was cross-examined by the prosecutor.

When did you last do an honest day's work?—I can't remember.

How many times have you committed crimes for which you have not gone to jail?—None.

Do you think burning buildings is not a crime?—It is.

Stoning buildings?—Yes.

Removing property from shops?

—Yes. It is theft.

Did you take part in burning a bioscope?—I did.

Some hours were lived a life by lies, haven't you?—I cannot be able to check that.

When you gave out to the world you were an advocate, it was a lie?—It was a lie.

Ngubase said he had first started to say he was an advocate in 1951.

Berrange: For three years your work was a lie. But your evidence today is the epitome of truth?—No answer.

Was your evidence also a lie like your life?—I have said the truth.

Under cross-examination Ngubase then admitted he had first gone to jail in 1938 for forging a post office book; he had next served a term of imprisonment of six months for stealing money belonging to returned soldiers; in 1953 he was sentenced to three years for "practising illegally."

Did the police know you were a thief and a rogue?—They saw my record.

His present sentence, the fourth, was for cheque frauds in Kimberley.

Were you not in court only last month in Kimberley for more frauds?—Yes, sir.

Asked by Mr. Berrange if Mrs. Letele had given evidence against him as a Crown witness, Ngubase said she had and he was not pleased about that. He agreed: "I would like to get my own back."

Some hours were then spent in cross-examining Ngubase about his early life.

It was in Port Elizabeth that "I made myself close with executive members of the ANC."

How did you live?—By means of selling... Selling was illegal—I could not disclose it in this court.

I want to know how you lived—it is a secret what I sold. I could not say to the Magistrate in his private capacity. What I was doing was very confidential.

Ngubase said then what he had been doing was illegal and he had not yet been punished for it.

You've been a criminal for many years?—Yes sir.

When did you first make any statement to anybody on your present letter to the Chief

Magistrate of Kimberley on July 27 requesting to make these submissions.

Why did you do that?—There is a reason I can't disclose.

Magistrate: Why not?—I'm afraid if I give an answer now it may spoil the proceedings in the Kimberley case. I want to support my statement by documents.

The witness was told to leave the court as the prosecutor said he was still facing trial in Kimberley "and it may be that names mentioned might have relevance to that case."

Pressed again to give his reason, Ngubase said he was afraid what he said might affect the Kimberley trial. "The cheque fraud is connected with the statement I made here this morning."

This matter was left to stand over till the next day.

Under cross-examination again Ngubase admitted he had never been capped at Fort Hare. Shown a gown he admitted he had owned a gown which he had used when "carrying on his life of lies and deception."

Ngubase then told the court he went to Fort Hare not for education but because he wanted to use the name of Fort Hare on the certificates he had forged. He had been charged with fraud in Kimberley he would not be giving evidence in the trial. The police knew that he said.

The witness admitted "I like to imagine myself to be a person bigger than I am."

Mr. Berrange said the defence would submit that the witness was suffering from hallucinations, in particular that the Freedom Charter was drafted in 1951 and there were letters of "instruction" from Sachs, Kahn and Carson.

"It will be alleged and witnesses will be called to show that everything Ngubase said about these conferences and meetings, the ammunition and powder gas from Russia was a fabrication."

The further cross-examination of Ngubase was then held over for Monday of this week.

BABY DIED ON MOTHER'S BACK IN COURT

CAPE TOWN.

A YOUNG African mother discovered that the two months old baby daughter she was carrying on her back had died Thursday morning.

She was one of 35 African women charged with refusing to leave the area when warned to do so. All the women of Muis-kraalkop Location, irrespective of whether they were employed or married, had to vacate their homes for periods ranging from the end of July. This notice applied also to all men who were not employed at the time. Nobody left.

The police, assisted by the municipal authorities, made a raid on the location on Wednesday, August 7, and arrested all the women and four men.

All the accused were told to apply for permits but these were refused by the municipal authorities in spite of the fact that they had lived and worked in the area for periods ranging from ten to three years without a break. They had nowhere to go, and no indication was given to them by the municipal authorities of where they were expected to go.

The witness, Philip Nkonyana, grandfather of the dead child, told a New Age reporter that the baby, which was still being breast-fed, had been ill for some time. They had all pleaded with the police not to take the mother to gaol as that would mean that the baby would have to go too.

The people feel very bitter about this incident.

"I feel sure that the exposure to all the bad conditions in the gaol hastened the death of the baby," said Mr. Nkonyana.

The New Age phoned the doctor who attended the baby, he refused to comment on the reasons for the death of the child.

WOMEN SAY "NO" TO PASSE

Nation-wide Demonstrations Against Verwoerd's Law

SCORES of women got up from their flu beds, and in at least one centre passes were burnt, in the Union-wide anti-pass demonstrations last Friday.

The demonstrations marked the anniversary of the historic Union Buildings demonstrations on August 9th last year when 20,000 women of all races endeavoured to see Prime Minister Strijdom to protest against passes for women.

This year the women marched to their local Native Commissioners to demand replies to the petitions presented passes handed to the various Government officials during last year. The women also presented memoranda further stating their objections to the pass laws.

Some Native Commissioners, in reply to questions by the women, denied that protest petitions presented on previous occasions were handed to the Special Branch of the police instead of to the authorities for whom they were intended.

PASSES BURNT

IN LICHTENBURG

AFRICAN women burnt three bags full of passes at a mass demonstration in the Lichtenburg district on Friday night.

The quiet of the countryside was broken during Friday night as hundreds of women marched from the surrounding areas singing "Unzima Lomtalo," converging upon the chief's kraal at Mlaka-kstad in the Lichtenburg area. Many women walked over five miles from the surrounding area to be present at this historic occasion. Some old

IN BLOEMFONTEIN

NINE HUNDRED women of Bloemfontein protested at the office of the Native Commissioner. There were plenty of police, but no incidents took place. Three leaders—Mrs. Jane Motshabi, the A.N.C. Women's League provincial president, and two other women entered the office to present the women's petition. The Commissioner said he would send the petitions to the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd.

IN JOHANNESBURG

ON the Rand the women converged on six main centres,

leaders are arrested). After hearty shouts of "Afrika" the women dispersed.

Reports sent to the leaders at Drill Hall from other centres showed that even in such small country towns as Winburg and Kimberley, the demonstrations had been a success. In both these two towns over 200 women participated.

IN PORT ELIZABETH

LONG before 3 p.m., when the deputation was due to see the Native Commissioner, women had already started to gather in the big open space behind the Law Courts.

In Johannesburg the crowd of women demonstrators who protested passes came to the Drill Hall to meet the women leaders on trial. The afternoon's proceedings and here the crowd is seen leaving the and Helen Joseph in their midst.

We Stand By Our Leaders

THE NURSING ACT COMES INTO FORCE

Nursing apartheid in terms of the Government's notorious Act passed last session has already come into operation in many centres.

In Johannesburg last week a meeting of the Nurses' Association ended in chaos when the African nurses present refused to leave.

"BLOW STRUCK FOR APARTHEID IN AMERICA"—Die Burger

The President of the United States is reported to be "damned unhappy." It is not that he is having matrimonial troubles, or that he is in difficulties with his golf swing.

No, this time he is "really mad, madder than he has ever been." For the American Congress and Senate have let him down. He asked them to approve without amendment the Civil Rights Bill before them, and they did not listen to him.

The Civil Rights Bill, which was designed to assist the Negroes in enforcing the rights which are guaranteed to them on paper by the American Constitution, was amended first by Congress and then by the Senate.



The net result of the amendments—the rights of American Negroes still remain only on paper.

No Surprise

Ike should not have been surprised at the fact that the Bill was stripped of all its effectiveness in spite of his pleas.

To start with, though he may be popular with the American people, he is no longer respected by the politicians. He has done what was required of him, namely brought the Republican Administration into power and kept it there for two terms.

Now he is expendable. Apart from the fact that he is too old and too ill to contemplate a third term of office, a Bill was passed last year prohibiting a President from standing for a third period.

In an aside Ike raised his voice rather late in the day. Civil Rights legislation was promised the Negro voters in the last Presidential elections, by both the Republicans and the Democrats.

At the beginning of this year the Civil Rights Bill was drafted and presented to the Legislature. A great fuss was made of the Bill at the time, particularly by the State Department which was glibly assuring the outside world that racial discrimination was on the way out in the U.S.A.

It was claimed that only a small minority of Southern Congressmen and Senators would oppose the Bill. As it turned out, there was only a tiny minority who favoured the Bill because they agreed with it in principle and not because they were after the Negro vote.

Should Have Spoken Out

It was at this early stage that Ike should have spoken out and presented to the Legislature. He expressed to do so. For months Negro leaders demanded that Ike visit the South to denounce the opponents of de-segregation.

Eventually he did go South—to one of his favourite golf courses in Florida.

The Negroes were angry. They said if Ike would not come to them they would go to him. So 27,000 of them went on a Pilgrimage of Freedom to Washington. But still Ike did not speak out.

There was plenty to speak about.

Discrimination

In Montgomery, Alabama, for example, the city authorities had in the space of a few weeks banned the National Association for the Advancement of the Coloured People from operating within the city boundaries, had the NAACP fined 100,000 dollars for refusing to hand over its books, had the city's boundaries re-defined so as to exclude Negro residents who had the vote, and raided all Negro organizations who were busy organising a retaliatory business boycott.

The Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils were continuing with their violence against schoolchildren and with their church bombing.

But Ike preferred to remain silent about the "rightful aspirations" of the Negro people.

As the months went by without the Bill being discussed, the Southern racials were mustering their forces and seeking allies. They made their appeal to all the most backward political elements in America.

THEIR NATURAL ALLIES WERE THE MCCARTHYITES. THEY PROVED ONCE AGAIN THAT RACIALISM AND ANTI-COMMUNISM GO HAND IN HAND.

One of the leading Southerners was Senator Eastland. A diehard racist, for years he headed the Senate Internal Security Commission graced with his name, so he was a convenient go-between.

Infuriated

The recent Supreme Court decisions in favour of liberty infuriated the still powerful, McCarthyite elements. They immediately demanded that the liberal Judges be impeached.

Yes, let's impeach them, said Eastland, but first we can deal with those other liberal elements who we can deal with the Civil Rights Bill through Congress and the Senate.

So a deal was made between the anti-liberal forces. The Southern forces—that they would not need to resort to their threatened filibuster to keep the Bill from being passed. They had a majority organised on their side who were prepared to strip the Bill of all its effectiveness.

Four Chapters

The Bill had four main chapters. The first two were of a general character re-asserting the right of all Americans to enjoy civil liberties.

The crucial chapters were the third and the fourth ones. The third proposed that a special attorney-general be appointed with power to enforce the Supreme Court anti-segregation rulings.

The anti-liberal forces decided to pose as the great



liberals when this clause came to be discussed. Too much power should not be concentrated in the hands of the Federal authorities, they declared. The state should not use force to impose its decrees.

Congress agreed, and the clause was amended so as to lose its enforcement provisions.

Chapter four of the Bill was the really crucial one. It provided that trials in connection with the registration of voters should be heard by a Judge without a jury.

The American constitution has provided ever since the Civil War that no person should be deprived of his vote by reason only of his race or colour.

Each of the States, however, has its own laws governing the registration of voters. For 80 years the Whites in the Southern States have seen to it that by means of deception and terror Negroes have been kept off the rolls.

The main weapon has been terror. Negroes who have demanded that they be placed on the voters' roll have had to face assaults, legal frame-ups and even lynching.

No Longer Cowed

But the Negroes are no longer cowed, so deception is used more and more. The Negroes realise that as long as the Southern States are governed by all-White legislatures, discrimination can never be brought to an end. They have seen the toll that where the Negroes have the vote the major political parties have been forced to make concessions to the Negro voters.

That is why they are now conducting a vigorous campaign to get themselves enrolled.

Their difficulty is that the Whites in charge of registration are determined to keep them off the rolls. For example, in one county prospective Negro voters were asked to fill in a form as a test. Asked to mention their colour they wrote "Negro." Their application was refused because, said the official in charge, they should have written "brown" or "dark brown."

In one case an applicant was even asked how many bubbles could be created from a bar of soap.

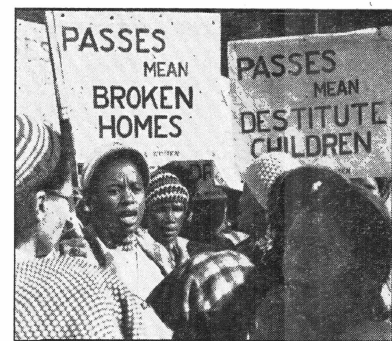
In the six States of the Deep South only one fifth of the Negroes eligible for the vote are on the voters' roll. The Southern whites mean to keep it that way.

When the Bill came to the Senate they suddenly became champions of the right to trial by jury. Only voters may be jurymen in the South this means in practice that the juries are all-White.

Frauds Legalised

Their amendment was accepted and the election officers could continue their frauds against the Negro voters in safety.

But a lot of people in a lot of countries have followed the shameful debates. The Negroes realise more than ever that their liberation lies in their own efforts and will not come without greatly increased pressure on Washington, and people outside America have been taught once more that the leading country in the "free world" can do with a lot more freedom within its own borders.



Some of the women who took part in the Cape Town demonstration, with their placards.

or crippled women gave their passes to others to bring to the chief's stand.

While the chief and the police looked on powerlessly, the passes were collected in three bags. The women waited till after midnight to give all the areas surrounding Rood-jantjiesfontein a chance to arrive—for new batches kept marching in. They then discussed the matter fully at the historic site—the graves of the tribal ancestors.

An observer representing New Age writes: "The final decisions were made at 3.30 a.m. and the passes were ashes at 4.30 a.m. The flames were lit above the chief's house and young girls stirred the fire with sticks.

"Look, the women are really burning the passes." Hey, where's the chief? were remarks made by the men as they looked on."

Fordsburg, Alexandra Township, Benoni, Springs, Randfontein and Germiston. In spite of the fact that hundreds of women and some of their leaders in the Townships are down with the Asiatic influenza, impressive demonstrations were held.

In Randfontein as the women left for home after their leaders had interviewed the Native Commissioner, they suddenly found themselves surrounded by scores of police. Their names were then taken.

The women who assembled at the Fordsburg Commissioner's Offices marched to the Drill Hall afterwards to pledge their solidarity with their leaders who could not be with them in the demonstrations this year. There were stirring scenes outside the Drill Hall after Court adjourned when the women got together and sang "Zibotshwe, zibotshwe, Inkokheli zethu zibotshwe." (Our've been, they've been arrested, their

As the hour approached hundreds of women began to pour into the square like torrents, until 2,000 of them had collected. Some factories had worked half the day in order to allow the women to be present at the demonstration. Quietly they sat on the green grass awaiting the Native Commissioner who was expected to come and meet them. But he did not come out to meet the women.

A deputation of five women was allowed into the offices of the Native Commissioner to present the women's petition. While the rest of the women waited patiently outside the number of police and Special Branch kept on increasing but they did not interfere with the women.

When the deputation returned from the Native Commissioner there was a thunderous Afrika salute.

Addressing the large gathering in Afrikaans through an interpreter, Lillie Diedericks reported that the Native Commissioner had promised to forward the petition to the Minister of Native Affairs.

The deputation also took up the question of the police raids on the homes of the people in the location, and told the Native Commissioner that the women were not prepared to carry passes. At this there was a spontaneous outburst of "Afrika." Amongst those who demonstrated were a large number of Coloured women.

MULTI-RACIAL PROTEST

IN CAPE TOWN

EARLY in the afternoon of Friday, August 9, women began gathering on the Grand Parade, Cape Town. By 2 p.m. about 200 women as well as a great many men were assembled. There were African women in A.N.C. uniform, others in Church uniforms—many with babies

on their backs or holding small children by the hand. Posters reading "Women do not want Passes." "With Passes our children are destitute," etc., were held aloft while the women sang Freedom and anti-pass songs.

Just before 2 p.m. the deputation which was to interview the Native Commissioner, set off. The deputation consisted of representatives from the A.N.C. Women's League, the Federation of S.A. Women, the Black Sash, the National Council of Women, the Anglican Church Mothers' Union and the Society of Friends (Quakers), who have formed a body called the Cape Association to abolish passes for African Women (CATAPAW). Mrs. Elizabeth Mafekeng, a representative on the deputation from the A.N.C. Women's League, Paarl, carried a small baby (her tenth child).

The Parade meeting was followed by a mass meeting in the Drill Hall, convened by CATAPAW and attended by about 2,000 people of all races. While awaiting the return of the deputation, a choir of African women sang Freedom songs and a representative from the Black Sash explained to the audience how CATAPAW had come to be formed and what its aims were.

Soon after 4 p.m. the deputation returned, led by Mrs. Mafekeng, who strode into the hall with a rousing cry of "Afrika" and was greeted with loud cheers. Mrs. N. Jibiliza, a member of the deputation, took the chair.

Mrs. Mafekeng and Mrs. Stott (Black Sash) then reported to the meeting on the interview with Mr. Parsons (the Native Commissioner).

INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS

They stated that he had refused to discuss the principle of the pass laws with them and would only agree to hear complaints on the administration of the law and individual complaints as to how the laws affected African women. The African women had made it clear that they were opposed to the

the Native Commissioner against filed into the public gallery for urt as it adjourns, Lilian Ngoyi

Other speakers at the meeting were: Mrs. Mafekeng, who explained what passes meant to African women; Councillor Gopal, who spoke on "Freedom is Indivisible"; Mrs. L. Kellerman, who spoke on the Population Registration Act; Mrs. Newton, who spoke on family life in South Africa; and Professor Monica Wilson, who introduced a resolution protesting against the Government's policy of issuing passes and permits for women and calling upon the Government to abandon this policy.

The meeting ended with the singing of "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika."

SOME SAID THEY WERE MOVED TO TEARS BY WHAT THEY HAD HEARD.

(Continued in next column)

The multi-racial delegation which Mrs. Savage, a delegate from Jibiliza,

to see the Native Commissioner in Cape Town—from the left, Mrs. Goschalk, Mrs. Mafekeng and baby, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Stott, Mrs. Kellerman and Mrs. Sidanie.

FROM THE PRESS OF 40 YEARS AGO

SOUTH AFRICA'S FIRST MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE

TODAY, because of the firm alliance between all the Congresses, we take it for granted that on every major issue affecting the South African people as a whole, South Africans of all races—Africans, Europeans, Indians and Coloureds—can come together, in friendship and harmony, to work out their common action.

But, of course, this has not always been the case. And it was exactly forty years ago this month that South Africa's first multi-racial conference was held, and the first mile-stone marked on the long road to the Congress of the People and the even greater multi-racial unity of the future.

Significantly enough, that very first meeting was a peace meeting.

Agony of War

Forty years ago the world was suffering the agony of the third and bloodiest year of the 1914 to 1918 war. The Labour and Socialist parties from countries on both sides in the war together with those from neutral countries, decided to call a conference in Stockholm in order to make a plan for peace. From South Africa, the Labour Party and the International Socialist League (which later became the Communist Party) were invited.

The Labour Party sent its parliamentary leader, Colonel Creswell, as its delegate, but the I.S.L. decided to call a big conference in Johannesburg of all those who wished to bring about peace and to permit the conference to elect its representative.

This conference, held in the Trades Hall on Sunday August 5, 1917, exceeded the optimistic expectations of its organisers. It proved to be a meeting unique in South African history up to that time.

The socialists—the League was still composed only of white members—invited the African National Congress to attend and Congress accepted the invitation. This was the first official co-operation between the bodies. In addition, Indian workers in Natal were represented by Mr. B. L. Sigamoney, a leader of the Natal Indian Industrial Workers' Union.

Selope—Thema's Speech

ANC leader R. V. Selope-Thema was one of the speakers at the conference and his speech opposing the right of nations to seize territory by military conquest aroused immense enthusiasm at the conference. A number of other ANC delegates were also present. The Rev. Walter Rubusana

Women's Federation Against The Bomb

JOHANNESBURG.

The Federation of South African Women has demanded the outlawing of the testing and manufacture of nuclear weapons and an end to "this crazy march to death."
Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, president of the Federation, was one of the signatories to the letter by distinguished South Africans to the Third World Conference Against A and H-Bombs in Tokyo.

na—the only African to be elected to the Cape Provincial Council before the right of Africans to sit in that body was abolished—sent a message of support to the conference. Horatio Abelle, leader of the newly-formed Native Workers' Union, had also been elected to attend but he was unable to be present on the day of the conference.

BY LIONEL FORMAN

Describing the conference as "the most remarkable yet held in the history of the movement," the International, weekly newspaper of the International Socialist League, said "there was a general feeling of triumphant eagerness in the whole gathering."

Sigamoney, in particular, made a great impression on the white delegates who were still quite unaccustomed to meeting Non-Europeans on equal terms. His speeches were of intense interest, and he had his own in the discussion with such ability, the paper remarks, that "the demarcation of colour faded far into the limbo of things forgotten."

Police Raid Meeting

While the chairman was welcoming the delegates, representatives of the C.I.D. (presumably the forefathers of the Security Branch) sent in a message from outside the door asking if they could come in. The meeting unanimously refused, so the detectives went away. Those were the days!

At the end of the conference, Bill Andrews—who was to play a great role in the progressive movement for many years ahead, and who was to be Chairman of

the South African Communist Party—was unanimously elected as the delegate to the Peace Conference. His travel expenses were fixed at £200 and he was to receive £25 a month while away.

In the end the Stockholm conference did not take place—the warring governments placed great obstacles in the way of the delegates of the Labour and Socialist Parties, and the parties themselves were unable to reconcile their differences. Bill Andrews returned to South Africa after addressing a large number of meetings in England.

Indians Oppose Group Areas Proclamation

CAPE TOWN.

One hundred and three delegates representing 9,000 Indians in the Cape Peninsula attended a conference at Goodwood last Sunday to discuss the Group Areas proclamation.

The conference protested against the proclamation which, it said, "is calculated to upset and ruin the non-white people."

"This conference views with horror and indignation the creation of separate group areas which will displace thousands of Indians and other sections of the people, and deprive them of their homes, properties and livelihood."

The conference called upon the Indian people to refuse to accept group areas anywhere. An action council of 21 members was established to continue to oppose the proclamations, in conjunction with the other sections of the population affected by the Act, and to seek legal opinion on the matter.

THE man with the biggest smile in the Treason Trial is Accused Number Fifteen, Fish Kietzing. And of all the 156, Fish probably has the least to smile about, for while having to appear in the Drill Hall on a charge of treason every day, he has to serve a year in the cells at the same time. He is brought to the Drill Hall under escort every day and taken away in the afternoon. But in spite of all that, his big smile is always there, together with a cheery "Hullo, comrade," for everybody who approaches him.

It seems that one day Fish and some of his followers came upon a group of Africans who had been arrested for pass offences by a brace of gardeners. According to the evidence Fish and company advanced on the cops and demanded the release of the prisoners.

"Your worship," said the cop in the dock, "he said if we did not let the prisoners go they would shoot us. We were afraid and so we released the prisoners."

"I'm asking at him," wonders whether this cheerful young man in the black leather coat would hurt a fly, let alone threaten to shoot an innocent man. One-time Volunteer in Chief in Newclare, Fish possesses the ability to make everybody like him. Even his escort seems to have become attached to him.

With about six months more to go, Fish Kietzing seems unaffected by the rigours of the Fort, and watching him leave with his guard every afternoon I have the feeling that his cheerful disposition, his refusal to be forced under, his confidence in the future of his cause, will see him through.

He is somebody from whom many can take an example.

A NEWS report states that an African who is alleged to have been involved in the hijacking of

★ BY ALEX LA GUMA ★

£29,000 told the court that the cops gave him some back-room treatment to make him confess. He said they beat him up and gave him electric shocks.
"I'm sure he must be mistaken. Our cops would never dream of doing such things. Why, they're much too kindhearted. Beatings up

+ BOOKS

Solly Sachs' View of His Union

MR. E

ral Workers has followed "Whither 'Rebels' survey" helped to a most interesting study of the union movement, Mr. Sachs' survey is a way of passing it.

Frankly, however, it is disappointing. Many material facts in the history of the Garment Workers' Union are omitted, and the book is coloured by the slant given to events by Mr. Sachs, the stormy petrel of the S.A. trade union movement for many years.

TWO OBJECTS

Mr. Sachs has tried to achieve two objects, firstly to give a historical survey of the union, and secondly to explain the economic and political set-up in South Africa and offer what he considers to be a solution to our problems. In neither instance has he come up to the standard expected of him.

Possibly a Freudian psychologist could explain why Mr. Sachs makes himself, and not the Garment Workers' Union, the main figure of his survey; and why he is so obsessed with the many lawsuits which he loved to fight. (The main appendix in the book is a list of the "more important cases" in which he or the union figured with legal abbreviations that not one garment worker would understand. In every case the judge's name is carefully quoted though many of the men and women who helped Mr. Sachs build up his union are not even mentioned in the book.)

r. Sachs waxes enthusiastic about the democracy in the workers' Union, it is a fact that for many Coloured garment workers the Transvaal had no votes on the leading executive of the union and were representation on the In-union. In general they ad as very junior and artners in their union. officials of the union d to come out openly is policy for fear of r positions. No men- de of this in the book.

persons other than those by Mr. Sachs helped to make the Garment Workers' Union what it is and played a role in the trade union struggle he writes about. For instance, no mention is made of Mr. Gans Makabeni, for many years secretary of the African Workers' Union, and who strenuously he waged to get the African workers covered by the industrial agreement instead of the low wage determination which limited the clothing employees so well.

Many bespoke tailoring workers were in the forefront of the struggle. In fact, when the largest strikes of the Garment Workers' Union took place, some of them were the most militant leading officials. They are completely ignored.

Dealing with his banning from the post of secretary of the union after being listed as a "Communist," Mr. Sachs creates the impression that he was only once so dealt with. In fact many hundreds were blacklisted and banned, and many trade unionists suffered the same fate as Mr. Sachs.

POLITICAL WEAKNESS

Politically Mr. Sachs' analysis gives an inconclusive and incorrect picture of the South African scene. He analyses the United and Nationalist Parties fairly accurately, but fails to give any space to the political forces of the Non-European peoples. The African and Indian Congresses get no mention.

Mr. Sachs still plus his hope on the Afrikaans-speaking workers rallying to defend the Nationalist Government in a revitalised Labour Party, but this prospect appears to be somewhat illusory. The real struggle for social justice, bread and freedom is being waged mainly on the extra-Parliamentary front by revolutionary forces of the Non-European people. This Mr. Sachs cannot or will not see, and thus his economic and political explanations are unable correctly to show whether South Africa will go.

Summing up, "Rebels' Daughters" has many shortcomings as a history of the Garment Workers' Union—a union that notwithstanding its errors has played a great role in the developing trade union movement of South Africa. But the complexion of the trade union is also changing—more Non-Europeans are in the garment-making trades than ever before. The "Rebels' Daughters" of the future will surely be African and Coloured workers, thus giving a true foundation (which does not exist in Mr. Sachs' writing) for the picture of the African woman which graces the dust cover of his book.

"UNITAS"

"Rebels' Daughters," by E. S. Sachs, published by Macgibbon and Kee, 21s.



and other third-degree methods only take place in the works of Raymond Chandler and Mickey Spillane. Never, never in South Africa. No, never.

VACANCY advertised in a Johannesburg newspaper: "Cook, houseboy, highly experienced. Elderly boy preferred, refs essential, good wages and home for board."

Dear advertiser, how old is an elderly boy, and when are us blacks going to grow up?

UP here three fourteen-year-old boys were sentenced to four cuts each for damaging tobinstones and vases in the Brixton Cemetery. Asked for an explanation they replied that they had been playing at "hitting kaffirs."

A nice game, they must have thought it was. When I was fourteen my favourite game was "cops and robbers." These youngsters would not doubt living up to the times. A nice example of "training them young."

WHO said: "War is news. Peaceful co-operation is a bore."

No, it wasn't an American army general. It was the Duke of Edinburgh.

INSIDE AMERICA

Meet Me in Las Vegas . . .

THE American city of Las Vegas, Nevada, is famous for its gambling houses and quick divorces. Now it has a new attraction for dollar-happy tourists—atombomb testing.

The posters are up all over the U.S.A. inviting Americans to come to Las Vegas to witness the Atomic Energy Commission's test programme which is being extended through the summer test season.

The New York Times states that tourists can take their choice. They can either go on special bombwatching expeditions or else they can watch from Las Vegas itself, 65 miles away from the testing site.

The former is advised, for although from Las Vegas "sometimes enough of a flash is visible to permit a person to say that he has seen an atombomb," it is not the same as viewing one from relatively close range, which generally is a breath-taking experience.

The only disadvantage about the tests from the tourist's point of view is that they are held at dawn. But the gambling houses have an answer to that one—they have organised special all-night gambling parties which end when the tests begin.

Shades of Sodom and Gomorrah!

Hollywood's Own

Whodunnit!

WHO is Mr. Rich? Hollywood has produced a real life mystery which it has been unable to solve.

It all started when the President of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts announced that blacklisted screenwriter Michael Wilson could not be considered for the Academy's "Oscar" for the film story he had written, "Friendly Persuasion."

Wilson's 'crime' was that a few years ago he stood by the Fifth Amendment to the American Constitution in refusing to answer questions put by the Congressional Un-American Activities Commission.

Undeterred by the Academy's attitude, the American Screenwriters' Guild voted Wilson the top film writer of 1956. At a huge banquet to honour the

occasion, Groucho Marx, the master of ceremonies, poured scorn on the Hollywood magnates for refusing to give screen credits to Wilson.

"Referring to the new film "The Ten Commandments," Marx quipped: "The producers were forced to keep Moses' name on the writing credits because they found out he had once crossed the Red Sea."

● The Academy was not worried at this laughter at its expense. The film it favoured as having the best story was a beautiful one by any standards. Called the Brave One, it was about a Mexican boy and his bull. The author—a certain Mr. Robert Rich.

● Came the evening when the award was to be presented—Mr. Rich did not turn up. He sent a note instead saying that he was only accounting for it, he had not written the story and that he could not come because his wife was about to have a baby.

● A pall spread over the Academy directors. Mr. Rich could not be traced. Was Robert Rich the non-de-plume of one of the Hollywood Ten who had been blacklisted after he had all refused to testify before the Un-American Activities Commission?

● An enterprising reporter for Variety, the entertainment trade magazine, put the question squarely to one of the Ten, Dalton Trumbo: Are you Robert Rich?

"Hell, no," was his reply. "I'm Dalton Trumbo. Robert Rich is Michael Wilson."

All right, but did Trumbo write the Brave One?

"I couldn't afford to say I didn't write the Brave One," said Trumbo. "It's too good."

"It has no murder, no dope addiction, no seduction of innocent girls, no gunfights and no perversion, in a fact, I don't know how it got on the screen."

Trumbo revealed further that the movie studios had been buying from the Hollywood Ten on the black market for many years and he has a number of scripts nominated for awards had been written by the "terrific" Ten.

● Meanwhile the Oscar for the Brave One has been stored away in a Hollywood vault waiting for Mr. Rich to turn up to claim it.

DURBAN A.N.C. OFFICE RAIDED

DURBAN.

THE Durban office of the African National Congress was raided by the Special Branch on Thursday, August 8, at half past four in the afternoon. The Natal Indian Congress office, across the passage, was closed at the time, and when the detectives tried the door they found it locked.

No arrests were made during the raid, and nothing was taken away. A report in the local press the next morning stated that Captain Lamprich, officer in charge of the Special Branch, Durban, had said that the raid had been made for a specific purpose which he could not disclose.

Selborne Maponya, acting provincial secretary of the ANC in Natal, told New Age that he was in the office, about 4.30 in the afternoon, talking to several other ANC members, when two detectives of the Special Branch walked in. They did not stay longer than ten minutes,

and during that time they searched quickly through the drawers, the filing cabinets, and a brief case. Before they left, he asked them what they were looking for, and they replied that that was their secret.

Mr. Maponya said that the search had not been a very careful one. "They gave me the impression," he said, "that they were looking for something conspicuous that would not be easily missed." He offered a chair at the beginning of the raid, but they refused. "No, I don't think we'll be long."

Within a very short while, reporters from the local press arrived at the office to enquire about the raid, though they had not been informed of it by Congress.

The detectives told Mr. Maponya that the police had received reports of ANC intimidation. Mr. Maponya replied: "You know we don't intimidate people. Those who complained were probably looking for a job with you."

THE CHANGING FACE OF CHINA

LONDON.

CAPITALISM in China is practically dead, but the capitalists are still alive. Quietly, peacefully, but not without intense discussion one of the greatest transformations the world has ever seen has taken place there, for now social ownership of the means of production and exchange in that country has almost completely replaced private ownership.

The remarkable fact about the change is that during the process the lives of nearly a quarter of humanity were radically changed without violence or bloodshed.

THREE STAGES

When the People's Republic of China was set up in 1949, industry was almost completely in private hands and the countryside was largely still feudal.

1. Certain key sectors of industry were immediately nationalised and the mines, factories and railroads abandoned by the Chiang Kai-shek elements were also taken over by the State. But apart from this, the bulk of industry and the whole of commerce was allowed to remain privately run by the capitalists.

2. Land reform in the countryside broke the power of the feudal landlords, but private ownership of the land continued as the land was redistributed to over 100 million peasant families.

In addition there were many millions of handicraftsmen who owned their own tools and produced for the market.

3. During the period 1949-1955 the socialised sector of the economy made great advances, but private ownership was by no means abolished.

In the field of industry the socialist sector was rapidly developed by means of extensive investment. Some capitalists were bought out and many concerns were run jointly by the state and capitalists.

In 1954 the target for the gradual takeover of private industry by the state was set at fifteen years.

Similarly, on the land, although quite a few co-operatives were set up in the six years, they accounted for only a small percentage of the total number of farmers. The target for the transformation of agriculture to a co-operative basis was put at about 10 to 15 years.

4. At the end of 1955, however, it was decided to speed up the process drastically and last year a great peaceful revolution took place.

These figures released by the Chinese Statistical Bureau show how extensive the change was:

ON THE LAND—by the end of 1956, no less than 120,000 peasant households or 96% of the national total were in co-operatives. Of this number, more than 190 million or 88% of the national total were in co-ops of the more advanced type.

Far from disrupting production, this changeover produced an increase in household income of more than three-quarters of the farm workers as compared with 1955.

INDUSTRY—70,000 industrial enterprises went over to joint state-private ownership last year. This accounted for 99% of industry which at the beginning of the year still remained in private hands.

HANDICRAFTS—by the end of last year 3,000,000 or 92% of Chinese handicraftsmen were in co-operative handicrafts producers' organisations.

Taking the gross industrial output of the country as a whole, state-owned industry accounted for 55%; joint state-private industry for 27%; co-operative industry for 17%; and individual craftsmen and capitalist industry for only 1%.

COMMERCE—here the picture is similar. 85% of the people formerly working in private shops were at the end of the year working in

joint state-private shops, co-operative stores, co-operative groups, or state-owned shops.

NO RESTORATION

The methods used to achieve this gigantic changeover were consultation, discussion and persuasion, and the incentive offered to the 500 million people who participated were great material prosperity and social well-being.

It was the success of this transformation which led the Chinese leaders to state earlier this year that class struggle had fundamentally come to an end in China, and which led to the formulation of the policy of "letting all flowers blossom."

But the Chinese leaders have emphasised that although the economy is now almost fully socialist, many people still retain capitalist ideas, and that these people will not be allowed to try to reinstate capitalism in China.

SOVIET UNION—CEYLON

STRONG NEW FRIENDSHIP

LONDON.

RELATIONS between Ceylon and the Soviet Union entered a new phase recently with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and an exchange of ambassadors.

Presenting his credentials to Soviet President Voroshilov in the Kremlin, Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, the new Ambassador from Ceylon to the Soviet Union, said:

"We in Ceylon follow with great interest and admiration the tremendous successes achieved by the Soviet people in many spheres."

"Your friendly attitude and hospitality of which we have heard so much from the members of several Ceylon delegations which have recently visited the Soviet Union, makes me confident of the success of the important mission entrusted me," he continued.

"I shall do everything in my power," he stressed, "to strengthen the ties of goodwill and friendship which—and I am happy to note this—already exist between our two countries."

Voroshilov replied in equally warm terms and assured the Ceylon Ambassador of the utmost understanding and assistance from the Soviet Government.

This new friendship between the two countries follows on the defeat of the pro-American Government in Ceylon last year and the return to office of a Government pledged to a policy of positive neutrality and friendship to all countries.

Economic Aid

Following on the exchange of ambassadors, talks have been held between representatives of the two countries on possible Soviet economic aid to Ceylon.

A Soviet Government delegation is to visit Colombo soon to discuss details of such proposed aid.

Trade between the two countries is also to be stepped up. The Soviet Union will provide much-needed capital goods for Ceylon's construction, in return for rubber and tea.

Old Friendship

LONDON.

The King and the Foreign Minister of AFGHANISTAN have just completed a two-week state visit to

the Soviet Union.

The trip would contribute towards the strengthening of the long existing friendly relations between the two countries, the Afghan paper Anis commented.

The paper recalled that the USSR was the first state to recognise Afghanistan after it had won independence and that Afghanistan was the first state to recognise the young Soviet State.

The paper added that despite differences in political systems and ideology between the two countries, nothing could impede their growing friendship and good neighbourliness.

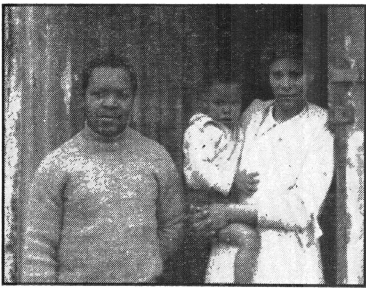
JORDAN — OH SO FREE!

- No political parties (dissolved),
- No Parliament (indefinitely adjourned),
- No trade unions (banned),
- No students' association (illegal),
- No public meetings (forbidden),
- No opposition newspapers (all five closed down),
- No civil rights (replaced by martial law)—

Jordan has joined the free world



(Group photo of the new Jordanian Cabinet.)



Mr. and Mrs. Hlati and their child.

HOUT BAY AFRICANS TOLD TO GET OUT

CAPE TOWN.

NEXT on the list for forced removal to the Nyanga concentration camp are African families living in Hout Bay, according to a statement in the daily press by the Manager of Native Administration of the Cape Divisional Council, Mr. Pansegrouw.

Interviewed by New Age, Mr. Pansegrouw said he was not in a position to supply any further information. Officials of the Divisional Council gave the same reply.

"No comment," was the comment of officials of the company which is the largest employer of African labour in Hout Bay. But the Africans of Hout Bay were prepared to talk, and the story they told New Age was not a pretty one.

AFRICANS MOVE IN

Hout Bay, about 12 miles from Cape Town, is a picturesque fishing village with a harbour magnificently framed by the surrounding mountains. In the summer it is a favourite haunt of holidaymakers and sightseers, who swarm on the quayside to watch the fish being landed.

Today Hout Bay is also the home of a thriving canning concern with a large and growing export trade to the United States and Britain. The bulk of workers in the factory are Africans.

The fishing fleet of Hout Bay was, in the past, almost entirely manned by Coloured men, who lived with their families in the shacks dotted on the hillsides, or in the Divisional Council's housing scheme nearby. Today, one-third of the boat crews are Africans.

It is the families of these Africans that the zealous Mr. Pansegrouw, carrying out Verwoerd's iniquitous policies, wishes to get rid of.

"BACHELORS"

Not all the Africans at Hout Bay are married. Most of them are single men, and are quartered in a tightly-policed compound under the lee of the mountains, practically invisible from the roads and the docks, where they sleep on hard wooden bunks.

If they are fishermen, these Africans pay no rent. But if they work in the factory, they pay 5s. a week.

Many of the men who sleep in the compound as "bachelors" are, however, married men. They pay rent at Hout Bay, and they pay rent also at Nyanga, where their families live. Thus, to the weekly 5s, must be added £2 13s. 4d. for the Nyanga house, and the 5s. 8d. which is the cost of a week-end return fare from Hout Bay to Nyanga; a total of about £5 a month before a penny is spent on food or clothing.

The men factory workers earn £2 a week, the women £1 12s. 6d., in terms of a wage determination. The fishermen, however, get paid according to their catch—17s. 6d. a 100 crawfish. No catch, no pay. If the weather is too bad for fishing, no pay. Sometimes two or three weeks can pass without a penny earned. Average earnings, New Age was told, are £4 to £5 a month.

The number of married Africans who live with their families at Hout Bay is not large—perhaps 15 or 20 families. But they are desperately worried about the future. The men have been given till the end of August to get rid of their families, and they just don't know what to do.

MIXED MARRIAGES

In the worst pickle are those Africans who are married to Coloured women. One of them, Mr. Hlati, told New Age he had worked in Hout Bay for more than 10 years, and had been married for the last two. They have three children.

If he was worried about the future, his wife Augusta was quite vehement in her denunciation of the removal scheme.

"I didn't get married to live without my man," she said. "If I have to get out, then my man gets out too. We are going to remain as one family even if we have to sleep in the bushes. We must stay together. What they tell us to do is unnatural."

Her sister, Mrs. Masemola, is also married to an African. She and her husband have been together for nine years and have six children, two of whom are at school. They don't even know if they, as a family partly Coloured, will be allowed to live in Nyanga, which is an African township. They can't understand why they should have to leave Hout Bay, where Mr. Masemola has lived in company housing for the last 10 years.

When a New Age reporter visited them, Mr. Masemola was lying in bed ill with influenza van die maag. He had not been out fishing the whole week, and so the family had received no money.

"It just isn't right," said Mrs. Masemola, looking around the bare room which is "home" for a whole family. "We don't know where to go."

CAPE TOWN SPORT

Rugby At Mowbray

By Henry Dempers
IN the first team match between Perseverance and Thistles, play was on the whole not very exciting and spectators were rather quiet during the first half.
From a line-out on Persies goal-line, C. Meyer, 8th man, jumped high to capture the ball and dived over to score an easy try for Thistles. Greeff failed to convert.
Half-time score: Thistles 3, Perseverance 0.

Shortly after half-time Thistles was penalised in an easy position for being off-side, but Leventhal of Perseverance failed to capitalise. With only eight minutes to go and with everyone positive of Thistles victory, October at fly-half for Perseverance received the ball from Smith at scrum-half, dashed through and passed overhead to the centre who gave Jaffha at right wing an excellent opportunity to score in the corner. P. October converted.
Final score: Perseverance 5, Thistles 3.

Other results were:
1st Teams
Retreat 6, California 5.
W.K. Rangers 3, Primroses 3.
2nd Teams
Excelsiors 9, W.K. Rangers 0.
Temperance 6, Perseverance 3.
3rd Teams
Temperance 23, Excelsiors 23.
Progress 6, California 0.
The following players have been selected to represent Citys 1st, 2nd and 3rd Teams against W.P. Union at Mowbray, on Saturday, 17th August, 1957, at 1.30, 2.45 and 4 p.m. respectively.
1st Team
F. Back, H. de Waal, California; Wings, E. Swart, Progress, K. Brown, Perseverance; Centres, A.

October, C. Lang, Perseverance; Halves, H. Petersen (VC), California, J. Abrahams, Wanders; F. Rank, C. Boo, Police, A. Alexander, Temperance; Hooker, W. Jacobs, W.K. Rangers; Locks, E. Petersen, (C), Perseverance, A. Phillips, Wanders; Flank, L. Newman, Thistles, A. Maxwell, Perseverance; 8th Man, K. Ford, Wanders; Reserves, A. Heugh, California, M. Greeff, Thistles.

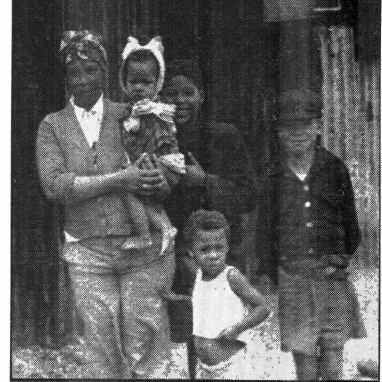
2nd Team
F. Back, F. Tuft, Police; Wings, J. Hannie, Thistles, J. Saunders, Excelsior; Centres, D. van Reenen, Progress, C. Walker, Temperance; Halves, J. Gedult (VC), Excelsior, V. Demas, W.K. Rangers; F. Rank, G. Payne, Temperance, J. Lategan, Temperance; Hooker, J. Solomon, W.K. Rangers; Locks, F. Josephs (C), Progress, B. Ryker, Temperance; Flank, W. Katzen, Police, J. Marais, California; 8th Man, R. Southgate, Temperance; Reserves, P. May, A. de Kock, Perseverance.

3rd Team
H. Tobin, Perseverance; J. van Niekerk, Thistles; H. Scott, Excelsior; R. Bowers (VC), Temperance; G. Gooding, Perseverance; B. Dempers, Temperance; C. Rhode, Temperance; M. Julie, Temperance; H. Flowers, Thistles; J. Thompson, W.K. Rangers; C. Williams, (C), Perseverance; J. Lawrence, Progress; R. Herman, Perseverance; A. Alfins, California; P. Arnold, Thistles; Reserves, L. Mitchell, Perseverance; E. Philander, Progress; Manager, L. Flowers; Baggage Master, M. Kolbe.

Soccer Fixtures

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17

First League
A. 2.45: Woodside v Battswood



Mrs. Masemola and her children.

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(League); Referee, A. Poole; Linesmen: D. Shanglee, A. Mulligan.
A. 4.00: Yorkshire v Devonshire Rovers (Final); Referee: P. Williams; Linesmen: C. Oakes, H. Jones.
B. 2.45: Duncan Rvs v Wesley United (League); Referee: R. Joshua; Linesmen: S. Solomon, A. Siljaar.

B. 4.00: St. John's v Spenton (League); Referee: F. Jacobs; Linesmen: F. Pearson, J. Constat.
G. 4.00: Shamrock v Crusaders; Referee, A. Dames.

2nd League
C. 2.45: Woodside v Police; Referee, A. Stober.
C. 4.00: Battswood v Yorkshire A; Referee: N. Randall.
G. 1.45: Devonshire v Spenton; Referee, P. Neethling.
G. 2.45: St. John's v Yorkshire B; Referee: N. Adams.
H. 2.45: Crusaders v Five Roses; Referee, J. Fowkes.

Third League
E. 2.45: Five Roses v Devonshire; Referee, J. Palm.
E. 4.00: Simonstown v Crusaders; Referee: S. Stanger.
I. 2.45: Shamrocks v Wesley United; Referee, J. Adams.
I. 4.00: Battswood v Industrial; Referee, M. Darris.

Racing At Milnerton

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday;
Ysterplaat Handicap: ROENIE, Danger, Flying Rocket.

Ascot Handicap: LE VENT, Danger, Eastern Bronco.

Brooklyn Handicap Bottoms (A): REAL PHOENIX, Danger, Confortionist.

Brooklyn Handicap Bottoms (B): HIGH SHINE, Danger, Drusilla.

Moderate Handicap: CATERWAUL, Danger, Native Song.

Owners' Progress Five: APPLE QUEEN, Danger, Occasit, Maiden Plate: ABDICATE, Danger, Rilsan.

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