

RED MOON OVER THE WORLD

THE whole world has been electrified by the announcement that the Soviet Union has sent an "artificial moon" into outer space, where it is now circling the earth every 96 minutes.

Professor Anatoly Blagouravov, one of the Russian scientists attending an International Geophysical Year conference in Washington, said that the satellite had no military implications and was "a peaceful undertaking in the interests of science."

—See story on page 4.



U.S. Rear Admiral Rawson Bennett: "Boy, shucks, it's just a hunk of iron almost anybody could launch."

NEW AGE

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BERRANGE'S PASSPORT BAN VIOLATES RIGHTS OF DEFENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

THE announced intention of the defence counsel in the 'treason' enquiry to call important overseas witnesses to refute Crown allegations against the accused has been blocked by the surprise refusal of Minister of the Interior Donges to grant a passport to defence advocate Vernon Berrange.

When the court adjourned on September 11th the defence informed the magistrate that Mr. Berrange had applied for a passport and undertook to ensure that the preparation of the defence case would be completed by January 13th, when the court resumes.

A large number of people who are now overseas have been implicated in the Crown evidence, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fisher; Fenner Brockway M.P.; Father Huddleston, Monica Felton; Canon Collins, Solly Sachs and a host of others. The defence has considered it of great importance that all witnesses who can throw any light on the allegations should be interviewed, and Mr. Berrange has spent a considerable time preparing for the consultations.

In addition the defence has communicated with overseas political experts who might have been called



Adv. Vernon Berrange.

to discuss and analyse the theories put forward by Crown witness Andrew Murray.

All these plans will now fall away and, in the words of Mr. Justice F. A. W. Lucas, a former judge of the Transvaal Supreme Court, "an impossible obstacle has been placed in the way of adequate preparation and presentation of the defence case."

100 Years Old, But She Wouldn't Take a Pass, So They Cut Off Her Old Age Pension!

From Ruth First

JOHANNESBURG.

SHE was the oldest woman we had ever seen—a hundred if a day old, we felt. Crouching under a blanket on the mud floor, unable to walk any longer, face folded and wrinkled about her faded eyes, her only movement was a bird-like gesture in the direction of the strange human voices.

She is too old and worn to do much but linger on. But not too old to know about the pass laws, and knowing, to refuse to take out a pass book.

AND BECAUSE OLD MRS. MAGDELINA RANYANE, OF PUTFONTEIN, NEAR BODENSTEIN, IN THE WESTERN TRANSVAAL, REFUSED TO CARRY A PASS BOOK, HER OLD AGE PENSION HAS BEEN CUT OFF.

And not only her pension, but also those of 12 other old women and three blind men whose wives and daughters dug in their heels and said: "You may starve us to death but we won't carry passes."

Putfontein is a little village in the Western Transvaal like so many others. Last season's maize stalks are still jutting out of the fields like neglected scarecrows because the people are only now starting to plough. Square, thatched huts are grouped in homesteads where the little children play about the

courtyards and the squawking fowls scamper in and out of the huts and screech above all talk by the people inside them.

On March 6 this year the Native Commissioner came to the village to issue pass books to the women. A meeting was called at the nearby school and it was then apparent that the women were divided, the majority refusing to take out the books.

The Native Commissioner delivered his ultimatum: those who refused would be cut off from receipt of their pensions.

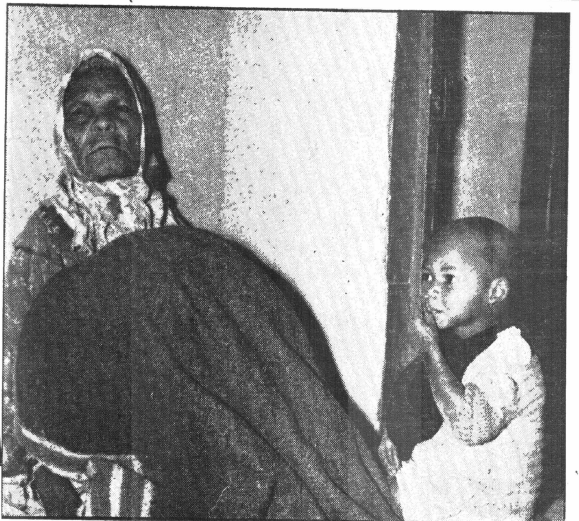
On March 18 pensions were paid out. Thirteen old women due to receive old age pensions received nothing, and three blind men, due to receive blind pensions, were not paid because their wives, daughters or other close female relatives had also refused to take pass books.

This is what these people were told, and this can be the only reason they no longer receive their pensions.

Some in the village did take pass books: the wives of the teachers and the African Lutheran ministers and church leaders were first in the queue.

(Continued on page 3)

The Government takes it out on a 100-year-old woman: Old Mrs. Magdelina Ranyane, whose daughters think she is more than 100 years old. One of her grandchildren plays at her feet.



WE NEED YOUR HELP TO SELL "NEW AGE"

To do our work properly, we need to get New Age into as many hands as possible in the next few months. This is of extreme importance.

We must boost our sales to at least 40,000 and if possible 50,000 readers by the end of the year.

There are many issues confronting the masses of people in this country which are of vital concern to them e.g. Multi-racial Conference, Elections, Group Areas, Pass Laws etc. In the united front opposition to the Nats on all these issues New Age must and will take its rightful place fighting on behalf of all the sorely oppressed people in this country.

For this purpose we need first-class volunteers who will carry our message to all corners of the country. That means that the

youth throughout South Africa who know that it is to be looked down upon as third rate citizens in the land of their birth, must rally to our aid, and they in particular should regard this as their contribution towards the noble task of freeing their people from bondage.

Every New Age which is sold by them is another nail in the coffin of their oppressors. Already the African and Indian youth in many parts of the country are voluntarily selling New Age in their areas because they realise what a powerful weapon it is in this fight.

But there are many other areas, and particularly Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, where the rallying cry of New Age has not been heard.

Now is the time of greatest danger, but also of greatest hope in the fight against this Govern-

ment's tyranny. We appeal therefore to all youth throughout the land to take up arms—in this case in the shape of New Age and hit the Nats hard and often. ORDER YOUR PAPERS NOW.

DONATE FREELY. Help New Age and help yourself.

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg: Collection Tin, Fordsburg Housewife £2.18.5; Solly Monthly £5; Pretoria Prices £7.1.5; £2.10; R. £3; Treason Trialer Jack £1; Sundry Collections £25.

Cape Town: Food & Canning Workers' Union £5.10d; E. Dyasi £1.1; Anon £2; G.G. £2.

Durban: T.C. 10s.; Frances 3s.; Harry £5; H.E. £1. TOTAL—£58 18s. 3d.

ANC Secretary (Cape) Defended

Judging by your letter, Mr. Nzube (New Age, September 26), I gather you do not belong to the ANC but to the Youth League, which is bound by the decisions of the parent body. The Youth League cannot affiliate to the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and the ANC should see whether the Youth League is on the right path or not.

People must learn how to make speeches, about their leaders. We know no comrades in the ANC, yet I see my fellow-man is determined to call our secretary in that way. Moreover, you say you know his mistakes which he made before he was arrested. Did you raise any question about these mistakes at any of the conferences? No. Why? Because you cannot stand on any platform with him and prove his mistakes.

If any mistakes happen in our organisation, there are bodies to put them right, not just people who merely try to put themselves in the limelight. You have made a personal attack about a leader, and should not withdraw if you are bound by the policy of the ANC.

S. DYUBENI

Langa.

Is There Anti-Semitism In The Soviet Union?

Your report on Soviet Jewry is interesting. During the period of the "black years" one heard similar reports of the good deal met out to Soviet Jewry by the State, only to be contradicted a few years later. Let us hope history will not repeat itself.

Those who participated in the previous youth festival bring back a different version of Soviet Jewry. It was reported by Israeli delegates that Jews flocked to greet the Israelis. They desire to emigrate to Israel; they feel insecure and are yearning for Hebrew culture. In Russia it is forbidden to learn Hebrew, a certain numerous clause exists in universities. Jewish Nationalism is negated yet Jews bear the stamp of 'Jewish Nationals' on their identification papers. Feelings of anti-Zionism have given rise to a Soviet version of anti-Semitism.

If a progressive should seek after truth it would be folly to hide these aspects of Soviet treatment.

Y. BORNSTEIN

Cape Town.

EDITORIAL

AN IMMORAL ACT

THE Nationalists fear all normal, human contacts between Black and White. They accuse those who wish to promote such contacts of "inciting hostility between the races," to use the language of the Riotous Assemblies Act or the Suppression of Communism Act. The truth is, of course, the very opposite—that the more the various races mix, the less prejudice, fear and hatred can exist between them. When all the barriers are down, true friendship and harmony, based on equality, will reign in our country.

Nowhere is the dishonesty of the Nationalist approach to the race question revealed more clearly than in the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Undesirable Literature. Paragraph (f) of the definition of "undesirable" in the Commission's draft Censorship Bill says printed matter and other objects shall be undesirable if they "tend to engender or have the effect of engendering friction or feelings of hostility between the European and the Non-European population groups of the Union or between the various Non-European groups."

Fair enough. The incitement of race hatred should be outlawed, all democrats would agree. But then, if we want to do away with feelings of hostility, should we not actively promote feelings of friendship and amity between the races?

No, says the Commission. In paragraph (e) of the very same definition, it says it should be an offence to "depict, represent, describe or portray miscegenation, sexual relations, intermarriage or other intimate social intercourse between Europeans and Non-Europeans in a eulogistic manner." (Our emphasis.)

In other words, it should be an offence for anybody to portray as desirable a state of affairs where the blight of race distinction will be eliminated from our lives, and where all South Africans can live together freely without thought of the colour of their skins. It should be an offence, in the Commission's opinion, to praise Mr. Eric Louw for taking tea with Mr. Kwame Nkrumah in London recently.

Love Outlawed

Nowhere is this fear of normal contact between Black and White expressed more clearly than in the Nationalists' legislation outlawing sexual relations between Black and White—the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts. The love of man for woman, says

the Commission, should be treated with reverence as something sacred, and it should be illegal to treat it suggestively or provocatively, with lewd or offensive innuendos or jocularly, or foul, profane or abusive language.


Yet in the same breath the Commission (and the Nationalist Government) say the love of a White man for a Black woman is an abomination which should be outlawed.

That even "the National-minded" feel the illogicality of this approach is confirmed by the apparently ever-increasing number of court cases in which Europeans are charged with contravening the Immorality Act with Non-European women. In one such case recently, a Regional Court magistrate in the Northern Free State sentenced a European farmer to two years imprisonment and six strokes for contravening the Immorality Act with an African woman. The farmer had two previous convictions for the same offence. Remarkably the magistrate: "I don't know whether this is a form of disease or an ordinary criminal tendency. In a way I am sorry for you, but I have a duty to pass a sentence that will be not only a punishment but also an example."

Who Are Diseased?

We ask our fellow-South Africans and the whole world—Who are the mentally diseased—those who love, or those who punish love as a crime? Who most offend the public conscience—those who steal into the bushes to fornicate, or those who spy on their intimacy and drag them off to court, dressed only in their underclothes?

We don't wish to be understood as advocating immorality by any section of the population; but we do wish to place on record our hatred and disgust of the Nationalists' sex legislation which, in our opinion, is infinitely more degrading to its authors than to its unfortunate victims. It is the passing and applying of such laws which is a crime against humanity. One day, let us hope soon, the perpetrators will be brought to book.



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

FORT HARE INFESTED WITH SECURITY BRANCH INFORMERS

It would be absurd to think that an all-White university like Rhodes would have "informers" for the Security Branch and a Non-European university like Fort Hare have no "informers." On the contrary, Fort Hare must be infested with informers. In fact, several of them are known to the students. It is alleged by some students that the Security Branch has offered them money ranging from £10 to £50 to give them information about lecturers and students who indulge in political activity.

These same students alleged that they were also asked to report on the meeting of students which was addressed by Mr. Wentzel and Mr. N. Rubin. The students concerned reported the matter to the President of the Fort Hare S.R.C.

Boksburg ANC Revived

About 12 ANC members attended the special meeting held at Boksburg on September 26. It was the first meeting to be held in Boksburg since the illness of the ANC leader, Mrs. Masidisha. It is two years now since the ANC has been in oblivion here because many of the members have been scattered and are in other branches.

At present many members are mourning for their leaders who were kicked off the Advisory Board. In Boksburg it has been proved that the Board is the chief enemy of the ANC. People who reign from the seats of the Advisory Boards oppose the ANC and detest the progress of the Africans.

They are the most loved and trusted by the authorities. Such people ought to be opposed until the haze. Afrika!

M. P. NKUMBULE
Stirtonville, Boksburg.

One student is said to be in the good books of a highly respected Nationalist group which, it is alleged, pays his fees. He is doing one course this year. He reports, we learn, at the headquarters of this pro-Nationalist Party clique. It has been confirmed that he has already been offered a high post for next year.

This student has a tendency to enter students' rooms in their absence and has often been found fiddling with their books and documents. His exhortation to his comrades is always: "Man, I'm lazy to study today. I want a light note to read."

One senior student is said to post his letters at the Alice Post Office, not at the Fort Hare one. Unfortunately for him, and fortunately for the forces of progress, some of his letters have been seen addressed to police stations and NAD offices in the Transvaal.

Two African men purporting to be from Fort Beaufort extreme sent by United Party officials visited one Fort Hare student and told him that, as the students were asked the Separate Universities Education Bill, they should stone and burn public buildings in town as a sign of protest. United Party officials, who were approached by the student, denied it. This was seen to be a direct trap.

LOVEDALE TOO

Incidentally, Alice is infested with detectives these days, some from as far afield as Port Elizabeth.

Two Lovedale students were summarily ordered to appear at the police station on September 20, 1957. There they were questioned about their political views and connections. Special stress was laid on their association with Fort Hare students. Formal statements were taken from them and they were ordered to sign them.

Copies of Fighting Talk and Liberation were confiscated from a third student whom one Lovedale authority is reported to have termed "a hater of every White face."

Alice.

TRUTH



PENSION CUT OFF
(Continued from page 1)

But those who refused were adamant: "We know the evils of passes—our husbands and our sons are suffering under these evils," they said, and they have not changed their minds.

PALTRY SUM

Pensions paid to old people in the country areas are £14 5s. a year. That is, a paltry £1 3s. 9d. a month. Paid in two-monthly instalments, each old or blind person should receive £2 7s. 6d. six times a year.

Once the pension is approved by the Government, the pensioner is issued with a metal disc with his or her number on it, the Native Affairs Department told New Age. On production of the metal disc, payment is made.

Asked if it was departmental policy to cut off pensions if women refused to take out identity books, a spokesman of the NAD Information Service said he had not known of any such cases.

"We have had cases where Natives have been dishonest," he said, "and have applied for, and collected pensions, in more than one area. The Magistrate or Native Commissioner may then demand more than the metal disc as identification."

"But the question of dishonesty does not enter here," he broke in. "Could a Native Commissioner take a decision on his own to suspend pension payments if a woman refused a pass book?"

"I don't know..." and this official then explained again: "In cases of suspected dishonesty..."

"Have you heard of any decision to cut off pensions for this reason? Is it policy to do so?"

"Not that I know of," said this official.

"I'll tell the pension people this is going on," he promised. "I don't know how long their enquiry will take."

NOT A PENNY

Meanwhile 16 helpless people at Pufffontein have received not a penny since March.

And if you want to know of what stuff heroes are made, remember these 16. For this is what a struggle against passes for women means, and these are the front-line fighters.

STARVING OUT THE BLIND: Petros Tshole (61 years) has received a pension since 1941, but it was withdrawn because all the women of his family refused to carry passes. 66-year-old Daniel Saluze (on the left) is in the same position.

**NURSES TO DISCUSS
MULTI-RACIAL
ORGANISATION**

NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN NOVEMBER

JOHANNESBURG.

A NATIONAL conference of nurses "to discuss the changed conditions brought about by the promulgation of the Nursing Act, and to co-ordinate efforts to maintain the status of the profession in South Africa" will be held in Johannesburg next month.

A circular from the Organising Secretary of the conference states: "There is widespread feeling that the Nursing Association, as now constituted under the Act, cannot possibly represent the nurses of this country adequately, nor protect their interests in the way it ought. Accordingly, nurses in Johannesburg, after numerous requests from all parts of the country, have called a national conference of nurses."

The conference will be open to all nurses, in contrast to any conference called by the Association in terms of the Act. (It is laid down that only white nurses may attend a meeting petitioned for by members of the Association.)

Delegates to the conference will be elected on the basis of one for every 25 nurses, and any other interested nurses may attend as observers.

Discussions at the conference will include the questions of syllabuses, uniforms, salaries, advisory boards and the possibility of forming a non-discriminatory nurses' organisation with direct affiliation to the International Nursing Council.

NOT RESTRICTED

"It should also be noted," the circular states, "that a multi-racial organisation formed at the conference would not be limited in its activities and procedure in the same way as the Association is restricted by the Nursing Act."

An appeal is also being made to overseas colleagues, both as individuals and as members of organised bodies, to send good wishes and messages of friendship to the conference.

UNION PAYS FINES FOR LECOL WORKERS

From Michael Harmel

JOHANNESBURG.

ABOUT 60 African men and women workers employed by Lecol Products tried for a long time to get Mr. Daniels, their boss, to pay them more wages. Most of them were getting only £1 8s. a week, and they could not live on those wages. Last month, matters came to a head. On the third, Mr. Daniels, despite previous undertakings to consider the matter, said, "No. No increases." On the eighth he refused to discuss the matter further.

The following morning, the workers clocked in as usual, but they didn't start work. Instead they went to their cloakroom, and waited for the boss. They wrote out three demands for him:

1. Wage increases.
2. Morning and afternoon tea breaks.
3. Union subs to be deducted by the office.

Mr. Daniels did not discuss these demands with them. Instead he sent for the Labour Department and the Native Labour Board. The workers took a poor view of the Native Labour Board being brought in, and went on with their sit-down.

The next morning, Mr. Daniels

JOHANNESBURG.

"THE time has come to call a halt to bullying and bluster," says Dr. Percy Cohen, Congress of Democrats candidate for Ward 19, Bellevue East, in his election manifesto.

"The Government will think twice before it carries out its threats in the teeth of mass resistance by the inhabitants of the largest and richest city in the Union.

"At the very least, Johannesburg must cease to be a party to the enforcement of inhuman apartheid laws which every decent person views with disgust. Let the Nationalists—if they can—do their dirty work without the aid of City Council machinery. They will not find it easy!"

Answering the question "why are we opposing the United Party candidate?", Dr. Cohen says: "We are doing so because we want a City Council that will work for the happiness and well-being of all the citizens of Johannesburg, white and non-white.

"Our ultimate aims are set out in the Freedom Charter, but, in the meantime, until all have the right to elect and be elected to legislative bodies, we need people in the Council who will consult with the chosen leaders of the Non-Europeans on all matters which affect them, and will put forward their point of view.

"We want representatives who will FIGHT the vicious methods of apartheid, instead of agreeing with them or putting up a merely verbal battle..."

SPINELESS

"Why is the United Party so spineless? Because, although it often



Dr. Percy Cohen.

disagrees with the Nationalists on methods, it is completely at one with them on principles. Both parties take their stand on WHITE BAASSKAP. We, on the contrary, take our stand on "DEMOCRACY."

Dr. Cohen, born in the Transvaal, qualified at the University of the Witwatersrand and served as an officer in military service in the last war. On his return to civilian life, he played an active part in the Springbok Legion, the ex-servicemen's organisation, and was one of the few Europeans who took part in the Defiance Campaign of 1952, to express his solidarity with the Non-Europeans in their struggle against the unjust laws of the Nationalist Government.

send for the N.L.B. and the police when workers ask for more wages?

**Cook's Bush
Opposed to
Removals**

CAPE TOWN.

A resolution stating that the people of Cook's Bush refuse to move to Nyanga unless alternative accommodation is offered to them was passed unanimously at a meeting attended by over 300 people held in the area last Sunday.

The Africans of Cook's Bush—one of the so-called "Black Spots" of the Peninsula—were recently given 30 days notice to move to Nyanga. They number about 400 families comprising between two and three thousand people in all. They live in wretched shanties on private ground belonging to a European, to whom they pay rent.

Speakers at the meeting expressed bitter opposition to the idea of moving to Nyanga. There are no homes or facilities for them there, and above all there is no freedom as they will fall under the control of the local superintendent and the stringent regulations he administers. Police raids are frequent in the Nyanga shanty town.

The meeting also decided to draw up a petition for circulation among the residents, and a deputation is to be sent to the authorities.

sent for the police and had all his workers arrested. The African Food and Canning Workers' Union bailed them out at £3 per head.

The incident had a sequel in Court last week when the workers appeared before Magistrate A. J. van Wyk, charged with conducting an illegal strike. Mr. J. de K. Malan prosecuted, and Mrs. S. Muller defended. In the Court, Sgt. du Preez of the Special Branch sat next to the Labour Department official.

Mr. van Wyk said that the workers should have consulted the Labour Department, their legal representatives and their trade union before taking action. He fined them £5 each. The trade union paid the fines, amounting to £305.

The real loss, however, has been Lecol Products. Apart from losing orders, production has fallen off steeply with a completely new and inexperienced staff.

The new African staff at Lecol is, however, learning fast—not only the processes of production, but also that they can't come out on twenty-eight shillings a week. They were very impressed by the support given by the union to the arrested strikers, and they all want to join.

Perhaps Lecol has learnt something too—that it does not pay to

Eoan Group Members Reject Govt. Threat

CULTURE AND APARTHEID DON'T GO TOGETHER

CAPE TOWN.

THE Eoan Group is faced with the choice of accepting a Government grant of over £1,000 and performing for apartheid audiences, or refusing the grant and continuing to perform for mixed audiences.

At the annual meeting of the Group held in Cape Town last week, the Chairman Mr. W. Richardson, said that they might have to do without the grant, which came through the Department of Coloured Affairs, if a condition of its acceptance was that they introduced apartheid at performances.

Rank and file members of the Group interviewed by New Age are all emphatic that the Group refuse to be "blackmailed into accepting the Nationalist Government's policy."

Mr. Richardson said the Group had been informed by the CAD that they had "not by" performing for mixed audiences so far, but if they did not conform with clause five of the terms of the Government grant, it might be taken away. A letter was sent to the Department in which several questions were asked concerning the clause, but no reply had been received.

NO RACE FEELINGS

"We carried on without any feelings on race, colour or creed, and performed 'Countess Maritza' to

audiences of all groups," said Mr. Richardson. "The new committee, however, has a problem to consider when they get a reply."

In an interview with New Age, Mrs. S. Herman, whose granddaughter attends one of the Group's ballet classes, said:

"We send our children to the Group for cultural education. Culture and apartheid do not go together. In fact apartheid can only destroy culture. As usual, the Government is trying to force its apartheid policies on the people. I hope that the committee will refuse to accept such insulting and degrading conditions."

A member of the Eoan Group Choir said: "The Nats are trying to blackmail us into accepting their policy. Well, as far as I'm concerned, and it is the opinion of many others in the group, the CAD can keep their money. We don't agree to performing to separate audiences, and even if we lose £1,000 from the Government, I'm sure that the public will make up for it with their support."

The Nationalists have for a long time been pressing the Group to-

wards the acceptance of apartheid. In a speech on the Coloured people in the Senate during the last Parliamentary session, Dr. Dinges referred to the need to establish a Coloured theatre where Coloureds could give performances to their own people.

Last year, Dr. J. D. Du Plessis, Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, arranged a separate performance of the opera "La Traviata" for M.P.s and cabinet ministers. The result was an outcry from the public and within the Group itself.

The resignation of several prominent members of the Group shortly after the performance caused a great deal of speculation as to the reasons for their leaving the Group which they had helped to make famous, but indications are that dissatisfaction with the attempts to introduce the colour-bar is an issue which continues to cause concern among members.

At the annual meeting, however, Mr. Richardson pointed out: "There is no cause for alarm. If we do not like the apartheid conditions we may have to do without the grant and show our self-sufficiency by raising funds to keep ourselves in the good financial position we are now in. We are in a sounder financial position than we ever were."

Women Sentenced in Carltonville

CARLTONVILLE.

All forty-three African women arrested for permit charges during last week's mass police raids were convicted when they appeared before the magistrate here. They were sentenced to a fine of £3 each with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. An appeal has been noted.

The women were arrested under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act, the charge being that they had stayed in the neighbouring location for more than 72 hours without permits.

One woman said in her evidence that she had been in the location for only one night. She produced a return ticket back to Johannesburg which she said she would have used that very morning of the arrests. She was, however, also convicted.

More raids for permits are continuing in the area and last Friday a further thirty women were arrested.

Socialised Medicine

DURBAN.

A resolution that "the introduction of socialised medicine will be in the best interest of our people" is to be moved by Dr. Margaret Cormack at a session of the Durban International Parliament at Natal University on Wednesday, October 16, at 9 p.m.

ANC Branch Revived

BOKSBURG.

The new committee of the Boksburg branch of the African National Congress is composed entirely of women. They were elected into office at the general meeting of the branch held last week. The branch had been in decline for the past two years but has now been reorganised and revived.

AND NOW A MULTI-RACIAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

IN order to bring about an effective opposition to the Government's policy of channelising Non-White youth into the stream of cheap and unskilled labour, the Youth League believes that all youth forces must be rallied into a powerful united front which will embrace all progressive youth in South Africa.

This proposal is made in a statement issued by the African National Congress Youth League, following the decision to sponsor a multi-racial conference of youth and students under the slogan "Defend Rights of Youth and Students."

"This year alone," the statement continues, "amongst various organisations the Nursing Amendment Act, which violates all universally recognised principles of nursing and medicine was passed in the face of the most determined opposition. Further, the Government has laid the foundation for the final expulsion of non-white students from universities through the creation of 'inferior tribal con-

sultant colleges' for African students.

"The non-white youth in the nursing profession, in the schools and universities, as well as the working youth will no doubt form the spear-head of the fight, but the progressive white youth have a relentless role to play within the segregated institutions, unions, associations and trade unions. Their task of demanding the abolition of apartheid is therefore of equal importance as that of the non-white youth."

AIMS OF CONFERENCE

Outlining the aims of the proposed conference, the ANCYL points out not all its aims may be realised and achieved immediately, but the conference might succeed in drawing in broad numbers of youth of all races who would be quite prepared to denounce the various laws of the Government.

"Our approach should be that of laying a foundation for co-operation, co-ordination and mutual assistance in the various campaigns that are embarked upon whether by students, nurses or even working youth."

CLERGYMEN CHARGED IN ILLEGAL MEETINGS CASES

PORT ELIZABETH.

IT is not the intention of the Native Administration Act to interfere with the vested rights of Europeans, argued Advocate G. E. Rein in court here, appearing for the defence in the case in which Canon N. Suggit, Messrs Eddie Heyn, Steve Tobias, Alf Every, Piet Vogel and Tandekile Manyube are being charged with addressing a meeting at which, it is alleged, more than 10 Africans were present.

The case arises as a result of a meeting held by SACP at the Jarman Hall in Schuurder Township to end off the June 26 activities.

Quoting a number of cases Mr. Rein argued that the regulations framed under the Native Administration Act banning meetings in the urban area did not refer to members of racial groups other than Africans. It was never the intention of the legislature to interfere with the fundamental rights of Europeans.

He said if this exception were not upheld it would mean that if at a gathering of, say, 500 Europeans there were 11 Africans, or at a funeral of a European there were 11 African mourners, and a funeral order were made at the graveside that would be an illegal assembly.

"The Act does not empower the Governor General to prohibit meetings of white persons, which is exactly what he has done in this case if the Crown argument is upheld." In the light of this argument, he took exception to the charge and claimed that the regulation was ultra vires.

A similar case came before the court four days thereafter on the 4th. This arose as a result of a prayer meeting held at the White Hall, New Brighton, in the evening of June 26. According to the charge it is alleged that this was a meeting in terms of the regulation banning meetings in the urban area of Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Jankelowitz, for the defence, took a similar exception to that

raised by Mr. Rein. The court decided to adjourn the case pending the decision to be given on the exception raised in the first case.

In the second case Rev. Antoni, Rev. Zweni and Messrs Muzzi Manoko and P. Mjo are charged. The charge against the fifth man has been withdrawn.

What Is An Innyagi?

PORT ELIZABETH.

For calling an African police detective an "innyagi," Monica Kolozi was recently sentenced to £15 or 30 days, £10 or 20 days of which was suspended for 18 months provided she did not during that time again use "abusive language."

Monica was arrested during the bus boycott last February. Giving evidence, Detective Gazo told the court that Monica had referred to him as an "innyagi," which the court interpreted to mean "traitor."

Innyagi is a wild animal which resembles a cat. It hunts under the cover of night and usually plays havoc amongst fowls in the farming areas. Farm workers who possess a few chickens always take pains to ensure their protection against innyagi.

Stealthily it crawls into the fowl run where the fowls usually realise too late that it is not a cat and by the time they give the alarm it has already killed one of them and carried it away.

The term is widely used in the Eastern Cape in Congress circles.

"PEOPLE'S LIVES AS CHEAP AS BROS"

ANC Supports Setting Up Of Riot Commission

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Nationalists have turned down the cry from many quarters for a commission of inquiry into the clashes in this city's southwestern townships in which forty lives were lost, but the City Council has decided to set up its own commission.

This the Transvaal African National Congress welcomed in a statement issued here last week.

"The Nationalist Government has flagrantly disregarded the wishes of the people of South Africa by its firm attitude against the appointment of a commission of enquiry in spite of the fact that frequent riots take place in different parts of the country, but the Government is not concerned with finding out the causes.

"The lives of the people have become as cheap as that of a bird as far as the Nats are concerned.

"The south western area is the most populated area of about 500,000 Africans working in Johannesburg. The fact that the Government alleges that tsotsis and 'Russians' were the cause of this trouble in the area should have warranted the appointment of a commission to get to the root of crime and unruly element.

"It is unnecessary to accuse the City Council of being unable to deal with the tsotsis, and is charac-

teristic of the Nationalists to shirk responsibilities whenever they are confronted with serious problems. Quite clearly, what the Government is afraid of in the appointment of a commission is to expose the holiness of its elections for eight dangers into which it leads the country."

C.P. Gains In Australian T.U. Elections

CANBERRA.

Communist strength on the executive of the Australian Council of Trade Unions will be greater than at any time since the war as the result of its elections for eight vacant seats conducted at the biennial congress in Sydney last week. One quarter of the seats on the T.U.C. are now held by communists, who include the secretaries of the powerful Waterside Workers' Federation, the Building Workers, and the Food and Distributive Workers.

SAN MARINO DEFIES ITALIAN GOVT.

Plot Against West's Only Communist State

ROME. IN five successive general elections since 1943, when world war two was not yet at an end, the little republic of San Marino has regularly returned a Communist government to power—the only Communist government in Western Europe. Last week the people's militia of San Marino stood at the alert, and the Italian working-class prepared to back them, as Italian government troops encircled the little republic and attempted to starve it into submission.

The people of San Marino are proud and fiercely independent.

This is the oldest republic in the world—it has had a continuous independent existence for 1,600 years. It is also the smallest state in the world, with an area of 38 square miles—three San Marinos could fit into Johannesburg with a little room to spare.

TOURISTS, STAMPS

And it has the smallest population in the world—14,000. Most of the country's revenue is derived from the tourist trade and the sale of stamps—about two-hundred times as many stamps are sold as the number of letters posted.

Neutral throughout the last war, the republic has an army of only 184 men and its armaments consist largely of old-fashioned carbines.

In the last elections the Communists for their Nenni Socialist allies won 35 seats to the

Christian-Democrat's 25.

But a recent government decision to sell royal titles in order to bolster up the state finances caused dissension in the socialist camp. This was aggravated by a subsequent plan to close down the 348-year-old Santa Chiara convent school whose nuns, the government claimed, were incapable of teaching according to modern educational requirements.

The children of some of the communist and socialist deputies had been attending the convent and five of the M.P.s split from the government on this issue.

IN MINORITY

This placed the communists in a minority of one and the government, following normal practice, decided to dissolve and call for new elections on November 3rd.

In a flagrant violation of international law, the Italian government called out its troops and imposed a tight blockade on the little republic. The blockade, it declared, would not be called off until the rebel government was allowed to take over in Parliament and the elections were called off.

BOOMERANG

The Italian intervention boomeranged. The independent San Marinarins, who like to solve their own problems and did not blame their own government for the blockade but put the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of the Italian Premier and the Christian Democrats. The chances of the local Christian-Democrats in a new election fell lower than ever.

In a desperate attempt to force the issue Italian blockaders began to remove their official Italian insignia to mark the San Marino to join the rebels.

But all signs are that the Italian Premier is walking into trouble. The powerful Italian Communist Party is not likely to remain passive in the face of this government action, and the issue involved is one on which the Party is assured of the backing of the entire working-class and many other sections of the population as well.

WHERE AFRICANS APARTHEID

WHAT is happening in some parts of Bechuanaland? This question is important, as Bechuanaland is divided into not less than seven independent reserves. Do the Bamangwato know what is happening in another Ngwato reserve, the Batswana reserve?

Dictatorial it is not save laws have been the recognised policy of the Batswana, at least for the 35 short years I have lived in the north.

In the Batswana Reserve in Bechuanaland unlike many territories in Africa, the African practices apartheid, oppression, suppression and discrimination against another African on grounds of race.

History

History says that Tswana (the son of the second house of Chief Matlaba of the Bamangwato, the father of Khama the first, Khama the son of the first house and the heir to the Bamangwato) quarrelled with his elder brother Khama the first and took a section of the Bamangwato and his father Matlaba and left for Ngamland in order to solve their quarrel. Here they found a race which called itself Bayei and settled among them. Generously the Bayei welcomed the Bamangwato who soon became known as the Batswana. The Bayei gave them food, offered their sons and daughters to help the strangers in various activities including mining and ploughing for the Batswana during the ploughing season.

Clever Minority and the Foolish Majority

The Batswana took advantage of the Bayei's kindness and made them their slaves. They could do anything, sell the Bayei's children as they pleased. The Batswana did not fight against the Bayei in order to enslave them. While the white man enslaves the black nations of Africa by calling them brothers in Christ, the Batswana first called the Bayei their uncles. Later they called them slaves. If you want to enslave a man just tell him is a very good man because he obeys your laws without a question. The Batswana were the

clever minority and the Bayei the foolish majority. This is a common practice everywhere, where slavery was practised in the modern world.

Today only the Batswana have the right to make the laws, that is, if the laws are not made by the British Government. Taxation without representation is their motto. We must pay tax but we must not say which laws are good for us. Only the Batswana can be appointed by the chief and his council of

land is paid. The reason is they (Bayei) are learning. Learners never hunger in the Batswana Reserve. Very unusual situation indeed.

Another common sentence, especially for the Bayei, is public flogging. They are flogged, using the kgotla to legalise this action. (This will teach other Bayei a lesson.)

British Looking On

All these things happen while a British representative is looking on. Who gave the chief these dictatorial and discriminatory powers? If it is not the British Government, why look on and keep quiet? This treatment can no longer be endured by the foolish majority, and it is bound to be a threat to peace in the whole of the Bechuanaland. We all need freedom and peace. We are created the same by the same God. We are all human beings.

Since 1954 the Bayei have been trying through all right channels to get the chief to give them a hearing. Up to now their request has not been granted. They have been refused permission or a letter of appointment to the District Commissioner (D.C.). They were told they had nothing to grumble about. They were but troublemakers, agitators.

A Political Organisation

The replacement of chieftainship by national political organisation for the whole of Bechuanaland is a necessity. This will ensure freedom to all the peoples of Bechuanaland. Why only kill the Bamangwato chieftainship? Remember, marrying a white lady is no crime in Britain and in Bechuanaland. Seretsi has broken no African law. Because of South Africa's apartheid he is what he is today. Why not rid Bechuanaland of this dreadfully-considered and deadly policy for the sake of freedom and peace?

Bayei has continued in a different form in the Batswana reserve. Seretsi has broken no African law. It is my belief, and a sincere belief too, that the Bayei are not at all free. Where there is no freedom, peace cannot exist. You cannot have my daughter as a drawer of water for you and your family, and my son as a hewer of wood for you and your family and at the same time speak peace to me. Free my children first and then speak peace and there shall be peace.

Treason and Jazz

BRITISH jazz-men are blaring into action to support the 156 accused of treason in South Africa.

The two top jazz-hand leaders in Britain, Humphrey Lyttelton and Johnny Dankworth, are coming together for the first time with their bands to give a mid-night concert at the Festival Hall in aid of the Treason Defence Fund on October 15 (tickets from 10s. to 30s. available from Christian Action, 2, Amen-court, E.C.4). They are being joined by the flamboyant jazz-man Lionel Hampton, who is flying over specially from America.

Nearly all jazz people are indignant about the colour bar. Dankworth, a slender, easy-going man of 29, who used to play in the band of the Queen Mary and has had his own band since he was 22, came into abrupt contact with South Africa when he had a triumphant tour there four years ago. He was horrified to discover that blacks were excluded from the performances, came back to England and read an article by Father Hudleston suggesting that artistic sanctions should be used against South Africa, and promptly turned down a £10,000 offer for a second tour.

(Reprinted from last week's London Observer.)

GERMAN SCHOOL-BOOKS SLANDER AFRICAN PEOPLE

"Black Menace" In Union

LONDON.

MANY text-books in West German schools today infect young men with racialist and expansionist ideas taken over bodily from Nazi school books. And in their lessons on South Africa, West German children are taught the Sirijon teachings of white superiority.

Here is a passage on South Africa from a geography book "Countries and Peoples," published in Stuttgart, which has been officially approved for use in West German schools:

"In the slums of the black population the poverty is even greater. The Negroes are ruined by drunkenness and immorality. Under such circumstances the black agitators find it easy to incite the embittered people. They tell them that Africa belongs to the blacks, that they are exploited and swindled by the whites, and that they have the majority in the country. This is the black menace which threatens South Africa."

and the Chinese are marked for their patience and fragility." "European and Americans do not adapt themselves to nature, like the Asians," says the book, "but strive to substitute nature to their wishes. They are not content with the product of their fields, but stretch out their hands for all the goods of the earth."

JAPANESE EXCEPTED

True to Nazi pattern, the Japanese, however, are described as the exception to the rule about "racial Asiatics" and are referred to as the "leading force for law and order in South East Asia."

These territories now incorporated into the Soviet Union are claimed as "part of Germany," by "Countries and Peoples," ignoring completely the new eastern frontier of Germany on the Oder-Neisse laid down by the Potsdam Agreement of 1945.

By Motsamai K.
Mpho



These are the Indian textile workers who have been sacked.

They Played a Leading Part in the Strike last June; now

EIGHT TEXTILE WORKERS ARE SACKED

DURBAN.
EIGHT prominent members of the Textile Workers' Union were dismissed from their jobs at Consolidated Textile Mills last month. All played a leading part in the strike which took place at the factory in June.

The men were dismissed for "underproduction," despite first-class records for years of work at the factory. None of the workers served his employers for less than 3 years, most for six, nine and ten years without complaint from the management.

According to the information given by the workers and the union officials, when the eight men returned to work after the strike they were sent to a different department to do work in which they had had no former experience.

Before the strike, the eight men were employed in the Jacquard department where the weaving—of a certain type of blanket—was done by Indians only, while Africans were employed on weaving in other departments.

JOINED IN

Most of the Jacquard workers joined the strike when it broke in June.

African scabs were sent into the Jacquard department to work with

the few Indian stowages. When the Indian strikers returned to work the eight dismissed men, among the best Jacquard workers, were transferred to the plain-loom department. The African scabs were told to remain in the positions formerly occupied by the eight Indian workers.

When the union protested against the transfer of the eight Indian workers to a different department, the deputation was told by the management that the matter would be left to the Africans and Indians to settle; that if the Africans were willing to give the Indians back their Jacquard jobs and they themselves return to the plain-loom section, the management would not object.

Most of the Africans indicated that they were willing to return to their old jobs, but subsequently members of the management warned them that in the plain-loom department they would frequently get short-time; and that there was far greater security for them in the Jacquard department. Consequently, the Africans were reluctant to relinquish their jobs.

NO ASSISTANCE

The eight Indian workers were forced to remain in the plain-loom department.

They were given one month, instead of the usual 20 months, in which to acquire the skill demanded for plain-loom weaving and the maximum production of the qualified worker was expected from them on the first day. They were put on

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to machines without the assistance or training which new workers usually receive. They were allocated the worst looms and inferior wools with which even qualified workers are unable to reach the necessary maximum production level. They were forced to deal with technical problems normally handled by mechanics.

As a result of all these factors, the eight men suffered tremendous nervous strain and even injuries from attempts to adjust their machines.

The men found it impossible to cope with the work and after the first month, having failed to reach the required production level, were dismissed.

Meanwhile, since their dismissal early last month, the eight Indian workers have received no pay. All except one have families to support. Pending investigations, they are not likely to receive unemployment benefits for several weeks.

SACTU Seeks Interview With Industrial Leaders

JOHANNESBURG.

In reply to a letter from the S.A. Federated Chamber of Industries asking for further details on their memorandum proposing wage increases, a 31-day national minimum and direct negotiations between employers and African workers, the Congress of Trade Unions has asked the Chamber's representatives to meet a deputation this week.

In a letter from Mr. Leslie Massina, SACTU secretary, to the Chamber, expresses appreciation of "the serious manner in which the Chamber has responded to our representations."

"A great weakness of our industrial legislation," writes Mr. Massina, "is that it does not provide any adequate or acceptable machinery for direct discussions between employers on the one hand and employees—particularly Non-European employees—on the other. Such a state of affairs must continuously lead to friction and misunderstanding."

SACTU is prepared to offer its services to establish worker-employer liaison, "and we believe that your Chamber is in a position to effect a similar office in respect of the employers."

RUGBY AT MOWBRAY

From Henry Dempers

THISTLES were the superior team in their match against Progress last Saturday, but it was unfortunate that the game resulted in a draw considering the good position Thistles held on the log in running for the Commando Cup.

During the first half Thistles were frequently penalised in the scrum. On one occasion M. Swartz of Progress sent over a goal (3-0). Progress was, in the meantime, also trying desperately to penetrate Thistles' defence.

Half-time score: Progress 3, Thistles 0.

After the interval Thistles' play was confined mainly to their forwards. Within a short space of time, after M. Swartz of Progress had dotted the ball in self-defence, van der Corn, the Thistles flanker, rushed over to place the ball behind the post. Much to the disapproval of the spectators, the referee awarded this as a try. Greff failed to convert; (3-3).

The final whistle found Thistles still trying for a win within the Progress 25.

Final score: Progress 3, Thistles 3.

FIXTURES

October 10th:

A Ground
1st Teams
Retreat vs Progress.
Excelsior vs Temperance.
California vs Thistles.

B Ground

3rd Teams
Temperance vs Thistles.
1st Teams
Wanderers vs S.A.P.
Perseverance vs Primroses.

October 12th:

GRAND CHALLENGE FINAL
3rd Teams
Temperance vs Perseverance.
2nd Teams
El Excelsior vs Thistles.
1st Teams
Perseverance vs (winner of Cal vs Thistles).

END OF SEASON.

Professor ERIK CHISHOLM

Director of the College of Music, Cape Town, will speak on

IMPRESSIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION

in aid of the Treason Trial
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Progress Five: HOPE AND GLORY, Danger, Tribute.

Woolavington Cup: RODFEL, Danger, Barrister.

Owners' Handicap: GORTON'S SELECTED, Danger, Le Vent.

Progress Eight: FISHER'S SELECTED, Danger, Purple Royal.
Kruger Handicap: GARRETT'S SELECTED, Danger, Stellar Lady.

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HOLIDAY RACING AT ASCOT THURSDAY, 10th OCTOBER

8 EVENTS 8

FIRST RACE STARTS 1.20 P.M.

Bus service to Ascot Race Course leaves from Dock Road at the corner of Adderley Street and from Lower Buteikenet Street near the Castle entrance.

The Administrative Offices of the Club are now on the Race Course at Ascot, Milnerton. Telephones 5-2249 and 5-3781.

The Totalisator Pay-Out Office is at 1st Floor, Monarch House, 60 Long Street, Cape Town. This office will be open on Friday, 11th October from 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thereafter this office will be open on Mondays and Tuesdays from 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., and on Wednesdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

R. C. LOUW, Secretary.
P.O. Box 17, MILNERTON.

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