

CONGRESS UNITY: "ONE OF THE MOST HOPEFUL THINGS IN AFRICA"



Professor Matthews with Barbara Castle outside the Drill Hall.

Says Barbara Castle In Interview On Treason Trial, Apartheid, The H-Bomb And Prospects For World Peace

From Our Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

INTERVIEWED by New Age last week, Barbara Castle, Vice-Chairman of the British Labour Party and one of the "probables" for Britain's next Cabinet, summed up her first impressions of the "treason" examination in three words: "Inaudible and mystifying."

Following the announcement that 61 of the accused were to be discharged, she said, she had come to the court eager to hear the crown's explanation. "Together with others

in Britain, I was delighted when I heard of the discharge of the 61. But as—from press accounts—the evidence against all the accused seemed to be of a similar nature, I was keen to hear the crown explain the difference between the evidence against the 61 and the remaining 95.

"But I was disappointed. The prosecutor said nothing at all about it. And—to mystify me even more—from what I could hear of the evidence, the prosecutor was still calling evidence about the activities of the 61 who had been discharged, still, perhaps all this will become clear to me later."

Asked what her impression was of the Non-European laboratory struggle here, Mrs. Castle said that she had, of course, not yet been able to make a final assessment.

Non-European Unity

"But one thing has made me tremendously pleased," she said. "And (Continued on page 3)

Crown Case Closes:

TREASON CHARGES PUT

Prosecution to Present Final Address and Defence to Reply

JOHANNESBURG.

THE crown case against 95 treason accused is now closed. The Public Prosecutor will present his final address on Wednesday, January 29, the date to which the case has been adjourned.

At the close of its case the crown put the charge—one of High Treason alternatively infringement of the Suppression of Communism Act. Defence Counsel, V. C. Berrange indicated that part of defence reply would be based on the charge that "if there is any conspiracy at all, it was a conspiracy by the Police."

TREASON SUSPECT DEPORTED

Mr. V. Make of Evaton, one of the 61 persons discharged from the treason enquiry, was deported on Monday 20, to Sibasa in the Northern Transvaal. Mr. Make was a prominent leader of the Evaton Boycott which lasted for over a year.

FULL STORY NEXT WEEK.



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UNREST IN NON-EUROPEAN HOSPITALS AS

AFRICAN NURSES REFUSE TO TAKE PASSES

JOHANNESBURG.

IN JOHANNESBURG

HERE is unrest and tension in every Non-European hospital in the Union. African nurses, both trained and probationers, are up in arms against the attempt of the South African Nursing Council to force African nurses to carry passes. Directives have been sent by the Council to all hospitals calling upon the matrons not to register student nurses until they have undergone race classification and have obtained their identity numbers under the Population Registration Act of 1950.

According to the official of the South African Nursing Council, race classification is necessary to "enable the Council to keep separate registers for African, Coloured and European nurses in terms of the Nursing Amendment Act."

Matrons of various hospitals who have tried to implement the directive of the Nursing Council have met with stubborn resistance. The majority of nurses in hospitals in the main centres have refused to take out reference books.

At the Bridgman Memorial Hospital 15 student nurses were instructed by the matron to go to the Native Affairs Department to obtain their identity numbers. They told the matron they were not prepared to carry passes. The matron finally told them that she was going to register them without the identity numbers.

Similar attempts have been made at other Reef hospitals to get African nurses to take passes. In some cases nurses are in two minds what to do.

Over 300 staff nurses from all hospitals on the Reef attended a meeting called by the Rand Nurses' Professional Club in Johannesburg. Every speaker condemned the pass laws.

"We must refuse to carry passes," said one speaker. "The overwhelming majority of women in the country are refusing to carry passes. Why should we?"

The meeting resolved to send a deputation to the Nursing Council to protest against the attempt to

force nurses to carry passes. Another resolution called upon trained nurses to pay their registration fees as usual but not to fill in the new forms from the SANC.

MARITZBURG

A notice issued by the matron of the Edendale Hospital advising all the nurses to take out passes for purposes of registration with the Nursing Council, came (Continued on page 3)

TREASON INQUIRY EVIDENCE

—Page 5



NEW AGE

LETTER BOX

A POLICE RAID IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT

Mrs. R. Nzimande went to look after her grandchildren during the absence of their mother, who is her daughter. It was near her own house.

One night at two she was awakened by a flurry of banging. There was banging on the doors, there was banging on the windows, and the door handles clicked. When she woke up she found herself in the midst of confusion. There was pounding on the doors and torches flourished through the curtains. There were footsteps up and down outside. There was a sound of murmuring around her. She overheard the number of the house being muttered and another mutter of confirmation.

Before she could gather her wits she heard—"Yala! Physical!" She asked what they were doing to her to open. When she did not open and tried to enquire what it could be that the police wanted so late in the night, she was answered by a shudder, a bang and a pounding. She thought the doors and windows were giving way.

She went to open. At the door she was blinded by the torches. She thought the police would stop at the door and talk to her there. Instead they all jumped in a bunch of them. She directed them to her sitting room. It seems the police thought her sitting room too smart for them in the night, and she instead preferred to go to her bed room. She tried to point out to them that her room at that time

of the night was her privacy, but she was checked by a volley of obscene jeers. When she tried to insist, she was told "Ons trap jou nou!" Mindful of her age and their physical strength rather than the authority which justified their brutish intrusion, the poor old lady kept her peace.

Her bedroom was jammed with the police men and they flashed their torches all over, in the faces of all those who slept in the same room. Blankets were kicked aside from the faces of the children who were asleep.

At last they left.
Bethlehem. S. NZIMANDE

If Verwoerd were a Black Man

If Verwoerd believes it is harmful for Whites to be in the Black man's territory, why does he not expel himself from his job and hand it over to a Black man? The apartheid will have reached its zenith.

One wonders, seeing the Whites preparing for the elections, why not give the Nationalists another chance? They will need another 20 years to complete their crack-brained schemes and meanwhile the Africans are watching them spinning their complicated web with a great deal of interest. They are tying themselves up in knots.
J. P. DUNGA.
Durban.

A Reserve For The Reserves

OUR contacts in the Trans-kei and Ciskei have been on the up and up for quite a while now, but never has the enthusiasm for New Age been so great in the Reserves as of late. This of course is great news, not only for New Age but for the whole of the liberatory movement. If any of the agents of the Government read this little column, it will no doubt send a shiver tingling down their spines as well. The paper has found its way to the furthest corners of the reserves—and the "diseases" is rapidly spreading . . .

The significance of this surge forward in the political interest of the people in the Reserves is so great that it is as well to let all our readers know the good news since after all it is to a large extent team-work which enables New Age to circulate so widely and successfully.

Of course we now want to take advantage of this opening. A breakthrough in this region needs to be followed up extensively and vigorously to fill up all gaps between the contacts already established. This will entail our use of a bit of extra expense necessary for the type of organisational drive envisaged by our offices.

For this alone we are asking all our readers to keep an eye really do a good turn not only for New Age but the whole of the oppressed people of South Africa. Send in your donation now please so that we can get on with the job.

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
V.P. 1s, "W" 13s, Alec 10s,

Unity £22.2. Anonymous £45.10, I.M.S. Quessa 2s. In memory of our dear friend Rachel Friedlander— Pauline Barry and Sam £5, H. and M.S. £2.2, Old Friends £6.

Johannesburg:
Umzimkulu 3.6d., Bennie £10.

TOTAL—£72 13s. 6d.

ART SALE TO HELP TREASON FUND

CAPE TOWN.

THE support of many of the world's most notable artists and authors for the South African treason suspects will be demonstrated in a practical way in the Cathedral Hall, Cape Town, on January 31 and February 1 at an auction in aid of the Treason Trial Defence Fund.

Over 150 paintings, drawings, lithographs, etchings and sculptures, the large majority donated by the artists themselves, will be offered for sale, as well as about 160 books autographed by the authors, valuable Africans, antiques, rarities and objects d'art donated by collectors in South Africa and abroad.

The sale, which has been organised by the Cape Western Committee of the Defence Fund, will be opened by its chairman, Senator L. Rubin, on the Friday morning, January 31, and on the next morning, February 1, by the Rev. Canon, presided by its president, the Most Reverend Joost de Blank, D.D.,

News from Boksburg

On January 10, 1958, Joseph Mokoena of Sirtfontein in Boksburg, was beaten by a municipal constable because he told him that he was on school vacation, and not a loafer. He also said that as a student he was unable to pay tax and lodger's permit. He was acquitted with a warning that he must get a lodger's permit.

Many youths were arrested, even those who are working, and told to get lodger's permits.

Mr. S'khakhe was at the head of the rent queue at the Superintendent's office, when the officer told him to go to the tail end and not think that the office was a university where his children were studying for a B.A.

Sympathetic people in the middle of the queue allowed him to join them, but when he reached the window he was again sent to the end of the queue.

Since January 9 a new bus service known as "Streamline" has started operating. The people of Sirtfontein are angry about the buses as they do not enter the location. Their reason is that the municipality is afraid that children in the location will ruin the buses.
Boksburg. FIRST EDITION

The Fight for Peace

It is unfortunate that there is a real danger of atomic war. Ever since the birth of the communist state in Russia, the capitalist countries have been looking for ways and means to destroy it. First came the war of intervention in China, and the Russians refused to load ships with arms for the capitalists.

Then the capitalists withdrew the restrictions against German rearmament and hoped that Hitler would turn all his military might against the socialist state and destroy it. After the war Russia emerged stronger than ever so the capitalists thought they would beat her with atomic bombs. But the Russians learnt to make atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs.

The Russians have always vacillated. The Russians have always called for peace. It is the duty of every reasonable person who realises the seriousness of the position to do everything in his power to bring about a peaceful solution to the world's problems.

If the lies of NATO are not exposed, the capitalists might be able to carry on their aggression until the USSR is compelled to take some unexpected action for their defence against the dangers of an atomic Pearl Harbour.
Port Elizabeth. FISSON

EDITORIAL

BOYCOTT OR FIGHT?

THE recent session of the Parliamentary commission into the

Separate Education Bill was remarkable for the fact that not a single representative of the Coloured people gave evidence before it. In fact, it can be said that the whole struggle against university apartheid has been carried on so far without the assistance of the majority of the Coloured people and their organisations, who will be the main victims. Those who have demonstrated in the streets, those who have carried placards, have for the most part been European students and members of staff.

A primary responsibility for the failure of the Coloured people to fight university apartheid must lie with the Unity Movement, which has a strong influence among Coloured university students and intellectuals in the Cape. The Unity Movement and its adherents have adopted the attitude that they are not prepared to fight side by side with the White "liberals" under false slogans such as "academic non-segregation" and "university autonomy." They say that university apartheid is only one facet of the general policy of apartheid, and that the fight against university apartheid must be regarded as part of the fight against the policy of apartheid as a whole.

Very well, but why has not the Unity Movement then carried on a struggle under its own banner and with its own slogans? Why have there been no demonstrations by Unity Movement supporters carrying placards demanding full equality in all spheres of education and an end to the colour bar everywhere? If the Unity Movement supporters don't want to do what the others are doing, is that an excuse for doing nothing? Once again the boycotters are boycotting all forms of active struggle.

We stress this failure of the Unity Movement leadership because in the coming election they are again going to be screaming "boycott" and persuading the Coloured people to be doing nothing. Yet this is the time when all democratic-minded South Africans should be making their maximum effort to oust the Nationalist Government from power.

The Non-European peoples of South Africa, though largely voteless, can yet make a tremendous impact on the election contest. By their mass activity they can determine what sort of election it is, what sort of issues are brought to the fore. They can force the main White parties to take notice of their demands. It is not too much to say that the role they play may prove decisive.

If the mass of the people stand aside from this election struggle, pretending it has nothing to do with them, then the Nationalists will win and South Africa will be in for five more years of fascist tyranny.

On the other hand, if the mass of the people are roused to voice their demands and fight for their rights, there is every chance the Nats will be defeated and a new Government be brought to power which will be forced to reckon with the organised strength of the people.

In this context, the policies of the Unity Movement and all who think like them are disastrous. They disarm the people, and this is a time to fight, not to sneer from the sidelines while the question of "Who is to rule us?" is settled by others.

Archbishop of Cape Town, who states in a foreword to the catalogue—

"When the arrests took place last year the free world was interested and its interest in the plight of the accused has increased rather than lessened. It is not surprising, therefore, that many of the world's foremost artists have now chosen to help the Treason Trial Fund. In doing so, they affirm their recognition that the Fight for Peace is made in the cause of justice and on the grounds of a broad humanity which transcends all national boundaries."

"The success of the sale of these works of art will be a further proof that the people of Cape Town appreciate the importance of such an appeal."

Among the artists of world standing who have contributed of their work are Henry Moore, Barbara Hepworth, Ben Nicholson, Matthew Smith, Sir Hugh Casson, Sir Oliver Messel, Reg Butler, John Piper, F. N. Souza, Graham Sutherland, the Romaine Vicky Romaine, the Most Nicholas Bentley and Gerard Hoff-

ington, Edward Bawden, Edwin L. Dell, Gerard Sekoto (the South African now living in Paris) and many others.

English poet T. S. Eliot sent three of his works, each with its autograph, and the long list of world-famous authors who sent signed books includes: Mulk Raj Anand, Art Buchwald, Tom Driberg, Basil Davidson, Victor Gollancz, N.C. Farson, Christopher Fry, John Gumbler, Stefan Heym, Albert Maltz, C. Day Lewis, Arthur Miller, Joseph Lefkowitz, Rose Macaulay, J. B. Priestley, Leonard Woolf, Peter Ustinov, Colin Wilson.

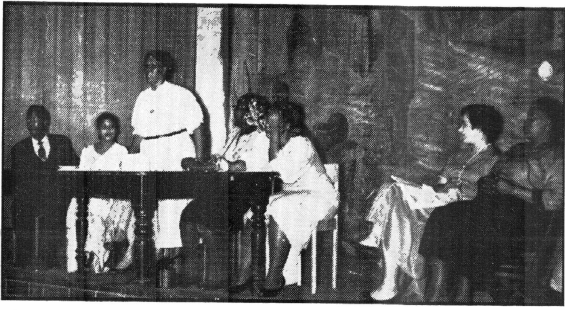
The Reverend Trevor Huddleston, inscribing "Naught for your Comfort" from England, wrote: "With all good wishes for the success of the struggle." Lewis Mumford from the United States said: "On behalf of freedom and a world of respect for the opinions of mankind."

Not only overseas artists supported the Fund's appeal for the treason accused and their dependants. South African artists, too,

were most generous, among them, Enslin du Plessis, Eleanor Esmondé-Wild, Lesley Cope, Audrey Frank, Judith Gluckman, Arthur Goldreich, Cecil Higgs, May Hillhouse, Albert Newall, Marjorie Wallace. With the addition of donations by private collectors and South African art section is a most representative one.

Laurens van der Post, world-famous South African author, sent five books, Tom Bulpin six. Other South African writers who gave of their work include Phyllis Altman, Nadine Gordimer, Gerald Gordon, Doris Lessing and Harry Bloom. Leo Marquard (John Burger) contributed the only original typescript of "Black Man's Burden", while the African section also comprises rare books and letters by Olive Schreiner and letters by General Smuts.

All articles on the sale will be on view in the Cathedral Hall daily from Tuesday, January 28, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Catalogues are obtainable from 2 Vlam Gebou, Church Square (P.O. Box 1039), Cape Town, Phone 3-3506.



A most impressive anti-pass meeting was organised by the ANC Women's League held at the YMCA Hall in Durban. Over 500 people attended, including 200 nurses. Speakers on the platform were, from left to right, Mr. A. Ngeobo, Mrs. A. Merchand of the Natal Indian Women's Congress, Mrs. Ostrich, chairlady of the ANC Women's League, Mrs. Dorothy Nyembe, Miss Florence Mktze, Mrs. Judy Forsyth of the Liberal Party, and an executive member of the Women's League. Other speakers not shown in the picture included Dr. Margaret Hattorne, of the Congress of Democrats, a student nurse and a nursing sister.

ALL OVER THE UNION

WORKERS ARE RALLYING AGAINST THE NATS.

IN centres, large and small, throughout the Union, Congress and workers' leaders are rolling up their sleeves and getting down to work for mass workers' rallies and regional conferences on February 15, preparing for the National Workers' Conference in Johannesburg on March 15.

At these conferences industrial, agricultural, domestic and clerical workers, and others as well, will discuss their demands and their needs; they will ask for higher wages, and they will decide what is to be done about pass laws, apartheid, job reservation, as well as matters like rent increases, Bantu authorities and other questions which are burning issues among people in different localities.

Reports that are coming in indicate that local workers are making up for lost time, now that 1958 is upon us.

BARBARA CASTLE INTERVIEW

(Continued from page 1)
that is the remarkable degree of cooperation achieved between the organisations of the Africans, Indians, Coloureds and progressive Europeans.

"They have achieved a unity and friendship far greater than I have come across anywhere else in Africa, and this is one of the most hopeful things. I feel that the Union's future. What a terrible pity it is that the Government's apartheid policy stands so solidly across the path to a future free of racial hatreds."

ALLIES IN BRITAIN
"And I must say," Mrs. Castle added, "that those here who are struggling to win democratic South Africa are by no means alone. There is a deep distaste for apartheid among all parties in Britain. Just before I left, for example, the London Sunday Times, which is a most conservative paper, was running a series specially written by its foreign editor, entitled The Tragedy of South Africa."

"My own paper, The Sunday Pictorial, which has a circulation of over a million is firmly opposed to apartheid, and another Sunday paper, Reynolds News, is this week beginning a series of five articles on the reason trail, based on a book of which one of the accused is the co-author."

Ban the H-Bomb—Hold a Summit Conference

BARBARA Castle holds equally forthright views on international affairs. "Are you in favour of banning the H-bomb?" I asked. "Am I in favour?" she replied incredulously. **OF COURSE I'm** in favour of banning the thing. Everyone is.

"And," she pointed out, "I am one of those in the British Labour Party who opposed the manufacture of the bomb by Britain in the first place. I believe that it adds nothing to Britain's defence, and, in fact, makes her more insecure."

"I believe that it is Britain's task to give a lead in solving this problem, and that the next Labour gov-

ernment should give that lead by announcing its intention to suspend its own tests immediately and its willingness to stop the manufacture of nuclear weapons entirely, as part of an international agreement which would prevent the production of nuclear weapons by, or their supply to, any country which has at present not got them."

"And do you believe that it is urgent that the U.S. and the USSR should agree to cease the production of these weapons themselves?" was the next question.

"Naturally," she answered. "But my concern is with what **BRITAIN** can do. The most urgent step is to stop the spread of nuclear armaments. We must say to Germany and France and the others that nuclear weapons, far from being essential admission-tickets to the big power club, are a menace to the European countries."

"COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT"
"How, by the way, do you think Britain should spend the money she could save through nuclear disarmament?" I asked. "I'd use it for colonial development," came the answer without hesitation.

Asked about her attitude towards the holding of a meeting at the summit, she said: "Oh, everyone supports that. It's like being against sin. The main thing is to prevent the calling of such a meeting being bogged down before it begins by a whole lot of useless preliminary paper work and argument."

"Best would be for Ike and Khrushov to get together for top level talks. The only way to protest if Britain were to be left out at that stage. Let those two get together first as human beings so that they can find a way of breaking the ice barrier. They must end the unreasonable tension between their two countries that is so much like the tension between the whites and the blacks in this country."

THE PROTECTORATES
Would Britain hold the protectorates to South Africa?

Certainly not. "We'd never hand them over to the tender mercies of apartheid. Nobody in the Labour Party would even dream of doing such a thing."

JOHANNESBURG.

Disaffection has been brewing in the hospital for some time. On New Year nurses joyously shouted a happy welcome to the new season. This provoked the matron's anger and she summarily gave all the nurses on training a month's punishment consisting of scrubbing of floors in the nurses' spare time. This surprised and angered the nurses, who could not understand how students could be punished for celebrating New Year, a custom observed by the whole world.

There is also strong resentment about the type of diet given to nurses.

When this notice came up it was the feeling of the nurses and local women that the matron was doing the work of the Minister of Native Affairs. Those interviewed said that since the Nationalists had failed to compel women to take up passes they were coercing them through their employers in the hope that women would be intimidated.

It was also felt that once the nurses agree to take out these passes it will be easier to compel the local women to agree to take them out as well. This is particularly important as there are over 200 nurses here, all at one hospital.

After an animated discussion the meeting decided to stand by the Prime's pledge of August 9, 1957, never to take passes and to oppose the unjust laws. It was decided that no woman in hospital should agree to take out these passes. A vigilance committee of six was elected to organise and co-operate with the Women's League.

A resolution which pledged full support to the £1 a day campaign was passed, the meeting being of the opinion that the campaign for higher wages was inseparable from the struggle against passes. The meeting also expressed its full solidarity with the leaders who are charged with high treason.

DURBAN

African nurses in training at Durban Non-European hospitals refused to go to the Native Commissioner's office where passes were to be issued to them last year.

Hospital authorities tried to keep the plan of issuing passes to nurses a secret, but the African National Congress issued an urgent appeal to all nurses to stand united in their refusal to accept the passes. The leaflet explained the dangers of the pass system and stated that the issuing of passes to women was yet another brand of slavery imposed on the African people.

According to the latest Nursing Journal, two areas have formed Bantu branches. They are King Williams Town and East London Districts. This is in spite of the decision of the newly formed Federation of South African Nurses to refuse to register or to reject apartheid in the nursing profession.

At the King Edward the VIII Hospital, the largest training centre in Natal, the nurses were called into the office in batches of five and told that they must go to the Native Commissioner's Office on Monday to register their passes. They were warned not to discuss the matter with anyone, and a refusal to accept passes would mean that they would be dismissed. In spite of this intimidation, not a single nurse boarded the special transport provided to take them to the Native Commissioner's Office.

Mr. Abel Mshole, the acting secretary of the ANC in Natal, told New Age that the nurses were so infuriated with the authorities over the issuing of passes that if the

- That they must have decent wages and better conditions.
- That they are sick and tired of more and more burdens of passes, arrests and restrictions.
- That they are not prepared to tolerate the heavy and degradation of yet another Nationalist Government.
- That the Nats must go!

NURSES REFUSE TO TAKE PASSES

(Continued from page 1)
under severe attack here at a protest meeting convened by the ANC Youth League.

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Mr. Abel Mshole, the acting secretary of the ANC in Natal, told New Age that the nurses were so infuriated with the authorities over the issuing of passes that if the

pressure continued many of them would abandon training and return to their homes.

PORT ELIZABETH

The coupling of the pass with the registration of African nurses is an insult, says a leaflet issued by the Federation of South African Women (Eastern Cape).

In a circular the matron of Livingstone Hospital has told nurses they must get their reference books from the Native Commissioner.

"African women in the nursing profession are on trial," says the leaflet. They may be allowed to register as midwives if they do not take out a pass.

"On the other hand if they take out the pass they must be prepared for night raids by unknown men in uniforms. They must be prepared to be thrown into pick-up vans in their night dresses; they must know that there is no privacy for them; that they will be rudely awakened at any time of the night and be ordered to strip in the presence of unknown men as happened in Humewood hotels a few months ago. They will have to put up with rude and humiliating remarks in the Native Affairs Offices and the Labour Bureau. They will be stopped by the police on the Flycatcher road and searched in any way for passes in the name of the law.

UGLY CHOICE

"It is an ugly choice. On the one hand it is a nurse-maid certificate plus a pass and all the evils that attend it. On the other it is no pass, no certificate plus freedom and the dignity and respect to which every woman is entitled."

After referring to the women's resistance to the introduction of passes at Uitenhage, when no less than half a dozen babies were born in jail, and 100 women served in eight weeks imprisonment; and in the Transvaal where women of 80 are serving 6 months jail sentences, the leaflet says:

"Such hardships, like labour pains, are temporary and are a prelude to a long period of freedom from Bantuism. Women are refusing to carry passes."

Storm In Japan Labour Movement

TOKYO.

OVER 750,000 Japanese workers have walked out or resorted to other forms of struggle to back their demand for higher wages and allowances in recent weeks.

Coal mines, steel and ship-building industries, transportation, trade and postal departments were affected.

The action taken by the workers marked the new phase in the labour offensive called by the three-million strong General Council of Trade Unions for Japan.

Over 200,000 workers in 200,000 walked out for an indefinite period to secure an increase of 20%-30% in retirement pensions. Twelve big companies are affected.

Steel workers who started a 48-hour work stoppage demand higher wages. The nation's five biggest steel companies and a number of small and medium ones are involved.

Still refused a pay rise, 59,000 ship-building workers of 13 companies held their third 24-hour strike.

Transportation workers numbering some 70,000 have similarly protested for higher wages.

Coupled with the strikes by the 100,000 workers in the auto, 350,000 government employees waged a "lawful struggle" by holding rallies and refusing to work. The authorities say the ban recently imposed by the government.

Senior "Partners" Fall Out In Rhodesia —

TODD IN TROUBLE

A SERIOUS crisis is brewing north of the Limpopo, affecting all three territories in the Central African Federation. The Nyasa people have never accepted the Federation. Under the leadership of the militants in the NYASALAND African National Congress, they are stepping up their campaign for secession from the Federation.

The recent Afro-Asian Conference in Cairo has given them added inspiration in their struggle for independence. Two delegates from Congress were to have attended the conference, but the British authorities refused them passports to do so.

CAIRO CONFERENCE

A correspondent in Nyasaland informs us that "the British are like the South African rulers. They want to keep us isolated from the outside world so that we should not progress. They fear the unity of Africans and Asians because we want to do away with imperialism and colonialism."

The effect of the passport refusals was to highlight the Cairo conference in the minds of the Nyasa Africans. It further exposed the British, our correspondent continues, and acted as "a stimulus to increase contact with the socialist and independent states."

With this new determined spirit to link up with the world-wide anti-colonialist struggle, the Nyasas are in a position to exert irresistible pressure for secession and self-government.

It is almost certain now that a Labour Government will be returned in the next British elections, and such a Government may well feel compelled to accede to the demands of the Nyasa people.

IN NORTHERN RHODESIA, too, African opinion, far from easing with the passage of time, has hardened against Federation. Organised in strong trade unions, and led by the Northern Rhodesia

without surrendering any of its privileges to the vast bulk of the population, or which failed to adjust its ideas to conform with changing conditions, did not remain the ruling class permanently, and its end was frequently violent."

Todd has been, then, regarded as the symbol of partnership.

A MISSIONARY

Doris Lessing describes him as "a missionary, a big, likeable, energetic man, enthusiastic for African advancement. He dislikes the colour bar, likes Africans as people—a rare quality among White settlers—is proud that some Africans regard him as a saint."

"At the same time he departs strikers at the drop of a hat, and refuses the leaders of the African Congress in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland entry into his territory."

"His policy is one of intelligent self-interest. He wants to create a class of African with a little property and some voting privileges to act as a cushion against discontent."

"Scarcely an extremist, yet compared with his electorate he is advanced indeed."

For the first few years it seemed that Todd would carry a better Rhodesia Party with him.

A number of measures were passed in Parliament with the object of giving Africans a small stake in Rhodesian society.

There was the new Trade Union law, the new University open to all races, the relaxation of liquor and pass laws for a privileged elite of Africans.

SMALL MINORITY

Yet last year already it became obvious that all was not well for Todd within his party. When immorality laws similar to those applicable in South Africa were introduced into the Rhodesian Parliament, Todd found himself voting with a small minority against them.

The extremely backward White electorate was beginning to catch up on the mildly liberal Todd. (As Doris Lessing explains, a liberal Rhodesia is one who wants "to do something for one's natives," not one who thinks they should have political rights.)

A new party, the Dominion Party, had been formed. With a colour policy indistinguishable from that of the South African Nationalists, they began to play on the racialist feelings of the electorate, and not without success.

Although the Dominionites did not fare very well in the last general election, they have made considerable gains in by-elections that have been held since. The increasing tension north of the Zambezi has had the effect of stiffening the Southern Rhodesian Europeans in their racialism.

"THAT COMMUNIST"

Todd is more and more being regarded not as a respectable Prime Minister, but as "that damned liberal". He is even referred to in the drawing rooms and on the verandahs as "that Communist!"

The ambitious men in his party, who never really believed in partnership anyhow, are now quite prepared to jettison him in order to win favour from the White electorate.

Their resignation en bloc did not bring about Todd's downfall as they had hoped, but it did show how strong they felt. Todd has decided to put his leadership to the test at his party's forthcoming congress.

Whether he will emerge successfully from the congress is doubtful. By accommodating himself to the more extreme racialists over the years, instead of fighting them, Todd has failed to build up a sufficient body of supporters to ensure the continuation of his policies.

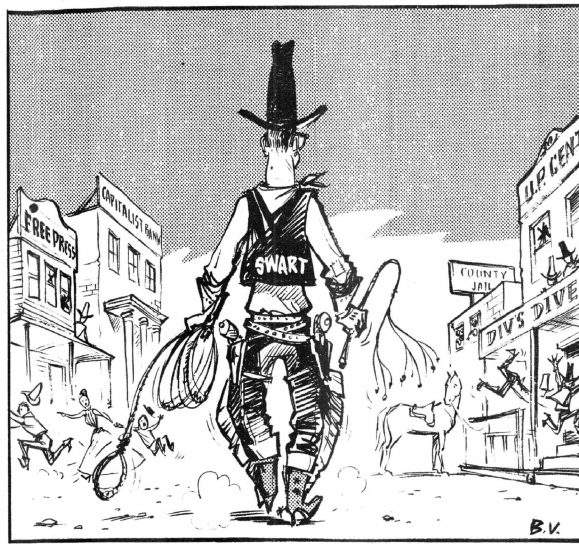
Todd and his supporters seem destined for the same kind of eclipse that overtook Hofmeyr's supporters before and after the 1948 general election in South Africa.

The Prime Minister's chances of survival seem to rest mainly on the fact that there appears to be no strong and popular person in his party to replace him.

The tide of racialism is, however, running strongly. Although Todd's removal from office would constitute a victory for apartheid in Rhodesia, it would serve at least one useful purpose:

It will show the Africans of the territory, some of whom put their faith in Todd's brand of partnership, that their advancement will not come as an act of grace from the Government.

ISSUES WILL BE CLARIFIED FOR THE AFRICANS WILL REALISE THAT THE MILITANT RACIALISM OF THE EUROPEANS OF RHODESIA CAN ONLY BE SUCCESSFULLY OPPOSED BY A MILITANT DEMAND FOR EQUALITY BY THE NON-WHITES OF THE COUNTRY.



THE SHERIFF IS SICK AND HIS DEPUTY HAS TAKEN OVER.

GOVT. PLANNING NEW OFFENSIVE IN ZEERUST?

Situation Tense In Reserve

From Ruth First

SENIOR police officers invaded the still very tense district of Zeerust last week, and taken together with two visits by the Police Commissioner Rademeyer and a recent visit by Dr. Eisselen, Native Affairs Secretary, this may well mean the opening of a new Government offensive against the Bafurutses.

What form could it take? The declaration of a state of emergency? There virtually is one already, complete with unceasing police terror and a ban on all gatherings in the reserve. Banishment of so-called "trouble-makers"? That has been tried before and has never helped stop troubles and discontent as widespread among the people as in Zeerust today.

Each week brings further arrests of Bafurutses tribesmen being brought to book since the Christmas time troubles in the reserve. At the end of last week, eight Johannesburg men—all Newclare residents—were taken into custody from their homes in the township.

There are today 191 people in the Zeerust jail, which was built to accommodate 70 to 75. The exercise yard is being used to accommodate some of the overflow. Over 100 of the inmates are people from the Zeerust cases following the new disturbances. There are 55 people from Wittegat—six women among them—being held in those dates.

The chiefs backing the government like Edward Eenceo of Wittegat and Lucas Manyope of Molelets are flinging their weight about not only in their own tribal areas but also in places previously free of trouble, like Brakalala. Police parties, accompanied by stooges of these chiefs who "smell out" trouble-makers, continue to raid, arrest and intimidate people.

Eight persons from Wittegat neither did delegates from the Eastern Cape participate. The fact is that the Transvaal committee made no effort to attend. The Eastern Cape chairman wired us to the effect that they had transport difficulties and were unable to attend. Good wishes were expressed for a successful conference.

Two conferences were held in a space of one year because the first national conference which was to have taken place during December, 1956, had to be postponed to Easter 1957 because of the treason arrests. According to our constitution a conference was due in December, 1957. The Transvaal objectors had full knowledge of this but never raised any objection. Is this being honest?

"We reject the Separate Representation of Voters Act as a fraud perpetrated on the Coloured electorate and stand by our demand for full franchise rights; for equality and for equal participation in the Government of the land. We will

Referring to points raised in the letter of resignation, the statement continues: "The objectors raise the point that no Transvaal police attended the December conference

among those held in prison still show weals on their backs from assaults on them nearly a month ago. Mr. Abel Tufane, assaulted and severely injured about the head when he tried to stop schoolchildren being assaulted by tribal police, was taken from his hospital bed by police who kept him locked up in the cells for a day and a night. After that he was not even charged before any court and when he tried to lay charges against his attackers he was told he had no case.

SPEECHES ABOUT PEACEFUL METHODS "USELESS TO US"

Detective's Evidence in Treason Trial

From Lionel Forman
Drill Hall, Johannesburg.

THE marathon "treason" examination is all but over. Almost all that remains is the defence argument, which is expected to be confined to a relatively brief address calling for the discharge of every one of the accused on the ground that no case has been made out against them, and that there is no charge for them to answer.

In spite of the wide interest in these final days of the examination, with overseas reporters present, and the Non-European seats in the public gallery usually full, this has been one of the dreariest, duller and most irritating of all the sessions.

The old big loudspeaker which boomed the witness's words through our ears has been replaced by a smaller one through which the voices are much softer. This is a boon to the accused, but it makes life very difficult for the reporters, and for some of the witnesses.

Some of the Crown witnesses have been badly rattled right at the start of their evidence by repeated interruptions from the defence and the magistrate: "Speak up! No one can hear you." And then when the witness begins to bellow into the microphone: "No, no, don't shout."

NEW ROLE

Detective Isaac Sharp, entering the witness box for his 29th appearance at the examination, had constant trouble making himself heard when he came on in a new role last week, that of political biographer.

After Sharp had given brief recent political histories of 16 of the accused, telling the court for

example that Mr. Paul Joseph had "visited countries behind the Iron curtain and Russia" and that Mr. Ahmed Kathrada had "stayed in the Drill Budapest seven months". Mr. Berrange interrupted him, to draw the attention of the court to the fact that much of this evidence was patently inadmissible as hearsay.

Prosecutor Van Niekerk looked pained at the suggestion. Sharp was telling the court about things he knew from his own knowledge, he said.

"I must agree with Mr. Berrange," said the Magistrate, "that some of this evidence does seem on the face of it to be hearsay. I don't know if it is being suggested that the witness himself saw any of the accused visiting the iron curtain countries?"

He added, however, that as the crown might "at a later stage" show that there was a conspiracy, a statement made by one conspirator might be inadmissible against the other conspirators.

Mr. Berrange cross-examined Sharp briefly and the latter admitted that much of his evidence was based on "what I have been told by other people."

"IT WAS ANNOUNCED" After the adjournment the prosecutor called Sharp once more—and a new sentence was contributed over and over again to the Drill Hall dressings.— "It was announced at a Congress meeting."

The prosecutor would ask Sharp how he knew a particular item about any of the accused, and Sharp would reply "It was announced at a meeting of Congress."

HE USED THIS PHRASE NO FEWER THAN EIGHTEEN TIMES IN THE COURSE OF HIS REMAINING EVIDENCE—THAT IS, ABOUT ONE EVERY FIVE MINUTE.

Cross-examining Sharp about this new addition to his vocabulary Mr. Berrange asked him if he had spoken to anyone during the adjournment.

Sharp: I had an interview with the prosecutor.

Then you came back into court?—Yes.

And for the first time you mentioned that you 'heard it at a meeting'?—Yes.

You made notes of what was said at meetings?—Yes.

Have you any notes of these announcements?—No.

You are relying on your memory?—Whenever a person addressed a meeting his position in the organisation was announced.

The next witness, Detective Dunga, said that this was not correct.

"Would it be completely untrue if any person were to say that the position held by speakers is always announced at these meetings?" Mr. Berrange asked him in cross-examination. "Yes, it would be untrue," the detective answered.

Most of the week was devoted to these brief biographical notes by detectives, whose feats were in the main based on the same authority. "It was announced at a meeting."

Dr. Letele's Typewriter

DR. Letele's typewriter was referred to once again in this week's evidence. The crown charges that Dr. Letele typed "Cheesa-Cheesa" letters on it—and the defence has described this evidence as a "fraudulent frame-up unprecedented in our history."

Li. Scholtz of Kimberley came to tell the court how he had brought the typewriter from that town to Pretoria.

But the mystery which has surrounded this machine whenever it has been referred to, was maintained. For Scholtz testified with certainty that he had brought the typewriter and handed over to Sgt. (now promoted to Head-Constable) Von Papendorp on March 24, 1957, while Von Papendorp—as Mr. Berrange pointed out in cross-examination—has fixed the date as April 2. Scholtz said that he had ob-

tained no receipt from Von Papendorp. When Mr. Berrange commented that the normal procedure was to obtain a receipt and that this would have fixed the date without any doubt, he agreed.

He said that the typewriter was kept on the back seat of the car in which he and Markham had travelled to Johannesburg. He disagreed with the evidence of Markham that the typewriter had been in the boot of the car. Scholtz also said that he could not remember telling Markham—as the latter had testified—that he would leave the machine locked in his car overnight. In fact, said Scholtz, at the time of the alleged conversation he well knew that the typewriter would not be left in the car but would be taken into the bedroom in which he slept.

The Important Words

"I ONLY take down the important words," said Detective (Continued on page 7)

Smoke and Enjoy

JOHN CHAPMAN'S

Famous Tobaccos.

Mine Captain

Chapman's Special**

Silver Cloud

Greyhound Mixture

Wayside Mixture

Champion Plain

Champion Mixture

Vryburger Mixture

Iris Mixture.



CHAPMAN'S BULK TOBACCOS:-

DARK FINE No. 17 MMR.

MINE CAPTAIN.

WORLD STAGE
By Spectator

African Congress, they too are stepping up their demands for secession and equal rights.

The White settlers are alarmed at the great popular support for Congress, and are preparing a new reign of terror against the organisation.

Anti-Congress hysteria is being savagely whipped up. As an example, a mass meeting of European farmers recently condemned the conviction of one of their number called Van der Merwe for assaulting an African worker, and sent a deputation to the Governor to call for action against Congress "interference" with their African labour.

As in South Africa, there is an increasing demand from the White racialists for the banning of Congress. A motion to this effect was recently put to the Legislative Council, which decided, however, to try to cripple rather than ban the organisation.

PARTNERSHIP AND PARTISANSHIP

It is against this background of increasing tensions in the Federation that the resignation of the Cabinet of the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, must be viewed.

Todd has been one of the main protagonists of 'partnership' since the word was first invented as a sweet coating for the bitter pill of federation.

'Partnership' was more, however, than just a word. It represented a paternalist rather than outright racist form of white supremacy, and was expressed in a policy of mild concessions to the Africans.

Partnership was adopted as the slogan of federation not because the White Rhodesians had a love for democracy, but because the more farsighted of them saw the dangers inherent in the viciously applied apartheid of South Africa.

In the words of Lord Malvern, first Prime Minister of the Federation, "it was a lesson of history that the ruling class which attempted to stay as a ruling class



SETTING THE STAGE FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

THAT comforting document, the Speech from the Throne, assures us that 1957 was a prosperous and happy year.

Production, we are told, increased in all sectors, and the turnovers reached new levels, farmers had favourable seasons, there was full employment and "no industrial disputes of any consequences" took place.

How blithely these claims are made! Is it a fact that production has increased in all sectors and that the turnovers have reached new levels? Definitely not. Nor are many farmers living off the fat of the land as hugely as they have done in the past.

As for the claim that there was full employment in 1957, it can be challenged by the people who know—the workers. What about the Indian workers on the sugar cane plantations in Natal who suffered a bad unemployment spell last year? What about impoverishment in the Transkei—has not nothing about the strike of 15,000 millers workers? What about the strikes by the garment and dock workers in Port Elizabeth, the canning workers at Spiesbaken?

The truth is that when the Speech from the Throne speaks about South Africa it means White South Africa. Poverty and unemployment among the non-Whites has nothing to do with the state of the "national economy," which is determined by consulting mining experts, trade turnovers and farmers' prices.

In a country with our economic set-up, it is possible to have vast numbers of impoverished, suffering non-Whites and, at the same time, what the official statisticians call a "buoyant economy".

VIVID CONTRAST

Add, as for the bland tone of the Speech from the Throne, it contrasts vividly with the actual state of affairs in the country: the police reign of terror, the incredible happenings at Zerevat, the omovats at Windermere and elsewhere, the grim advance of "Bantu Education", the whole host of Nationalist tyrannies and tensions.

However, with a General Election pending, it is only to be expected that the Cabinet should adopt this reassuring attitude. It wants to tell the White voter that the high cost-of-living is a mirage, and that all is well in sunny South Africa (in spite of clashes between the police and the non-Whites) and of the wave of lawlessness on the Rand which is giving Mr. Swart an opportunity to order the death penalty for armed robberies).

When the M.P.'s trooped out of the Senate after listening to the Speech from the Throne, and took their seats again in the Assembly, I heard the Speaker read a laconic telegram from the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, informing the House that Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden, Native Representative in Johannesburg on an allegation of high treason.

A touch of reality at last!

DR. VERWOERD AGAIN

DR. Verwoerd provided another touch of reality. He is going ahead, regardless of the consequences, with the removal of the Mamathola tribe in the Northern

Transvaal. He will ask Parliament for the necessary approval, and Parliament of course will give it. What will the United Party do? It is rumored that Sir De Villiers Graaff is prepared to support Verwoerd on this issue. Graaff does not want to be thought a champion of non-White rights on the eve of an election.

In an interview with the Nationalist Press on his arrival in Cape Town, Dr. Verwoerd "reminded" the country that the Smuts Government was "convinced that the removal of the Mamathola was desirable," and that in fact it had even sought out an alternative site for the tribe. In the light of this evidence, the U.P. can be expected to capitulate. The U.P., "liberals," no doubt, will argue that in the in-

PARLIAMENT

By C.P.E.

terests of the General Election campaign, it would be better to "sacrifice" the Mamathola for the greater good of winning the election.

Remember those phrases? We heard them exactly five years ago in the short session before the 1953

General Election, when Swart introduced the Criminal Laws and Amendment and Public Safety Acts, and the U.P. voted for these Acts because it felt it was more important to win the election than to fight for civil liberties!

MR. STRIDDOM'S ILLNESS

THE only new feature about Parliament this session is the absence of the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strijdom. He is suffering from what the official bulletins describe as pleurisy, and what the Opposition Press describes as something far more serious.

The Opposition has good grounds for its complaint that the official bulletins have not told the full story about Mr. Strijdom. Obviously, the Prime Minister's health is not a cause for concern in Nationalist circles. He is not suffering merely from pleurisy, but from something far more deep-seated. His participation in the General Election campaign is not to be taken for granted.

Meanwhile, a highly interesting situation is arising in the Nationalist Party as the Cape Nationalists under Donges and the other Nationalists, under Swart, Louw, Verwoerd and De Klerk, start manoeuvring for position should Mr. Strijdom be forced to retire from politics.

It would be incorrect to dismiss this manoeuvring as mere intrigue. The rebellion of the Cape Nationalists (and others) against the basic camp of the Strijdom clique is not based only on personal grounds. They would not be consolidating themselves if they did not think that Strijdom had an Achilles heel somewhere. It is most significant that the Sabra professors and Professor Tomlinson, in their evidence before the university apartheid commission, suggested what in fact was an alternative form of apartheid—an alternative form mind you, not an alternative to apartheid itself.

Apartheid, as proposed by the Cape Nats, the Sabra professors, Professor Tomlinson and other disident sections of "die volk," is a trifling more flexible, and temperate, than the "right" doctrines emanating from the office of Dr. Verwoerd. And this, in itself, is an admission that "pure" apartheid cannot succeed.

Study again the evidence given by Sabra and Professor Tomlinson to the university apartheid commission and you will see that never before has the Nationalist intellectuals of their standing made such important proposals to water down apartheid.

If Mr. Strijdom is forced to retire from political life, this conflict in the Nationalist ranks will be hastened.

NO CONFIDENCE

A WORD of commendation for the no confidence motion introduced by Sir De Villiers Graaff; although it covered a wide range of topics, it placed non-European affairs at the head of the list, which is at least recognition of the importance of apartheid among the General Election issues.

Unfortunately, Sir De Villiers (and other U.P. Members who introduced motions) threw the whole emphasis of his motion on to the alleged "consolidation" of the non-Whites into an "anti-White bloc". The U.P. is making it clear that it is looking at the non-White question purely from the White man's point of view.

UP MY ALLEY

FROM Sea Point, Cape, to Snowveld, the burg the duck-tails are on the rampage. It appears that they choose the most expensive suburbs for their hunting grounds.

And these boys and girls are hardcore, and Pop has got to stand guard with a pistol whenever his teen-age kids throw a party.

And a lot of people are giving advice on how to handle these hoodlums.

Military discipline is needed, say some. Tan their hides, say others. They suffer from some mental disease, adds a medico.

But it isn't that anybody has yet struck the nail on the head.

I've heard the same cues advocated for the old skully menace by the testis, but they haven't changed the situation.

● Hooliganism, whether among blacks or whites, is a social evil and a reflection of the state of deterioration in society. That it's on the upgrade among whites reveals that the much-moutheed "white" election has less and less to offer its youth in order to make decent citizens out of them. And the signs are that the boasted superiority of whites is as artificial as the hullabaloo over the wailing of Elvis Presley.

★

IT'S been a year since Drum magazine's writer Henry Nxumalo was murdered and I hear now that the cops have pulled in somebody in connection with it.

I thought they'd forgotten about the whole business, but it seems the law has a long arm after all.

But that ex-cop had something when he said in a local paper last week that the Special Branch could be put to better work in-

PAJAMA GAME WAS SPLENDID—BUT GIVE US MORE

PHIEW! fancy making us rush out to a theatrical performance at 12 noon on a Saturday. Anyway, it turned out that the "full house" at the show arranged for Non-Europeans at the Wits Great Hall was not just fascinated by the name "Pajama Game".

The show gripped the audience from the moment the curtain went up. This swift-moving and gay musical comedy soon provoked bursts of applause and laughter from the audience.

The theme of the play is the struggle for higher wages of workers at a pajama factory, who are being "sweated out" by the employer to keep production at high peak. The curtain opens and shows work at the machines going at full swing. The boss and the foreman are outdoing each other yelling at the workers "Hurry-up," "Hurry-up," and the stitches fly into the pyjamas.

Yet this is not a tense play portraying a sharp conflict between the sub-prolet who deals with the workers 'at home,' their love affairs and their happy moments. Every movement is accompanied with westerisks, Jack Goodie the American comedian, as well as Lu Leonard, the 224-pound mamma, make your stomach ache with laughter.

The music which accompanied the show, chorals, duets and solos, made very good listening. The

BY ALEX LA GUMA

vestigating crime than wasting time on the sub-plots on harmless political meetings.

★

SO the Russians are the first to have seen the Abominable Snowman.

I thought I'd beaten them to it in court the other day. But I must have been dreaming. The thing I saw there was to be nobody else but Sergeant Sharp.

● He has been voted maine idol of the treason trial.

★

THERE'S a big fight coming off, if my guess is right.

With Baas Strijdom out of

BY ALEX LA GUMA

★

action and all the signs showing that he might be out for keeps, you bet that the other inckals will be snapping and snarling for leadership of the pack.

The papers tip Verwoerd, De Klerk, Swart or Donges as the next Fuehrer.

● I'm hoping they chew each other to rags.

★

● A signboard in front of the church opposite the Drill Hall, Johannesburg: Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

baritone Ed Devereaux sang the song "Hey There," brilliantly accompanied by the female actor Babe Williams just melted our hearts.

WENT DOWN WELL

A show of this type was of course a new experience to most Non-Europeans, but it went down very well. Their appreciation of it gave me the hope that the local manager of Non-European Affairs, Mr. Carr (who recently refused to allow the play "Look Back in Anger" to be shown to Non-Whites) who contend that Non-Europeans do not appreciate this sort of thing.

Describing the enthusiastic reception to the play, comedian Jack Goodie said backstage: "Playing to this audience was terrific." He is not the first visiting artist to say so either.

It is a sad story, however, that shows like "The Pajama Game" as well as other overseas shows have been played for Non-Europeans only on the insistence of Equity (the British Musicians Union) which signs on its artists on condition that they play to Non-European audiences as well.

To me it seems that in addition to the good work done by Equity a great deal of local pressure needs to be exerted on the producers to the persistence of Equity (the British Musicians Union) which signs on its artists on condition that they play to Non-European audiences as well.

As for the producers, it's high time they woke up to the fact that here is a market that is rotten ripe for theatre and other advanced forms of Art. Non-Europeans will be found lacking L.S.D. either.

Bantu Magic

Natalie Fajvelsohn's "Bantu Magic" a short play and the "Cape Malay Bride" produced by Minna Schneider, have just had a week's run in the city.

Both featured Non-White casts. "Bantu Magic" is sheer farce, giving the impression that it is a product of someone not well versed in the subject matter.

The backdrop, supposed to be a location, looked like an oriental city. Then it was odd to see Coloureds in the foreground clapping and singing in a tribal song and dance—a thing you will not see in Vrededorp or Malay Camp.

The theme is the practice of deceit by a Malay gentleman who keeps a herbalist's shop and claims to know "Bantu Muti." He is a double 'Muti-man, this fellow who waits for customers to say "read our palms." An orthodox African medicine man, diagnoses the complaint as you enter the door amidst frantic clapping and "We concut" (siya vuma, siya vuma) by sycophants.

A patient in pursuit of love gets a charm from this herbalist who finds her romance. Another who limps gets treatment and is cured. In the last act, the ex-patients club together to get their own show on the herbalist who they allege deceived them. The fantasy becomes complete when the revenge-seeking patients enter the stage in the form of strange creatures.

Malay Bride

The evening was, however, saved by the rendering of the colour film "Malay Bride" operetta. It brilliantly depicts the cultural life of the Cape Malay. There is some good singing and dancing which makes up for the rather weak plot. Highlights of the play are the fishermen's net dance and of course the grand old "Alibama."

TENNYSON MAKIWAINE.

RUSSIANS PLAN TRIP TO MOON BY 1959

Man's Voice from Space Soon

MOSCOW

As a result of the knowledge gained from the first two Sputniks, Soviet scientists have made new estimates of how soon flights to the moon will be possible.

Prof. Karl Stanukovich, who is a member of the Soviet Inter-planetary Travel Commission, considers that the first flight round the moon could be launched within 18 months to two years.

If one or two more stages are added to existing ballistic rockets, he said, the last stage of such a rocket would reach a speed of seven miles per second, which would be sufficient to get it to the moon.

Powerful explosives in the nose of such a rocket would make it possible to observe from the earth the moment when the rocket landed and

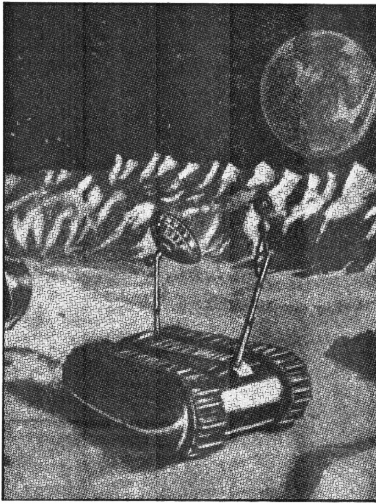
of terrestrial magnetism, and many other things.

Future solar observations will make it possible to verify the theory that the main source of light is not the star proper but the usually invisible corona, and would enable astrophysicists to penetrate the secrets of exploding stars and determine the composition of the

or, alternatively, come back before they set out, was raised by a Tass report of Professor Vitaly Ginzburg, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

He was quoted as saying that artificial earth satellites could be used to verify certain aspects of Einstein's general theory of relativity.

In an article in a Leningrad newspaper, Professor Petrov, an important Soviet space scientist, has said that Russia's next goal in the Geophysical Year is the safe return of a man-made object from outer space.



This drawing of an automatic earth-controlled tank exploring the moon's surface appeared in a Soviet publication two years ago.

a spectral analysis of the explosion would give us an idea of the composition of the moon's surface.

MOON AIRFIELD

But before such a stage is reached Prof. Stanukovich considered that new Sputniks could be launched on even more elliptical orbits, eventually encircling the moon and taking pictures of its dark side.

He said that there was no doubt that in the future man will be able to set up a splendid astronomical observatory on the moon, which might also become an aerodrome for space-ships.

Prof. Yuri Pobedonostev considers that flights to the moon will become possible within the next decade, and disclosed that realistic projects for such flights have already been worked out by Soviet scientists.

"In a few weeks," he said, "science has learned more about cosmic space than in the whole preceding history of mankind, and the two Soviet Sputniks have yielded a wealth of information."

LAIKA'S LESSON

This includes information about the temperature of the upper atmosphere, why the compass becomes erratic at great heights, the nature

atmosphere of other planets.

A medical expert, Prof. Peter Alekhin, said that as a result of the experience of space-dog Laika, Soviet scientists now know that human-beings can withstand the initial shock sustained at the moment of the launching of a multi-stage rocket, as well as the effect of its acceleration in the first few seconds of flight and until it enters its orbit.

SPACE PILOT

He said that Soviet scientists have mastered the methods of medical and biological research in the cosmos, and had designed very efficient instruments for this.

"Future experiments will yield still wider results, and the day is not distant when the voice of the first man will be heard from the cosmos," said Prof. Alekhin. This first report by a space-pilot would be the key to the solution of the problem of inter-planetary travel.

Return Before You Leave

The question of whether space travellers of the future would set out in rockets and come back to meet their great-great-grandchildren

LAND FOR FREED SLAVES IN CHINA

LONDON.

LAND has been distributed to more than 600,000 newly freed slaves and landless peasants of the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Chou in Western China.

Since then thousands of agricultural co-operatives and mutual-aid teams have been organised of which 60 co-operatives are fully socialist. Many of the co-operatives have played a leading part in improving agricultural technique, building water conservancy projects and reclaiming wasteland.

Twenty thousand of the emancipated slaves have reunited with their families. Some 10,000 former slaves built their own homes with the help of the People's Government and local people. Some took up leading posts in local government organs.

In the past the slave owners of the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Chou, who comprised only five per cent of the population, owned half the manpower there as slaves and semi-slaves. They controlled and exploited all labouring people in the area and owned most of the farmland. They were even entitled to kill their slaves at will.

The Chou People's Representative Conference held last year decided to abolish the slave system and ownership of the land by the slave owners.

Before and during the reform the People's Government held long negotiations with members of the upper classes of the Yi people. Peaceful methods were used. The former slave owners retained the same portion of land as other labouring people. The rest of their buildings, draught animals, farm implements and grain were purchased by the state. The slave owners kept all other property.

These measures were supported by members of the upper classes and many of them held in the reform. During the reform 1,800 members of the upper classes were given work in government and other organisations.

OKINAWANS ELECT LEFT-WING MAJOR

BLOW FOR U.S.

LONDON.

THE U.S. military authorities on the island of Okinawa near Japan are smarting with anger and embarrassment.

And the people that American-occupied island are celebrating, for despite intrigue, threats and direct interference on the part of the authorities, they have succeeded in electing as Mayor of their capital city, Naha, a man of left-wing sympathies dedicated to the ending of the U.S. troops' occupation.

He is Mr. Saichi Kaneshi, who gained a narrow victory over his American-backed rival.

Kaneshi is a member of the People's Party whose programme includes a struggle against the redistribution of land for military use, against U.S. military control of the island's economy, and for the return of Okinawa to Japan.

NON-CONFIDENCE VOTE

In December, 1956, the people of the island showed their support for the policy of the People's Party by electing its leaders, Mr. Kamejoro Senaga, as mayor of Naha.

The infuriated authorities tried every possible pressure on the town council to have Senaga removed, and in June last year the Council passed a vote of non-confidence in him.

Senaga accordingly had the Council dissolved. New elections were held, in which Senaga's supporters gained 12 out of the 30 seats.

According to the statute which the Americans themselves had drawn up for the regulation of the Council's affairs, a vote of non-confidence could be effective only if passed by a two-thirds majority.

Seeing that they would not be able to obtain such a majority for an anti-Senaga vote, the Americans altered the council's statute by making a simple majority effective in non-confidence votes.

Thereupon, the Naha Town Council passed a second vote of non-confidence in their Mayor. The resolution received only a simple majority, but Senaga had to resign.

The Okinawan people were angry at the American ruse, and they rallied behind their popular Mayor. At one meeting in Naha alone, more than 40,000 men and women turned out to a protest rally

organised by the Socialist Masses Party and the People's Party.

JAPANESE PROTEST

Feeling in Japan was equally strong. Amongst the many groups who recorded sharp protests against the American action in ousting Senaga were:

- The Japanese Social Democratic Party, which sent telegrams to Eisenhower and U.S. Defence Secretary McElroy;

- The Japanese Communist Party;

- The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (with a membership of 3 million), which spoke about the "fascist policy" of the Americans;

- The National Students' Federation.

ECONOMIC THREATS

Last week elections for a new Mayor were held, and Kaneshi, a friend and supporter of Senaga, was the successful candidate.

So determined were the Americans to see that a member of the People's Party was not returned to office, that at one stage they threatened to halt all economic development on the island.

The islanders' reply was that they would rather have re-unification with Japan than the 'benefits' of U.S. military occupation.

TREASON TRIAL EVIDENCE

(Continued from page 5)

Mothabeng explaining to the court why there were gaps in his notes.

"And what," asked Mr. Coaker with interest, "are the words of your superiors have told you are important?"

"I was told to take down anything which speaks ill against the government," he answered. "When a speaker spoke about boycotts or against the government I had to write it down. About anything to do with communism."

"I was not told to write down anything about peaceful matters. Anything which pertains to peaceful methods is useless to us," the policeman said.

Prisoner of War

L. T. Earp, one of the South Africans taken prisoner when a South African squadron went off to fight the Koreans, told the

court that he was captured and given "indoctrination classes" by the Koreans.

His captors had read to him and the other prisoners, said Earp, extracts from "Capital" by Karl Marx. The North Korean and Chinese forces had also attended such classes.

As a member of a fighter-bomber squadron he had strafed the North Koreans and used napalm (burning petrolated) on them.

"The effect of napalm is pretty horrible, isn't it?" asked Mr. Berrange asked him. "Yes it is, Earp agreed.

L. T. Earp did not make any reference to the accused or any reference to the accused in the South African organisation in the course of his evidence. Nor was the relevance of his evidence explained by the crown.

Earp, who spoke through a very large hand-bell mouthpiece, was sometimes almost completely inaudible.

MAYOR MOVED BY WOMEN'S DEPUTATION ON PASSES

Promises To Make Representations To Govt. Authorities

WITH the African women of the Western Cape resorting to ever more militant action in defence of their rights, the "public conscience" in Cape Town is steadily being aroused to the evil effects of the migratory labour system on African family life.

A deputation of African women from all parts of the Cape Peninsula last week travelled in to the City Hall to persuade the Mayor, Councillor J. W. Blinham, to intercede with the Government authorities on their behalf.

"We call upon your Worship to use your influence to restrain the issuing of passes to women," said their petition. "The issuing of passes to women has brought about much suffering to the young children and led to the breaking up of homes, e.g.

"(a) There are mass raids in the middle of the night and in the early hours of the morning, thus disturbing the peace and comfort of the young children.

"(b) Women are not allowed to move around freely in the locations. Even when water is being fetched, they are arrested if they have no pass on them.

"(c) Mass raids and arrests of women, under the pass laws have left children motherless in their homes. Who is to care for them?"

"(d) Women who are arrested,

are deported and no consideration is left to the motherless children.

"Women who are arrested have to pay fines and others are deported immediately. Those who do not pay their fines are sent to jail and eventually deported. Through this, women are separated from their husbands and families.

"Under these circumstances, life has become impossible. We the African women from all parts of the Peninsula would appreciate it highly if your Worship would call a stop to the issuing of permits."

NEW TO HIM

Members of the deputation told New Age that the Mayor didn't seem to know what had been happening in the Cape Western area. It was as if he heard the truth for the first time.

The Manager of African Affairs, Mr. S. A. Rogers, who was present at the interview, admitted

● that women were deported without consideration of what became of their children;

● that it was quite possible that

the police could arrest a woman in a location and her baby be left without anyone to look after it.

He maintained, however, that these were police matters, and that the Council officials were forced by Government policy to discourage the establishment of African families in Cape Western.

A woman from Langa asked the Mayor whether the City Council had sold them as slaves to the Government so that they should be treated like this.

The Mayor asked whether the women would like him to speak to the Commissioner of Police and ask him to apply the laws less harshly.

"NO," THE WOMEN REPLIED. "WE DON'T WANT THE PERMITS AT ALL."

The Mayor promised to go into the matter and make representations to the Government; and the Town Clerk undertook to consult with other municipalities in the Cape to see how they were dealing with the problem.

CHURCH REACTION

Meanwhile, Church circles have been gravely perturbed by the widespread breaking-up of African families by the arrests and deportations under section 10.

The Archbishop of Cape Town and the Dean have both commented sharply on the question, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop Owen McCann has condemned the migratory labour system in a statement published in the newspaper the Southern Cross.

"The general prohibition of family life which underlies the (migratory labour) regulations is once again strongly to be condemned," he says.

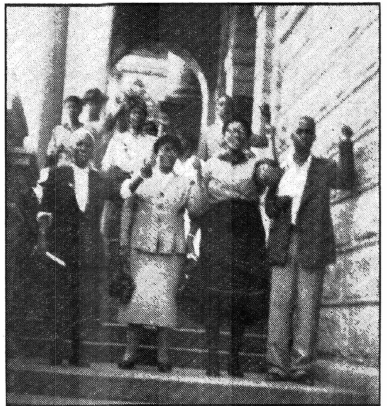
"Separation of the husband and father from his wife and children for long periods not only lead to immorality but it destroys the discipline to be found only through and in a home where the family is united.

"If the community desires to have the services and labour of the African in the towns, it has the obligation to ensure that he has the means to live a normal family life. It cannot be said that the African who comes to the town to work is enjoying a privilege and must be content with the migrant labour system.

"The employer is not merely buying the labour of the African. The latter is a human person who by his labour is providing a service for the employers and the community generally, and the employer and the community have an obligation which exceeds the mere payment of money."

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Mr. Oscar Mpetsha, secretary of the Cape Western Region of the ANC, accompanied the women's deputation to the Mayor, other members of which included Mrs. Mabce, Mrs. Sid'nik, Mrs. Lufefe, Mrs. Mqose and Mrs. Ramakaba.

COOKS BUSH RESIDENTS GET 48 HOURS NOTICE TO QUIT

CAPE TOWN. LARGE numbers of Africans living at Cooks Bush, one of the so-called "black spots" near Cape Town, have been given notice

by the Divisional Council to break down their pondokkies and remove themselves to the Nyanga shanty-town.

The luckier ones have been given notice of seven days to demolish their material, but in some cases the period of notice is only 48 hours.

"Should you fail to comply with the requirements hereof within the 48 hours aforesaid," states the notice, "the Council will enter upon the property and will demolish all work that has been done in contravention of the regulations, and the expense of so doing will be recovered from you by action at Court."

In other words, the African has to pay for the Council bulldozer which crushes his home into the ground. He had to pay for his house when it was first put up. He has had to pay rent for as long as he stayed at Cooks Bush. He will have to pay for rent and building materials in Nyanga shanty-town. Truly, a man pays for being black in South Africa.

Mr. C. V. Emms, secretary of the Divisional Council, in an interview with New Age said:

"What is happening at Cooks Bush has been happening there for a long time and has been well publicised. It is Government policy that these people should be cleared out of the area, and we are clearing them out."

The Africans were expected to go to Nyanga and the Coloureds who wanted it could find accommodation at Bishop Lavis Estate, said Mr. Emms.

He asked what provision was made for the families whose home were broken down. Mr. Emms said: "I am afraid I cannot give any further information about this matter."

LATER: On Monday of this week the Divisional Council had already started to break down the people's homes.

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"TAXI APARTHEID WILL LAND US IN BANKRUPTCY"

CAPE TOWN. "THIS taxi apartheid is going to land the big taxi operator in the bankruptcy court and the small man will be deprived of his plate of food," said Mr. Engledos, Cape Town's biggest Non-White taxi operator, in an interview with New Age.

He was commenting on the ruling of the Local Transportation Board that taxis be restricted to carrying one race only and that White drivers serve White fares and Non-Whites serve their own people.

The majority of taxi drivers are Non-Whites and White taxi operators have always employed Non-White as well as White drivers.

Mr. Engledos said that what puzzled the taxi operators was the

fact that buses in Cape Town operated for all classes, but taxis could not. He pointed out the example of the exclusively European bus that left the Parade for Bellville but returned from Bellville to town as an all-class bus simply by removing a sign from the window. Taxis in any case only carried one race at a time, he said.

Taxi operators have been given until June 1 to replace Coloured drivers by White drivers if the taxi is licensed to carry White passengers, and vice-versa.

COURT CASE

The Cape Province Tax Owners' Action Committee has decided to test the ruling of the Transportation Board in Court. Mr. Barden, on behalf of the owners, said at the Board hearing: "We wish to remind the Board that we have through the number of years of service to the public offered beyond doubt that we are efficient and capable owners and drivers and have served the public to the best of our abilities.

"We feel that apartheid in taxis will prevent us from trading amongst those who are economically able to afford the hire of taxis, and lastly we need only to remind you gentlemen, that because the Non-Whites have no citizenship rights, our democratic rights are being taken away and apartheid, which means inferiority, is being substituted.

RACING

There is no racing this week.

Last week Damon tipped 4 winners, including the winner of the Met, the first double and the second consolation double; four second places, one third and two fourth places.

Watch for Damon's tips next week.

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