

# VOTES FOR ALL

# THE ONLY SOLUTION

## Multi-Racial Conference Decides



The multi-racial conference demonstrated how easy it is for people of all racial groups in South Africa to mix together in harmony and friendship. Here Patrick Duncan, Mary Benson and J. Kozongulzi chat outside the hall.

IN THE WORDS OF THE CLOSING ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP OF JOHANNESBURG, THE RIGHT REV. AMBROSE REEVES, THE MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE IN JOHANNESBURG LAST WEEK MAY WELL GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS "THE BEGINNING OF THE TURNING TIDE IN SOUTH AFRICA."

Participants in the conference were men and women of all races and all shades of anti-Nationalist opinion, united in their detestation of the theory and practice of apartheid and their desire to build a South Africa in which there will be equal citizenship rights for all.

Not all who came to the conference were clear about what they wanted to get out of it. But the measure of unity achieved was unprecedented.

"This conference accepts as its fundamental aim the creation in South Africa of a common society."

"Conference is convinced that only universal adult suffrage on a common roll can meet the needs and aspirations of the people of this country."

So reads the main resolution on "Political Arrangements in a Multi-Racial Society," adopted unanimously by the 350-odd delegates, all of whom were members of one or other of the 8 commissions which discussed this subject, and who came together in plenary session at the end of the conference to declare their findings.

**For a full report on the conference and its findings, see our middle pages.**

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## CHIEF CYPRIAN ACCEPTS VERWOERDISM

# ZULU TRIBE SHOWS ITS ANGER

DURBAN. WHEN Chief Cyprian accepted Bantu Authorities at a special ceremony at the Zulu Royal Kraal last week,

three thousand Zulus attended not to celebrate but to show their angry disapproval.

Only 72 of Natal's 288 chiefs were present. The names of the chiefs who supported Cyprian were read out, but were less than one-fifth of the total number of chiefs.

Most of the tribesmen left after the speeches had been delivered and refused to participate in the feast that followed. They turned their backs on the beer and meat provided for them.

The first feature of the ceremony that angered the people was the introduction of apartheid at the Royal Kraal. A fence was specially put up to separate the Africans from the Whites and three platforms were erected.

On the highest platform sat the White officials and beneath them, on the lower platform, sat Chief Cyprian, his councillors and other African dignitaries.

### TOLD TO SIT

After listening to speeches by Government officials and Chief Cyprian, tribesmen attempted to speak and ask questions, but they were told to sit down.

Mr. M. de Wet Nel, Deputy Chairman of the Native Affairs Commission came from Pretoria to present Chief Cyprian with the tribal authorities, £1,000 for the Council to be formed in terms of the Bantu Authorities Act, a safe and a bull.

The Africans were asked to greet Mr. de Wet Nel, with the royal salute of "Buzete." Most of

the Africans did not respond. Those who did showed instead "Buzete" (the Europeans are coming).

At the end of the ceremony Mr. de Wet Nel was presented with a shield and assegai. Inscribed on the shield were the words "This is to arm you and to give you strength in whatever discouragement you may come across."

When the inscription was read to the gathering, Africans raised fists and shouted angrily, "why arm the Mabuna's with our weapons, they don't arm us with guns." The chiefs and indunas ordered the people to remain calm. A policeman moved forward threateningly.

The people were asked to close the ceremony with the singing of 'Nkosi Sikelele. Thirty nurses from a nearby hospital refused to sing. They could not sing, they said.

The majority followed their example and a feeble African national anthem was heard that day.

The ceremony broke up. Restless Africans milled around still trying to voice their disapproval of the paramount chief's action. One aged African tried to ask Mr. de Wet Nel why there were not enough hospitals in Zululand for the people. He was severely rebuked for his arrogance.

The feelings of the people were succinctly expressed by a group of old men who walked away from the ceremony muttering and expectorating vigorously to show their disgust, according to the old custom.

# NEW AGE

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# CHIEF SEKHUKUNI IS SUSPENDED

## NATIVE COMMISSIONER "PUNISHES" HEAD

JOHANNESBURG. SEKHUKHUNILAND'S Chief has been suspended for one month. This action has been taken in terms of the new powers given Native Commissioners to "punish" Chiefs by proclamation.

The reason for Chief Sekhukuni's suspension seems to be his failure to attend a meeting of Chiefs and sub-chiefs called to discuss Bantu Authorities.

On December 4 a NAD official from Pretoria arrived in Sekhukhuniland to install a substitute chief for the period of suspension of Chief Sekhukhuni.

The letter from the Native Commissioner to Chief Sekhukuni gave no reason, however. It was served on the Chief at his Great Place by the Chief Native Commissioner of Pietersburg, accompanied by a force of 26 European armed police and 16 African police carrying assegais. The letter said simply that in terms of the proclamation the Com-

missioner was suspending Chief Sekhukhuni for the month of December.

Asked the reason for the suspension, the Chief was told he had been asked to attend a meeting at Schoonord, to discuss Bantu Authorities. He did not attend, but the letter about the meeting was received by the Chief only after the meeting had begun.

### LIKE A SCHOOLBOY!

So the Native Commissioner took the step of treating the head of

the Transvaal's largest tribe like a naughty schoolboy!

Sekhukhuniland is fenced at this action and the situation is tense. Tribesmen have clashed to be with their Chief, many suspicious that the suspension will not only be for a month, and that this might be the start of more serious action against their Chief.

Two leading men were deported from Sekhukhuniland earlier this year for their opposition to Bantu Authorities.

### QUESTIONERS ARRESTED

Tribesmen who asked questions about the serving of the suspension (Continued on page 2)



**REMOVE NATS  
NEXT YEAR**

**D**URING the past year South Africa has witnessed a growing urge for freedom and democracy expressed in many ways.

In the coming year we must consolidate the freedom forces, bringing together EVERY opponent of Nationalist rule and then fight an unflinching battle until the Nats are defeated.

A important factor that should inspire us to greater efforts in the rising year is that we have world opinion on our side. The Treason Trial Defence Fund has received support from the ordinary peoples throughout the world. The dock workers of London refused to handle ships carrying South African cargo when they learnt of the use of scab labour by the authorities during a strike in Port Elizabeth. The Rhodesian A.N.C. has called on its members to boycott S.A. products. S.A. has been condemned again and again in the United Nations for its inhuman apartheid policy.

Now what do we do in the coming year? Chief Lutuli has made it clear that the task of every democrat and every anti-Nat is to do everything possible, both inside and outside of parliament, to remove the Nats.

We must therefore mobilise, consolidate and strengthen our people under the banner of a UNITED FRONT to deal a death-blow to the Fascists, who, if returned to power next year are bound to bring further hardships to our people, far far worse than anything we experienced in the past 10 years of N.A.T.

BILLY NAIR

Durban.

**EARLY CHRISTMAS  
GREETINGS**

**T**HE year which is nearing its end has surely been one of distressing upturns, outbreaks and scourges and we may tend to regard 1957 as an unhappy year in the history of mankind.

It is a year which has demonstrated how essential it is for man, not only to give over to the message of Christmas, but to live up to it. Let us by living up to the message of Christmas make the world a better place to live in.

A Merry Xmas and a Prosperous New Year to all irrespective of race, colour or creed.

SAMDITHLHARENG  
Bloomfontein.

**Beyond Human Control**

**A**FRICANS, living in South Africa, an now faced with the difficulty of inhuman laws thrown out by the Union Government. These laws we cannot explain because they are beyond human control.

We cry every day and night that we do not want passes to be extended to our wives because they are going to destroy our families.

We respectfully approached our Union Government to put the matters where they were before rather than to force our wives to eat a snake instead of food.

But we received no satisfactory reply from them. Maybe they are beyond human control.

HARA

Widmerere.

**The Evil of Permits**

**H**ARLY this year Mrs. K. Nzimande's daughter who stays in Johannesburg discovered through a doctor that she had heart-trouble. When it became serious she came home to Bethlehem to be nursed because in Johannesburg she lived alone with her husband who left for work every morning.

When she came home to her mother at Bethlehem her mother reported to the local office for the necessary permit. The local authorities issued her permits for six months only. After this her daughter was served with a three days notice to quit Bethlehem.

Writing to the Location Manager, her brother complained that to drive his bedridden sister out of her sickbed was callousness which he had thought belonged only to brutes and beasts. The local authorities replied that they considered the case as one for the Influx Control authorities in Potchefstroom. It was only after lengthy correspondence that the local authorities gave in and Mrs. R. Nzimande nursed her daughter at Bethlehem.

Z. K. MZIMBA

Umtata, C.P.

**CHIEF SUSPENDED**

(Continued from page 1)

order on Chief Sekhukhuni were thrown into the pick-up van.

Five men are at present under arrest.

One is charged under the Native Administration Act for obstructing the Native Commissioner in the execution of his duties. It is alleged he advised the Chief not to accept the letter suspending him.

Four others are charged with interfering with the police in the execution of their duties.

A petition to court asking for an order compelling the police to allow the accused to be seen by their lawyers was submitted early this week, following the refusal of the police to let the men in custody be interviewed by their legal representative.

**EDITORIAL**

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
ARRESTS**

**A** YEAR ago last week the leaders of the Congresses were arrested at dawn, charged with "treason," taken from all parts of South Africa to the Johannesburg Fort, where they were kept for two weeks before bail was allowed.

Among the 156 arrested were some of the most prominent of the people's leaders and some of the most active of their followers—also about half of the staff of this newspaper.

For a full year the 156 have been kept at the Drill Hall, away from their organisations and normal political activity, banned from gatherings.

But during the year

- The Johannesburg bus boycotters accepted the Government's challenge for a showdown, and won.

- The women redoubled their struggle against the passes—although the leaders of the campaign were in the Drill Hall.

- There was a massive work stoppage on June 26 in protest against the policies of the Government.

- The millworkers won the first great African strike victory for many years.

- A treason accused was elected unopposed to the Cape Provincial Council.

- The Multi-Racial Conference—in which the Congresses played a vital part—was held.

**One cannot comment on the legal aspect of the matter. But if there were any people who hoped the arrests would put an end to the people's protests and campaigns against apartheid, they must realise they made a big mistake.**

Nevertheless, this is not the time to sit back and laugh at the Government. The 156 are not having things easy. The preparatory examination is not yet finished. When it is over the accused may still be faced with the trial proper.

This is a time for all men and women to make it clear they still stand by their leaders, to help them endure the strain of the months to come, to ensure fullest support for the Treason Trial Defence Fund—and above all to carry on the fight for freedom with the same selfless courage and determination as was always shown by themselves and their leaders in the past.

**TRADE UNIONS TO THROW  
FULL WEIGHT BEHIND  
FEBRUARY £1-A-DAY  
CONFERENCE**

**CHRISTMAS BOXES  
PLEASE**

**T**HE special national conference of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions which met in Johannesburg last week-end, decided to throw the full weight of the 24 member-organisations behind the drive for a successful national workers' get-together in Johannesburg for better wages, and against passes and job-reservation.

"It will be our task," wrote Mr. Eon Levy in his presidential message to the SACTU meeting, "to consider the position of the working class movement in South Africa and specifically to prepare ourselves for con

Writing about the National Workers' Conference, Mr. Leslie Massina, SACTU secretary, who Mr. Levy was prevented by his bail conditions as a Treason trialist from being present, declared:

"This Conference (the National Workers' Conference) can be of decisive importance in carrying out our tasks. It can provide us with an opportunity of discussing with many delegates at the Conference plans for leading the whole working population into mass action."

Local and Regional conferences should be held everywhere to discuss the issues (higher wages and £1 a day; pass laws and passes for women; apartheid and job reservation) before the February Conference. These conferences should, among other tasks, elect delegates to the 1958 Workers' Conference and arrange to raise their travelling

expenses to Johannesburg. Big campaigns should be got under way immediately, throughout the country, to popularise the National Workers' Conference, and the idea that all workers throughout South Africa should be prepared and ready to back up its decisions with action.

**SACTU WEAKNESSES**

In addition to the 1958 conference, the SACTU special conference also devoted much attention to internal weaknesses and self-criticism. Some of these weaknesses were trenchantly described in the secretarial report:

"Affiliated unions were not all participating fully in SACTU: 'the work falls on the shoulders of a few unions.'"

Local Committees were meeting regularly and "do not concern themselves with matters affecting

the trade union movement."

Affiliated unions were not paying affiliation fees properly. "If affiliation cannot visit other centres, trade unions' literature cannot be printed."

**IC ACT**

Mr. Levy's message to the Conference stressed that while SACTU had fought valiantly against the IC Act, other trade union co-ordinating bodies had abandoned the fight. New methods of struggle would therefore have to be found.

"Registered unions affiliated to SACTU were forced to take temporary measures to safeguard their existence in view of the failure of the trade union movement as a whole to defeat the Act. These unions had taken steps to establish multi-racial federations and some had decided to win private wage agreements.

"These multi-racial federations may well be the prototype of future trade unions to which all workers, irrespective of race, colour or creed, may belong."

**T**HOSE Christmas bonuses are just not coming in fast enough for us to be guaranteed a flying start into 1958. Everyone must surely agree that New Age deserves priority attention. Just look what happened in 1957, details of which can be read nowhere else:

1. Full coverage of the Treason Trial.
2. Magnificent victory of the bus boycotters in Johannesburg and Worcester.
3. Congress campaigns — including June 26th in Johannesburg and elsewhere.
4. All the details of the triumphant anti-pass demonstrations by women throughout South Africa.
5. The Milling Workers' victory.

And last but not least—the multi-racial conference. These are but the highlights of a year in which New Age proved itself once again the true mouthpiece of the people of South Africa. There is no doubt that 1958 holds similar, if not greater achievements for us. But we will not know

of them—people in isolated corners of the country will not hear of them, unless each and every one of us who holds New Age dear, sees that he or she has played a practical role in keeping the paper going. Don't delay—post it to-day!

Incidentally, we must apologise to the Natal Indian

nounced last week that they had donated £70 to New Age, whereas in fact it was £75. What about the other Congresses following suit? THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS

- Cape Town: J.Z. £3/18/-, Robot £1, B. £1/1/-, Engels £1/1/-, Mama £1, P.S. £1, G. £1, Dora £5, John £1, Joan £1, Bill £2/3/6, Kath. £5, Ally Sisters £1, Harry £1, A.S. £10, Flowers £5, Max £5 A.B. £50, T.S. £5, S.M. £2, N.O. £1, Bed jacket £1/10/-, Harold £7, Jumble £14/17/1, Rough Diamond £12/10/-, Anon. £8/4/6. Total: £148/4/1.

Johannesburg: Jumble sale £10/9/9, Eli £10, Anon. 9/-, Total: £29/18/0.

Grand Total: £178/2/10.

# GENERAL ELECTIONS CONCERN ALL, Says SACPO Report To Conference

"THE outcome of the general elections should be the concern of all South Africans who want to see an end to the viciousness which has been their daily lot since the Nationalists came to power," says the report of the Executive Committee to the second annual conference of SACPO which will be held in Cape Town on the 21st and 22nd December.

The fact that the mass of the Non-Europeans and the Coloureds possess a truncated vote does not mean that they should be unconcerned about the elections. "Parliament makes laws which affects us," the report states. "How often fate?"

people were faced with increased oppression at the hands of the Nationalist government.

All the signs showed that the Coloured people are more and more in a courageous and militant leadership to turn them from the path of general apathy or mere formal protest.

At the same time work must continue for the building of the extra-parliamentary struggle and a great United Front of all forces opposed to the Nationalist policy of apartheid.

While the Nationalists were increasing oppression, resistance on the part of the people was mounting. The report points to the campaigns waged against passes for women, the numerous demonstrations that have occurred throughout the last year, the mill workers and other strikes, and awakening of the countryside against passes, removals and deportations.

### DEFEAT THE NATS

SACPO welcomes the growing United Front against the Nationalists, and sees in the Multi-racial conference another step forward to the creation of a force for racial peace and co-operation on the basis of human rights and equality.

On the other hand, the continued rule of the Nationalists will create further difficulties for the creation of a multi-racial society based on equality of all groups in South Africa. SACPO gives its support to Chief Lutuli's declaration that the immediate task of all politically conscious democrats is to defeat the Nationalists.

Surveys and statistics revealed in-

creased unemployment and poverty among the Coloured people. Thourline and in want of decent housing and living conditions.

Together with this Coloured

## ORDERED OUT OF THEIR HOMES

# Nyanga Women are Told "Go Live in the Sea"

THE African shack-dwellers know that as soon as they've found a place to settle and build their homes the authorities will be there moving them on again. And that when they've moved on and settled and built again the authorities will be back, telling them to get away.

It is like some terrible nightmare, without meaning, filled with terror.

That is the situation at New Nyanga near Cape Town, now.

An atmosphere of fear pervades the sandy wastes of the African site and service camp there. Hundreds of women have been refused renewal of their permits to remain

in the proclaimed area, and have been ordered to leave almost immediately.

"New Nyanga" was established as a screening camp for Africans, but it has become a home for hundreds of families who were removed from other parts of the peninsula. Money and toil went into the erection of dwellings which in the majority of cases have taken on a permanent aspect. But now, suddenly like a bolt from the blue, the meagre world which these families were forced to build in the packing case and sheet-iron desert is crumbling under the rubber stamp of Native Administration authorities at



Langa. Women who have gone to be registration offices at Langa to have their permits to remain in the area renewed, have been told that they must leave the proclaimed area. In most cases two or three weeks notice have been given, and many consider themselves "lucky" to get four to six weeks.

Already many have packed up and left their homes for the place of their birth.

And a large number of women have been arrested in police raids on those whose presence period has expired.

### WE DON'T WANT YOU

Women who had left their place of birth in childhood and no longer have homes or relations there asked the officials where they were expected to go to.

"Go to the river, or to the sea, anywhere," was the reply. "But we don't want you in Cape Town."

"And what about our children and husbands?"

"Take them with you." Interviewed by *New Age*, one woman said "The permits seem to be more important than our families. The people must get the Government's permission to live with their families. And if you do not have a permit, they can divorce you feebly from your husband."

Another woman is being treated by a doctor for an ailment and a medical certificate states that if his treatment is not successful she will have to be sent to Groote Schuur Hospital, but the officials at Langa simply ignored the certificate and extended her permit only long enough to "pack her belongings."

### LIVED LIVES HERE

Many other women have lived in the Cape since the days when the African location was at Ndabeni, twenty years ago, long before Langa was established, and have no place outside the Peninsula to which to move. Many more are those who were moved from the Elsie River area where they had been living for years until the removals to Nyanga started.

Miss Hilda Iamini came to the Cape when she was two years old and is now 21 and has no relation to which to permit will not fight in the Tinskei, but she has been renewed when she applied again.

Another who has been in the Peninsula since 1938 and at Nyanga since 1955 lost her permit and when she approached the

authorities for another was turned away.

### "NOT OUR BUSINESS"

When she protested that she would be arrested for being in the area without a permit, she was told, "that is a matter for you and the police. It is not our business."

There is also the case of a woman who paid over £30 to certain people in order to obtain a permit to remain in the area with her husband. All that money has gone down the drain because she has been told to get out.

And those husbands who do not accompany their wives and families will have to go to the "bachelor's quarters" at Langa.

Daily, women who have stood for hours in long queues at Langa are turned away with orders to leave the proclaimed area and the Nyanga camp is now standing in the shadow of the kwela-kwela.

A.L.G.

# Bolton Bulldozes No-Action Resolution Through

## But Durban Garment Workers are Getting Restive

### DURBAN.

FOUR thousand Indian and Coloured garment workers at a special general meeting here were astounded when they heard their union secretary, Mr. J. Bolton, declare that they must obey the Government's laws and leave the fight against job reservation to himself and lawyers!

Only Mr. Bolton and members of the Executive Council who supported him, were allowed to speak at the meeting.

The main theme of his speech was an appeal for isolation from other sections of Non-European workers and he implored his members to disregard offers of assistance from the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions. He attacked not the Minister of Labour, but officials of other garment workers' unions, and "extremists" and "agitators" who attempted to bring politics into his union.

He then moved two resolutions upon which no discussion was permitted. The resolutions empowered the union officials to be taken as much money as they required from union funds for legal action against job reservation and to affiliate to the Trade Union Council.

### IGNORED BY CHAIRMAN

When men and women workers

rose from their seats and demanded the right to express their feelings on the resolutions which so vitally affected their livelihood, they were ignored by the chairman.

Mr. M. P. Teddy, a member of the Executive Council and one of the oldest members of the union, was stopped by the chairman from moving a counter-resolution calling for the unity of the garment workers of the whole country and the mobilisation of all sections of the Non-European workers against job reservation.

At this stage an uproar developed. Mr. Bolton seized the chairmanship of the meeting which was being conducted by another official, hastily put his resolutions, ignored the shouts and protests from workers, declared his resolutions carried and there-

upon left the hall with nervous speed.

### PASSIVE AND SILENT

Unfortunately, a large section of the workers remained passive and silent. They were victims of fear and confusion. In the past some of their courageous comrades could not get employment for long periods.

Nevertheless, their silence and acceptance of Mr. Bolton's policy was a betrayal of their interests and a shock to Non-European workers in other industries.

Said Mr. B. Seccat, a union show-steward, after the meeting. "What happened at this meeting was nothing new. At every union meeting rank-and-file members are silenced by their officials. But the officials of our union must recall the old saying that even a worm turns. Garment workers may be frightened and bamboozled at times, but they are not worms. Let the Bolton clique remember that."

## Benoni Women Win Rents Promise

### BENONI.

One thousand marching and singing women from the Benoni townships of Watville, Daveyton and Benoni Location demonstrated before the offices of the senior location superintendent last Saturday in protest against the high rents.

They were met by municipal officials and town councillors and promised by them that the Council would hold a meeting to review rents in order to ease the mounting tension.

## ANC NATIONAL CONFERENCE

—A full report will appear in next week's *New Age*

# REPORT ON THE MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE

THAT resolutions such as those which have been passed, at a conference so representative as this, in the year of Verwoerd's "church clause" and his declaration that the Government is determined to put an end to all social intercourse between black and white, is of the utmost importance.

It shows that increasing numbers of both Black and White South Africans are realising that

the threat of apartheid, and to build a new South Africa in which race division and race hatred will become a thing of the past.

No credentials report was presented to the conference, but it was exactly the most representative multi-racial conference held

African and Indian Congresses, but there were noticeably few Coloureds present. Many Non-European churchmen were also present.

In addition to the 350 delegates, a further 300 people attended as observers.

After the opening addresses by the Rev. Mahabane, President of the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation, and Professor MacCrome on "Human Relations in a Multi-Racial Society," speakers from the Congresses made a most striking contribution and set the tone for the whole

The Rev. Mahabane had pre- faced his address by declaring: "This is not an anti-apartheid conference, and it is not an anti-Government conference, but a conference to find ways and means of living together in a multi-racial society." A whole procession of

We must find another way of working together.

Mr. V. S. Goldberg: Life for the overwhelming majority of South Africans is a nightmare of struggle against oppression and squalor. We must find a way out.

Mr. Matambanengwe: The time is past for fact-finding commissions on what is happening. We know what is happening. Our job at this conference is to relieve the strains and stresses from which we are all suffering.

The Rev. P. P. Feeny: People are ready for much quicker change than we are sometimes ready to

Mr. Y. Cachalia: Next year is election year. We can assure the Europeans that we Non-Europeans are going to open up many second fronts for democracy.

Mr. B. P. Bunting: The job of this conference is to inspire the mass of the people with new

ship, apartheid or trusteeship mean one thing—oppression. We hate no one, but if you White people do not change things, the

## By BRIAN

Africans will free themselves.

Mrs. J. McPherson: We can still save the situation by getting the European population to open their minds and hearts and extending the hand of friendship to the Non-Europeans.

Mr. Alan Paton: This conference should affirm allegiance to the UNO Declaration of Human Rights.

Mr. Govan Mbeki: Listening to the speeches, I realised how most of the people in this land want to work together. I feel very confident of the future, in spite of the Nats.

Adv. I. Mahomed: It does not require a galaxy of intellectuals to tell us that the South African situation is rotten to the core. We must have a fearless, frank

Mr. Alan Paton and Bishop Reeves.

# CONFERENCE FINDINGS

CONFERENCE debated six topics: human relations in a multi-racial society; religion; education; economic rights and duties; civil rights; and political arrangements. On each topic papers, sometimes representing contrasting points of view, were presented to the conference. Thereafter delegates split up into commissions for detailed discussion of the various topics.

The findings of the commissions were presented to a plenary session of the conference, which adopted them, sometimes with minor amendments.

Here are summaries of the findings:

### Human Relations

The danger facing South Africa is that of a headlong collision between the forces of white domination and those of counter-domination. The conference believes that such a collision would be disastrous for the country, but it is equally convinced that a turning point has been reached, where South Africa must choose between the concept of a common society, or a bitter conflict between these two wills to dominate.

Apartheid offers no solution to this threatening impasse. It offers security to nobody. It condemns white South Africa to live out its historical span behind the walls of a fortress, and it condemns non-white South Africa to an unrelenting struggle to breach these walls. For both, ordinary life is becoming more and more impossible and each is condemned

to an unnatural life of increasing vigilance, anxiety and fear. Conference believes that the days of white supremacy are past and that it is completely untenable for the forces of white opinion. South Africa must accept a political and economic structure that will eliminate these bitter conflicts.

Conference affirms its allegiance to the aspirations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and suggests December 10, the anniversary of the Declaration, be observed as a new day of Covenant offering security and hope to every inhabitant of multi-racial South Africa.

### Religion

Religion brings human life to a real and practical communion with God the Eternal, and all religious faith, in a greater or lesser degree, look upon life as a direct creation of God, the Father of all mankind. From this universal standpoint follows immediately the conviction that all men are made in the image of God for a divine purpose, endowed with reason and free will, possessed therefore of an inviolable personal dignity, irrespective of race, colour or culture, and entrusted with duties and rights that have their source in God.

### Education

Education must seek to provide for the intellectual, emotional, spiritual and physical growth of every human being, without distinction of race. It

must create such conditions that the native abilities of all people can thrive and come to a fulfilment.

The Commission rejects current educational policies which seek to perpetuate white domination, accentuate ethnic differences and re-uscitate tribal nationalism. Further, the Commission affirms its faith in the common destiny of the various racial elements which comprise the South African nation and believes that the fundamental social aim of our education should be to promote a common patriotism, common citizenship and the welding of the various elements into a single nation state.

### Economics

A just economic policy must be based on the right of each member of the community, without discrimination or limitation, to develop to the full, and use in any legitimate way his capacity and abilities. This implies that all colour bars in industry should be abolished and that all workers should be entitled to a living wage according to civilised standards.

Apartheid imposes a crippling cost on the economy of the country. The aim should

be to remove all discriminatory restriction based on the colour of the worker and all other obstacles in the way of production, as soon as possible, and to encourage the multi-racial expansion of the economy by all means in its power.

At present in the Union such expansion is gravely hampered by the colour bar and by restrictive legislation such as the group areas act, the pass laws and influx control.

Political Arrangements

1. This conference accepts as its fundamental aim the creation in South Africa of a common society.

2. Conference is convinced that only universal adult suffrage on a common role can meet the needs and aspirations of the people of this country. It appreciates, however, that there is disagreement as to the ways and means of achieving the transition from white supremacy to a non-racial democracy in which these franchise rights may be exercised.

Conference believes that it should start working immediately towards the achievement of the goal of a universal adult suffrage.

3. Conference is of the opinion that the basic human rights of individuals should be safeguarded by means of a Bill of Rights which should be an integral part of the Constitution.

The Commission advises that a standing committee be elected by the Conference (a)

declaration that degradation and poverty are a crime against humanity.

Mr. M. D. Naidoo: The future of our country is at stake. The participants in this conference should take a pledge that they will work tirelessly and selflessly to put an end to race discrimination and oppression.

Conference was remarkable for the optimism and enthusiasm of the delegates. Also for the determination of all sections to achieve unity. All the findings of the conference were unanimous. Concepts which provoked controversy and disharmony were put aside, and the delegates were at all times concerned to find a formula on which all could agree. Throughout the three-day conference, it was never necessary to take a vote.

The conference was in itself a peaceful demonstration against apartheid. In the Great Hall of the University of the Witwatersrand, Black and White sat side by side to discuss the future of their country and suggest practicable ways of living and working together in harmony. Indian women in their flowing saris provided a colourful picture.

In the tea and lunch breaks, Branch chi entered the hall and alleged that Mr. Y. Cachalia was attending the conference in contravention of a banning order. Mr. Cachalia contended that his banning order was for two years and had expired. Major Spengler alleged that the order had been for five years.

Since Mr. Cachalia's copy of his banning order had been removed by the police during a raid, it was necessary to check with police files in Pretoria. Senator Rubin, who negotiated with the Special Branch over the issue, eventually told the conference it had been established the ban was for five years, and Mr. Cachalia did not return to the conference.

As its final act Conference appointed a continuation committee with the instruction to do its utmost to publicise and implement the findings of the Conference.

As its final act Conference appointed a continuation committee with the instruction to do its utmost to publicise and implement the findings of the Conference.

### Civil Rights

### Political Arrangements

1. This conference accepts as its fundamental aim the creation in South Africa of a common society.

2. Conference is convinced that only universal adult suffrage on a common role can meet the needs and aspirations of the people of this country. It appreciates, however, that there is disagreement as to the ways and means of achieving the transition from white supremacy to a non-racial democracy in which these franchise rights may be exercised.

Conference believes that it should start working immediately towards the achievement of the goal of a universal adult suffrage.

3. Conference is of the opinion that the basic human rights of individuals should be safeguarded by means of a Bill of Rights which should be an integral part of the Constitution.

The Commission advises that a standing committee be elected by the Conference (a)

Rev. Mahabane has tea with Bishop Storey.

## WORLD STAGE IS 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

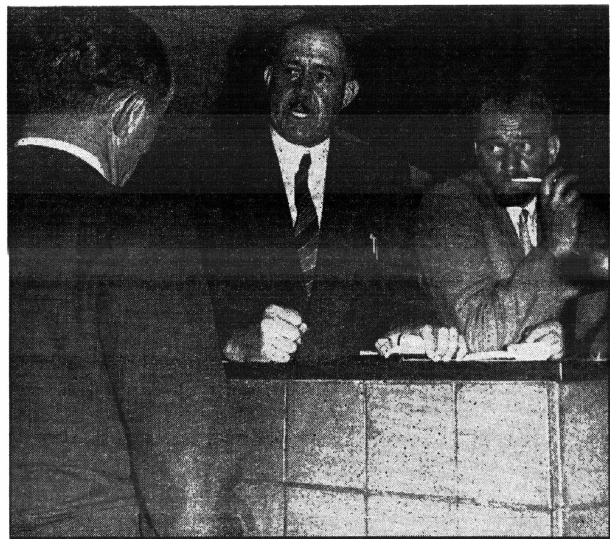
Iris Mixture.



CHAPMAN'S BULK TOBACCOS:-

DARK FINE No. 17 MMR.

MINE CAPTAIN.



A Special Branch man clenches a ham-like fist as Senator Rubin gives him a lecture on civil rights. Treason trial witness Sgt. Hattingh looks on.

in South Africa since Union. The bulk of the delegates were Europeans, and the bulk of the Europeans were what could be described as liberals, though not all were members of the Liberal Party. But amongst the European delegates were also members of the United Party, Labour Party, Congress of Democrats, churchmen, educationists, professional men, sociologists, teachers and students, covering a wide range of opinion.

Very few Afrikaans-speaking South Africans were present, however, and none of the discussions were held in Afrikaans. Observers from the Dutch Reformed Church and SABRA attended, though they took no part in the proceedings, with the exception of Professor Fistorius, of Pretoria University, who was so overwhelmed by the discussions on the political resolution that he issued a statement branding the demands voiced by the delegates as "unrealistic and extremist."

Other notable observers were representatives of the White workers or their trade union officials. The Non-European delegates included strong contingents from the

speakers from the floor made their way to the platform to make it clear that in their opinion it was quite impossible for white and black to live together on the basis of apartheid.

Here is a brief selection from their remarks:

Mr. O. Mpete: There can never be peace in South Africa if White and Black do not work together. The different groups must come together, defend their rights and work for a common goal.

Mr. J. N. Singh: This conference reflects the spirit of resistance which is growing amongst the people against the apartheid policies of the Government. We want a healthy society based on the cooperation of all sections.

Mr. G. M. Phele: The Europeans must take into account that the demands they always speak of includes Africans.

Mr. Jordan Ngubane: We want to give to both Europeans and Non-Europeans what they value to make the best use of their lives, most—their liberty and the right to separate racial development which seeks to further White domination is dangerous and unworkable.

courage and confidence to fight for their rights so that freedom for all may become a reality in our lifetime.

Mr. A. B. Nzo: The apartheid holders try to tell you that we Non-Europeans want to drive all the Whites into the sea. This conference is in itself proof to the contrary.

Mrs. Ruth Matsoane: The Non-Europeans feel that the time for saying "Ja baas" has passed. We must all live together in South Africa whether we like it or not.

Mrs. M. S. Kruger: The Europeans fear that if the Non-Europeans get equal rights they will treat the Whites as they themselves have been treated. This fear is groundless. The Non-European leaders are not childish, and have declared that they will resist in a non-violent way.

Mr. R. Segal: This conference is a reply to the Bloemfontein conference, where a call was issued for a united front against apartheid. Conference should find grounds for militant unity of action against the Group Areas Act, the Native Laws Amendment Act and passes for women.

Mr. J. Madzunya: White leader-



# ON THE DEATH OF A MASTER MIND, A FINANCIAL GENIUS

## Some Thoughts In Very Bad Taste

By Alan Doyle

THE criminal master mind is a creation of the sensational fiction writers. Professor Moriarty, Arsene Lupin, Raffes and their like are all very well in books. And of course there are "big" criminals, especially in the United States, who hit the headlines every now and again when they get arrested or bumped off by rival gangsters. No doubt they exhibit a certain low ut crime rate ce in of no high order.

The motivating mainspring of the professional thief, forger or gangster is a consuming desire for wealth and power, and a ruthless readiness of how many other people get hurt in the process. Really big and brainy operators in the field have long ago learnt that it pays far better to work within the law. If some thousands of brains enough they can even get the law fined to suit their purpose.

SOUTH AFRICA has had its full share of this genuine type of mind. The prototype was Cecil Rhodes. This slick and unscrupulous operator was not content to pull the strings behind the scenes. He took the Prime Minister's office in the Cape.

His most audacious gamble ended in the crushing fiasco and ignominy of the Jameson Raid. A lesser man would have slunk from the scene in disgrace. But the world—our part of it anyway—will forgive a souldred any sin, if he is rich enough, and kneed to kiss his boots. Rhodes died in an odour of sanctity, bequeathing his name to famous scholarships, a proud University—say nothing of some thousands of square miles of Africa.

THE successors to the Rhodes dynasty didn't lord it quite so arrogantly in politics. The professional politicians made a better job of that sort of thing, and went down better with the voters, especially when they bore Afrikaans names and were ex-Generals of the Boer War.

And it was all rather childish anyway, all this excitement about flags and anthems and forever yapping about White Supremacy and the Black Menace. (White supremacy! They laughed up their sleeves—they knew who and what they revered!

supremacy! Black menace! Where did those clots think all the diamonds and gold and silver and money came from—if not from their so-called "Black Menace!") Let the Generals amuse themselves playing politics—whatever it is—on to any little thing that needs attention in Parliament it could be fixed easily enough.

Any little thing—like this business of more labour for the mines. The Africans didn't want to work in the mines: too much work, too little money, work that was dangerous and unhealthy and made a man cough his lungs out. Besides, a man wanted to be with his wife and cash money anyhow, as long as he could grow enough food on the lands.

"Tax the Kaffir!" said the barons. Parliament obliged with the Native Land Act. Tens of thousands of people were made homeless; destitute, little children and old, old women roamed the country roads; many died. What did it matter? Labour flocked to the mines. Dividends and share prices went up.

Yes, Parliament was always ready to oblige. Whether it was a question of deporting some trade unionists, shooting down strikers, building a railway line: it could all be arranged without any fuss and bother. And when, in the course of time, the obliging Generals departed from the scene and were replaced by wild men who but yesterday had been slinking out at the "Hoggenheimer's" and uttering dire threats about nationalising the mines—why, then the barons just sat back and smiled.

And, sure enough the wild men showed themselves just as anxious to please the wealthy barons as the General had been before them. True, all this fierce blather about "apartheid" tended to scare the overseas investors, until it was explained to them that it was all in the way of business. And at least this lad Swart knew how to take a firm line with the Reds. And Schoeman with the trade unions. And Verwoerd with—what's the new term?—ah, the Bantu.

Quite sound fellows, these Nationalists. Not quite gentlemen, of course. Still one didn't have to admit them to one's club!

SO the barons smiled and prospered.

Hands other than theirs, strong brown hands, mine diamonds and gold and uranium and copper out of the heart of the earth. The men who wrested these treasures from the rock: what did they get? Did they share in the wealth?

No. Their wages were beggarly. They lived in harsh discomfort in crowded compounds. They slept in concrete coffins. Unlike workers the world over they were even torn from their wives and children while they worked. Their children went hungry and ragged.

The miners got little and saved nothing from the wealth. When one of them died he went to a pauper's grave; his family was left penniless. Yet all the riches that made the barons mighty came from the miners' strong hands and keen brains.

This was not counted robbery and crime. It was sanctioned by law and custom.

When a baron died the land was plunged into mourning. The Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition joined in paying tribute to a great citizen. The bishops and the rabbi were united in tribute to so good a man. From all the millions that the miners had created and the baron had appropriated, several thousands had been given to charities and good works for the poor. And so even the poor and

their well-wishers joined in praising the memory of the good baron. They all said he was a truly great South African.

AT about the same time a young man was arrested who, it was said, was behind a number of bank robberies. Informing on him, one of his alleged associates declared that the young man was a menace, "both to society and to the criminal". The newspaper reporters called him "a master mind".

# ANC INVITATION TO

## President Releases Letter For Dec. 10—Human Rights Day

JOHANNESBURG.

ON December 10, Human Rights Day and marked throughout the world this year as Day of Conscience against Apartheid in South Africa, Chief A. J. Lutuli, president-general of the African National Congress, released a letter sent to Prime Minister Strijdom pressing for new ways to solve South Africa's challenging problems.

"No time must be lost in making contact with the leadership of organisations and bodies, among them the African National Congress, to solve the pressing problems before the African people and the country," it declared.

"My Congress is convinced it is today urgently necessary that this present impasse be broken and the danger to future tensions in the country recognised and averted before it is too late."

The long letter to Strijdom was sent on May 28 this year. The Prime Minister's private secretary sent a formal acknowledgment to Congress on June 7, stating that the letter would be submitted

to the Prime Minister, "as soon as an opportunity arises."

That was the last heard from the Prime Minister's office.

It can now be revealed that Con-

gress appealed to the Government that one of the ways to face these problems before South Africa would be by the calling of a multilateral convention to "seek a solution to our pressing national problems." The Government chose to have nothing to do with this conference.

# CYPRIAN HAS COMMITTED A GRAVE ERROR

## —says ANC President

CHIEF A. J. LUTULI, PRESIDENT-GENERAL OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, SAYS THAT PARAMOUNT CHIEF CYPRIAN BIZILOS HAS COMMITTED A GRAVE ERROR BY ACCEPTING BANTU AUTHORITIES WITHOUT CONSULTING THE DISTRICT CHIEFS WHO SUPPORTED BY THEIR PEOPLE, HAVE REPUDIATED THE ACT.

In an exclusive interview with New Age, Chief Lutuli sends this message to the chiefs and African people of Natal.

It is indeed unfortunate that the Government is depending upon the national loyalty of the people to their paramount chief for the implementation of the Bantu Authorities Act.

ZULU PEOPLE REJECT IT

It is equally unfortunate that the Government should believe that the acceptance of Bantu Authorities by the Paramount Chief will make the Act applicable to all tribes without their prior consent.

Whatever opinions chiefs as individuals might have, they must not forget that the Zulu people as a whole do not want Bantu Authorities because they know that it is another and more vicious instrument of apartheid. They rejected Bantu Authorities because they know that it is another and more vicious instrument of apartheid. They rejected Bantu Authorities because they realise that its application would lead to greater oppression and hardship.

ANC AND THE CHIEFS

Chiefs must be careful not to alienate the support and love which they receive from their subjects.

The African National Congress has deep sympathies and respect for the chiefs. We know that they are often subjected to severe intimidation, but they must never forget that they are first and foremost representatives of the people, not the Government. They can be loyal to the Government but not if such loyalty means sacrificing the interests of their tribes.

Our chiefs must withstand threats and intimidation for there comes a time when a chief must make a stand, must protect his people against injustice and danger, and must not place any obstacle in the way of the advancement of democracy and freedom. That time is now.

The acceptance of Bantu Authorities by the Paramount Chief is an act which encourages the dictatorship of the few over the majority. It strikes at the roots of our traditional democratic chiefdomship based upon the wishes and interests of the people.

Today the tribesmen await brave leadership from their chiefs.

EVERY CHIEF SHOULD CHOOSE DEPORTATION RATHER THAN BE DESPISED BY HIS PEOPLE, CHIEF LUTULI DECLARED.

★  
By ALEX  
LA GUMA



A REPORT from Almagordo, which is a dot on the map of New Mexico, U.S.A., where I think they test the atom bombs, says that "a black bear called Oscar was killed in the furtherance of man's studies of high-speed travel."

I am now waiting for a blast of protest from bear-lovers.

● But on the other hand bear-lovers might be mistaken for friends of the Soviet Union.

★  
THERE are lots of conferences being held nowadays, but a pretty unique one was held in India the other day.

It was a conference of convicts.

It wasn't altogether a grievance conference either, and convicts had a chance to say their piece about prison reform. There is no report that anybody made a reasonable demand for a free pardon, but I guess the authorities gained a lot from hearing from the convicts themselves about how the big-house should be run and what can be done in the interest of reform.

Here in South Africa some dumb chit writing in an Afrikaans paper also has a suggestion for preventing the increase of crime.

● The state should immediately cancel driving licences held by Africans, says he.

# UP IN MY VALLEY

WILL somebody turn off the heat? Well, I don't think I feel as hot under a collar as I do in Dulles probably does. What with the Yankee smatterlet going splhrrrrrr! I think they ought to stick to turning out patent tin-openers and t.v. sets that give out the smells of coffee or orange juice during commercials. I wonder what smell they gave out last Friday. A character in the play suggested that a Red Indian from one of the reservations would have done a better job sending up the satellite with a bow and arrow.

● Maybe. But the Yanks don't like Reds, anyway.

★  
A CERTAIN Doctor Holloway who has the high-class label of South African High Commissioner in London has been entertaining students at London University with some comic turns. His cracks: "You want to put

this country's ideas into a pepper pot and spread them over South Africa—in a community which has not yet commenced to think as you people think."

"Apartheid simply means keeping people in various groups." "You laugh because you do not know." (An African in the audience: "You don't know.") Well, I meant the British members of the audience."

"Hell, he must have sounded corny. The producers who arranged the show should have been run out of town."

● I guess the audience would have preferred Stanley Holloway.

★  
At the same show, a student who is learning how to doctor horses, said that he had seen the South African Government believe apartheid to be a democratic system in a democratic country. That crack brought the house down.

# NEW AGE LETTER BOX

## REMOVE NATS NEXT YEAR EARLY CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

**DURING** the past year South Africa has witnessed a growing urge for freedom and democracy in many ways.

In the coming year we must consolidate the freedom forces, bringing together EVERY opponent of Nationalist rule and then launch an unflinching battle until the Nats are defeated.

A important factor that should inspire us to greater efforts in the coming year is that we have world opinion on our side. The Treason Trial Defence Fund has received support from the ordinary people throughout the world. The dock workers of London refused to handle ships carrying South African cargo when they learnt of the use of scab labour by the authorities during a strike against Port Elizabeth. The Rhodesian A.N.C. has called on its members to boycott S.A. products. S.A. has been condemned again and again in the U.N. States for its inhuman apartheid policy.

Now what do we do in the coming year? Chief Lataki has made it clear that the task of every democrat and every anti-Nat is to do everything possible, both inside and outside of parliament, to remove the Nats.

We must therefore mobilise, consolidate and strengthen our people under the banner of a UNITED FRONT to deal a final blow to the Fascists, who, if returned to power next year are going to bring further hardships to our people, far worse than anything we experienced in the past 10 years of Nat rule.

BILLY NAIR

Durban.

**THE** year which is nearing its end has surely been eventful. The world has had its quota of depressing upturns, outbreaks and scourges and we may tend to regard 1957 as an unhappy year in the history of mankind.

It is a year which has demonstrated how essential it is for man, not only to give to the message of Christmas, but to live up to it. Let us by living up to the message of Christmas make the world a better place to live in.

A Merry Xmas and a Prosperous New Year to all irrespective of race, colour or creed.

SAMDITLHARENG  
Bloemfontein.

### Beyond Human Control

**A**FRICANS, living in South Africa, an now faced with the difficulty of inhuman laws on our Union Government. These laws we cannot explain because they re beyond human control.

We cry day and night that we do not want pesos to be extended to our wives because they are going to destroy our families.

We respectfully approached our Union Government to put the matters where they were before rather than to force our wives to eat a snake instead of food.

But we received no satisfactory reply from them. Maybe they are beyond humancontrol.

Windermere.

HARA

### The Evil of Permits

**E**ARLY this year Mrs. K. Nzimande's daughter who stays in Johannesburg discovered through a doctor that she had heart-trouble. When it became serious she came home to Bethlehem to be nursed because in Johannesburg she lived alone with her husband who left for work every morning.

When she came home to her mother at Bethlehem her mother reported to the local office for the necessary permit. The local authorities issued her permits for six months only. After this her mother was served with a three days notice to quit Bethlehem.

Writing to the Location Manager, her brother complained that to drive his bedridden sister out of her sickbed was callousness which he had thought belonged only to brutes and beasts. The local authorities replied that they considered the case as one for the Influx Control authorities in Potchefstroom. It was only after lengthy correspondence that the local authorities gave in and Mrs. R. Nzimande nursed her daughter at Bethlehem.

Z. K. MZIMBA

Umtata, C.P.

### CHIEF SUSPENDED

(Continued from page 1)  
order on Chief Sekhukhuni were thrown into the pick-up van. Five men are at present under arrest.

One is charged under the Native Administration Act for obstructing the Native Commissioner in the execution of his duties. It is alleged he advised the Chief not to accept the letter suspending him.

Four others are charged with interfering with the police in the execution of their duties. A petition to court asking for an order compelling the police to allow the accused to be seen by their lawyer was submitted early this week following the refusal of the police to let the men in custody be interviewed by their legal representative.

## EDITORIAL

# ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRESTS

**A** YEAR ago last week the leaders of the Congresses were arrested at dawn, charged with "treason," taken from all parts of South Africa to the Johannesburg Fort, where they were kept for two weeks before bail was allowed.

Among the 156 arrested were some of the most prominent of the people's leaders and some of the most active of their followers—also about half of the staff of this newspaper.

For a full year the 156 have been kept at the Drill Hall, away from their organisations and normal political activity, banned from gatherings.

But during the year

- The Johannesburg bus boycotters accepted the Government's challenge for a showdown, and won.
- The women redoubled their struggle against the passes—although the leaders of the campaign were in the Drill Hall.
- There was a massive work stoppage on June 26 in protest against the policies of the Government.
- The millworkers won the first great African strike victory for many years.
- A treason accused was elected unopposed to the Cape Provincial Council.
- The Multi-Racial Conference—in which the Congresses played a vital part—was held.

One cannot comment on the legal aspect of the matter. But if there were any people who hoped the arrests would put an end to the people's protests and campaigns against apartheid, they must realise they made a big mistake.

Nevertheless, this is not the time to sit back and laugh at the Government. The 156 are not having things easy. The preparatory examination is not yet finished. When it is over the accused may still be faced with the trial proper.

This is a time for all men and women to make it clear they still stand by their leaders, to help them endure the strain of the months to come, to ensure fullest support for the Treason Trial Defence Fund—and above all to carry on the fight for freedom with the same selfless courage and determination as was always shown by themselves and their leaders in the past.

# TRADE UNIONS TO THROW FEBRUARY £1-A-DAY CONFERENCE

# CHRISTMAS BOXES PLEASE

**THE** special national conference of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions which met in Johannesburg last week-end, decided to throw the full weight of the 24 member-organisations behind the drive for a successful national workers' get-together in Johannesburg for better wages, and against passes and job-reservation.

"It will be our task," wrote Mr. Ben Levy in his presidential message to the SACTU meeting, "to consider the position of the working class movement in South Africa and specifically to prepare ourselves for a common front."

Writing about the National Workers' Conference, Mr. Leslie Massina, SACTU secretary, who like Mr. Levy was prevented by his bail conditions as a Treason trialist from being present, declared: "This Conference (the National Workers' Conference) can be of decisive importance in carrying out our tasks. It can provide us with an opportunity of discussing with many delegates at the Conference plans for leading the whole working population into mass action."

Local and Regional conferences should be held everywhere to discuss the issues of higher wages and £1 a day; pass laws and passes for women; apartheid and job reservation before the February Conference. These conferences should, among other tasks, elect delegates to the 1958 Workers' Conference and arrange to raise their travelling

expenses to Johannesburg. Big campaigns should be got under way immediately, throughout the country, to popularise the National Workers' Conference, and the idea that all workers throughout South Africa should be prepared and fledge themselves to back up its decisions with action.

### SACTU WEAKNESSES

In addition to the 1958 conference, the SACTU special conference also devoted much attention to internal weaknesses and self-criticism. Some of these weaknesses were trenchantly described in the secretarial report: "Affiliated unions were not all participating fully in SACTU: 'the work falls on the shoulders of a few unions.' Local Committees were meeting irregularly and 'do not concern themselves with matters affecting the trade union movement.' Affiliated unions were not paying affiliation fees properly. 'If affiliated unions cannot visit other centres, trade unions' literature cannot be printed.'"

### IG ACT

Mr. Levy's message to the Conference stressed that while SACTU had fought valiantly against the IG Act, other trade union co-ordinating bodies had abandoned the fight. New methods of struggle would therefore have to be found.

"Registered unions affiliated to SACTU were forced to take temporary measures to safeguard their existence in view of the failure of the trade union movement as a whole to defeat the Act. These unions had taken steps to establish multi-racial federations and some had decided to win private wage agreements.

These multi-racial federations may well be the prototype of future trade unions to which all workers, irrespective of race, colour or creed, may belong."

**T**HOSE Christmas bonuses are just not coming in fast enough for us to be guaranteed a flying start into 1958. Everyone must surely agree that New Age deserves priority attention. Just look what happened in 1957, details of which can be read elsewhere:

1. Full coverage of the Treason trial.
2. Magnificent victory of the bus boycotters in Johannesburg and Worcester.
3. Congress campaigns — including June 26th in Johannesburg and elsewhere.
4. All the details of the triumphant anti-pass demonstrations by women throughout South Africa.
5. The Milling Workers' victory.
6. And last but not least—the multi-racial conference. These are but the highlights of a year in which New Age proved itself once again the true mouthpiece of the people of South Africa. There is no doubt that 1958 holds similar, if not greater achievements for us. But we will not know

of them—people in isolated corners of the country will not hear of them, unless each and every one of us who holds New Age dear, sees that he or she has played a practical role in keeping the paper going. Don't delay—post it to-day!

Incidentally, we must apologise to the Natal Indian

nounced last week that they had donated £70 to New Age, whereas in fact it was £75. What about the other Congresses following suit?

### THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS

Cape Town: J.Z. £3/18/-, Robert £1, B. £1/1/-, Engels £1/1/-, Mama £1, P.S. £1, G. £1, Dora £5, John £1, Joan £1, Bill £2/2/6, Kath £5, Ally Sisters £1, Harry £1, A.S. £10, Flowers £5, Max £5, A.B. £50, T.S. £5, S.M. £2, N.O. £1, Bed jacket £1/10/-, Harold £7, Jumble £14/17/1, Harold Diamond £12/10/-, Anon. £8/4/6. Total: £148/4/1.

Johannesburg: Jumble sale £19/9/9, E.H. £10, Anon. 9/-. Total: £29/18/9.

Grand Total: £178/2/10.

**SPOTLIGHT ON SPORT**

by  
**Robert Resha**

**SUNDAY TIMES  
IS OFF SIDE**

WRITING in the *Sunday Times*, under the heading "HANDS OFF OUR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS," F. I. F. A. Eric Litchfield, *Sunday Times* Sports Editor, has got his facts upside down. Eric once a top line soccer player himself should realize that he is completely and disgracefully off side.

Obviously in writing this article he did not as a sportswriter but as a white man looking at South African football through "white" but dim glasses. And like all protagonists of white supremacy, he did not avoid the mistake of the African football through "white" but dim glasses. And like all protagonists of white supremacy, he did not avoid the mistake of the African football through "white" but dim glasses. And like all protagonists of white supremacy, he did not avoid the mistake of the African football through "white" but dim glasses.

In this lengthy article, Eric Litchfield tries to show that the South African Soccer Federation whose application for international recognition will be placed before the F.I.F.A. Congress in Stockholm, in June, 1958, will not benefit the Non-Europeans if the world expels the South African Football Association.

According to him this might happen "all because the Non-European people to affiliate with in Southern Africa, the non-whites to control their own affairs with no mixed representative teams or committees."

**TRUE POSITION**

Before I reply to Litchfield, it is important to show the true position in South African football and what led to the application to F.I.F.A.

There are two bodies controlling soccer in this country. The (Europeans only) South African Football Association with a membership of 20,000 players is affiliated to F.I.F.A. The South African Soccer Federation to which are affiliated the African, Coloured and Indian Football Associations has 60,000 players under its control.

Membership to the Federation is open to any association irrespective of colour or race. Because of these facts, the Federation claims, quite rightly, that it is the proper body to control football in this country and therefore seeks recognition of the world body.

**"WHITE MAN BOSS" ATTITUDE**

In the so-called official position, the Federation is shaken by the possibility of losing F.I.F.A. membership due to the "traditional" colour-bar clause in its constitution and offered the Federation affiliation.

The Federation can only be accepted as a sub-union of the South African "White" Football Association with a minority representative in the S.A.F.A. financial Committee; when affiliated the Federation will still be an autonomous body running its own affairs and S.A.F.A. will not interfere. There will be no mixed competitions or representative teams.

As a member of S.A.F.A., the Federation will receive the assistance where necessary and might also be assisted with football coaches. S.A.F.A. will help the Federation in arranging for non-white teams. Simply put, what S.A.F.A. wants is to get the Federation to agree that it has no right to claim international status when S.A.F.A. will become the benevolent father of the Non-

European players and their mailing office.

**S.A.F.A. WILL SUFFER**

Now that the Federation has rejected this reactionary offer, Mr. Litchfield boldly says "There can be no other form of affiliation". He dismisses as a scare campaign the fears shared by many South African soccer fans that South African white football may suffer if F.I.F.A. expels S.A.F.A. He says if F.I.F.A. will achieve nothing by such expulsion. He maintains that S.A.F.A. receives touring teams from countries affiliated to F.I.F.A. long before it was a member. And that "bars to and from South Africa WOULD continue in the event of a change of membership."

Who is Litchfield kidding? The truth of the matter is that South African White Football has a lot to lose if a change comes about. For one the Non-European people become affiliated to the world body no member country will tour South Africa to play the Whites and White teams will not be accepted in other countries.

Because there will be no incentive for the white players, the standard of play will go down and the Association will suffer financially.

It is with the ill knowledge of these facts that the president of S.A.F.A. Mr. Fred Fell, fought for the maintenance of the status quo at the Lisbon Congress of F.I.F.A. in 1956. In fear of being expelled his Association deleted the colour-bar clause in its constitution.

But Litchfield in an attempt to lure white football into a false security likens South Africa to a nag who has pulled out of F.I.F.A. for 17 years but did not stop playing against other countries. What he deliberately forgot to mention was that it was not because of colour-bar that England pulled out nor was it because there was another association applying for recognition in England.

"If the world body does outlaw South Africa, it may guess that the powerful English Football Association would also withdraw from F.I.F.A. in sympathy with a sister commonwealth country which, I may add, has been affiliated to the Lancaster Gate Headquarters for over 60 years."

Please Eric face the facts in this country before you push to England. The case of the Federation is simple and clear-cut when once understood. There will be no need for the "Powerful English Football Association" to withdraw.

The Federation seeks to promote support in every country, one by having one body to control football. And this must be a body that will have the welfare of players in South Africa, even if it means that the country must be chosen on merits, damn its colour. If S.A.F.A. were to accept this progressive line there would be no need for the Federation to exist let alone applying for world recognition. In fact S.A.F.A. would very well be the body in control.

Instead of S.A.F.A. agreeing to his, it would the world to believe that the laws of the country as

well as its traditions do not allow the mixing of races in sport. It is of course a well-known fact that there are no laws in South Africa yet forbidding mixed competitions or representative teams. To speak of traditions is to refuse to reason.

By now it is clear to every right thinking sports fan that sooner or later S.A.F.A. will lose her membership of F.I.F.A. if it continues with discrimination in sport.

**TREASON TRIAL**

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**THE** Treason Trial Defence **IS** in urgent need of the following documents and appeals to any reader of *New Age* who has one or more of those listed below to post them immediately care of the **Johannesburg New Age Office, P.O. Box 491.**

All copies of the **LODESTAR**, in particular the issue of **November 1953 and May 1954.**

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**Nyanga Beer Hall**

**Superintendent Sends Police Application To Hold Meeting**

PERMISSION to hold a meeting in Nyanga to protest against the establishment of a beerhall there has been refused by the Superintendent of the location.

The meeting was to have been called by the African Western Grand Trust Templars, and in reply to their request to hold the meeting the Superintendent said that the Advisory Board had decided that the matter was a domestic one and therefore "outsiders should not interfere."

In a statement to *New Age* Mr. Johnson Ngwewela said that it was clear that the Advisory Board had taken a shortsighted view of the matter. So-called bachelors who reside in Nyanga had families outside the location, and Nyanga was a centre for Peninsula Africans, and for these reasons the Templars had a voice in the matters affecting Nyanga.

"I was also most surprised to be informed by the Superintendent of Nyanga that my letter applying for permission to hold the meeting had

been sent to the police," Mr. Ngwewela said.

"I thought that Nyanga was being administered by the Divisional Council and not by the police. We know the law, and in any case had no intention of holding an illegal meeting."

**AGAIN REFUSED**

Mr. Ngwewela subsequently referred the matter to the Secretary of the Divisional Council, but permission was again refused and reference made to the attitude of the Superintendent.

The A.W.G.T.T. has received many letters and messages of support for their campaign against the establishment of a beerhall at Nyanga, and supporters have been asked to submit memoranda to the Divisional Council registering their protest.

**Racing at Kenilworth**

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:  
Kenilworth Thousand Handicap: GALLIEO, Danger, Garrett's selected.  
Wyngber Handicap (B): DE KLERK'S SELECTED, Danger, Persian Lad.  
Kenilworth Handicap (2nd): TEN-LINK, Danger, Ascot Park.  
Round The Course Handicap: PRESTIGE'S SELECTED, Danger, Corwood.  
Wyngber Stakes: DE KLERK'S SELECTED, Danger, Northridge.  
Kenilworth Stakes: RAIN QUEEN, Danger, Garrett's selected.  
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Maiden Plate: DE KLERK'S SELECTED, Danger, H. E. Amos selected.

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