

# DATE FIXED FOR ANTI-APARTHEID CONFERENCE



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## To be at Bloemfontein, October 4th to 7th

CAPE TOWN.—THE NATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID CONFERENCE CALLED BY THE INTERDENOMINATIONAL AFRICAN MINISTERS' FEDERATION WILL TAKE PLACE IN BLOEMFONTEIN FROM OCTOBER 4 TO 7 OF THIS YEAR. THE SECRETARY OF THE FEDERATION, REVEREND A. L. MNCUBE, HAS INFORMED NEW AGE.

The decision to take this all-influencing the African people." The conference is open to all annual conference in Brandfort last June, when conference declared these are "days of grave national anxiety for the African people."  
"At the June conference it was decided that the findings and recommendations embodied in the Tomlinson Commission Report were of such national importance that only a national conference of African leaders and organisations of all shades of thought would be competent to tackle the issues raised in the report," said the Reverend Mncube.

"In addition, the conference will also discuss recent legislation



the conference has decided that delegates to the conference will be as follows:

1. Official delegates representing organisations.
2. Invited delegates.
3. Chiefs and their deputies.
4. Individuals who have officially applied to be admitted to the conference.
5. Observers and visitors.

The conference has won great enthusiasm among all sections of African opinion, reports New Age's Johannesburg correspondent.  
Most people feel the conference should not have the Tomlinson Report as the main agenda item, but that it should discuss African attitudes to apartheid in general and their policy on specific acts and burning issues confronting the people.

New Age interviewed a number of African leaders on their attitude to the conference, among them Dr. A. Letele, treasurer-general of the ANC (photo at left), Mr. P. M. Lengene, Mr. P. Q. Yunda, Dr. A. B. Xuma, Mr. Leslie Masiana and sportsman Mr. R. D. Tswala. For a full report of their views, see page 3.



Within two weeks of the great women's demonstration against passes at Pretoria, South African women were once again marching through the streets in defence of their families and homes. Here Transvaal Indian women are seen marching through the streets of Johannesburg in protest against the Group Areas proclamation which aims at driving them and their families out of the city. Leading the march, from left to right, Dr. Zainab Asvat, Mrs. Dadoo and Miss Babli Patel. For further news on the group areas fight see page 6.

## T.U.C.'S ANTI-SACTU PLOT TRUTH BEHIND "LIAISON MOVES"

(By a Special Correspondent)

Recently New Age published a report of a meeting held on August 12, between representatives of the Trade Union Council and a few African trade unionists. At this meeting the formation of a "Liaison Committee" was discussed. Many workers are wondering what lies behind this proposal. What is this proposed "Liaison Committee?" What are its aims? What's it all about?

HERE IS THE ANSWER. THE COLOUR-BAR T.U.C. (WITH GOVERNMENT SUPPORT) WANTS THIS PHONEY "LIAISON COMMITTEE" SO THAT IT CAN POSE AT THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND ELSEWHERE AS "THE SPOKESMAN OF THE AFRICAN WORKERS."

Miss Dulcie Hartwell, secretary of the TUC has herself given the game away and revealed this real reason for the new move. I quote the official minutes of the meetings:

"At the International Labour Conference, when the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions challenged the credentials of the S.A. workers' delegate, the Government stated that the S.A. Trade Union Council was the most representative body, and was in the course of establishing liaison with a number of African unions."

"ADVISORY BOARD" STATUS It should be perfectly clear that the African unions are not being invited to affiliate to the TUC. The TUC constitution specifically and insultingly excludes African trade unions from affiliation.

To make up for this, and as a sort of sop to the principles of genuine trade unionism and overseas opinion, the TUC constitution provides for a "Liaison" (Contact) Committee between itself and the

In answer to a question she told New Age that there was not much infantile mortality.  
"How do you explain that?" I asked.

"THERE ARE NO CHILDREN TO DIE," SHE SAID. "EITHER THE MOTHERS ARE STERILE OR THE HUSBANDS ARE AWAY ON THE MINES AND FARMS."

Having recruited all able-bodied men the Agents are now concentrating on the recruitment of Child Labour. They are enticing boys of 14 to 16 years. They obtain the permission of any adult who claims to be the relative of these boys to give them permission to recruit. The adult is assured that the child will be well looked after and that he will be encouraged to write and to send

(Continued on page 6)

The Daily Press has drawn a veil of silence over the starvation in the Reserves. Here New Age writer, Govan Mbeki, reports that the

# CISKEI AND TRANSKEI FAMINE IS UNBROKEN

PORT ELIZABETH. "IKATI liel' eziko" (The cat is lying on the hearth). In this graphic manner Mamthemba, an aged widow, described the famine position in the Transkei. If there is nothing to cook, there is no need to make a fire, and so the cat lies on the hearth.

Wherever people meet the daily sing-song is the famine. "Where am I going to find food to cook for these children today?" asked Nojam.

"A bag of mealies costs £2 at the shop," observed one woman. "That is not so bad compared with £2 10s. we pay at our shop," said a woman who came from the coastal districts.

Famine is tightening its grip on the 1½ million Transkei and Ciskei

women who, single handed, are struggling to keep alive. The whole of Ciskei did not get even green mealies from the lands during the autumn months. In the Transkei the position is no better. The coastal belt has, for the third year in succession, not had any crop. Much areas on the plateau gleaned a few green mealies in April, but were not able to get any crop at all.

The shops seem to be selling nothing other than mealies which are conveyed by diverse methods —women carry sizeable loads on their heads; a bag of mealies is drawn on a sledge by oxen; or is carried on the back of a donkey.

The effect which the famine is having on the health of the people is noticeable by the number of people who crowd at doctors' surgeries. One trader told me that he has had to step up considerably his orders for patent medicines as the demand for them continues to increase.

### Death-Rate

Commenting on the position an official of Zenzile (Women's Organisation), said that the death-rate seemed to be more serious amongst adults most of whom suffer from breathlessness. A doctor said this condition may be due to lack of certain vitamins.

(Continued on page 8)



## NEW AGE LETTERS BOX MR. LEE-WARDEN REPLIES

In fairness to myself and at the request of a number of persons who are very interested to discover the object of the criticism levelled at me in regard to my reply to the Prime Minister's London speech, I attach herewith the relevant passages of his remarks and a copy of the letter from myself to the London Times. I ask you please to publish these in their entirety and to leave it to your readers to draw their own conclusions.

Mr. Strijdom, while addressing an English audience just prior to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference said, inter alia:

"The distinctions which are drawn in my country do not proceed from an oppressive effect but are broadly speaking designed to ensure peaceful development towards the racial and cultural identities by differentiation and by separation into different areas and different groups within which in due time can develop in their own way and work out its own destiny with a minimum of racial friction."

### THE REPLY

My reply was as follows:

To the Editor of the Times: Sir,—In fairness to the Africans whom I represent in Parliament, I should like to correct the Prime Minister's statements in Mr. Strijdom's speech at the South African Club on June 25. Africans do not agree with the Prime Minister's statement that the Europeans have a "stronger claim" than they to South Africa, or that were it not for European intention they would have exterminated themselves through tribal wars. There is no historical basis for either assertion.

In any event, Africans insist that the continent of Africa is essentially—and must always be—the home of the black people. They do not at yet resent the presence of European immigrants or their descendants and are generally prepared to concede that the transplanting of western civilization to this continent has brought good as well as evil. They insist, however, that there is a heavy onus resting upon the Europeans to create a "modus vivendi" that will enable the racial groups to live together harmoniously and co-operate in common tasks. This is possible only if Non-Europeans are given equality of opportunity such as is now denied by law, convention and the power of the State.

To one like myself, who has repeatedly heard Mr. Strijdom personally describe his policy as "Baasskap," i.e., racial domination, his denial of "oppressive intent" strikes me as calculated to mislead. I, and those for whom I speak, have no objection to "peaceful and separate development" which Mr. Strijdom describes as the traditional policy of "apartheid."

Indeed, our criticism is that there is too little of separate development, and all progress has been confined to European farm lands, mining areas and towns, where the bulk of the European population resides. It is here that the African peasant, who is forced by poverty and depression in the Native reserves, has to make his living.

The "apartheid" that Africans know is not the one described by

Mr. Strijdom. It is the "apartheid" of colour-bars and race discrimination, which denies them access to skilled work, excludes them from administrative posts in the Government, railways, post office, banks and commercial houses; which provides an inferior education for only one-third of their numbers; and which prohibits them from owning land and houses in areas outside the eroded and over-populated Reserves.

Mr. Strijdom, though not admitting to these facts, has tried to defend his policy in terms of the right of the white people to remain in South Africa and preserve their racial identity. The obvious reply is that Non-European people's claim to self-preservation. We acknowledge the right of any racial group, whether white, brown or black, to exist. We fear, however, that the methods adopted by Mr. Strijdom and other white supremacists to ensure their continuing existence are more than the instrument of their own destruction.

His analogy of black immigration to Britain of 50 million persons is not altogether correct. The real question is how would the British people react if, say, 10 million immigrants were forcibly exercise absolute power and reduce the indigenous inhabitants to the position of voteless labour.

So South African who, like myself, is in close and constant contact with the African people, can fail to be alarmed at the almost irreparable damage that has been done by the present South African Government to inter-racial harmony and good will. Its repressive legislation has driven deep into the minds of the non-white people, and the determination of Mr. Strijdom and his colleagues to retain his monopoly of power and privilege is not only incompatible with accepted principles throughout the world, but also makes racial co-existence impossible for the people of South Africa.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

L. B. LEE-WARDEN,  
Native Representative,  
Cape Western.  
House of Assembly, Cape Town,  
June 29.

## Women Stopped By Police Daily

I wish to express my thanks to the women of Africa for the way they have demonstrated against the pass laws throughout the country. No matter what document is termed it still remains a pass. It is nonsense to say that women are not stopped by the pass. It happens every day. Now the evil has gone far as separating husbands from their wives.

Young girls go for registration and are told a school certificate is required. They produce this, but the schoolmaster's signature is queried. Then they are asked for a letter from a clergyman. Now I said about the train fare for the poor girl as she goes up and down on these unnecessary trips. Not even a mother's certificate is accepted, because the officials think a black person can never tell the truth.

Retreat.  
"VICTIM"

## We Are Not In Clover!

LAST week we announced that our national campaign had come to an end. But this does not mean that our efforts for funds is over. We have to collect £1,000 each and every month in order to bring our paper out. In case you think that this is an exaggeration, our national campaign proves it. We collected over £5,000 in six months and have only managed to pay our wages and printer's charges. Other sundry debtors have gone unpaid and our paper supply has also not been paid for.

After a position for September is critical. Not only have we to pay for a five-week month at the end of September—this brings our printing bill up to one-fifth, but we also simply have to find money to pay for our supply of newsprint. Judging from this week's poor donations everybody must now think we are in clover. NOTHING COULD BE FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH. So, all of you who took round collection lists and tins during the campaign, please don't stop. All of you who helped us collect money during the campaign, please continue to do so. More people to help us. Every democrat worthy of the name must come forward and make his contribution towards the maintenance of our paper. This contribution is not only made in the form of a personal donation—it should also be collected from at least one person.

To delay will mean the end of NEW AGE. £1.00 each and every month is not a small amount of money. It is a struggle all along the road to collect it. But that must not deter us. It should make us all realise how imperative it is that each and every one of us pull our weight. DO IT NOW.

### THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Donation £2.1: Izzy £1; Violet £3; Anonymous £1; Jumble £13.3; Picture £1.17.6; Music 15s.; Latke £1; Bottles 10s.; P.F. £2; Cyprus £1; K.D. £1; Hopeful 10s.; A.F. £1.1; Bowls £2; K.K.M. 2s.; Allie Girls £1; Fiddle £1; B.H. £1; M.W. 10s.; Fellow traveller £3; J.Z. £3.17; McCreaney £1; Per S. and £1.38; D.G. 5s.

Total this week and for September 549 7 9

## Advisory Board Elections

A meeting held on the 8th August by the Dukathole Germiston Location Residents and Voters Association to prepare for the election of the Advisory Board members for the year 1956-1957, nominated thus:

Ward 2: Daniel Khumalo opposes J. W. Makula; Ward 3: Alfred Mallela opposes M. K. Maphanga; Ward 4: Jacob Maku opposes Sam Monabeng; Wards 1, 5 & 6 unopposed.

This organisation wrote to the City Council and asked how the removal of the present location to Natalans' came about. In reply the Council stated that it has discussed the matter with some of the present members of the Advisory Board for the last 6 to 7 years. However, the Council did not state the nature of agreement made by the parties.

The Advisory Board members concerned deny these allegations. However, the residents feel these members should be replaced.

PAULINE MAKUPE  
(Secretary)

AUGUST MKWANAZI  
(Chairman)  
Germiston.

# THIS POLICE STATE

A FEW days ago the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, vigorously denied the accusation that South Africa was a police state. In a police state, he said, the police were a law unto themselves, and the department which controlled them was not answerable to the public. In South Africa, on the other hand, he claimed, the police were merely carrying out the laws of Parliament, and if they overstepped the mark they were brought before the courts.

The South African people who suffer at the hands of the police will draw no comfort from Mr. Swart's remarks. The police in South Africa may not be above the law, but most victims find it awfully difficult to bring those policemen who have offended against them to book. The man who is beaten up in a police cell seldom has a sympathetic witness at hand to corroborate his story. The dependants of those who are killed in a location clash are unable to establish from whose gun the fatal bullet was fired.

Even so, the number of policemen who are convicted each year of crimes of violence, very often against prisoners in their charge, is staggeringly high. Yet the Minister of Justice has taken no action to purge his police force of such elements. On the contrary, it seems to be the police practice not to penalise such policemen unduly; during the last session of Parliament Mr. Swart even refused to give figures which would establish just how many convicted criminals are kept on in the force.

Ever since he became Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart has regarded it as one of his primary duties to defend the police force against attack from whatever quarter it comes. Back in August 1949 he first announced that "he was taking still stronger measures to combat growing lawlessness and crimes of violence. Among these were altering certain regulations so that the police could quickly bring their revolvers and other weapons into use when danger threatened."

The Chief of Police at the time publicly expressed his relief that he would no longer have to give an explanation for everything that happened. And, inevitably, South Africa was ushered into an era in which the police acquired the habit of shooting first and answering questions afterwards.

Mr. Swart says he wants "agitators, trouble-makers, rioters and the like" to understand that they will be met with the full weight of the law, "and the rifle and the bullet will be used." Indeed, they are being used with sickening regularity. Week after week in one or other of the shanty-towns or locations nowadays there is a clash between Africans and the police in which men and women, sometimes even children, are killed or injured.

And steadfastly Swart refuses to do anything about it. He seems to think the police are always in the right, the Africans always in the wrong. Innocent bystanders who are shot down by the police in the first place, he says, because they shouldn't have only themselves to blame, he says, because they shouldn't be there in the first place. It is significant that although under the Nationalists the record of clashes between Africans and the police is worse than at any other time in our history, Swart has steadfastly refused to appoint a commission of inquiry. Not even during the dreadful events of November 1952 was he interested in bringing the true facts to light by means of an impartial investigation.

Why? Speaking on November 29, 1952, Swart asked: "What would be achieved by such a commission? It would only be a platform for agitators to make propaganda overseas and at the United Nations." Which in itself is a startling admission that he doesn't want an inquiry because he fears the police would not come out of it with credit.

The last time such an inquiry was held—into a number of clashes on the West Rand during the last years of the U.P. regime—the commission did, in fact, cite the behaviour particularly of the younger members of the police force as one of the causes of worsening relations between Africans and the police, and thus also of the clashes. Swart doesn't want any more of that sort of official condemnation of "his boys."

So for the eight and a half years of the Nationalist regime, there has been a real iron curtain between the public and the police. Swart refuses to appoint commissions. He refuses to answer questions in Parliament. He dismisses the mass police raids of last September as "just routine." His district commanders describe each location riot, no matter how many have been killed, as "just an incident."

How, then, can Mr. Swart claim that his police department is answerable to the public? In fact it is answerable to nobody except Mr. Swart himself, and since Mr. Swart refuses to ask any questions or allow anybody else to ask any questions, that means that for all practical purposes the police force today is answerable to nobody.

What angers Mr. Swart is that the world can see through his bluff and that his police state is called a police state. But what angers the people of South Africa is something far more fundamental—the fact that it IS a police state.

The overwhelming majority of our people are determined, in the words of the Freedom Charter, to transform South Africa into a land where "The police force and army shall be open to all on an equal basis and shall be the helpers and protectors of the people."

# WIDE SUPPORT FOR ANTI-APARTHEID CONFERENCE

## But It Should Not Centre On Tomlinson Report, Say People's Leaders

JOHANNESBURG.—"It is right and fitting that the move to call African leaders and organisations to discuss factors which are precipitating a national crisis in South Africa has been initiated by the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation," Dr. A. Letele, treasurer-general of the African National Congress, told New Age last week, commenting on the all-in conference to be held in Bloemfontein from October 4 to 7th (see page 1).

"Whether or not the consultation of this organisation allows for participation in politics is beside the point," Dr. Letele went on. "The truth of the matter is that the masses of the Africans whom these ministers lead, are harassed by the most ruthless and tyrannical political measures on record in contemporary history. Can they truly and sincerely keep out of politics? No. Such leadership would be meaningless and unrealistic.

"THE CONFERENCE WILL CERTAINLY ACHIEVE VERY LITTLE BY DISCUSSING IN DETAIL THE TOMLINSON REPORT. THE NATIONALISTS HAVE SHOWN EARLY SIGNS OF DISOWNING THIS 'BABY' OF THEIRS—THE BLUEPRINT OF APARTHEID. NO! LET US DISCUSS THE BURNING ISSUES WHICH ARE LEADING OUR COUNTRY TO THE ROCKS. LET US TELL OUR PEOPLE AND THE WHOLE WORLD ABOUT THE NATIVE ADMINISTRATION ACT AND ALL ITS AMENDMENTS; THE NATIVE URBAN AREAS ACT; BANTU

EDUCATION, AND THE INQUITOUS PASSES FOR AFRICAN WOMEN.

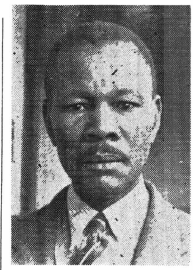
"This Conference will prove to everyone that the constant cries about oppression and harsh administration, are not merely the outbursts of a few 'native agitators,' but the sincere feeling of proved responsible leaders of the people.

"I hope that this Conference will not give birth to a new organisation (we have enough for now), but to a renewed effort on the part of existing ones to fight for the freedom we love so well. We need not have identical political ideas; what we do know is that we have one

common foe—apartheid, herrenvolkism and all associated ideologies.

Said Mr. P. M. LENGENE, chairman of the Johannesburg Joint Boards: "I welcome the call for the conference. But it must discuss the three Verwoerd Laws, for the Tomlinson Report (which it was suggested at the outset might be the principle item on the conference agenda) is only a casual slogan of the Nationalists and can never be a reality."

MR. P. Q. VUNDLA, prominent Western Areas Board member and one of the five-man Board delegation to Cape Town during the ses-



sion said: "I am in full support of this conference. It is long overdue. I'm convinced that if properly handled some good can come out of it.

"Africans should discuss the Tomlinson Report as it embraces all aspects of African life: it is the document issued by the Nats to entrench apartheid. Conference must discuss the general political set-up in the country and what line to adopt to achieve the people's aspirations.

DR. A. B. XUMA said the conference was timely. It had always been said by the Government that Africans are in favour of the Government policy. Only one side of the question had been heard. The

people should take this opportunity to express their views.

SPORTSMAN MR. R. D. TWALA said the conference call was a welcome step towards a united front that would embrace various sections of the people. "We as sportsmen are prepared to give our blessings to the conference and we hope the politicians will seriously take up practical issues."

MR. LESLIE MASSINA, secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions said the conference was welcome and would be of benefit to the working people who suffered from the oppressive laws. SACTU hoped the all-in conference would bring about closer relations between all organisations in the struggle for freedom. Items on the



agenda, SACTU hoped, would include the Bantu Education Act, passes for women and the Native Settlement of Disputes Act.

## CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS TO BACK LABOUR CANDIDATE

### Straight Fight With U.P. At Rosettenville

JOHANNESBURG.—In the Rosettenville municipal by-election, members of the S.A. Congress of Democrats will work for the return of the Labour Party candidate Mrs. Johanna van der Veer.

"This election is a simple contest between the United Party, upholding a policy of white supremacy, not very far removed from the Nationalist policy of apartheid, and the Labour Party," says the Congress in a statement to New Age.

It is clear from their record that the Labour Party and its candidate accept—as do all thinking people today—that the central question of all South African politics, municipal no less than national, is the creation of trust, mutual respect and harmony between black and white.

It is the belief of the S.A. Congress of Democrats that such a state of affairs can only be achieved by a policy which makes no concessions to the mystique of apartheid and white supremacy, but which holds out the clear promise of full and equal citizen rights to all sections of the population.

Since the Labour Party—albeit with some reservations—stands very close to the acceptance of such a policy, the S.A. Congress of Democrats is firmly convinced that Mrs. van der Veer's victory over the United Party candidate is in the best interests of all Johannesburg citizens.

### Must Have Pass—Even in Lavatory

JOHANNESBURG.—"All Africans must carry their passes on their persons wherever they go—even to the latrines." That may not yet have appeared in the Government Gazette, but one never knows.

David Dhlamini who lives at Site and Service went to the latrine just opposite his house. On his way back he was accosted by police and asked for his pass.

He had taken his jacket off, he said, to go to the latrine but he would fetch his jacket and produce the pass.

He was placed under arrest. His mother witnessed the incident from the house and ran after the little party brandishing the pass. The police refused to look at it. Dhlamini had failed to produce it on demand, they said.

Dhlamini found himself in a pick-up van with a number of others, and at the Moroka police station he paid £1 admission of guilt fine.

# P.E. GROUP AREAS PLAN MENACES INDIANS, MALAYS

## TRADER IGNORES BOARD'S ORDER

PORT ELIZABETH.—Ignoring an order by the local Group Areas Board forbidding him to occupy a shop which he has built here after the approval of the plans by the City Council, Mr. P. R. Vandayar, an Indian trader, has moved in.

He has notified both the public prosecutor and the inspector of the Group Areas Board of his action.

Mr. Vandayar says that he has been forced to do this as the result of the interminable delays on the part of the Group Areas Board in issuing him with the necessary permission.

A number of other Indian property-owners are in the same predicament as he is.

But if the group areas proposals which have been announced for the city and which will be heard at a public enquiry later in the year are allowed to go through they will dwarf the suffering and hardship which local Indians are undergoing.

BARREN VELD

The proposals baldly provide that all the Indian, Malay and Chinese citizens of Port Elizabeth be thrown out into the barren veld about eight miles out of town towards Bethelsdorp.

Meetings designed to plan defensive measures against this racially inspired onslaught are taking place under the leadership of these groups.

In the meanwhile the Europeans in the adjoining small townships Linton Group and Westering are raising a hue and cry against the encroachment of Asians on their townships, and the depressing effect they allege this will have

on the value of their properties. Let the Asians be shifted to a place called Drift Sands they cry. Hysterical appeals are being made to the "White Group" to unite and "Protect the future Generations"

as otherwise "All the money that has been sunk into our land and buildings will be swept away." And so the racial hysteria goes on and thousands of Non-Whites who are faced with economic ruin are to be sacrificed at the altar of the Nationalists' omnipotent "God—Race myth."

# MURDER CHARGES FOLLOW BUS BOYCOTT

## Members of People's Committee to Face Trial

JOHANNESBURG.—Police arrests over a number of days have culminated in murder and public violence charges against fifteen leaders and supporters of the Evaton bus boycott.

There are three sets of charges: one group faces trial for a murder on the night of June 24; another group for murder on the night of July 29th; and a third case arises out of public violence on the night of July 29.

Among those facing trial, the majority of whom are members of the Evaton People's Transport Committee, are the boycott movement chairman Visumzi Make, and its secretary Joseph Mofife. Also facing trial are Mohamed S. Asmal,

Abdul Asmal, Victor Ntshane, John Ntshapo, Paulus Ntshapo, Mofili Ngutho, Dennis Matip, and Lombard Mbatia.

The July 29 murder allegations are said to arise from the deaths of seven Evaton Africans on that night.

An urgent application for bail to the Supreme Court on behalf of six of the men under arrest was postponed till this week. The trials are due to open on September 12 and 21.







# PEOPLE WILL NEVER ACCEPT LENASIA, Says Banned Indian Leader

## WAVE OF PROTEST BY EUROPEANS "VERY HEARTENING INDEED"

JOHANNESBURG.—Last week Johannesburg's City Council announced that it would send a deputation to the Acting Minister of the Interior to ask him to withdraw the Group Areas proclamations of August 3 until they had been revised.

The Minister was asked to consider urgently proclaiming land within the Johannesburg municipal boundaries for the housing of Indian and Coloured families in the lower-income groups.

**MR. YUSUF CACHALIA, BANNED INDIAN LEADER, HERE GIVES NEW AGE AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW ON THESE DEVELOPMENTS.**

**Question:** What is your attitude to the Council's stand and the suggestion for new housing areas for Indian and Coloured people?

**Answer:** The decision of the City Council for the withdrawal of the Group Areas proclamation in Johannesburg is most welcome. The dispossession and uprooting of tens of thousands of Non-Whites, was prompted wiser counsels to prevail. Any revised or new proposal will now require most careful consideration and full investigation into the social and economic factors of the affected people as the Group Areas Act inevitably involves the displacement and destruction of established communities. I sincerely hope that the Council will bear this in mind.

The question of procuring land within the municipal boundaries of Johannesburg for housing members

is very heartening indeed. This is the way to defeat the Nats. Apart-



Independent Johannesburg City Councillor Jack Lewson who was among those who spoke out against the Johannesburg Group Areas proposals at the Gandhi Hall protest meeting.

of the lower income groups is undoubtedly a most pressing and urgent need. The sooner this is done the better it is to all concerned. By providing economic and sub-economic houses for the Indian people the Council will be discharging its duty. This question must, however, not be linked with the question of group areas and apartheid as it is an entirely separate matter. With a little bit of vision on the part of the City Council it can proceed with such a project as land which is open for Indian occupation.

The moment the question of compulsory segregation is associated with providing houses for the members of the Indian community, serious opposition is bound to arise. Compulsory segregation involves disruption and uprooting.

**Question:** Can the wave of protest at the Group Areas proclamation achieve anything?

**Answer:** The widespread protests from many non-nationalist quarters among the Europeans on the callous and inhuman removal of the people

read Scott published a report. "Not a word about the fact that it was Ruth First, not Henry Nxumalo, who went to Bethal with Scott, and that it was the Guardian which published her report. This is a bright interesting book, well worth reading. It is a pity though that Mr. Sampson, who has now returned to England— one hopes somewhat wiser than when he left—should have been so preoccupied with beating his own drum.

**ALAN DOYLE.**  
**Drum: A Venture into the New Africa, by Anthony Sampson. Published by Collins, Price 16s.**

## FAMINE UNBROKEN

(Continued from page 1)

money home. With these assurances many a boy has left his home to finish up on the Bethal farms.

Vuyisile Mbovuya, now 16, told New Age that when he was recruited he was told that he would work at the Groovtel mines on the Reef. When he arrived in Johannesburg he, together with others, was taken to a place in Booysems where they were locked up in two large rooms that had doors as wide as those of a garage. In the morning they were told that they were too young to work on the mines and were therefore advised to accept work on the farms.

Anyone who insisted on going to the mines was told to lift a heavy cement slab. When he failed to lift it he was told that that was proof he was unfit for work on the mines. If he still refused to accept work on the farms he was locked up the whole day until the following morning. This continued until everyone in their group agreed to go and work on the Bethal farms.

He told New Age that they dug

heid can and must be opposed in this way. Concerted building up of anti-Nationalist opinion amongst the Whites will greatly assist in bringing back sanity in the affairs of our country.

**Question:** The Nats say the Group Areas will end rack-renting. What is your opinion?

**Answer:** The Nationalists claim that the U.P. stand is giving protection to rack-renting Indian landlords. This is absurd. That there is rack-renting among some Indian landlords is undeniable. One fails to see how this is solved by sending the people to Lenasia, where a 50 x 100 stand worth no more than £10,

is sold at the exorbitant price of £375. The real cause of rack-renting is to be found in the destruction of ownership and occupation of land on racial basis. Take this away and there will be no rack-renting.

**Question:** Will the Indian people accept Lenasia?

**Answer:** Lenasia can never be accepted by the Indian people as its 2,600 stands owned by a private company, and the adjoining 1,600 morgen of land is a terrible trap.

Its acceptance will mean the acceptance of apartheid which aims at the uprooting and expelling our people from the land. Its acceptance involves complete and compulsory segregation which will impoverish people and relegate them to a status of perpetual subservience.

The Indian people can never be a party to their own destruction. Now that the Johannesburg proclamation has made the position clear it is the duty of every Indian to stand firm in rejecting Lenasia.

## "WHITES MUST EXAMINE THEIR CONSCIENCES!"

### Labour M.P. Interviewed On Group Areas Plan

**JOHANNESBURG.**—"The recent proclamations under the Group Areas Act and the G. A. Development Act present a practical illustration of what laws of this kind can do to their innocent victims. Decent, law-abiding citizens are to be uprooted and removed from areas which they have occupied for generations, suffering tremendous hardship as a result," said Mr. Alex Hepple, leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, in an interview with New Age last week.

Mr. Hepple continued: The Group Areas Act, which aims to enforce the separation of the races, is showing already that it imposes shocking injustice upon the Non-White sections of the community. This law, however benignly administered, cannot be effective without causing cruelty and a great deal of suffering. The various racial groups have become so intermingled that the application of this law will cause tragic social and economic damage to South Africa.

Enforced separation will deprive many people of access to the wealth of the country, upon which we are all dependent. It will limit their opportunities of employment, curtail their commercial activities, and

reduce their earning power to poverty standards.

White South Africans, who make the laws, must now examine their consciences and ask themselves whether the Group Areas Act can be justified by the standards of civilisation which we are supposed to be defending, and whether its un-Christian effects can be defended in the name of Western democracy. Our answer is awaited not only here at home but throughout the civilised world.

### Copperbelt Inquiry

LUSAKA. The Northern Rhodesian Government has appointed a commission of inquiry into "labour disturbances" on the Copperbelt.

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The Editor & Staff of New Age wish all their Jewish Friends and Readers a Happy New Year  
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## BOOKS

# BEATING HIS OWN DRUM

A very marked change has come over the field of African periodical and newspaper journalism in the past few years. It shows itself in the appearance of new mass-circulation magazines like "Zank" and "Drum," and popular newspapers like "Golden City Post." This change has come over the journalistic scene largely because the proprietors of these papers have, for the first time in commercial journalism, tried to some extent to find out and supply what the African reader actually wants—instead of what the White proprietors imagine they ought to want. As Mr. Anthony Sampson, former Editor of "Drum," writes in his interesting new book "Drum—A Venture into the New Africa":

"Africans hated the 'white hand.' They suspected every African paper of being a white man's trick to keep them quiet. The only paper for Africans which had their confidence was the Guardian. . . . "Drum (as it was when he took over the editorship) was at cross-purposes with its readers. While we were preaching tribal culture and folk-tales, they were clamouring to be let in to the Western world."

As a result of its new policy of giving not unfriendly publicity to the activities of the Congress movement, its shocking exposures of conditions in jails, on farms, etc., and the vitality of its talented African staff—particularly the star reporter, Henry Nxumalo—Drum under Mr. Sampson's editorship built up its circulation from 20,000 to 70,000—no mean achievement.

But while Drum's exposures were and still are of considerable benefit to this type of popular journal done in a more or less admirable things in its search for circulation. Following the practices of the English and American "tabloid" press, it deliberately panders to and cultivates a taste for sensational crime and sex stories, retailed in the cheapest and crudest manner. In dealing with this side of "Drum's" contents, Mr. Sampson is guilty of considerable prettifying. It would be difficult to recognise "Drum" from the picture given in his book!

Papers like Drum and its overseas counterparts cultivate continuous strident note of self-glorification in their columns. When their editors write books about their papers (a good comparison is "Publish and be Damned" by Howard Culpin, editor of the London "Daily Mirror") this note of fatuous self-congratulation is apt to be carried over into their columns. Mr. Sampson is no free from this. Also, he is ungenerous when credit should be given to others. To give an example which will strike home to readers of New Age, take the manner in which Mr. Sampson deals with the subject of how "Drum" came to send Henry Nxumalo to Bethal to get those stories which did so much to increase its prestige and circulation. He quotes an alleged conversation with Mr. Nxumalo: "How do you know about Bethal?"

"I went there with Reverend Scott three years ago. We looked round some of the farms, and afterwards the Reve-

# HUGE GAINS IN SOVIET FOOD PRODUCTION

## ...and Plans for Better Housing

MOSCOW.—The almost incredible advances in Soviet agriculture in the past three years were illustrated by the announcement by Mr. Khrushchov last week of the results since the government's decision in 1953 to increase grain production by bringing vast areas of virgin land into cultivation.

The formerly backward Republic of Kazakhstan, whose grain production only two years ago was almost negligible, is today harvesting more grain than the Ukraine which has always been known as the "granary of the Soviet Union."

The Russian Republic has also outstripped the Ukraine, and its production of grain alone this year will be equivalent to the amount previously produced by the whole of the Soviet Union.

"Formerly the Ukraine was regarded as the granary of the Soviet Union," Mr. Khrushchov told a cheering Moscow audience. "Today, let the Ukrainians not be offended, but I must say that they will take third place this year. They will deliver less than half the amount of grain that will be delivered by Kazakhstan. . . . This, comrades, is a tremendous victory. Those who like white bread can rejoice. (laughter.)"

### OTHER FOOD GAINS

Other gains in food production since 1953 were listed by Mr. Khrushchov: Whereas by July 20th 1953, 5,918,000 metric tons of milk had been delivered, this year the corresponding figure was 9,320,000 metric tons. Whereas in 1953 the meat procurements on July 20th were 976,000 tons, this year the figure was 1,177,000 tons.

On July 1st 1953, 1,267,000 pigs were being fattened—the corresponding figure this year is 4,084,000—a more than threefold increase.

With the grain target achieved "the task now is fully to provide the population of the country with meat and meat products," said Mr. Khrushchov. "Our meat resources are growing, but not as fast as our requirements. . . . We can and must carry out this task in the very near future."

### BETTER HOUSING

Turning to the need for more housing for the people, Mr. Khrushchov said that the party and the government considered this to be "one of the most important questions." Steps must be taken to speed up housing construction and to improve its quality, especially the quality of the finish, "especially special attention must be paid

to the furnishing of kitchens so as to lighten the work of housewives. We must build economical, more

convenient houses and not run after skyscrapers. The construction of tall buildings has not justified itself in all respects. It is much worse to live on the 26th floor than on the second or third, and no sensible town dweller will exchange a flat on the second floor for one on the 26th. (laughter.)"

## HUDDLESTON REPLIES TO STEWARD'S BOOK

### Apartheid "A Deliberate Fraud"

LONDON.—The book by a South African Government official "You Are Wrong Father Huddleston" is "the clearest possible proof that White South Africa, even at its best, is blind," said Father Huddleston in an article in the London newspaper Reynolds News last week.

"And his blindness will prove disastrous not to White man in South Africa alone, but to so much of what is called Western Christian civilisation," Father Huddleston added.

### WALKS BACKWARDS

"That is the tragedy of the present moment in the Union's history: that with all the world striking its tents and on the move, she is determined not merely to stand, but to walk backwards.

"She calls this process total apartheid."

Father Huddleston quotes Dutch Reformed Church Professor Ket's words: "Anybody living in South Africa who still holds that the Whites are striving for full apartheid policy for the sake of the Non-Europeans must be fast asleep."

Huddleston adds: "The aim of apartheid is White preservation; which means White supremacy now and always."

"The explanation of apartheid in other terms is at best a rationalisation and at worst a deliberate fraud."

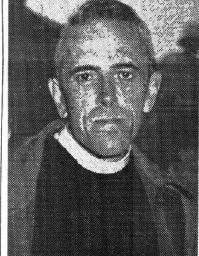
### NEW AFRICA

Describing the Africa which is "always there, waiting for me," Father Huddleston says: "It is an Africa unknown to Mr. Steward and to those who think and write and act as he does, however just or kind they may be.

"It is an Africa where it is possible for a man to have friendship across the brutal barriers of prejudice and pride of race, because he knows he is a man, not a servant; a free man, not a slave; a human being first, and an African afterwards."

"I pray God that my Africa's dawn may soon break."

**BRAZILIAN M.P.s** in a five-man all-party group are on a state friendship visit to China.



Father Huddleston.

### Nigeria Warns Britain

ACCRA (Gold Coast).

The Deputy Prime Minister of Western Nigeria, Chief Rotimi Williams said here last week that "Western Nigeria will lose faith in the British Government if self-government is not granted this year."

He added: "I do not want to prophesy the outcome of such a refusal.

Mr. Williams, speaking at a press conference, said that despite the constitutional dispute in Eastern Nigeria, self-government for Western Nigeria was possible this year because of a pledge by the Colonial Secretary that each region in Nigeria could be granted self-government irrespective of any disagreement at the Federal level.

He said he looked forward beyond the day of independence to the time when there would be a "United States of West Africa" composed of Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Liberia.

## SUEZ LEADS TO NEW PAKISTAN CRISIS

### Muslim League Leaders Arrested

KARACHI.—The Pakistan government, whose subservience to the U.S. and Britain stands out in sharp contrast to the neutralist attitude adopted by her neighbours, has once more been forced by the strength of the people's opposition to declare an "emergency" and suspend all democratic rights in an attempt to maintain itself in power.

The latest crisis has arisen as a result of the refusal of the government to declare its support for Egypt's action in nationalising the Suez Canal.

Not only did the government fail to back Egypt, but it issued an order banning processions, demonstrations and public meetings which were being held throughout Pakistan to express support for Nasser's action.

And to add insult to injury, the

wave of arrests which followed the general defiance of the 15-day ban and a national one-day general strike were carried out under the direction of the British Inspector-General of Police, Sir Oliver Grace.

The prominence of the people arrested—they include leading members of the governing Muslim League—is clear demonstration, in the words of the London Times that the "political scene has become critical."

## SHORT FLASHES

### U.S. Stealing Viet-Nam Market

PARIS. There is growing alarm among businessmen here at the rapidity with which France is losing its traditional market in South Vietnam and the United States.

In the first quarter of this year French sales to South Viet-nam represented only 30 per cent of the total imports of that country as compared with 76 per cent for the same period last year. America's share has gone up from 7.8 per cent to 23 per cent and Japan's from 3 per cent to 23 per cent also.

The French complain that the reason for this is that the U.S., by exporting to South Vietnam huge quantities of cigarettes and motor vehicles in the form of "aid," has knocked the bottom out of the main French market in these articles, and that remaining markets are affected by the dumping of U.S. surplus products at uneconomic prices.

"SOCIALIST PATTERN of Indian social policy," based on equality of opportunity for all," declared the All-India Congress Committee, approving the second five-year plan recently.

SYNGMAN RHEE, U.S. puppet dictator of South Korea, recently called for a "march North" and a renewal of the war in Korea.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA has agreed to make a big economic loan to Indonesia. Goods required by Indonesia will be delivered on long-

LABOUR PARTY of Malaya has adopted a resolution calling for the recognition of the legal status of the Malaysian Communist Party.

BURMA'S Minister of Labour, backed by the Trade Union Congress has tabled a motion at the International Labour Organisation for the expulsion of the Chiang Kai Shek delegate and the admission of People's China.

## African Editors Sentenced In Uganda

KAMPALA (Uganda).

Continuing their drive against the African press in Uganda, the British have ordered the newspaper "Gambuzi" to cease publication for six months and the directors have been fined a total of £150 for printing and publishing "seditious" matter.

This is the second vernacular newspaper closed by court order on the grounds of "seditious" matter. It was also banned recently.

Two weeks previously four Africans, the joint editors and publishers of a Luganda language bi-weekly newspaper "Embya Ezize" (The Dawn) were found guilty of "sedition." The joint editors were fined £75 and the publishers £50 each.

All were convicted on four counts of publishing and printing articles headed "How can peace come to the country while Britain uses robbery?" and "They help the misrule of Britain who run down the Sudan and the Gold Coast."

PAKISTAN PREMIER Mohammed Ali strongly supported China's admission to U.N. at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference according to authoritative sources in Karachi.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION composed of members of the Conservative, Labour and Liberal Parties is on tour of China. There are ten M.P.s in the group.

## U.S. Witch-Hunter Sees The Light

NEW YORK.

Harry Cain, former United States Senator, recently resigned from the Government's Subversive Activities Control Board "in protest against witch-hunting excesses."

In his letter of resignation to Eisenhower, Cain demanded wide reforms and attacked the President's own tolerance of witch-hunting.

One Cain was a vehement supporter of Senator McCarthy and as anti-Communism as you make them. But now he has seen the light and is demanding justice for officials under suspicion.

# T.U.C.'S ANTI-SACTU PLOTTING

(Continued from page 1)

Council of Non-European Trade Unions or any other co-ordinating committee of African trade unions. The constitution makes it clear that the liaison committee would have no policy-making function. The African unions are regarded as a sort of Advisory Board.

The former Council of Non-European Trade Unions rejected the proposed subordinate status with contempt; it went ahead to join with the minority group of unions which remained true to the former T.U.C. principle of all-in co-ordinating body to form the present Congress of Trade Unions in which there is no colour bar and an equal status for all unions. There is thus no co-ordinating body of African trade unions with which the TUC could have a liaison, and that clause in the constitution has until now remained a dead letter.

### THEIR REASON

The official reason given by the TUC for revising this idea of "liaison" is "to further the interests of the African workers in relation to Industrial Council Agreements, Conciliation Board Agreements, Arbitration Awards, Wage Determinations under the Wage Act, and Orders under the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act."

But the TUC really believe that African workers can get any benefits under this last-named Act?

It is difficult to see why the establishment of a liaison committee is deemed necessary for these purposes—there is nothing to prevent the TUC and its affiliated unions giving help right away!

### SINISTER MOTIVE

There is a further, and more sinister, motive behind the TUC's action. At the meeting Mr. Carl Rehm said "It is not the intention of this body to attack the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions."

It is difficult to reconcile this statement with the general tenor and purport of the meeting. Two African unions affiliated to SACTU were present.

The TUC constitution, as mentioned above, refers to a liaison committee between itself and an African trade union co-ordinating body. And it is obviously the purpose of the TUC to

### Morbid Madness

#### NEW YORK.

The Mason County Veterans Council is planning a heragonal twenty-foot granite memorial column with one of six sides left blank for the names of future war dead.

Robert Christensen, memorial committee chairman, said: "This is a permanent thing and we must be prepared for the future."

### Racing At Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections: Kenilworth Thousand Handicap: NEWHAVEN, Danger, Calvados, Wynberg Handicap: TOPS, DE KLERK'S SELECTED, Danger, Pensil.

Wynberg Handicap Bottoms: CEDREA, Danger, Virtuously, Kenilworth Handicap: SKIRTS AHOY, Danger, Real Phoenix, Wynberg Stakes: REX, Danger, Persin Lad.

Kenilworth Stakes: CLOVELLY, Danger, Danger, Tempté.

Maiden Plate: ESCON, Danger, Occulst.

Maiden Plate, Apprentice Riders: DE KLERK'S SELECTED, Danger, Fantastic Night.

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pose of the TUC to see that such an apartheid body is set up. ("It was expected that the co-ordinating body of African trade unions would be established"—Miss Hartwell.)

But the TUC leaders are now in such a hurry to get their "liaison committee" going that they are prepared to violate their own constitution by forming it with any given African trade unions that are prepared to come in. Any African unions, that is, which are not affiliated to SACTU.

### A DEFINITE REPLY

When Mrs. Violet Hashe of the S.A. Clothing Workers' Union—a SACTU affiliate—asked what their position would be regarding their being a party to the Liaison Committee, she was told quite definitely by the Chairman, Miss Cornelius, that "they could only accept unions which were not affiliated to any other co-ordinating body."

So much for the TUC's claims that liaison committee is merely to help African unions which are not out to attack SACTU. The condition for "help" is to leave SACTU! In fact, this is sheer disruption. The TUC refuses to affiliate with African unions; at the same time it tells them to disaffiliate from the only body which will accept them on equal terms. What if they realise it or not, the right-wing TUC leaders are acting as agents of the Government for the spread of an apartheid mentality in the trade unions.

Miss Hartwell told the meeting that SACTU was "virtually" appealing to Non-White workers to split away from the equal terms which it believes it is better to keep the mixed unions, even if they are forced to have all-White executives. But it is not the TUC's unions which have split; it is Miss Hartwell's own Garment Workers Union which has split along race lines—voluntarily, not compelled by the I.C. Act, before the Act was promulgated!

### CALL FOR CO-OPERATION

If the TUC leaders are sincere in desiring co-operation with African unions they would not find it difficult. Most African unions are affiliated to SACTU. SACTU has repeatedly appealed to the TUC for co-operation and liaison. The TUC has repeatedly turned a deaf ear to these appeals. Why? Surely the TUC was never more pressing for such co-operation.

As a bait for African unions to desert the SACTU the TUC holds out a promise of "guidance and practical assistance." The idea of "practical assistance" may prove tempting to some officials who may interpret it as helping, perhaps, in their pressing financial difficulties. One man (Mr. Hlongwane of the Tobacco Workers) was so keen that he wanted to know right away how much the affiliation fees were.

But on the whole there is no doubt that the TUC is due to meet a resounding rebuff from the African trade unions.

### THEY'D GET THE SACK

For the first time, in SACTU, the members of a trade union in a body which (unlike the former TUC) pays more than lip-service to the international and inter-racial aspects of trade unionism, SACTU's national executive is largely Non-European; its general secretary is an African; it gives full weight to the problems of the African worker in industry and in society to the TUC on a body where they will have neither votes nor representation in deciding TUC policy.

Even if a few leaders of these unions might incline to such a sell-out they would soon be given marching orders by their workers at the next general meeting!

### PROFILE

# GERT SIBANDE

GERT Sibande, the son of a sub-city, was born soon after the Anglo-Boer War. A grand figure of many stocks, stolid, single-minded, deeply human—a "forgettable" man. His courage is immense; his life a story of unflinching struggle. Imprisoned, banned, exiled—he is in the vanguard of the fight for freedom: member of the Transvaal Executive Committee and of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress. His curiosity is epic: When farm jails were first built, he asked to be shown round one. He has corresponded with Cabinet ministers and with no less a worthy than the Minister of Justice, Mr. R. Swart. A veritable lion of a man—the Lion of the East—before whom the enemies of the people rightly tremble.

His early life was one of hardship. He does not remember when he began working, but his first job was as a herdsboy on a farm in the Ermelo district where his family squatted. And conditions on the farms in those days were worse than today. . . . Every European had the right to smokob any African who did not raise his bag and say: "Dag Baas, Dag Baas." The outbaas sat on his stoep in feudal grandeur receiving homage from the Africans passing on the road. An offending African—a trifling too smart—was ordered to clean the piety or told "Kom my skoon die Baas se skoon!"

Then his family was given seven days to quit the farm. And the leaves of a stricken tree the family scattered. That was his

first order to quit: more were to follow.

Four months on a Bethal farm brought the young Sibande to open revolt. "I saw that I could do nothing as long as I remained in those shackles." He left the farm, but did not forget the crushed and bleeding people of the grist for the rich farmers' mill. He carried with him the knowledge of the harrowing conditions under the Rhodesian and Nyas recruits lived. Digging up potatoes at a run. . . . The induna hit at your heels with his sjambok. . . . A gruesome job. And he went and lived at Bethal location.

There was an endless flow of deserters in the Bethal court. It could not be otherwise. Sibande, who knew the lives of the men and the conditions which they sought to flee, was a constant witness. . . . Sitting in court as a silent monitor, his very presence a rock ruffling the stream of legal proceedings, discomforting the dispensers of justice. . . . He would intervene to the Native Commissioner on the deserters' behalf.

With the coming of a superintendent, the location took on more and more the features of a jail. Sibande, now a member of the advisory board, led the people against a number of tyrannical measures; the residents struck against taxes on dogs and bicycles. . . . The difference going to auction. A corner of the blanket of darkness was lifted and showed the conditions on the farms. The men of the location, led by an outry, Sibande led investigators past the watch-dogs, and to the farms, into the smoke-filled compounds. . . .

Came the Defence Campaign in 1952. Without passes he and thirty other volunteers defied the pass laws. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment and the others to fifteen days.

He had provoked the wrath of the authorities—and they gave no rest. Retribution followed him into the prison walls. "A note dated from the day of his arrest, requiring him to leave the location within one month, was served on him on his fifth day in jail. Then began a chain of arrests. He was contaminated. He had become an undesirable. And a nobody. . . . The man who would not have him. The location superintendent would not have him. Where was he to go? "No local authority will have you. No



farmer will take you," said the manna and gratuitously counselled: "Buy a small cart and go about the roads. And when winter comes, trek to Swaziland—the winters there are warmer."

Go about the roads. A grim sort of poetry. Then the Minister of Justice, too, served him with an order to quit Bethal—and did not say where he was to go. . . . An exile without a place of exile. . . . Go about the roads. . . .

He put on his overcoat, jumped on to his bicycle, and rode out of Bethal to New Ermelo location. "But the mark of Cain was on me." Two weeks later he was arrested. He had no right to be there. . . . And, indeed, no right to be anywhere. . . .

His eight-room brick house was put up for auction and went to the lowest bidder. His eldest son was disqualified from bidding; he did not work in Bethal. And so, of the ten pounds the house fetched, he got seven guineas—the difference going to auction expenses. What did he want a house for. . . . when there were the roads.

But the Nationalists rightly tremble before this remarkable man: tremble before his selflessness, and his faith in the victory of the people in the struggle for freedom in our lifetime.

"How do I live? I don't know how to tell anyone how I live because I don't know myself."

But how to fight? There Sibande can give lessons to the bravest, and everywhere the good fight rages. There you'll find Gert Sibande of Bethal.

ALFRED HUTCHINSON.

## First Victim Of New Banishment Law

First victim of the new banishment laws Mrs. Viola Hashe, secretary of the South African Clothing Workers' Union was last week served with a notice ordering her to leave her home in the Roodepoot-Maraiburg municipality by midnight tomorrow (Friday). No reason was given for her banishment and no ban has been served on her husband, Mrs. Hashe, mother of a five-year-old child, has lived in Roodepoot location for 13 years.

Her letter of banishment was signed by the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Dept. of Roodepoot. In it she was warned that if she was found within the Roodepoot municipal area after Friday without the permission of the Town Council, she would be liable to arrest. A map outlining the area was enclosed with the letter.

### FOR NON-EUROPEANS

Have your own home built to your own design in good location. Bonds arranged over long and short periods. 50 Melville Road, Plumstead, Cape.

# "NO PASSES IN OUR LIFE-TIME"

CAPE TOWN.—"We do not want to pass our lifetime," said Mrs. M. Sideline, Vice-President of the ANC Women's League, speaking at a meeting organised by the Women's Anti-Pass Committee on the Grand Parade, Cape Town, last Sunday.

The meeting heard reports by women delegates from the Western Cape who participated in the huge demonstration at Union Buildings, Pretoria on August 9 against the extension of the pass laws to African women.

"We went to Pretoria to see the Prime Minister," Mrs. Sideline continued. "But we couldn't speak to him because he ran away. We wanted to know why he wished us to carry reference books; we wanted to know why he wanted to oppress us men and more."

The people had seen their strength and unity, Mrs. Sideline went on, when women of different races, Africans, Indian, Coloureds and Europeans demonstrated in Pretoria.

"A pass is an indication that we are slaves," Mrs. Mphahlele said. "The extension of the pass laws mean slavery for the women. We must

fight it to the bitter end. Our children will become slaves on the farms."

Coloured woman leader, Mrs. Louisa Kellerman, said the Coloured people should unite with the Africans. Children today are not being taught to respect their parents, but to respect "white baasskap" instead, "I had always thought that a woman's place was in the kitchen, but no longer. Freedom will not be gained in the kitchen."

The large unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the women and congratulating them on the great demonstration at Pretoria. The meeting strongly condemned "the vicious pass-law system as an instrument of slavery and calls upon all sections of the people, the Congress movement for the realisation of the Freedom Charter."