

# THE CAIRO CONFERENCE

THE old year ended with Mr. Eisenhower still suffering from the effects of his "cerebral occlusion" and Mr. Krushov hailed by the American Time magazine as the "Man of the Year."

Make allowances for the American indulgence in the cult of the personality, and you have here a fair assessment of the state of relations between East and West. The countries of the East, headed by the Soviet Union, are on the up and up; in some respects they are already way out in front. The countries of the West are losing their supremacy.

A secret report by a United States committee advised President Eisenhower last month that America stood in the "gravest danger in its history," and—short of an all-out defence effort until 1970—was moving in a "frightening course" to the status of a second-class power.

### Sign of the Times

One of the signs of the times was the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference which was held in Cairo from December 26 to January 1. Over 500 delegates from Asian and African territories gathered together to proclaim their independence from Western domination, their hatred of colonialism and racialism and their desire for peace.

"There is not a pro-Western voice to be heard," moaned an Associated Press dispatch from Cairo. Every-where the conference has been acclaimed as a triumph for Soviet diplomacy and a defeat for the Eisenhower doctrine.

The Cairo conference was not an official conference at government level. Participation was therefore wider than at the historic Bandung conference in 1955.

But unanimity was greater and all the more impressive.

## WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

If there was not a pro-Western voice to be heard, the fault was that of the West and not of the conference. Here were gathered representatives of all the world's peoples in Asia and Africa who have at one time or another tasted the "benefits" of imperialism. Not one could be found to say a word in its favour.

### Don't Like It

Why is it that after a century of British rule, no Indian, Singhalese, Arab or African could be produced to say: "We like it, and we want more?" On the contrary, the Indian delegate, Mr. S. Singh, said Afro-Asians would stand together, determined never to lose "our hard-earned freedom."

And Mr. Khaled Moheiddin, editor of the Cairo daily "Al Messa," presenting a report on imperialism, said America had "failed in an effort to dominate the Middle East" and described the Eisenhower doctrine as "a political military alliance which gives insignificant aid in return for the submission of regions and countries to America."

Britain was so nervous of the Cairo conference that she would not allow anyone from her African colonies to attend it. A delegation of five men from Zanzibar, including Sheikh Ali Mubsin, member of the executive council, had their passports taken from them in Kenya and were declared prohibited immigrants and forced to return home.

The British authorities announced that in their opinion the Cairo conference was a "Communist front" outfit and they considered it "inadvisable" for people from the colonies to attend it.

One of the few Africans from British territories to get through the iron curtain was Mr. John Kamwidhi, of Kenya, who said he had been forced to leave Kenya without a visa.

And then the British and American newspapers complain that there is not a pro-Western voice to be heard. Instead, they heard Mr. Kamwidhi cry: "Down with the British Kenya Government." Had they any right to expect anything else?

### Soviet Contribution

At the Bandung conference in 1955, the Soviet Union was not represented. The outstanding figures were Mr. Chou En Lai, of People's China, and Mr. Nehru, of India. This time, however, Soviet delegates attended the conference in Cairo and their contribution was decisive.

The Soviet Union formally offered to aid all underdeveloped Middle East, Asian and African nations. "Let us build your factories and assembly plants," said Mr. A. Arzumanyan, Director of the Institute of World Economy in Moscow.

"We are ready to send you experts, to supply you with equipment and instructors without any strings attached." His offer was greeted with thunderous applause.

The Afro-Asian countries have had experience of aid from the imperialist countries. Such aid amounts to outright economic exploitation and political domination and the loss of national independence. In extreme cases it can also lead to military conquest, such as was attempted in the Suez adventure by Britain, France and Israel in 1956.

(It is worth noting that one of the fruits of that abortive venture was the condemnation of Israel by the 40 nations attending the Cairo conference as "an imperialist base.")

### New Type

Soviet aid has been of a completely different type. A number of the Afro-Asian countries have already had experience of Soviet aid and can testify to its value.

It is sometimes on a two-way basis—Soviet machinery in exchange for primary products. It is sometimes in the form of a loan at the ridiculous, low rate of interest of 2½ per cent—something which the West admits it cannot match; it is sometimes even completely free!

Many countries have been set on the way to industrialisation by Soviet aid. Among them can be mentioned:

**People's China**, which has been given a tremendous start on the road to socialism.

**Afghanistan**, which has been granted a credit of £36 million repayable over 30 years. A bread factory, two grain elevators and a flour mill have been financed by this, and two hydro-electric plants, three car repair workshops, irrigation works, an airport and road construction are planned.

Soviet technicians help to start these projects and train local technicians to take over.

**Burma**—A steel plant, a hospital, a stadium, a theatre and a technological institute.

**India**—A total of almost £100 million for a steel mill and other capital investment.

**Indonesia**—A credit of £36 million and co-operation in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

**Nepal**—Soviet aid in the five-year industrial and agricultural development plan.

**Syria**—£50 million in economic aid. Projects include roads, railways, irrigation and hydro-electric stations.

**Yemen**—To get industrial equipment and agricultural machinery in return for dried fruit, raw skins and coffee.

**Egypt**—On November 25, 1957, the Egyptian National Assembly unanimously passed a resolution expressing gratitude for the unconditional Soviet loan of £62 million, which would enable Egypt to complete its five-year industrialisation plan in three years.

### True Understanding

Reporting on his negotiations for the loan in Moscow, General Amer, Egyptian Minister of War, said he had found a "true understanding from the Soviet side. The Soviet Union respected our independence and did not try to interfere in our internal affairs. It appreciated our wish to preserve the unity of the Arab peoples. It made no attempt to sow dissension among us and welcomed our efforts to serve through positive neutralism."

In all these Soviet aid projects, there are no Soviet capitalists trying to make money, no enormous profits flowing out of the aided country into the pockets of coupon-clippers in Moscow or Leningrad, no Soviet enterprise battenning on the cheap labour of the local "natives," no dumping of surplus cigarettes and chewing gum, no demands on the aided country to join the Warsaw Pact.

The development of national independence and the strengthening of the economies of the newly-liberated countries on the basis of neutralism suits the Soviet Union which, despite the mistakes it made towards some East European countries, is not and can never be imperialistic.

### Profit Motive

Thus the Soviet Union can afford to be completely disinterested in the matter of foreign aid. But the West cannot. If the West were to give aid on the same basis as the Soviet Union, it would bankrupt itself. Western investment is based on the incentive of profit-making. Where there are no profits to be made, there is no investment.

That is why the West today is losing its ability to win friends and influence people. It tries to wipe out the propaganda defeat of the Cairo conference by dubbing it "communist." In doing so, it only further antagonises the Afro-Asian countries. Nehru, Nasser and Sukarno are not Communists; nor are the Arab nationalists. The more Dulles tries to smear them, the more they become immune to the anti-communist virus.

Is that what the West wants?



On Human Rights Day in Durban, a well-attended meeting, which was preceded by a torchlight procession through the streets led by members of the ANC Youth League, the Natal Indian Youth Congress and ANC Pioneers, unanimously adopted the Declaration of Conscience sponsored by the International Committee established under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to protest against the racist policies of the Nationalist Government.

In the picture above, Dr. Margaret Cornack of the Congress of Democrats, is seen moving the adoption of the Declaration. Others in the picture are, from the left: Dr. M. N. Padaychee, Acting President of the Natal Indian Congress; Mr. Moses Mabhida, Secretary of the Durban Committee of SACTU; Mr. Abel Mohale, Acting Secretary of the Natal ANC; Mr. C. K. Hill, a member of the Liberal Party; Mr. Alan Paton, who moved the adoption of the Declaration to uphold the Declaration of Conscience; and Advocate H. E. Mall.

Similar meetings were held in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

# MAMATOLA STILL REFUSE TO MOVE

## Will Appeal To Parliament Against Governor-General's Order

### JOHANNESBURG.

THE Mamatola tribe—to a man—will refuse to comply with the Governor-General's latest order compelling them to leave their farm and to move to the Trust farms of Metz and Enable. In a dramatic statement issued here, the Mamatola say that they will appeal to Parliament to probe the various land transactions of the NAD and the so-called Native Trust.

The latest removal order from the Governor-General is a follow up to the N.A.D. fiasco in failing to remove the tribe last June, as it had promised. The hitch that held up the department was that according to the law they would require the approval of a joint sitting of both houses of Parliament to move the tribe should it be unwilling to move voluntarily. The tribe refused to go and denied that they had ever agreed to do so.

Meanwhile the tribe is at present contesting in the Supreme Court the deposition of their acting chief and the transfer of the post office and school to Metz.

The Mamatola will seek to be heard at the Bar of the House and they also want to obtain Parliamentary privilege to discuss the various land transactions of the South African Native Trust and in particular the purchase of the land at Metz and Enable.

They swear however that no force will ever compel them to go to the hateful Metz Trust farm. If they leave the Mamatola village they will disperse as a tribe and scatter to the neighbouring farms.

Wattville Protests At Mass Arrests

BENONI.

A public meeting of Wattville residents, passed resolutions endorsing the action of the Advisory Board monthly meeting in protest against the continued mass arrests and detention of residents for failing to pay rent on the 7th of each month.

TIME LIMIT

The Governor-General's order has been issued in terms of section five (b) of the Native Administration Act (1927). Addressed to the new chief and the four hundred members of the Mamatola tribes, it orders them to leave their farm not later than January 13.

Although at first this was generally interpreted as a new method of "mass deportation" by which Verwoerd and the N.A.D. hoped to bypass the snag they had encountered in their initial attempt to remove the tribe, *New Age* learns that in fact the order will not have this effect. Because the tribe is still

unwilling to move, a resolution of a joint Parliamentary session is still required to give effect to the removal.

The procedure is that the Governor-General's order must first be served and if the tribe refuses to go then the matter can be taken to Parliament. The setting of the removal date to the 13th suggests that this matter will receive top priority when Parliament resumes.

GREAT PROFITS

This move of the Mamatola comes as no surprise since it is common knowledge that a number of farmers who sell their land to the Native Trust derive great profits from it.

On the other hand the "compensation" due to the tribe is appallingly low, amounting to some £2,000. Taking into account that there are 400 families, this boils down to about £5 a family.

Should Parliament decide to sanction the removal, the Mamatola feel that the burden of guilt for moving

# BANTU EDUCATION SHOCK FOR PARENTS

## Only Children With First Class Passes To Be Allowed To Continue After Standard Five

WITHIN three years of its operation the evils of Bantu Education have begun to emerge sharply. The warning expressed at its introduction that it was an inferior system of education have proved to be justified.

A new feature that has entered the Bantu Education scene is the growing alarm among the teachers who a little while ago were afraid to breathe one word of criticism against the department. Many now feel that something must be done about Bantu Education and done quickly.

The results of the latest school examinations have served to shock people out of their apathy.

Following the recent "New Age" disclosures from Durban of the way Bantu Education is destroying Natal schools, Govan Mbeki, Tennyson Makiwane and Joseph Nkolongwane have been on the job for "New Age" looking into education developments in the other provinces. This startling report is the result.

They have found that there is to be not only an inferior "Bantu" education but also an inferior "Bantu" first class pass. An aggregate of 50% is now the requirement for a first class pass. It used to be 60%—the same as for the white children. Now a "Bantu" first class will only be equivalent to a white second class pass!

### NEW SHOCK

And to cap this, the authorities have, without warning, introduced a new command to the schools. Children in standard six who have not obtained a first class pass are not to be allowed to continue with their education beyond standard six. Those children who obtained an aggregate of 40 per cent, to 49 per cent, are to be granted a Leaving Certificate which will not entitle them to be admitted into secondary schools.

These pupils, however, are told that they have passed and the fact that they will not be allowed to carry on with their education beyond Std. VI is left unsaid. IN EFFECT THIS MEANS THAT A CHILD WHO HAS OBTAINED AN AGGREGATE OF LESS THAN 50 PER CENT. HAS FAILED.

The parents were not told of this new arrangement. They were simply informed whether their children had passed first or second class.

### GO FROM SCHOOL TO SCHOOL

As a result the pupil who has obtained a second class pass applies from school to school and everywhere the reply is: I regret the school is full up.

It is a colossal swindle in which thousands of African juveniles are being forced out of school to take up work on the farms.

The check points at which a number of pupils are thrown out are Stds. II, VI and VII. In some areas the first class passes are less than 10 per cent.

and this number is insufficient to fill up the secondary schools.

In addition, although the Form I exams, have always been conducted by the school, except in Natal, this year inspectors have scrutinised the results and against the names of some pupils have written in red ink: NO RETURN.

For the first time, in more than half a century, secondary schools will be half full at the beginning of the year.

The position is so alarming that it is being concealed from even the members of the school boards and committees.

In their anxiety not to arouse the suspicions of the parents, some officials of Verwoerd's slave education are recommending that some of those who have obtained less than 50 per cent, and have therefore failed, should be stealthily and arbitrarily permitted to fill up the vacant desks in the secondary schools.

Teachers interviewed in the Transvaal, O.F.S., Natal and the Cape told *New Age* that the bad results were due mainly to the fact that about three-quarters of the school hours were spent on manual work, such as gardening and sewing. When the pupils returned to the classrooms they were too tired to absorb their lessons.

At some schools the medium of instruction had been in the vernacular but the exam. papers had been set in English or Afrikaans.

### OTHER EVILS

Other evils are that the syllabus is taught in vernacular and great difficulty is experienced by the teacher especially when it comes to subjects such as Hygiene and Arithmetic where it is difficult to find appropriate vernacular terms.

To get around this difficulty, the Bantu Education Department has a "Classroom" language to fit the interpretation of the English terminology.

The Department has "discovered" that counting in African languages is cumbersome, for instance the Xhosa expression for "eleven" is "ishumi elinanye". In the interests of word economy it becomes "shunye" under the Bantu Education. For the Zulu "thirty-three" which is "amashumi amathathu nantathu"—in the new terminology it becomes "Ntathu-Ntathu".

Sechuana never had terminology for the English word "attention" now the new word is "Ema . . . Thwi". There is, however, no such word as "Thwi" in Sechuana.

### NEW WORDS

In the Biology when discussing carnivorous and herbivorous animals, the new terms are "Majatlhaga" (herbivorous) and "Digagodi" (carnivorous). In real Sechuana, however, the word Majatlhaga means people who eat grass—not animals. There was never such a word as "Digagodi", the nearest word to that is "Digagabi" meaning animals that crawl. All this will mean the printing of a new text book and in the end a Bantu Education product will be a misfit and a stranger even amongst his African people.

Then the allocation of time to the various aspects of the syllabus is also very revealing.

Twenty-seven and a half hours constitute a week of schooling. Out of that only twenty-one hours is

given to school work other than manual work, which takes up six and a half hours per week.

If we divide up the twenty-one hour week, it gives the child only four hours of education per school day.

The double session each day, i.e. first session from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. for one group of children and the 2nd session for a different group of children from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. is the greatest evil.

The outward intention of the Government was that this allowed more children to attend school.

A bad by-product of keeping the children at school for a few hours only has been increase of juvenile delinquency amongst school children. Those children for instance who leave school at 11 a.m. have nothing to do the whole afternoon. The result is that in the total absence of recreation facilities they

go out to sell sweets and fruits in the streets and on the trains where they mix with the "tsotsi" element. The way things are going has ensured that even without debarring Africans from the present Universities Verwoerd is trying to achieve his goal of setting up "Bantu Universities".

The facts show that:—

- Because of the double-session, fewer hours are given to tuition.
- Manual work such as tree-planting, gardening which are given such priority are meaningless to children growing up in the slums of Johannesburg.

- In farming areas, the farmer on whose property the school is built, is the manager of the school. Whenever he pleases he closes classes and makes the children do farm work.

- The teachers are living under a constant threat of retrenchment without redress.

The tragedy of the situation is that few parents are aware of what it taking place in Bantu Education.

In the meanwhile, the Government to further entrench its ideas and ideology is flooding the school with its propaganda literature such as "Bantu/Bantoe" and the magazine "Bona", printed by a firm which has cabinet ministers as directors!

The recent A.N.C. National Conference decided on the question to revive the Anti-Bantu Education Committee and it is hoped that they will work vigorously to enlighten the parents on these happenings and prepare the people for action against Bantu Education.

Smoke and Enjoy

# JOHN CHAPMAN'S

Famous Tobaccos.

- Mine Captain
- Chapman's Special\*\*
- Silver Cloud
- Greyhound Mixture
- Wayside Mixture
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- Champion Mixture
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★

CHAPMAN'S BULK TOBACCOS:-

DARK FINE No. 17 MMR.

MINE CAPTAIN.

# TREASON TRIAL BOOK GETS GOOD RECEPTION OVERSEAS

"Will be Read as Long as Men Struggle for Liberty"

## JOHANNESBURG

WHEN the treason trial resumes in the Drill Hall on Monday, January 13, there will be only 95 of the original 156 suspects before the court. The charges against the other 61 suspects were dropped by order of the Attorney General last month. There was no evidence against them, he said. It had taken him a year of trial and 18 months of pre-trial preparation to find that out.

For the remaining 95, the mass ordeal will still continue. The preliminary examination is expected to take anything up to two months or more to complete. If the suspects are committed, it is expected their trial will start within a month of the end of the P.E., and may last for the rest of 1958.

What is the treason trial all about?

A book based largely on the reports of the "treason" examination written each week for "New Age" has been enthusiastically acclaimed by book reviewers in the British press.

It is "The South African Treason Trial", by "New Age" editor Lionel Forman, and Solly Sachs. The publishers, John Calder and Company, are donating all profits to the Treason Trial Defence Fund.

### A CLASSIC

"It will become a classic in the literature of human equality. It is important now. It will be read as long as men struggle for liberty," says Fenner Brockway, Labour M.P. in his review in "Tribune".

"No one can read the story of the trial without feeling this: the happy confidence of the 156 prisoners, the pitiful rage and futility of their persecutors, the wave of proud solidarity sweeping through the African people, the demoralisation among the little men in Government and their sycophants.

"One is astounded that the Strijdoms and Swarts dare to claim superiority. These pages reveal a dignity and courage among the prisoners—Africans, Indians, European and Coloured—which make Ministers, magistrates and chiefs of police seem dwarfs."

"I am not going to plead with readers of "Tribune" to buy this book," he concludes. "It is not a duty to have it. It is a privilege."

### AMAZING STORY

The Conservative London paper "The Star" devoted almost a full page to its review, which it headed "The Amazing Story of the Thumbs Up Trial", illustrated by a three column photograph of the crowds outside the Drill Hall when the case began.

"As a good journalist Mr.

Forman is mostly content to let facts speak for themselves," said the critic of the "Sunday Times". "If occasionally he allows 'prejudice' to enter in, it is hardly to be wondered at."

Writing in the literary weekly "Truth", Willem van der Eyken begins his review: "I choked when I read this book. It is an ugly,



Lionel Forman.

bitter story, in spite of the brave laughter that cuts through the lines".

Van der Eyken characterises the arrests as "sheer misjudgment" on the part of the Government.

"The Nationalists, having swept roughshod over all parliamentary opposition, having furthermore passed on enough repressive legislation to bring every out-of-step citizen within easy reach of punitive measures; cocksure in their power, and fearful men because of it; for ever looking under the bed at night, they still have two real or imagined

enemies—the Press, and the African people themselves.

"The Johannesburg bus boycott, the one-day strike, the Defiance Campaign (in October 1952, 2,354 Africans were arrested in one month!) made it imperative for the government, according to its logic, to check the influence of the Congress Movement.

"Where the miscalculation comes in is in the assumption that they could eliminate African opposition by a complete shut-out of the leaders. To withdraw the leadership and keep it withdrawn for a prolonged period they thought was the solution, and that is where they made their really great mistake.

"If there is one single factor which has united all Nationalist opposition into a steel-tempered wall, it is the Treason Trial. Some of the signs of that new strength are conveyed in Lionel Forman's lucid account of the early days of the Reichstag Fire Trial, as Solly Sachs calls it."

## UP MY ALLEY

WHEN you reach the alley this week, yours truly will be packing his bags and preparing to head for the wide open spaces, with the Golden City at the end of the trail.

Oh, I forgot, the Treason Trial, too.

I have been saying goodbye to people, and have heard a lot of encouragement which I can't write about because it amounts to contempt of court.

But one kind person presented me with a book with a quotation from John Donne on the fly leaf, which says: "No man is an island entire of himself; he is a part of the continent, a piece of the main . . ."

I like the sentiments.

Another friend, well-intentioned I'm sure, gave me a copy of Julius Fucik's "Notes From The Gallows" !!!

● But the present I really do like is the easy folding chair. It will replace the hard-backed Seat Number 85 in the Drill Hall, next week.

MY friend Benny met up with some politically conscious coons, he says. While he was driving up Hanover Street a painted face was stuck into the car and let off a long tirade against apartheid and what a lot of white folks are doing to us blacks.

Another minstrel offered a banana to a little European girl, and when she refused he said: "You don't want it because I am a kaffir, eh?"

—Did I say politically-conscious

"The book is," he concludes "an impassioned and surprisingly well-written warning that we are not safe."

### A REMARKABLE ESSAY

Some of the newspapers play up the sensational angle, based on the publication of the book while one of the writers is still on trial. One of them for example describes the book as "a remarkable essay in defiance," suggesting that the publishers have risked being charged with contempt of court.

In actual fact the publishers obtained the assistance of senior legal counsel to ensure that there was nothing sub judice in the publication, and this point is stressed by Father Huddleston in his review in the New Statesman:

"It is not surprising," he says of overseas interest in the trial, "that, after the first few moments of excitement, news of the South African treason trial dwindled and disappeared into the dusk, even before those on trial had been able to make themselves heard.

"It is not surprising," he says that this first book about the trial is so greatly to be welcomed. For here, in concise form, and without the infringement of any sub judice regulations, is a history of the trial up to date. And, in addition to the history, a few chapters of great interest and significance on the background to the trial without which it would be hard for the outsider to understand what it is all about. In other words, if you haven't had time to read the Press reports, or if your memory is dim, or if you want to understand the realities of what is going on in that dusty drill-hall in Johannesburg, here is your book."



Solly Sachs.

## YANKEES IN A RUTNIK

You Yankees with your rock and roll

Are living in a rutnick.

We may not have a Gallup poll

But, comrades, we have Mutt-nick.

You think our homes are thatched with straw,

Our roads are like a bognick.

We beat you Yankees to the draw;

We're putting on the dognick.

You think the way Nikita raves,

He's crazy as a loonick;

But while you talk of smoother shaves,

We'll beat you to the moonick.

And when we get up to the moon,

Before you're out of bednick,

We'll make you sing a different tune,

We'll paint the damn thing rednick.

—Fred Zaplitny,

Canadian, M.P.

## Riot Commission Starts On Jan. 20

JOHANNESBURG.

The Commission of Inquiry set up by the Johannesburg City Council to inquire into the cause of the Dube riots last year, and which consists of three former judges, with Mr. A. van de S. Centlivres as chairman, will sit on January 20.

Dr. Verwoerd and the Commissioner of Police, Rademeyer, have decided that all public servants of N.A.D. and S.A.P. will boycott this commission.

On the other hand the leaders of the people including the A.N.C. and prominent residents in the south-western areas have indicated their full support for the commission and they will give evidence.

Mr. P. Lengene, chairman of the Joint Advisory Board, Johannesburg told *New Age*: "The refusal of the N.A.D. and Police authorities to allow their public servants to co-operate in investigating one of the worst disasters in Johannesburg, in which 40 souls were lost, has come as a shock to all the members of the Advisory Boards".

Mr. Lengene said Advisory Board members will give this Commission their fullest support. "We will give unbiased, true evidence", he said.

Mr. Lengene said that, if not for the Advisory Boards' efforts and co-operation, it would have been impossible for the police and other Government officials to quell the faction fights and the Dube Riots.

## CHIEF SABATA VISITS WORCESTER

Paramount Chief Sabata of the Tembus visited Worcester on December 15. He was accompanied by about 12 Councillors. After driving through the length and breadth of the location they stopped at the school grounds.

After opening the meeting the chairman, Mr. Sibanya of Cape Town, told the gathering to give the salute by saying A! Jonghlanga! three times. When he (the Chief) alighted from his car only a small section echoed and the rest shouted Mayibuye! From that very moment one could read from the face of the Chief that he was worried.

The chief speaker of the day said, "Chief Sabata is a king of kings. We should therefore not worry ourselves about what he is doing, whether it is good or bad

In Cape Town and Johannesburg he has helped the Africans to get passes."

There was a murmur amongst the crowd. One man stepped in front and wanted to know who called the Chief as the residents had no knowledge of his arrival.

The meeting was at this time rowdy and the Chief whispered to the chairman. The chairman stood up and said that the meeting was to be closed. "Away with passes", cried the crowd and the chairman told the people to sing the National Anthem.

In an interview, the Chief told me that he had no comment. He also said that he has not accepted Bantu Authorities and will never accept it.

Worcester.

E. K. TOLLIE

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