U.S. IS SUPPRESSING TRUTH ABOUT HIROSHIMA

ON August 6, 1945, the first atom bomb ever to be exploded destroyed the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Three days later a second bomb wiped out Nagasaki. The world still does not fully realise what happened on those two days.

Four women survivors of the Japanese disaster 10 years ago recently toured Britain, to deliver a personal warning to the West against the use of atomic weapons. Their story is told in a pamphlet issued by the Union of Democratic Control, "Hiroshima, It Must Not Happen Again," which I advise everyone to read if they can get hold of it.

In the words of one of the women, Mrs. Shinobu Hizume: "It is more than ten years since the war was over, but the sufferings from the bomb have not yet been cured." Worst of all, those who survived the bomb live from day to day in the shadow of the fear that death will still claim them.

DIE SUDDENLY

"I know of more than ten men who died last year," Mrs. Hizume said. "This year, two men have already died. The sufferers are living very anxious lives, because their friends, though in high spirits, often died suddenly.'

WORLD STAGE BY SPECTATOR

Mrs. Hizume was in Hiroshima when the bomb fell, "My clothes and hair suddenly caught fire . . . I was carried to hospital . . . I shall never forget the hellish scene. All the houses were demolished. The crumbled walls and heaps of tiles stretched for miles. Many people rushed from the centre. Their bodies were burnt. Their skin was hanging down like rags. Their faces were swollen to twice normal size. They were holding their hands to their breasts. They were walking, embracing one another and crying out with pain. Someone was walking, dragging something along. To my great surprise it was his intestines. His stomach was ripped open and it came out and he was dragging it along without knowing what he was doing. . .

U.S. WOULD HIDE IT

The picture of horror could be repeated indefinitely. Those were awful days for the victims.

Mrs. Hizume reports that the United States military and medical authorities have made a deliberate attempt to suppress the full truth about the bombs, while the Japanese authorities have been extremely negligent and callous about the sufferings of the

"In Japan, without good social security facilities, sufferers from the A-Bomb have been living under the most miserable conditions. . . . We have often asked the City Authorities to help us, but they have done nothing at all."

Mrs. Hizume lost her husband and three children as a result of the bomb. She estimates that of the 440,000 citizens of Hiroshima, about 300,000 were

ATOMIC DISEASE"

A similar story is told of Nagasaki by Miss Kikue Ihara, a school-teacher. She brought with her to England a letter dated February 3, 1955, from a Nagasaki girl, Miss Chieko Watanabe, who was one of the victims of the bomb. This girl wrote: "They say there are about 3,000 people in Nagasaki and in the vicinity who are suffering from atomic disease. It is true that some of these people are getting along all right through the helping hand of their neighbours. But most of these sufferers are abandoned and in the depth of poverty to lead a life of bare subsistence. Under the agony of loneliness poverty and the disease they receive no protection of any kind from the Government, nor do they get any help from the

"For nine years it has never been possible, and still is impossible, for us sufferers to pass a day without struggling with the evils that the atom bomb has left behind. I wish everybody in the world will be awakened to the horrible condition we are in. As a Japanese whose country had been attacked by atom bombs and as one of those who have experienced it themselves, I dare appeal to the conscience of all the world not to use these terrible, cruel weapons again."

A total of nearly 700 million people throughout the world have endorsed this girl's appeal by signing the World Peace Movement's petition against the use of atomic weapons. There is no doubt that it has been the revulsion of world public opinion against the senseless bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and

the growing people's movement to outlaw atomic weapons which has prevented the warmongers from unleashing atomic war on more than one occasion

A HOPEFUL SIGN

Perhaps one of the most hopeful signs that the lesson of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has been learned was the recent conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy held at Geneva. Scientists from East and West pooled their knowledge at this conference. It is a melancholy thought that two years ago the Rosenbergs were executed on a framed-up charge of passing America's atomic secrets to the Soviet Union -vet here at Geneva information of a much more 'top secret" nature was freely bandied about by the delegates, with the full knowledge and consent of their Governments.

Reaction of the East to the conference was expressed by Professor Leopold Infeld, Vice-President of the World Council of Peace, one of the world's leading physicists and a close associate of Albert Einstein, who headed the Polish delegation:

"Here the artificial barrier between 'eastern' science and 'western' science has been broken down. Here there is only one science—in the service of man-

"Scientists of 'east' and 'west' are finding that each has much to learn from the other. Each finds that the other has made considerable progress in solving the problems that face them both. Each can contribute to overcoming the mistakes of the other. And most of all they are realising once more what scientists have always known—that science is international and rightfully serves the cause of peace."

TALK FREELY

The top-ranking United States physicist, Willard Libby, member of the Atomic Energy Commission, said: "Now everybody can talk freely. It's a great emotion—you can feel it all over the place."

The scientific results of the conference will take years to evaluate, but the delegates were impressed with the progress revealed by the three leaders in atomic science—the United States, Britain and the

Atomic Energy Commission, Admiral Lewis Strauss, was reported last week to have said the conference first estimate, rather than insist on their rights under the Act. proved the United States had a clear lead over the Soviet Union in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. He probably had to make that claim for political reasons, but the evidence of the conference proved People's Organisation, issued a call sume there are really only 4,000 S.A.C.P.O. also completely re-

• The conference proved that the Soviet Union is part in the conference next Saturday | S.A.C.P.O. completely rejects the Non-European Affairs Department still the only country to have produced an atomic (September 3) so that a concrete suggestion that the reclassification should handle the classifications. power station. The U.S. will have a nuclear power plan of action can arise from the

• Time magazine reported: "Western scientists saw no evidence that the Russians have made important advances beyond Western accomplishments, but they were impressed by the Soviet revelations. Said one U.S. official: 'This conference ought to dispel forever the idea that the Russians are stumblebums in

• The science correspondent of the New Statesman | plied to the allegation of the Prime in photosynthesis and protein-synthesis, with the help Europeans in order to encourage secret session. of radio-active tracers." (Photosynthesis is the process | more Africans to play Coloured and by which plants take the sun's energy and use it to so increase the number of Coloured he has taken legal opinion from journalists and newspapermen gencombine the elements of the air, water and soil to voters. make the food on which men and animals live.)

• Dr. Guyford Stever, chief scientist of the U.S. Air of the bag," said Mr. Lollan "be- general have been denied a right clarified." Force, said Soviet scientific advances have "shocked cause now it is clear this whole entrenched in the Commissions Act. the U.S." In many scientific fields the Russians were drive against the Coloured people is "I have also been advised that recognised among the world's leaders, and the U.S. had already lost the engineering manpower battle to duce the number of Coloured to test the validity of the Commis-

"NATURALLY!"

One might fittingly conclude this brief survey of cause people want to change their quite willing to give evidence to the the conference with another extract from Calder's race but because of the system in Commission on the subjects speci-

"The Russians are obviously enjoying themselves. seek better opportunities and prividence between them, but "where There is a great deal of back-slapping and frankness. leges in that way. If all people had the freedom of the press is involved At one press conference, the famous Soviet chemist, equal rights, no one would have any I feel very strongly that it is of the Academician Vinogradov, was harried with questions incentive to change his race. designed to show that he was learning things which Soviet scientists had not known. 'Naturally!' he re- Africans in Johannesburg "playing paper production should be able to plied, 'so are the Americans and everyone else.'

"This," said a member of the British delegation to me, 'isn't just a thaw in the Cold War; it's an NATAL DIARY WORKERS Act to attend the normal sessions of avalanche of goodwill'."

Ten years after Hiroshima, there are indeed signs labour that are worse than those "Of this right the public has that the world is turning its back on the atom bomb which exist in most other indus- hitherto been deprived in practice,



Coloured queues appeared at the Johannesburg Pass office for the first time recently when the government started its "classifications" under the Population Registration Act.

COLOUREDS MUST

-Says SACPO Secretary

JOHANNESBURG.

A LTHOUGH there is a lull now in the rounding up of Coloured people for reclassification A under the Population Registration Act compared with the first fortnight, there are still reports of spasmodic searches for Coloured people by officials in white vans and the transporting of individuals to the Pass Office for questioning and examination.

A large group of Coloured ex-servicemen has reported to the Pass | should be handled by the Coloured Office to appeal against their reclassification as Africans. These ex- Affairs Department, said Mr. Lollan. Returning to the United States, the chairman of the servicemen are apparently prepared to submit to a second bout of ques- The C.A.D. was formed not to assist tions and official probings in the hope that the officials will correct their the Coloured people but to help enfirst estimate, rather than insist on their rights under the Act. the Coloured people but to help ensist estimate, rather than insist on their rights under the Act.

> tary of the South African Coloured nesburg altogether, must one as- Verwoerd to all Coloured organisations to take | Coloured people in all?

to quibble, but for all of us to get together and forget our differences since this is a struggle for the survival of the Coloured people."

"CAT OUT OF BAG"

Coloured and Coloured people play vide the basis for a test case." White, said Mr. Lollan, was not bethis country which forces people to fied in the exchange of correspon-

are demanding negotiations with the Commission at which evidence the employers to end conditions of or addresses are being heard.

should take a lesson from the fate In a special interview with New were so, then since there were only of the African people under the Age, Mr. Stanley Lollan, the secre- 34,000 Coloured people in Johan- Native Affairs Department of Dr.

jected the idea that Johannesburg's

Mr. Lollan said: "This is no time for Coloured organisations but for all of us to call Evidence in Secret

In his interview Mr. Lollan re- POLLOWING the rejection by the Chairman of the Press Commission of his application to give evidence in public, Mr. B. P. Bunting, and Nation, Ritchie Calder, wrote from Geneva: Minister that the English press was former editor of the banned newspapers Guardian and Advance, has now "Everyone was surprised by the Russians' advances whipping up feeling among the Non- written to the Commission reiterating his refusal to give evidence in

Mr. Bunting says in his letter that | interest, as well as in the interest of

senior counsel and that he is ad- erally, if the matter were ventilated

intended by the Government to re- the simplest and most proper way sion's proceedings is for me to de-The fact that Africans play cline to give evidence and thus pro-

Mr. Bunting states that he is utmost importance that both the a very successful conference It was alleged there were 30,000 public and those engaged in news-Coloured." Mr. Lollan said if that exercise the right specifically reserved to them in the Commissions

and I feel it would be in the public!

"Mr. Strijdom has let the cat out vised "both I and the public in in the courts and the legal position

FOOD AND CANNING WORKERS CONFERENCE

CAPE TOWN.

Sixty-six delegates representing 16 branches attended of the Food and Canning Workers' Union in Cape Town last week-end.

A FULL REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE WILL APPEAR IN NEXT WEEK'S 'NEW AGE.'

AMAN KNOCKED AT THE DOOR

"WHAT RACE ARE YOU?" HE ASKED— AND THEY LOST THEIR HOME

From JACQUELINE ARENSTEIN

DURBAN.

I AST WEEK MR. JERRY SMITH, AN ARTISAN, WAS SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT OR A FINE OF £10 FOR LIVING IN HIS HOME WITH HIS WIFE A ND NINE CHILDREN.

Mr. Smith was charged for contravention of the Group Areas Act and his sentence was suspended on condition that he and his family vacated their home by the end of September.

The Smith family must now Land Tenure Board that the Smiths leave the pleasant area of Green- were Coloured. wood Park, which has always been inhabited mainly by Coloured folk, and seek accommodation in a slum, for there is nowhere else After years of searching for for them to go.

Since 1951 the Group Areas Act has not allowed Coloureds to take occupation in the area, only Euro-

FAMILIES UPROOTED

The story of the Smith family vividly illustrates that the Group Areas Act not only operates to uproot families from their homes able home for us all. We lived and drive them into slums, but that it also endows the inspectors of the Land Tenure Board with powers to ferret into the private lives of individuals, destroy their personal liberties and create inhuman racial persecution.

The trouble started after the Smiths had been in their new home for a year. Some European neighbour, one amongst many Coloured residents, informed the asked that question before.

"For many years," Mrs. Smith told me, "we lived in a tworoomed flat with our nine children. accommodation in an area where our children could grow up in a decent and healthy environment offered this little cottage.

"It was a shell. For many weekends my husband worked on it. He put in windows, doors, floors and transformed it into a comforthere happily for 18 months.

KNOCK AT THE DOOR

"Then one morning there was a knock at the door. I opened it and a gentleman stepped in. He said he was an inspector from the Land Tenure Board.

"'What race are you?' he asked bluntly. 'What is your husband? I was stunned. We had never been

replied angrily. He asked me for my birth certificate. I said that I had none, that we had always lived where we wanted to and had never

The inspector returned later to interrogate Mr. Smith.

He asked Mr. Smith what his deceased father and mother were. Mr. Smith said that his parents were Europeans and that he had and escape the vice and crime always lived in European areas which surrounded them, we were and for 20 years had been employed as a European.

A few days later the inspector went to Mr. Smith's employers and asked them whether Mr. Smith was a European or Coloured. They replied that Mr. Smith was in appearance a European and therefore employed as one.

Pretoria for the birth certificates of the Smiths. There was none for Mr. Smith for he had never been registered. Mrs. Smith was sent a copy of her certificate on which it stated that she was "mixed."

The inspector then wrote to

ceived a notice from the Land

"I am what you see I am," I Tenure Board ordering them to leave the house. This was six months ago. They could find no alternative accommodation, so remained where they were. Last before been molested in this way. week Mr. Smith was summonsed to appear in court and sentenced.

> I asked Mr. Smith why he did not challenge the contention that he was Coloured since there was no evidence to prove that he was.

NO MONEY FOR LAWYERS

man, more often in bed than out of it. I have no money for lawyers. If the Government says I am a Coloured I have neither the strength nor the money to fight them. We shall have to go."

Last week when I saw Mrs. Smith she wept. Each day she leaves the children and goes from district to district seeking accommodation. "I have even been to locations," she said bitterly. "I don't know what they want to do to us. I cannot find a place in a Non-European slum where we must now live. I don't know what Subsequently the Smiths re- will happen to us at the end of the month.

DGES HALL AND BEYERS REJECT LAN APPEAL

TUSTICES Beyers and Hall dismissed the appeal last week of Becky Lan, Food and Canning J Workers' Union Secretary, against her conviction under the Suppression of Communism Act.

They also rejected the appeal against the severity of the sentence of | The evidence showed that Miss three months' imprisonment (two of them suspended), saying that the Lan had placed a table outside the Magistrate had treated Miss Lan leniently.

Leave to appeal to the Appellate Division was given, and an appeal quently held. While she and others about our finances. A circula-

"Mr. Gordon (Defence Q.C.) did | sion in the case of R. v. Kahn," said | meeting people arrived. not seek to argue the matter on Justice Beyers. "As I understand | "They had a rough idea of what principle but relied entirely upon him, Mr. Gordon's submission, the meeting was about and there

A.N.C. Protests at Zululand Restrictions DURBAN.

The Natal African National Congress has sent an angry protest to the Native Commissioner of Pietermaritzburg against the restrictions imposed on 300,000 Africans in Northern Zululand whereby none will be allowed to leave the territory in order to seek work.

"We wish to express our most vigorous protest against this unwarranted and arbitrary act of injustice committed for the purpose of forcing these Africans to work for starvation wages on European farms. "This action is to ensure that

the European farmers in Northern Zululand have a plentiful supply of labour that can be made as cheap as possible. "The people who are starving

in the reserves there will now be prevented from supplementing their meagre resources by earnings in the cities. Their standard of living will be lowered still further by this drastic and inhuman decision which has come from the Secretary of Native Affairs.

order to achieve some common employed. object by concerted action'... As he puts it, the mere getting together or the purpose of discussing anything is not gathering with a purby concerted action.

"DOESN'T SEEM POSSIBLE" "There appears to me to be much was taking place." in the judgment of R. v. Kahn | "Appellant was not a person who which supports Mr. Gordon's sub- fortuitously found herself near a mission," said Justice Beyers. But, gathering with which she was in no

contrary to the avowed intention to be discussed at it." of the legislature that it does not seem to me possible that the liberty on her own recognisances, learned Chief Justice intended to pending the appeal, was granted. lay down a principle which pression of communism."

"NO MORE" tice, Judge Beyers thought, laid patients in hospitals.

house where the meeting was subsewere getting things ready for the

the decision of the Appellate Divi- based on the wording of the Chief seems to be no doubt that they came Justice's judgment in that case, is there with the common purpose of that it is not sufficient for the Crown attending the meeting and of listento prove that the persons who have ing to and possibly taking part in gathered together did so for a com- discussions regarding the conditions mon purpose, but that it must also of labour in the fishing industry in be shown that they assembled 'in which all, or most of them, were

> At this stage, said Justice Beyers, there was already a gathering.

Miss Lan also attended the pose to achieve some common object | gathering, said Justice Beyers, when she was sitting in a car "in close proximity to the spot at which is

he said, later in the judgment: manner concerned, for she was the "It seems to me that the con- organiser of the meeting, she was eight-pager. clusion to which Mr. Gordon's closely associated with the persons interpretation of the judgment in addressing it, and she was interested R. v. Kahn leads one is so directly in the result of it and in the matters | IMMEDIATELY!

Leave for Miss Lan to remain at

appears to be contrary to the in- UNITED PARTY of the Orange tention of the Act, i.e. the sup- Free State, meeting in conference Bloemfontein recently, passed resolution demanding that European The judgment of the Chief Jus- nurses do not attend to African | Durban: 6 Pembroke Chambers,

down "no more than that the defi- | Speakers for the motion said they nition of gatherings in the Act does | were "definitely in favour of apartnot cover purely social gatherings." heid.'

500 More Copies For Durban

TELEGRAM arrived from our Durban office Monday morning, asking us to increase the order for that centre by another 500 copies.

If we were a newspaper which tamely toed the capitalist line we would not have to worry tion such as ours would bring in sufficient advertising to meet the printing costs. But we are not popular with the advertisers, either because they are afraid of political victimisation or because they don't agree with our

We know that you would not want 'New Age' to be anything else but what it is—a free and independent paper, unafraid of publishing the truth and scorning to pander to the money market. Our paper is free and independent precisely because you, our readers, have filled the gap left by the advertisers. 'New Age' is your paper in truth, because without your financial help we could not keep going for even a single month.

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bers, 129 Adderley Street.

"I TASTED A NEW WORLD AND WON CONFIDENCE FOR OUR FUTURE"

Says Dora Tamana, African Woman Leader on her return home from overseas

FROM the hot, sandy, unhealthy and poverty-stricken pondokkie land of Blouvlei (one of Cape Town's worst shack areas) by air to London, Berlin, Peking, Moscow and back to Blouvlei now in winter time an even more pitiful conglomeration of corrugated iron shanties perched precariously on the edge of swamps, the residue of the rains.

This, in brief, has over the last seven months been the adventure of a South African mother and grandmother, 54-year-old Mrs. Dora Tamana, African National Congress women's leader of Blouvlei and acting general secretary of the Federation of S.A. Women.

From a world outside, where a woman is a person and respected for what she is, no matter the colour of her skin, to a country where a black skin automatically means oppression to the very people who are born in it.

CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE "I tasted a new world and a new heaven, but I'm glad to be backthis is my home, and I have seen many things to give me added confidence in the future of our country and our people," Mrs. Tamana told me when I found her resting in her home in Blouvlei a few days after her return.

It was in London that Dora Tamana and Lilian Ngoyi (who travelled with her) first experienced the thrill of international friendship.

"A few days after our arrival, we met the committee of the National Assembly of Women in London. They greeted us and kissed us, made tea for us and asked us to tell them about South Africa and our women's organisations there. We afterwards had meetings with other women's organisations, and always people were very friendly, very interested and offered to help."

Early in March, Dora and Lilian left for Berlin, where they were the guests of the Women's International Democratic Federation "There we saw factories, creches, kindergartens, clinics, homes for the aged, orphanages, workers'

ONE OF SPEAKERS

At the celebrations of International Women's Day in Berlin, Dora was one of the speakers. From

Berlin straight to China—a fourday trip by air-with a group of British delegates.

Dora and Lilian stayed at the Peking Hotel for Peace Guests-"where they gave us wonderful attention" - and from Peking travelled to the four provinces of

In London and Berlin Dora had not been feeling too well. In Peking she was given a thorough examination, and throughout her trip, special treatment because of her health.

"Wherever we went, a doctorwas there to meet us. Our hosts always notified the next place of call that one of the guests was not well. They could not have looked after me better. In Tientsen, the doctor forbade me to go further, and I was left behind with an interpreter to help attend to my needs. After seven days in Tientsen hospital, back to Peking."
In spite of ill-health, Dora

managed to see quite a lot of China-hospitals, clinics, villages, co-operatives, prisons, palaces, primary schools, magistrate courts.

African Mothers Defend Their Children

JOHANNESBURG.

It is not the Minister of Native Affairs but we, the mothers, who should decide what type of education our children should have, says a call by the African National Congress Women's League of the Transvaal for a special conference of all women in the Congress.

The conference will be held on September 11 at 9.30 a.m. at 139 Anderson Street.

African mothers are prepared to fight to the last in defence of their children's education, says the statement issued by Miss Elizabeth Motingoe, the acting secretary of the women's league. The women of the A.N.C. are prepared to march shoulder to shoulder with their sisters of all races in this country in order to stop South Africa from becoming a police State.

Suppression Act Charges Withdrawn

JOHANNESBURG.

CHARGES under the Suppression of Communism Act against Messrs. A. Kathrada, Paul Joseph and M. Thandray have finally lapsed.

uary 13 this year after a police raid banned the crown led evidence by on the offices of the Indian Con- Special Branch detectives that Kathgress. Kathrada and Thandray were rada was found in the Congress charged with participation in the office, seated at a desk with certain work of an organisation from which publications before him. After crossthey were banned and attending a examination of the crown witnesses gathering, and Joseph on the second by Mr. V. C. Berrange for the decount alone.

Exception was taken by the defence to the charge of attending a gathering, but this objection was disallowed in the Regional Court. In May Kathrada made application in the Supreme Court for the charge to be set aside on the grounds that it disclosed no offence. Before the matter came to court the Attorneycharge.

NO PROSPECT OF SUCCESS

In the Regional Court when

The three were arrested on Jan-, ganisation from which he was fence, and at the close of the crown case, the prosecutor said he saw no reasonable prospect of success in this case and was therefore abandoning it.

Agreeing with his decision, the Magistrate said in summing up, "I don't know what your religious teachings say. But Christ in the Bible said one must not only not do General withdrew the gathering evil, but one must abstain from all appearance of doing evil." He offered this advice to Kathrada.

At the abandonment of the case Kathrada appeared on the charge of against Kathrada, the charge against participating in the work of an or- Thandray was withdrawn.

"A prison in China is not like the prison I know here. In China a prison is a place to educate the people. The prisoners sleep on beds between clean sheets."

Dora also found the treatment of her health an education in itself. "It was preventative treatment. They stopped me from getting more ill.

"The aims of our Women's Federation is to get creches for our children, hospitals and clinics for our people. My experience of hospitals and doctors overseas gave me a clearer picture of what we are working for. I saw for myself how it should be - that there should be doctors to look after you before you get so ill that you can't do anything more about it." About the people of China?

"The Chinese are a wonderful people. It was as though they were all one, all united.

"Wherever I went, in the clinic, in the hospitals, in court, I saw women taking part. They are doctors, nurses, workers, the same as men. There was no such thing before Liberation. I saw women drive enormous tractors, harvesting and ploughing machines. I also saw women making these machines.

CHINESE ARE NON-**EUROPEANS**

"I know that the Chinese are a Non-European people. That gave me more confidence that we Non-Europeans here in South Africa can fight for our rights and get

One of the centres that left a very strong impression was a maternity home where Mrs. Tamana for the first time saw and heard about painless childbirth. "This home is not a special place reserved for a few lucky people. It is available to all. It is too wonderful. One woman told us she felt no pain at all. In no time her baby was born. Another had labour pains for about half an hour—and that was considered a lot. We women usually suffer for a day, a day and a half."

Mrs. Tamana knows all about the pains of childbirth and childrearing. A mother of 12 children, she saw six die in infancy. "My children died of starvation in the Transkei," she told me. "Starvation, tuberculosis and meningitis. I had to leave my baby of a month old with my ten-year-old sister and go out and work for 1/6 a day. So in 1930 we came to

Charged With Teaching

JOHANNESBURG.

The case in which Mrs. Margaret Ntambo of Moroka is being charged under the Bantu Education Act of running an unregistered school has been postponed in the Fordsburg Native Commissioner's Court to September 8.

Last week when the case opened, an inspector of the Bantu Education Division of the N.A.D. gave evidence that Mrs. Ntambo had not applied to the Department for the registration of the groups of children she was organising.

Asked what he considered a school was, the inspector, Mr. Mac-Donald said that he did not consider that a creche or nursery school or any group of small children under the age of seven years would fall within the definition of a school.

The case is proceeding. The case in which Mr. Bennet Molewa is being charged under the Bantu Education Act will also be heard in September.



Cape Town, because our children were dying in the Transkei. . . .

But soon she was talking of China again: "The people of China were very friendly. Where-ever we went they greeted us with flowers and embraced us. One day an old peasant came up to talk to us. He was so happy, he could not sit still. 'Because of Mao Tsetung we are free today,' he told us. 'I am old, but I feel young.'

STOP AT MONGOLIA

Leaving China, there was a short stop at Mongolia. Before the liberation of Mongolia, about Township Labour Bureau officer over. 13 years ago, there was not a single woman who could read or write there. Today they are doctors, nurses, factory workers.

From Mongolia to Moscow, a beautiful city with wide streets. Here Dora was 15 days in hospital. "I was very sorry to be laid

CHESS NEEDS BLACK AND WHITE MEN

JOHANNESBURG.

DURING the contest in which the visiting chess master Dr. Euwe, took part in Johannesburg last week, seven young Non-European chess enthusiasts, members of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress and the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, interviewed Dr. Euwe and handed him an open let-

The interview took place in the foyer of the Johannesburg Public Library. The seven youths, being Non-Europeans, were debarred from watching the contest.

The letter handed to Dr. Euwe expressed deep disappointment "at not being able to watch you play, owing to the colour of our skins.

The letter went on to say that the game of chess originated in North West India in the fifth century, and has throughout history been played by people of all nationalities, colours and creeds. "We are sure, that in your wide experience you have played and enjoyed games with persons of all colours."

The letter concluded by wishing Dr. Euwe success in his career and expressing the hope that in the event of another visit by him to South Africa he would be able to

up and the Soviet people were also very sorry that their guest could not see much of their country. But we did visit the Kremlin and joined the long queue and saw the leaders Lenin and Stalin lying so peacefully."

Then to Berlin, where Dora spent another 21 days in hospital, back to London, and home. Her greatest sorrow was that because of ill-health she missed the Mothers' Congress in Lausanne.

Mrs. Tamana has a number of messages for the people of South

"The first and most important message is that the people of South Africa must come together. Only if we unite and join our organisations, can we fight for our rights and win.

SO MANY THINGS

"We have so many things to fight for! Our old people must not just die in poverty and misery. In the countries I visited there was no more sorrow of the old people.

"Then I have a special message for our youth: In other countries the youth are no longer like our young people. In South Africa a young man has to sacrifice and work hard to pay for a wife. In the countries I visited they don't pay for their wives any more. People can't sell their children any more. They don't need to do so either. The Government looks after the father, the mother, and after the children. Girls don't have to wait until a man has money to "buy" them. If they love, they marry and have a good

"AND FINALLY, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD I VISITED I BRING THIS MES-SAGE TO MY PEOPLE: 'WE HAVE MILLIONS OF FRIENDS OVERSEAS WHO ARE WITH US, WHO UNDERSTAND OUR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND WHO ARE ON OUR SIDE'."

NAOMI SHAPIRO.

LABOUR BUREAU TRICKS AFRICANS

Why were we dressing these

people in sacks, he asked us? We made an explanation, but he insisted that he didn't consider it "cricket" to take pictures of men wearing sacks!

Later, before the Native Commissioner, the Labour Officer explained that his Bureau handled at least 100 Africans from the township a day, offering them work. Only the day before 16 had been sent to work on farms, but three had already returned to the Township. The trouble was, he said, that these men did not really want to work!

As for Mr. X of Devon, he was a very big farmer in that district, and got a great deal of his labour from the Bureau in the Township, said the Labour officer.

The people in the Township well know that more farmers than one get regular supplies of labour from the Township's bureau. The hunt for Africans under the pass laws goes on apace, and twice a week lorries from the platteland draw up outside the offices of the Labour Bureau and groups of Africans are ushered aboard.

Then they disappear into the countryside, some to return after only a short period when they desert, others after some months.

In its issue of June 23, New Age told the story of Mr. M--- who was shipped off to work on a farm in the Springs district although he had in his possession a legal permit to seek work. He told of how during his detention by the police he was presented with an ultimatum to accept work on a farm or be sent to the Leeuwkop Farm Colony.

TO HOW MANY PEOPLE IN play with all people, regardless of THE TOWNSHIP IS THIS SAME **ULTIMATUM PUT?**

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