

WOMEN SAY "NO" TO PASSES

We Stand By Our Leaders

Nation-wide Demonstrations Against Verwoerd's Law

SCORES of women got up from their flu beds, and in at least one centre passes were burnt, in the Union-wide anti-pass demonstrations last Friday.

The demonstrations marked the anniversary of the historic Union Buildings demonstrations on August 9th last year when 20,000 women of all races endeavoured to see Prime Minister Strijdom to protest against passes for women.

This year the women marched to their local Native Commissioners to demand replies to the petitions against passes handed to the various Government officials during last year. The women also presented memoranda further stating their objections to the pass laws.

Some Native Commissioners, in reply to questions by the women, denied that protest petitions presented on previous occasions were handed to the Special Branch of the police instead of to the authorities for whom they were intended.

PASSES BURNT

IN LICHTENBURG

AFRICAN women burnt three bags full of passes at a mass demonstration in the Lichtenburg district on Friday night.

The quiet of the countryside was broken during Friday night as hundreds of women marched from the surrounding areas singing "Unzima Lomtvalo," converging upon the chief's kraal at Malokastad in the Lichtenburg area. Many women walked over five miles from the surrounding area to be present at this historic occasion. Some old

IN BLOEMFONTEIN

NINE HUNDRED women of Bloemfontein protested at the office of the Native Commissioner. There were plenty of police, but no incidents took place. Three leaders—Mrs. Jane Motshabi, the A.N.C. Women's League provincial president, and two other women entered the office to present the women's petition. The Commissioner said he would send the petitions to the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd.

IN JOHANNESBURG

ON the Rand the women converged on six main centres,

leaders are arrested).

After hearty shouts of "Afrika" the women dispersed.

Reports sent to the leaders at Drill Hall from other centres showed that even in such small country dorps as Winburg and Kimberley, the demonstrations had been a success. In both these two towns over 200 women participated.

IN PORT ELIZABETH

LONG before 3 p.m., when the deputation was due to see the Native Commissioner, women had already started to gather in the big open space behind the Law Courts.

As the hour approached hundreds of women began to pour into the square like torrents, until 2,000 of them had collected. Some factories had worked half the day in order to allow the women to be present at the demonstration. Quietly they sat on the green grass awaiting the Native Commissioner who was expected to come and meet them. But he did not come out to meet the women.

A deputation of five women was allowed into the offices of the Native Commissioner to present the women's petition. While the rest of the women waited patiently outside the number of police and Special Branch kept on increasing but they did not interfere with the women.

When the deputation returned from the Native Commissioner there was a thunderous Afrika salute.

Addressing the large gathering in Afrikaans through an interpreter, Lillie Diedericks reported that the Native Commissioner had promised to forward the petition to the Minister of Native Affairs.

The deputation also took up the question of the police raids on the homes of the people in the location, and told the Native Commissioner that the women were not prepared to carry passes. At this there was a spontaneous outburst of "Afrika." Amongst those who demonstrated were a large number of Coloured women.

MULTI-RACIAL PROTEST

IN CAPE TOWN

EARLY in the afternoon of Friday, August 9, women began gathering on the Grand Parade, Cape Town. By 2 p.m. about 200 women as well as a great many men were assembled. There were African women in A.N.C. uniform, others in Church uniforms—many with babies



In Johannesburg the crowd of women demonstrators who protested to the Native Commissioner against passes came to the Drill Hall to meet the women leaders on trial. They filed into the public gallery for the afternoon's proceedings and here the crowd is seen leaving the court as it adjourns, Lilian Ngoyi and Helen Joseph in their midst.

on their backs or holding small children by the hand. Posters reading "Women do not want Passes," "With Passes our children are destitute," etc., were held aloft while the women sang Freedom and anti-pass songs.

Just before 2 p.m. the deputation which was to interview the Native Commissioner, set off. The deputation consisted of representatives from the A.N.C. Women's League, the Federation of S.A. Women, the Black Sash, the National Council of Women, the Anglican Church Mothers' Union and the Society of Friends (Quakers), who have formed a body called the Cape Association to abolish passes for African Women (CATAPAW). Mrs. Elizabeth Mafekeng, a representative on the deputation from the A.N.C. Women's League, Paarl, carried a small baby (her tenth child).

The Parade meeting was followed by a mass meeting in the Drill Hall, convened by CATAPAW and attended by about 2,000 people of all races. While awaiting the return of the deputation, a choir of African women sang Freedom songs and a representative from the Black Sash explained to the audience how CATAPAW had come to be formed and what its aims were.

Soon after 4 p.m. the deputation returned, led by Mrs. Mafekeng, who strode into the hall with a rousing cry of "Afrika" and was greeted with loud cheers. Mrs. N. Jibiliza, a member of the deputation, took the chair.

Mrs. Mafekeng and Mrs. Stott (Black Sash) then reported to the meeting on the interview with Mr. Parsons (the Native Commissioner).

INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS

They stated that he had refused to discuss the principle of the pass laws with them and would only agree to hear complaints on the administration of the law and individual complaints as to how the laws affected African women.

The African women had made it clear that they were opposed to the

entire pass system in principle and were under no circumstances prepared to carry passes. Mr. Parsons had stated that this decision was up to the women, and had pointed out the penalties for refusing to carry passes.

Other speakers at the meeting were: Mrs. Mafekeng, who explained what passes meant to African women; Councillor Gopal, who spoke on "Freedom is Indivisible"; Mrs. L. Kellerman, who spoke on the Population Registration Act; Mrs. Newton, who spoke on family life in South Africa; and Professor Monica Wilson, who introduced a resolution protesting against the Government's policy of issuing passes and permits for women and calling upon the Government to abandon this policy.

The meeting ended with the singing of 'Nkosi Sikelele Afrika.



The multi-racial delegation which went to see the Native Commissioner in Cape Town—from the left, Mrs. Savage, a delegate from Worcester, Mrs. Gosschalk, Mrs. Mafekeng and baby, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Jibiliza, Mrs. Stott, Mrs. Kellerman and Mrs. Sidinle.

THE NURSING ACT COMES INTO FORCE

Nursing apartheid in terms of the Government's notorious Act passed last session has already come into operation in many centres.

In Johannesburg last week a meeting of the Nurses' Association ended in chaos when the African nurses present refused to leave.

In Cape Town Non-European nurses boycotted a meeting organised for them on August 9. This meeting was called so that Misses Northard, Bolchard and Radloff could explain the new Act to the nurses. The Non-European nurses are to take legal advice as to whether they can attend the meetings of the Association, especially the annual general meeting which should have taken place in April and which has been postponed a few times and is expected to take place in September.

The last mixed meeting of the Association took place on Tuesday, August 6.

In Port Elizabeth a meeting has been called for August 19 at 2 p.m. for Coloured and Asiatic nurses and 4 p.m. for African nurses. On August 10 the nurses were invited to attend a meeting at which Misses Northard, Bolchard and Radloff were supposed to explain the nursing act to the nurses.

Both the European and Non-European nurses have been meeting together to decide what they should do. The South African Women's Federation has issued a leaflet calling on the nurses to refuse to be involved in the election of the Committee that is to lower the status of the Non-European nurses.

(Continued from previous column)

FOOTNOTE: Many European women who attended the meeting at the Drill Hall said afterwards that they had been most impressed by the proceedings.

This was the first time they had heard the African point of view expressed by Africans, and they had no idea the pass laws involved such harsh treatment.

SOME SAID THEY WERE MOVED TO TEARS BY WHAT THEY HAD HEARD.

(Continued in next column)

"BLOW STRUCK FOR APARTHEID IN AMERICA"—Die Burger

The President of the United States is reported to be "damn unhappy." It is not that he is having matrimonial troubles, or that he is in difficulties with his golf swing.

No, this time he is "really mad, madder than he has ever been." For the American Congress and Senate have let him down. He asked them to approve without amendment the Civil Rights Bill before 3 p.m., and they did not listen to him.

The Civil Rights Bill, which was designed to assist the Negroes in enforcing the rights which are guaranteed to them on paper by the American Constitution, was amended first by Congress and then by the Senate. The net result of the amendments—the rights of American Negroes still remain only on paper.



No Surprise

Ike should not have been surprised at the fact that the Bill was stripped of all its effectiveness in spite of his pleas.

To start with, though he may be popular with the American people, he is no longer respected by the politicians. He has done what was required of him, namely brought the Republican Administration into power and kept it there for two terms.

Now he is expendable. Apart from the fact that he is too old and too ill to contemplate a third term of office, a Bill was passed last year prohibiting a President from standing for a third period.

In any case, Ike raised his voice rather late in the day. Civil Rights legislation was promised the Negro voters in the last Presidential elections, by both the Republicans and the Democrats.

At the beginning of this year the Civil Rights Bill was drafted and presented to the Legislature. A great fuss was made of the Bill at the time, particularly by the State Department which was glibly assuring the outside world that racial discrimination was on the way out in the U.S.A.

It was claimed that only a small minority of Southern Congressmen and Senators would oppose the Bill. As it turned out, there was only a tiny minority who favoured the Bill because they agreed with it in principle and not because they were after the Negro vote.

Should Have Spoken Out

It was at this early stage that Ike should have spoken out. He cannot claim now that he was not pressed to do so. For months Negro leaders demanded that Ike visit the South to denounce the opponents of de-segregation.

Eventually he did go South—to one of his favourite golf courses in Florida.

The Negroes were angry. They said if Ike would not come to them they would go to him. So 27,000 of them went on a Pilgrimage of Freedom to Washington. But still Ike did not speak out.

There was plenty to speak about.

Discrimination

In Montgomery, Alabama, for example, the city authorities had in the space of a few weeks banned the National Association for the Advancement of the Coloured People from operating within the city boundaries, had the NAACP fined 100,000 dollars for refusing to hand over its books, had the city's boundaries re-defined so as to exclude Negro residents who had the vote, and raided all Negro organisations who were busy organising a retaliatory business boycott.

The Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils were continuing with their violence against schoolchildren and with their church bombing. But Ike preferred to remain silent about the "rightful aspirations" of the Negro people.

As the months went by without the Bill being discussed, the Southern racials were mustering their forces and seeking allies. They made their appeal to all the most backward political elements in America.

THEIR NATURAL ALLIES WERE THE McARTHURITES. THEY PROVED ONCE AGAIN THAT RACIALISM AND ANTI-COMMUNISM GO HAND IN HAND.

One of the leading Southerners was Senator Eastland. A diehard racist, for years he headed the Senate Internal Security Commission graced with his name, so he was a convenient go-between.

Infuriated

The recent Supreme Court decisions in favour of liberty infuriated the still powerful McCarthyite elements. They immediately demanded that the liberal Judges be impeached.

Yes, let's impeach them, said Eastland, but first we can deal with those other liberal elements who want to push the Civil Rights Bill through Congress and the Senate.

So a deal was made between the anti-Liberal forces. The Southerners found that they would not need to resort to their threatened filibuster to keep the Bill from being passed. They had a majority organised on their side who were prepared to strip the Bill of all its effectiveness.

Four Chapters

The Bill had four main chapters. The first two were of a general character re-asserting the right of all Americans to enjoy civil liberties.

The crucial chapters were the third and the fourth ones. The third proposed that a special attorney-general be appointed with power to enforce the Supreme Court anti-segregation rulings.

The anti-liberal forces decided to pose as the great

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

liberals when this clause came to be discussed. Too much power should not be concentrated in the hands of the Federal authorities, they declared. The state should not use force to impose its decrees.

Congress agreed, and the clause was amended so as to lose its enforcement provisions.

Chapter four of the Bill was the really crucial one. It provided that trials in connection with the registration of voters should be heard by a Judge without a jury.

The American constitution has provided ever since the Civil War that no person should be deprived of his vote by reason only of his race or colour.

Each of the States, however, has its own laws governing the registration of voters. For 80 years the Whites in the Southern States have seen to it that by means of deception and terror Negroes have been kept off the rolls.

The main weapon has been terror. Negroes who have demanded that they be placed on the voters' roll have had to face assaults, legal frame-ups and even lynching.

No Longer Cowed

But the Negroes are no longer cowed, so deception is used more and more. The Negroes realise that as long as the Southern States are governed by all-White legislatures, discrimination can never be brought to an end. They have seen too that where the Negroes have the vote the major political parties have been forced to make concessions to the Negro voters.

That is why they are now conducting a vigorous campaign to get themselves enrolled.

Their difficulty is that the Whites in charge of registration are determined to keep them off the rolls. For example, in one county prospective Negro voters were asked to fill in a form as a test. Asked to mention their colour they wrote "Negro." Their application was refused because, said the officer in charge, they should have written "brown" or "dark brown."

In one case an applicant was even asked how many bubbles could be created from a bar of soap.

In the six States of the Deep South only one fifth of the Negroes eligible for the vote are on the voters' roll. The Southern whites mean to keep it that way.

When the Bill came to the Senate they suddenly became champions of the right to trial by jury. Only voters may be jurymen—in the South this means in practice that the juries are all-White.

Frauds Legalised

Their amendment was accepted and the election officers could continue their frauds against the Negro voters in safety.

But a lot of people in a lot of countries have followed the shameful debates. The Negroes realise more than ever that their liberation lies in their own efforts and will not come without greatly increased pressure on Washington, and people outside America have been taught once more that the leading country in the "free world" can do with a lot more freedom within its own borders.



Some of the women who took part in the Cape Town demonstration, with their placards.

or crippled women gave their passes to others to bring to the chief's stad.

While the chief and the police looked on powerlessly, the passes were collected in three bags. The women waited till after midnight to give all the areas surrounding Rooijantjiesfontein a chance to arrive—for new batches kept marching in. They then discussed the matter fully at the historic site—the graves of the tribal ancestors.

An observer representing New Age writes: "The final decisions were made at 3.30 a.m. and the passes were ashes at 4.30 a.m. The flames were lit above the chief's house and young girls stirred the fire with sticks.

"Look, the women are really burning the passes." "Hey, where's the chief?" were remarks made by the men as they looked on."

Fordsburg, Alexandra Township, Benoni, Springs, Randfontein and Germiston. In spite of the fact that hundreds of women and some of their leaders in the Townships are down with the Asiatic influenza, impressive demonstrations were held.

In Randfontein as the women left for home after their leaders had interviewed the Native Commissioner, they suddenly found themselves surrounded by scores of police. Their names were then taken.

The women who assembled at the Fordsburg Commissioner's Offices marched to the Drill Hall afterwards to pledge their solidarity with their leaders who could not be with them in the demonstrations this year. There were stirring scenes outside the Drill Hall after Court adjourned when the women got together and sang "Zibotshiwe, zibotshiwe, Inkokheli zethu zibotshiwe" (They've been, they've been arrested, our

FROM THE PRESS OF 40 YEARS AGO

SOUTH AFRICA'S FIRST MULTI-RACIAL CONFERENCE

TODAY, because of the firm alliance between all the Congresses, we take it for granted that on every major issue affecting the South African people as a whole, South Africans of all races—Africans, Europeans, Indians and Coloureds—can come together, in friendship and harmony, to work out their common action.

But, of course, this has not always been the case. And it was exactly forty years ago this month that South Africa's first multi-racial conference was held, and the first mile-stone marked on the long road to the Congress of the People and the even greater multi-racial unity of the future.

Significantly enough, that very first meeting was a peace meeting.

Agony of War

Forty years ago the world was suffering the agony of the third and bloodiest year of the 1914 to 1918 war. The Labour and Socialist parties from countries on both sides in the war together with those from neutral countries, decided to call a conference in Stockholm in order to make a plan for peace. From South Africa, the Labour Party and the International Socialist League (which later became the Communist Party) were invited.

The Labour Party sent its parliamentary leader, Colonel Creswell, as its delegate, but the I.S.L. decided to call a big conference in Johannesburg of all those who wished to bring about peace and to permit the conference to elect its representative.

This conference, held in the Trades Hall on Sunday August 5, 1917, exceeded the most optimistic expectations of its organisers. It proved to be a meeting unique in South African history up to that time.

The socialists—the League was still composed only of white members—invited the African National Congress to attend and Congress accepted the invitation. This was the first official co-operation between the bodies. In addition, Indian workers in Natal were represented by Mr. B. L. Sigamoney, a leader of the Natal Indian Industrial Workers' Union.

Selope—Thema's Speech

ANC leader R. V. Selope-Thema was one of the speakers at the conference and his speech opposing the right of nations to seize territory by military conquest aroused immense enthusiasm at the conference. A number of other ANC delegates were also present. The Rev. Walter Rubusa-

Women's Federation Against The Bomb

JOHANNESBURG.

The Federation of South African Women has demanded the outlawing of the testing and manufacture of nuclear weapons and an end to "this crazy march to death."

Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, president of the Federation, was one of the signatories to the letter by distinguished South Africans to the Third World Conference Against A and H-Bombs in Tokyo.

na—the only African to be elected to the Cape Provincial Council before the right of Africans to sit in that body was abolished—sent a message of support to the conference. Horatio Mbelle, leader of the newly-formed Native Workers' Union, had also been elected to attend but he was unable to be present on the day of the con-

BY LIONEL FORMAN

ference.

Describing the conference as "the most remarkable yet held in the history of the movement," the International, weekly newspaper of the International Socialist League, said "there was a general feeling of triumphant eagerness in the whole gathering."

Sigamoney, in particular, made a great impression on the white delegates who were still quite unaccustomed to meeting Non-Europeans on equal terms. His speeches were of intense interest, and he held his own in the discussion with such ability, the paper remarks, that "the demarcation of colour faded far into the limbo of things forgotten."

Police Raid Meeting

While the chairman was welcoming the delegates, representatives of the C.I.D. (presumably the forefathers of the Security Branch) sent in a message from outside the door asking if they could come in. The meeting unanimously refused, so the detectives went away. Those were the days!

At the end of the conference, Bill Andrews—who was to play a great role in the progressive movement for many years ahead, and who was to be Chairman of

the South African Communist Party—was unanimously elected as the delegate to the Peace Conference. His travel expenses were fixed at £200 and he was to receive £25 a month while away.

In the end the Stockholm conference did not take place—the warring governments placed great obstacles in the way of the delegates of the Labour and Socialist Parties, and the parties themselves were unable to reconcile their differences. Bill Andrews returned to South Africa after addressing a large number of meetings in England.

Treason Suspect Arrested For Tax Offence

DURBAN.

Stephen Dlamini, a treason suspect, was arrested in Durban on Friday, August 2, for not having his 1957 tax receipt.

Mr. Dlamini arrived in Durban from Johannesburg on Thursday night, to spend the week-end at home. He was arrested near the centre of Durban at about ten o'clock on Friday morning, and taken to the charge office.

At the charge office, he showed the police his letter from the Clerk of the Court in Johannesburg, certifying that he is a treason suspect, but this made no difference.

He then asked to be allowed to telephone his attorney, but was told that the telephone in the charge office was not for the use of Congressmen, as Congress was a Communist organisation.

On his way to the cells, Mr. Dlamini managed to slip a short note to his attorney into the hand of a stranger who was standing in the yard. Within thirty minutes, the attorney arrived at the charge office, and bail was granted.

Next morning, in court, Mr. Dlamini paid his tax.

UP MY ALLEY

THE man with the biggest smile in the Treason Trial is Accused Number Fifteen, Fish Kietsing. And of all the 156, Fish probably has the least to smile about, for while having to appear in the Drill Hall on a charge of treason every day, he has to serve a year in the Fort at the same time. He is brought to the Drill Hall under escort every day and taken away in the afternoon. But in spite of all that, the big smile is always there, together with a cheery "Hullo, comrade," for everybody who approaches him.

It seems that one day Fish and some of his followers came upon a group of Africans who had been arrested for pass offences by a brace of gendarmes. According to the evidence Fish and company advanced on the cops and demanded the release of the prisoners.

"Your worship," said the cop in the dock, "he said if we did not let the prisoners go they would shoot us. We were afraid and so we released the prisoners."

Looking at him, one wonders whether this cheerful young man in the black leather coat would hurt a fly, let alone threaten to shoot anybody.

One-time Volunteer in Chief in Newclare, Fish possesses the ability to make everybody like him. Even his escort seems to have become attached to him.

With about six months more to go, Fish Kietsing seems unaffected by the rigours of the Fort, and watching him leave with his guard every afternoon I have the feeling that his cheerful disposition, his refusal to be forced under, his confidence in the future of his cause, will see him through.

He is somebody from whom many can take an example.

A NEWS report states that an African who is alleged to have been involved in the hi-jacking of



BY ALEX LA GUMA

£29,000 told the court that the cops gave him some back-room treatment to make him confess. He said they beat him up and gave him electric shocks.

I'm sure he must be mistaken. Our cops would never dream of doing such things. Why, they're much too kindhearted. Beatings up

+ BOOKS

Solly Sachs' View Of His Union

MR. E. S. SACHS, former general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, has followed up his first book "Whither South Africa?" with "Rebels' Daughters," a historical survey of the union which he helped to build and guided for almost a generation.

In South Africa, with its lack of studies on the trade union movement, Mr. Sachs' endeavour is an important one and deserves to be studied by all interested trade unionists and individuals seeking a way out of the political impasse in which this country finds itself.

Frankly, however, this book is disappointing. Many material facts in the history of the Garment Workers' Union are omitted, and the book is coloured by the slant given to events by Mr. Sachs, the stormy petrel of the S.A. trade union movement for many years.

TWO OBJECTS

Mr. Sachs has tried to achieve two objects, firstly to give a historical survey of the union, and secondly to explain the economic and political set-up in South Africa and offer what he considers to be a solution to our problems. In neither instance has he come up to the standard expected of him.

Possibly a Freudian psychologist could explain why Mr. Sachs makes himself, and not the Garment Workers' Union, the main figure of his survey; and why he is so obsessed with the many lawsuits which he loved to fight. (The main appendix in the book is a list of the "more important court cases" in which he or the union figured with legal abbreviations that not one garment worker would understand. In every case the judge's name is carefully quoted though many of the men and women who helped Mr. Sachs build up his union are not even mentioned in the book.)

Whilst Mr. Sachs waxes enthusiastic about the democracy in the Garment Workers' Union, it is an established fact that for many years the Coloured garment workers in the Transvaal had no representatives on the leading executive body of the union and were denied representation on the Industrial Council. In general they were treated as very junior and unequal partners in their union. Coloured officials of the union were afraid to come out openly against this policy for fear of losing their positions. No mention is made of this in the book.

Many persons other than those mentioned by Mr. Sachs helped to make the Garment Workers' Union what it is and played a role in the trade union struggle he writes about. For instance no mention is made of Mr. Gana Makabeni, for many years secretary of the African Garment Workers' Union, and the struggle he waged to get the African workers covered by the industrial agreement instead of the low wage determination which suited the clothing employers so well.

Many bespoke tailoring workers were in the forefront of the struggle. In fact, when the largest strikes of the Garment Workers' Union took place, some of them were the most militant leading officials. They are completely ignored.

Dealing with his banning from the post of secretary of the union after being listed as a "Communist," Mr. Sachs creates the impression that he was the only one so dealt with. In fact many hundreds were blacklisted and banned, and many trade unionists suffered the same fate as Mr. Sachs.

POLITICAL WEAKNESS

Politically Mr. Sachs' analysis gives an inconclusive and incorrect picture of the South African scene. He analyses the United and Nationalist Parties fairly accurately, but fails to give any space to the political force of the Non-European peoples. The African and Indian Congresses get no mention.

Mr. Sachs still pins his hope on the Afrikaans-speaking workers rallying to defeat the Nationalist Government in a revitalised Labour Party, but this prospect appears to be somewhat illusory. The real struggle for social justice, bread and freedom is being waged mainly on the extra-Parliamentary front by the ever-maturing forces of the Non-European people. This Mr. Sachs cannot or will not see, and thus his economic and political explanations are unable correctly to show whither South Africa will go.

Summing up, "Rebels' Daughters" has many shortcomings as a history of the Garment Workers' Union—a union that notwithstanding its errors has played a great role in the developing trade union movement of South Africa. But the complexion of the trade union is also changing—more Non-Europeans are in the garment-making trades than ever before. The "Rebels' Daughters" of the future will surely be African and Coloured women, thus giving a true foundation (which does not exist in Mr. Sachs' writing) for the picture of the African woman which graces the dust cover of his book.

"UNITAS"

"Rebels' Daughters," by E. S. Sachs, published by Macgibbon and Kee, 21s.

and other third-degree methods only take place in the works of Raymond Chandler and Micky Spillane. Never, never in South Africa. No, never.

VACANCY advertised in a Johannesburg newspaper:

"Cook, houseboy, highly experienced, Elderly boy preferred, refs essential, good wages and home for suitable boy."

Dear advertiser, how old is an elderly boy, and when are us blacks going to grow up?

UP here three fourteen-year-old boys were sentenced to four cuts each for damaging tombstones and vases in the Brixton Cemetery. Asked for an explanation they replied that they had been playing at "hitting kafirs."

A nice game, they must have thought it was. When I was fourteen my favourite game was "cops and robbers." These youngsters were no doubt living up to the times. A nice example of "training them young."

WHO said: "War is news. Peaceful co-operation is a bore?"

No, it wasn't an American army general. It was the Duke of Edinburgh.

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