

RUMPF GIVES THE LIE TO SWART

Was Never Consulted About Treason Court Judges

PRETORIA.

THE successful defence application for the recusal of Mr. Justice Ludorf led to the adjournment of the Treason Trial for one week until this coming Monday, August 11, and raised some doubts as to whether the Special Court would have to be reconstituted and the whole bench appointed afresh.

Mr. Pirow Q.C., chief Crown prosecutor, said he was confident "everything can be fixed in a week." The defence did not concede that the Special Court was still properly constituted, nor did it oppose the Crown's application for the postponement. The defence was anxious only for the least possible delay, said Mr. Maiseis, Q.C., chief defence counsel.

Tight Spot

Meanwhile, Mr. Justice Rumpf's explanation in court on Monday for not recusing himself puts the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, in a tight spot and places a heavy onus on him to give Parliament and the country an explanation of his position.

Speaking in Parliament during the second reading of the Special Courts Amendment Bill, Mr. Swart said:

"When I had to appoint the court, I consulted the Judge-President as to what he intended doing, and he informed me that he would have appointed Judge Rumpf to hear the case. I then appointed Judge Rumpf as the senior judge of the court and I consulted Judge Rumpf on the further appointments." (Hansard for July 14, col. 320.)

In court on Monday, Mr. Justice Rumpf said that when the Mini-

ster told him he had decided to appoint a special court of three judges and the other two would be

(Continued on page 3)

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NEW AGE



"HERE THEY COME!" The two buses provided for the accused have drawn up outside the Old Synagogue converted into a courthouse, and the accused walk into court. (Mr. J. Slova, Dr. G. M. Naicker, Mr. T. Tshumbe and Mr. T. Mgqola.)

Basutoland Congress Says: "We Shall Give Report a Fair Trial" see page 4

Crown Hires Publicity Agent for Treason Trial

"AN OUTRAGE," SAY LAWYERS

JOHANNESBURG.

LAWYERS are shocked at the revelation that the Crown has employed a publicity agent part of whose job will apparently be to give the press official handouts on the treason trial.

As one lawyer put it: "It is an outrageous proposition that the Crown should have to hire someone to report a case to the public."

Mr. Pirow's press attache is Mrs.

Mapula Rood, formerly a social reporter on one of the English dailies and now wife of a former Nationalist M.P., who farms in the same area as Mr. Pirow.

Mrs. Rood's duty is to write reports of the proceedings of the Treason Trial. Her reports will be vetted by the Special Branch.

On the opening day of the trial, in the presence of some of the accused, she thanked a press photographer for having taken "such a darling picture of Mr. Pirow and Mr. de Vos" which appeared in one of the newspapers. "Do give me a copy for Pirow, as a special favour," she simpered.

To one Sunday newspaper Mrs. Rood described the Crown's new expert Father Joseph Bochenki as "a darling and 'a dear'."

If the press attache's publicity about night and day Special Branch curds around Father Bochenki is her master stroke up to now, it has achieved nothing more than a comic opera effect. The purpose of this Crown publicity might be to suggest that Father Bochenki is in danger. How absurd!

The public that is paying for this trial might well ask: who hired Mrs. Rood and who pays her?

And why the need for special handouts, vetted by the Special Branch, to embassies and consulates and news agencies? Why is the prosecution afraid to rely on the normal press coverage of the

proceedings? Is there a special slant that the prosecution needs to put over?



Prof. Z. K. Matthews received a pile of telegrams of support for the accused from a post office messenger just before the trial opened.

Henry Makgothi a Free Man

PRETORIA.

When the treason trial proceedings opened, Henry G. Makgothi was not among the accused: a medical certificate received by the Crown said that he would require hospitalisation for at least six months. The Crown then announced that it had been decided to withdraw the indictment against him.

This leaves 91 accused standing trial.

WELCOME TO

NAAZ
RESTAURANT
& COFFEE BAR

Cape Town's Newest
Venue for Eastern
Entertainment

94-96 ALBERT ROAD,
(Near Bridge) WOODSTOCK



"See you at Naaz!"

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

ARE BASUTOS UNITED ON COWEN REPORT?

Although Professor Cowen's report on the proposed Legislative Council for Basutoland was unanimously accepted by a meeting of the Basutoland African Congress on Sunday July 27, at Maseru, I would like to comment on the attitude of the General-President, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, in outlining the report to the meeting.

Many members were not satisfied. They complain that they were dictated to by the President, in other words the President advocated the report. I would like to remind the President that Prof. Cowen's report is not exactly what the Basutoland African Congress wanted when it asked for a Legislature in the form of one of the wards, not a third-class one.

If the Basotho people want and are prepared to rule themselves, any other expert to decide, but the Basotho people themselves. As members of the Basutoland Congress, who were called Maseru to discuss the report, we would like to know why the President advocated it? Why did he glorify it before it was discussed, giving an impression that the report was immaculate?

The President-General should make it clear if he stood by Congress principles when he resigned. It is with great pain that I have to criticise my leader, but

for the sake of democracy, I have to be harsh in order to be good.

NTSISE PHAFOLI.

Branch Secretary,
Basutoland African Congress,
Mafeteng, Basutoland.

Students' Fees

In your issue of 8th May, appeared an article headed "Ask No Question" by a worried member of the Tiger Kloof Institution.

It is a disgrace to learn that students are being forced to sign that they will be at the Institution on the opening day of school with their fees. Students who do not bring their fees should not come to school. I understand that students who do not sign are not given concessions.

Furthermore, I hear that students from as far away as Cape Town are being sent home to collect their fees in the middle of the term. The train fare is £10 return and the fees are £10.10!

I understand that there is much drunkenness at the Institution so that when school closes students become graduates of prison before reaching their homes.

OBSERVER

Kimberley.

Who Are Africans?

I wish 'Motswana-thebe-Kgolla' and his fellow Africans would explain to me who they mean by the term 'African'.

As far as I am concerned, an African is a native of Africa, in the same way that a European is a native of Europe.

The impression I receive from the Africans is that an African is a native of Africa, who is of Non-European ancestry.

Now, if we go back further enough in history, we will find that there was a time when the ancestors of the present Moroccans (for example) were Asiatics, when those of the Hungarians (now known as Europeans) were Mongolians and those of the Americans were Europeans.

All this proves one thing, which is really quite simple, and that people are from the country or continent in which they were born.

Thus, I, whose ancestors were English and whose home language is English, am an African by virtue of the fact that I was born and live, in Africa.

If the Africans cannot accept this, then they must follow a line of reasoning to its logical conclusion and declare that the Hungarians should be returned to Mongolia, the Egyptians to Western Asia and the white Australians to Europe.

For them to refer to us Africans (of European extraction) as Europeans, in this 'foreign' context, tantamount to saying that Paul Robeson is a Nigerian because his ancestors came from Nigeria.

In conclusion, I wholeheartedly agree with the Africans' wary 'Africa for the Africans' provided that, by African, they mean 'a person of Africa'.

MELVILLE FLETCHER
Port Elizabeth.

NEW AGE MONTH- PROGRESS REPORT

Good News

1. Theismen and Bloemfontein branches of the ANC have sent in their contributions to our appeal. See below.
2. The New Brighton branch of the ANC in Port Elizabeth has organised their sales so effectively that they now sell at least 25 per cent of the papers distributed in the whole area.
3. All Cape Western branches of the ANC represented on the regional working committee are now selling the paper and have promised an increase in sales as well.
4. Cape Town's COD branch is making fine preparations for their book sale in aid of our funds.
5. SACPO in Athlone, through their Executive Committee, have also assured us that they will organise a fund-raising function for us this month.
6. Progressive students have swung into action again with their sales and have also promised a fund-raising function for New Age this month.
7. Several more errand boys have come forward with their donations of £5 per month.
8. More encouraging than anything else perhaps are the number of people who have come up to the office volunteering to sell the paper and to give errands. Bob earned few shillings or additional few pounds in-

crease in their usual donations.

Not-So-Good News

(a) "Guarantors" are not coming forward sufficiently fast.

(b) Our sales are not rising as fast as they should.

(c) Not enough of our sixty-penny donation stamps are being sold.

(d) SACPO in Cape Town and the supporters in Durban are nowhere near the sales output which we think they are capable of reaching.

Please do not forget that we need your donations more urgently than ever. Send them now.

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
S.R., £10.00, Furniture £3.3, R.N. (Fish Supper) £10, G. £3, Clifton £10, P.C., £5, Denis £1.10, Fish Supper £12.2.11, Sally's Tel. 9/3d, Maitland £5.10, L.K. £1, B.S. 10s, K.D. 7.6d., T.M. 10s, Bliz, 10s, N.M. £1, Alvy Sisters £1, Doc £1, Joey £2.

Johannesburg:

R. £5, Archie £1, Esther £1, Intellectual £5, Auntie Lorna £1.10, Theismen Branch ANC £3, Bloemfontein ANC £3, Maxie £2, L. and R. £1, Friend £5.5, Anon £5.5, Good Friend £1, Price and John (Monthly) £5, Anti-Fascist £10, Bob (Monthly) £5, Caleb (Bloemfontein collections) £2, Stephen 9/6d., Anon £10.

TOTAL—£108 11s. 112d.

God's Chosen Guardians?

The most peculiar thing in this country in spite of all the White churches and priests (with the exception of a very few), and their Biblical sermons, is to find the White Government of the country claiming to be God's chosen guardians of the Black people, although they know no better gospel, no nobler truth, no higher law than the brute philosophy of racial arrogance, racial tyranny, deceit and exploitation of the millions of Non-White people of South Africa.

We have seen during the past ten years the armed might of the Nationalists and their sweeping methods to suppress and destroy the ever growing militant movement opposed to racial subjection.

And what has been the result? All this has not inspired fear into the people, but it has had the reverse effect.

The greater the play of force of the Nationalists, the greater has the militancy of the Non-European opposition become.

It is fear that rules their hearts! Fear of the past. Fear that they had not dealt the cards fairly.

The Nationalist creed has only been to acquire wealth and supreme, unchallenged power at the expense of the subjected Non-White peoples.

The Nationalist Government and their fellow travellers should open their eyes to the stern realities of the moving world, that the hearts of the Non-European masses have been kindled with a growing spirit of self-assertion and love of their country; that they have awakened with a keen sense of their miseries and have been stirred to achieve freedom for A.L. who inhabit this country.

MALEK RASOOL.

Kinross, E. Tvl.

EDITORIAL

MORE SABRA HYPOCRISY

"IT is because we do not believe in domination and do not believe the Whites will ever relinquish their position that we believe in separate development."

Thus Professor N. J. Olivier, of Stellenbosch, vice-chairman of SABRA, explained SABRA's policy at a meeting in Cape Town last week.

The SABRA boys are having a hard battle to quieten their tortured consciences. To be able to pose before the world as people with principles, they are ready to prove Black is White if necessary.

The sentence quoted above exposes the fundamental hypocrisy of the SABRA policy. "We do not believe in domination," says Professor Olivier. "SABRA's policy is not based on the idea of the inherent, ineradicable inferiority of the Non-White races. Potentially they can reach the same heights. Nor does it believe that supremacy of one race can be maintained perpetually."

Therefore, because the present set-up is based on White domination, SABRA pleads for separation as the only way of guaranteeing justice, independence and equality to the Blacks, as it, he conceals, their due.

But in the very next breath Professor Olivier adds: "But we do not believe that the Whites will ever be ready to give up their position in South Africa." In other words, they will not be prepared to abandon their domination which, as Mr. Strijdom has made clear in the one speech he keeps repeating over and over again, is the only guarantee that the Whites will be able to retain their present position.

And in this respect at least Mr. Strijdom and Professor Olivier are logical. The White racialists have no ambition to take the place of the African mineworkers, who earn 3s. 3d. a day and sleep on concrete banks in compounds; or of the African farm labourers, who are press-ganged from police stations, dressed in sacks, paid (let us even accept Dr. Verwoerd's estimate) a beggarly 6s 10s. a month, often beaten and on the whole wretchedly housed.

Yet unless the Whites are prepared to abandon their claims to cheap African labour, the "separation" of which Professor Olivier speaks is a fraud. What sort of "independent" existence could the Africans lead in their "own" "Trankeles" if they were forced by poverty and taxation, just as they are now, to seek work on the White man's farms and mines? On the other hand, assuming complete separation were to be brought about, what sort of existence could the Whites lead if they were forced to do without cheap African labour?

Professor Olivier quotes India as an example of a country which was compelled to accept partition as the only means of ensuring racial peace. But the Indians are not a privileged caste, making huge profits out of cheap Pakistani labour. The Indians do not rely on Pakistanis to work their farms, industries and gold mines, or to act as servants in their homes.

The SABRA people want to eat their cake and have it. They want to keep their cheap labour and big profits, "their position in South Africa," as Professor Olivier euphemistically calls it. At the same time they want their cheap labourers to accept their fate with pleasure, or at least resignation; and they want the rest of the world, which at the moment hates their guts, to respect them a little.

Unfortunately for them, the contradictions in their policy are insoluble. A skunk is a skunk is a skunk, and does not smell sweeter when you give it another name.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HUNGARY

Allow me, without entering into a "private duel" or "mud-slinging contest" with your correspondent "Truth" (More on Hungary, New Age, 24/7/58), to make my standpoint clear.

In its struggle against the bourgeoisie the working class is forced to dispense with "morale" and "respectability," but the vanguard of the class—the political organisation—must be honest with those it would lead both during and after the struggle when power has been seized, lest the new society it would create crumbles, because it has been built on an edifice of lies.

The true friends of the USSR and of socialism are not necessarily those who accept uncritically each and every aspect of Soviet policy. Could "the cult of the individual"—a spurious formulation in itself—have plunged the abysmal depths it degenerated into, if the Communist Parties and friends of the Soviet Union had not accepted each and every lie

and whitewashed each and every crime perpetrated during the 1930's.

We in South Africa, who are intimately concerned with the liberatory movement's struggle for freedom and for the end of the exploitation of man by man and our struggles must be weakened if the people are deceived in regard to the nature of overseas events. If to these same deceptions will come to be practised in regard to local events as well.

Johannesburg, 7.8.58

(We completely reject our correspondent's insinuation that New Age has deceived its readers as to the nature of overseas events. It has his point of view, we have ours. We are satisfied that we have performed our duty to the liberatory movement to the best of our ability.—Editor.)

Treason Trial

(Continued from page 1)

Judges Ludorf and Kennedy, "my attitude was one of indifference. I was never asked to nominate or recommend nor did I recommend Mr. Justice Ludorf or Kennedy."

As to the press and Hansard reports, said Mr. Justice Rumpff, "whatever was said by the Minister is my duty to state the facts to the accused. I repeat I did not recommend the appointment of Justices Ludorf or Kennedy."

Only the Minister can now clear up this conflict in evidence. The interests of justice demand that he should make a statement at the earliest possible opportunity.

Seeing Eye

Present in court on Monday, when the two judges dealt with the application for their recusal, was Mr. John Vorster, M.P. for Nigel and a member of the Johannesburg Bar, who is tipped by some as the next Minister of Justice should Swart succeed Strijdom as Premier.

Was Mr. Vorster on the spot as Mr. Swart's "seeing eye" so that he could personally give Mr. Swart a picture of the court proceedings?

Defence Application

When the Treason Trial opened on Friday, August 1, the stage was all set for the opening of the Crown case. The prosecution's surprise witness, the Polish Roman Catholic priest Father Joseph Bohenski, who is guarded night and day by Special Branch men as though he were in danger of assassination, sat just behind the tables of Crown counsel.

The press galleries were crowded, the flash bulbs outside were constantly popping, three observers from international bodies of jurists were present.

Mr. Pirov, in a strained croaking voice, announced the names of the Counsel appearing for the Crown and then sat down.

Mr. Maiseis rose to do the same for the defence, and then went on to make his dramatic application for the recusal of two of the three judges. He, and he alone, dominated the proceedings on that first day.

Mr. Justice Ludorf should recuse himself, said Mr. Maiseis, because he had been an advocate for the Minister in a 1954 case where the facts at issue were largely the same as in the present case.

Dealing with the 1954 case, Mr. Maiseis stressed that an affidavit placed before the court at the time by Brigadier C. I. Rademeyer, then Anti-Communist Bureau Director and head of the C.I.D., stated that

Cape A.N.C. Conference

PORT ELIZABETH.

There is a general feeling of optimism here that the Conference of the ANC (Cape) which takes place at Paarl on August 16 will pave the way for a firm and more determined effort to undertake the tasks that lie ahead. The conference follows after one that took place earlier in the year at which a decision was taken to elect a Caretaker Committee. This was done to save the organisation from the confusion which had arisen in the ranks of the then Provincial Executive.

The rank and file are determined to raise the organisational level of the ANC, and they state that they are going to Paarl to ensure that proper steps are taken to achieve this. It is expected that the majority of branches from the entire Eastern Cape will be represented at the Conference, at which the President-General will preside.



he had been acting with the knowledge and approval of the Minister of Justice, who instituted the present prosecution.

Mr. Pirov (rising quickly to his feet): "The Minister of Justice has nothing to do with this prosecution."

Minister's Advocate Then— Judge Now

The facts in the background of those proceedings in 1954 were the same as those at issue in the Treason Trial, said Mr. Maiseis.

"What has been established in the minds of the accused at least is that the Minister of Justice for that case was his case has appointed as one of the judges in this case his advocate in that case.

"Mr. Ludorf should therefore in law recuse himself.

"It would be difficult to say that the fear of the accused that they will not get a fair trial is an unreasonable one.

"Linked with this is another matter. It is accepted by us that a judge appointed to the Bench sheds his politics. In an ordinary case the past political views of the judge would not be of any consequence.

"But this is not an ordinary case. It is a case of Treason, where law and politics must meet.

"Exception is taken to your private association as a lawyer in a directly related case, but it is my duty to remind you of your close and active political association with the political party against whom and whose policies the accused are alleged to have directed strong and intemperate attacks, which attacks are part of the allegation of Treason against them.

"The accused fear, and it is not unreasonable as this is not an ordinary case, that Your Lordship, with the best will in the world, as one actively concerned with supporting this party, may not be able to take a completely dispassionate view of the conduct of the accused."

Justice Rumpff Too

Mr. Maiseis then addressed the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff.

He referred to the debate in Parliament on the legislation to validate the appointment of the Special Court. According to reports in Die Burger, Die Transvaler, the Star and the Rand Daily Mail the Minister of Justice had told the House that after discussing the appointment of judges with the Judge President Mr. Justice Rumpff had been appointed to preside over the treason trial and he had then asked Mr. Justice Rumpff to recommend two other judges to sit with him.

The Hansard report version said the Minister had consulted Mr. Justice Rumpff on the appointments.

"Bluntly, it would appear to the accused that Your Lordship was a party to the appointment as a judge in this case of the Minister's advocate in a case in which you preside, in matters where the allegations were the same.

"How does this look?"

Mr. Justice Rumpff: What if the facts are different?

Mr. Maiseis: I would still ask for your recusal. If the Minister of

Justice makes this kind of statement and allows it to go uncorrected, certain consequences must follow.

Mr. Pirov Silent

Asked if he had anything to say Mr. Pirov said: "I'm precluded from saying anything. I wish I were not."

Mr. Justice Rumpff said the newspaper reports were incorrect. "I never recommended the appointment of my two colleagues. I was asked to do so and would never have had the audacity to do so."

The case was then adjourned till Monday to enable the judges to consider the applications for recusal.

Judges' Reply

On Monday the crowded court was agog as the red-robed judges filed in to give their answer to the recusal application.

Mr. Justice Ludorf weighed in with his reply as soon as the early morning formalities were over. He

recalled the 1954 case, he said, but had forgotten the facts until reminded of them on Friday. However, there was sufficient overlapping in the two cases for the fear of the accused to be not unreasonable that he could be biased against the accused.

On the defence objection that he had been associated with the Nationalist Party, Mr. Ludorf said Mr. Maiseis had overlooked that the accused had fomented not only against the Nationalist Party but with equal vigour against the United Party, Mr. Strauss, Mr. De Villiers Graaff and even Mr. Paton's Liberal Party.

It was not necessary for him to deal with these grounds of objection, but he told the court that if these had been the sole grounds of objection he would not have recused himself.

Mr. Justice Rumpff said he thought the submission that Mr. Justice Ludorf should sit because he had acted as counsel for the Minister in the previous case was correct. The grounds for the

Lunch was provided by the Pretoria committee of the Treason Trial Defence Fund in the grounds of the rectory of Rev. Mark Nye, chairman of the committee. Our pictures show (left) Indian Congress women serving the accused, and (right) the Rev. Nye with (backs to the camera) Mr. Moses Kotane and Prof. Matthews during the lunch hour.

application for his own recusal were that he had recommended Mr. Justice Ludorf knowing that he should not sit.

Mr. Justice Rumpff then made the statement denying that he had recommended Mr. Justice Ludorf which has already been referred to at the beginning of this report. He added:

"The fear of the accused was based on wrong information. I have no choice but to follow the dictates of my conscience and refuse the application for recusal."

NO APARTHEID IN THE DOCK

From Hilda Watts

PRETORIA.

PERHAPS we only imagined it, but there seemed to be an air of expectancy as we drove into Pretoria, as though this calm civil-service town was alerted for the big trial. We did not need to ask the way to the Old Synagogue. We simply followed the clusterings of khaki uniforms. Where they were thickest, that was the place.

Two queues had formed outside the iron gates—white and black. At the head of one queue was Ida Mtswana, formerly one of the accused, who had waited since before six in the morning so that she would be sure of a place inside. People stood in groups around the building, but the greatest activity centred around the press representatives and cameramen. There were masses of them. One man had three different cameras slung round his neck. The newsreel people were busy. They did not want to miss the important people. The legal representatives were the centre of attention for a while, then they went inside and the newsmen scuttled around elsewhere.

Inside and out, the Old Synagogue bears not a vestige

of religious atmosphere. In the courtyards, on different sides (everything is strictly divided into "European" and "Non-European") are waiting rooms for witnesses, interview rooms, lavatories; inside, there is a formal atmosphere about the old building, with its high narrow galleries, ornate columns and fancy mouldings. The whole place contrasts sharply with our memories of the Drill Hall, which was just one big hall where all were massed together, and where casualness and informality prevailed, and muddle and inefficiency characterised the police. Perhaps that was why some treated the whole case as a big joke.

It is no joke, and that must be plain to all.

But soon there is a sound of singing, we look up—the buses have arrived. The songs, the raised throats, the spirit of courage and unity, all this arrives with the accused in their buses, just as if came with the kwelas that morning more than a year and a half ago when they were first brought from the prisons to the court.

The spectators pack the public galleries, white along one side, non-white on the other. The press galleries are all packed. The spectators are high above the well of the court, and they stand and crane to see what is going on.

The red-robed judges file in

and take their seats. The public and pressmen strain to identify leading counsel in their black robes and white bibs. The Clerk of the Court opens the proceedings in both official languages, and the prosecutor explains the absence of some of the accused: the ones who are ill, and cannot come; the man who is "in custody" at Port Elizabeth—but someone blundered and failed to deliver him for the trial; the man who "missed the bus."

THEY ARE UNITED

The rest of the 92 accused are sitting in rows on benches, closer together than ever before. Indian, European, African, men and women, all around it apartheid and the sharp division by notice and by order—black this way, white that.

OUT HERE, IN THIS COURT, ONCE AGAIN THESE 92 ACCUSED DEMONSTRATE SO VIVIDLY THE TRUTH FOR WHICH THEY STAND. THEY WORKED TOGETHER FOR JUSTICE AND EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL REGARDLESS OF COLOUR. THEY ANSWER THE CHARGES SIDE BY SIDE, UNDIVIDED. AND SO THEY WILL BE, TO THE BITTER END.

The formalities are over, and defending counsel rises to his feet. The court is hushed. South Africa's treason trial has begun.

Summit Meeting Urgent

M.E. WAR DANGER NOT OVER

"MAN, this place sure beats everything for pretty women," said a young American marine in the Lebanese capital Beirut. "But what I want to know is, when are we going home?"

So reports the latest issue of the American magazine Newsweek.

The unnamed American soldier is not the only one asking this question. Nehru must have had this question at the back of his mind when he grimly warned on Sunday that he was beginning to doubt whether anybody could control events that might lead up to a third world war.

Khrushchov and Mao Tse-tung must also have been asking themselves this question when they met last week in Peking to discuss the latest trends in the international situation.

M. AND K.

Although it was Khrushchov's dramatic calling for a Summit Conference which prevented the imperialist intervention in the Middle East from precipitating a world war, the communique issued by the Soviet and Chinese leaders made it clear that this Soviet initiative should not be regarded as a sign of weakness on the part of the Socialist countries.

In no uncertain terms the joint statement warned the West that in any world war it would be the socialist forces that would emerge triumphant. In equally clear terms, however, the communique showed that the leaders of the two largest socialist countries are still hopeful that a direct conflict between East and West can be averted by negotiations at the Summit.

As a result of this meeting Khrushchov can now attend a Summit meeting armed with the knowledge that he has full Chinese support for the stand he intends to take up. And the world has been shown that even if the American farce of not recognising the Chinese Government prevents the leaders of the world's largest nation from being at a Summit conference, the Chinese people will be represented there through Khrushchov himself.

The communique's renewed attack on revisionism shows too that the Chinese and Soviet leaders feel that the peace of the world can only be guaranteed by the firm unity of the socialist countries, which unity will be in turn the bedrock on which the world-wide movement for peace and national independence will be based.

TIPO'S PLAN?

In this connection it appears that TIPO has different ideas. There are persistent reports that the Yugoslavs are preparing for a "Summit meeting" of neutralist nations with a view to forming a third bloc in world affairs. Members of this bloc would be such countries as India, Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic, Ghana and Indonesia.

The solidarity and calm of the socialist leaders stands in striking contrast to the atmosphere of panic that surrounds everything the Americans and their allies have been doing in connection with the Middle East.

The picture painted in American news magazines of the landing of U.S. Marines in the Lebanon is truly horrifying. We are told of Generals and Admirals running the show, informing the politicians in Washington only after the event of what they have done. The landings in the Lebanon are boastfully treated for what they truly are—large-scale military operations conducted by trigger-happy militarists.

INEXPENSIVE!

A typical comment of one of these gentlemen: let's have a showdown now, before the Russians build up too great a lead in military technology. And to allay the fears of the U.S. taxpayer comes this statement: "As long as we are not chowing up any inventory in a shooting war, the added cost is slight whether the men are in Lebanon or North Carolina."

Fortunately, however, the American taxpayer seems to be taking a more serious view of the situation. Despite Dulles' unhidden desire to avoid a Summit conference, to which he is being pushed by Britain and France, the American people are firm in their demand

that such a conference takes place.

This emerges from a nationwide survey conducted by the extreme right-wing magazine U.S. Newsweek, which reports that the majority of Americans support U.S. participation in such a conference. "And they are hopeful," the magazine adds, "that some good will come of a top-level conference—if only a clearing of the air."

"LOVE IN THE ARENA"

Nevertheless, Dulles is still stalling, and preparing for what he hopes will be just a slanging match between America and the Soviet Union.

The most biting comment on Washington's insistence on having the conference held as a mere enlarged meeting of the U.N. Security Council, comes from French Premier Charles de Gaulle: "The U.N. is a forum, an arena. You do not make love—or settle international problems—in a public forum."

Also asking the question when the Americans will clear out of the Middle East are the people of the Lebanon and of Iraq.

CHAMOUN'S SUCCESSOR

In the Lebanon it appears that pro-American President-on-the-way-out Chamoun is now completely isolated. It comes from his extreme isolation from the Lebanese people that he has not once ventured from his palace since the rebellion broke against his dictatorial rule in May.

Whatever slight popular backing Chamoun ever had vanished as soon as American troops trod on Lebanese soil. Indeed, the troop landing had quite the opposite effect to that intended—instead of propping up Chamoun, it hastened his departure from the scene.

The President-elect, Army Commander-in-Chief Fuad Shehab, has as yet not made his own political views clear. He owed his post as army leader to Chamoun, yet at the same time he refused to engage his troops in battle with the rebels.

This suggests that although he is a right-winger himself, he realises that in order to maintain any popular support he dare not open up a pro-West stand. It is significant too that his election was supported by the rebels, who no doubt hope that it would pave the way to the restoration of peace in the country and thus compel the Americans to withdraw their troops.

The present alignment of forces in the Lebanon suggests that the country's present leaders wish to adopt the Canadian proposal of "neutralising" the country after the fashion of Austria.

IRAQ'S FUTURE

As for Iraq, the revolutionaries have triumphed. London and Washington have hastily dropped the threats of invasion, and have now blessed the new regime with recognition, hoping to save what they can from the wreckage.

The old feudal base for the operation of imperialism in Iraq having been swept away, the West no doubt hopes to establish a new base amongst the Iraqi bourgeoisie. At the moment the new Government represents a very broad coalition of forces. As the threat of direct external attack recedes, the struggle between the various groupings is likely to become intense.

Yet whoever succeeds in this struggle at any particular stage, there is no doubt that the defeat of imperialism represents a great step forward for the mass of the Iraqi people, struggling for the right to enjoy the benefits of the rich oil deposits in their land.

"The Basuto Shall Govern Themselves"



In his left hand the President of the Basutoland National Congress, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, holds the Moore report for reforms which Basutoland rejected; in his right hand the National Council's Report on Constitutional Reform acclaimed by all Basutoland, including the Basutoland National Congress. Mr. Mokhehle told New Age: "The Basuto shall govern themselves... Forwards ever, backwards never... We shall give this report a fair trial."

"Bloomberg Does Not Speak For Us"

Coloured Leaders Repudiate Their "Representatives"

CAPE TOWN. What do Coloured leaders think of the Parliamentary performances of the Coloured Representatives," Messrs. Bloomberg, Barnett and le Roux, especially

● their support for the transfer of vocational education to the Department of Coloured Affairs;

● Bloomberg's elegant tribute to Tom Naude on the Budget and his championing of the cause of the big capitalists; and finally

● the Bloomberg-Barnett statements supporting the actions of the American and British imperialists in the Middle East?

Last week New Age interviewed a number of Coloured leaders representing a cross-section of opinion. This is what they had to say:

Mr. Jimmy la Guma, President, South African Coloured People's Organisation

"We were not consulted by any of the Coloured Representatives on the transfer of vocational education to the Coloured Affairs Department. We will have nothing to do with the CAD and condemn the transfer which we consider one step further towards transferring all education to the despised and hated CAD."

"Mr. Bloomberg's plea for the rich during the budget debate is most disgusting. He seems to have forgotten overnight who he is supposed to represent: an oppressed, down-trodden and starving people."

"The Barnett-Bloomberg statements on the Middle East are completely opposed to our stand on this question. These gentlemen are

airing their own opinion and not those of the people they are supposed to represent. "I challenge them to call a public meeting and explain their actions."

Mrs. Cissy Gool, Cape Town City Councillor, who supported the candidature of Mr. Bloomberg in the Coloured elections:

"I have no doubt the Colored representatives did consult the people who were responsible for their election. But they should not consult only one section on matters like this."

"The vast majority of thinking Coloured people are completely opposed to the Coloured Affairs Department and want to have nothing to do with it."

"I stand for equality of rights and service. We feel that C.A.D. is designed to foot parthenoid on the Coloured people and anything that extends the influence of the C.A.D. should be opposed in principle."

"I think the Coloured representatives who voted for the transfer of vocational education to the C.A.D. were quite wrong. The Government, if it is sincere about improving facilities for Colored youth, could do just as much without going through the chann of C.A.D."

Mr. Ali Fataar, general secretary, Teachers' League of South Africa:

"The move to place vocational education for the Coloured under the C.A.D., is directed not by educational but by labour recrements, and the decision of the Government to control the life of the Coloured youths to the arms

in particular. There has never been any vocational education for the Non-European youth and the Bill will not provide any either. It is merely the implementation by legislation of one of the major recommendations of the Coloured Education Commission.

"The Bill is the forerunner of all education to this Department. The T.L.S.A. is completely opposed to the transfer of education of the African people to the N.A.D."

Mr. George Golding, President of the Coloured People's National Union:

"NO COMMENT."

Sheik Ebrahim Hendricks, Imam of the Azzavia Mosque and a sponsor of Mr. Bloomberg in the recent Coloured elections:

"My heart and soul are with the people of the Middle East who are struggling against oppression. I condemn all interference in their affairs."

"I am against the transfer of vocational education of my people to the C.A.D. I regret the stand taken by the Coloured Reps. in supporting the Government in this transfer. I was not consulted by them."

Mr. M. A. Gierdien, prominent Moslem leader:

"It is disappointing that two of the Coloured Representatives within the first month of their appearance in the House, should come out openly against the feelings of their constituents, namely

(Continued in next column)

Congress Says: "We shall Give this Report a Fair Trial"

A HUGE and enthusiastic meeting of the Basutoland National Congress at Maseru recently greeted the proposals for constitutional reform for Basutoland.

The news of the meeting spread like wildfire among Basutos in the Union who hired buses to be in Maseru for the meeting. From Springs to Pimville, Bloemfontein to Butha Butha, men and women flocked to the meeting despite short notice.

The president of the Basutoland National Congress Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, in an exclusive interview with New Age, said of the report for constitutional reform:

"We of the Basutoland Congress wish to give this report a fair trial. It falls short of our demands but we shall try it out with the hope that the British will agree to develop it."

Mr. Mokhehle quoted the words

THE PLAN

The three main provisions of the National Council's plan are:

- 1. That Basutos should govern their own country.
2. That Basutoland shall not be incorporated into the Union.
3. That there shall be no colour bar or discrimination of any kind in Basutoland.

of Lord Harlech in 1943: "To have laws without power to change those laws is tyranny."

FEAR OF INCORPORATION

The immense enthusiasm for the reforms stemmed, said the President, from the deep fear of Basutoland of incorporation by the Union and the opposition and dislike of colour bars and discrimination of any kind.

Basutos also felt insecure a result principally of the "Lireto" trials and hangings. All these and scores of other things had shaken the Basuto faith in administration by foreign control.

"We treasure British protection and direction but we hate their inhuman practices that value the colour of a man's skin more than a man's merits and his rights as a human being."

their support for the Anglo-American intervention in the Middle East.

"At the time of the British and French aggression against Egypt over the Suez Canal, I together with others, convened a monster rally where well over 1,500 people strongly condemned the imperialist invasion. There is no doubt that the people feel exactly the same this time."

"Who did Mr. Bloomberg and Co. consult about the transfer of vocational education to the Coloured Affairs Department? I am certainly opposed to this latest attack of the Government on our Education."

Dr. R. E. v. d. Ross told New Age that the Teachers' Educational and Professional Association had not been consulted by the Coloured Representatives about the transfer of vocational training. T.E.P.A. would be considering the matter at an executive meeting this week-end.

THEY TOLD THE CONGRESS



Mr. Kokomohla Selso came from Semonkong, right in the heart of the Maloti mountains, to express his support for Basuto self-government.



Mr. M. Khaketta, the editor of "Mohlaba", speaks for immediate Basuto self-government.



Mr. A. P. Phoofofo speaks.



Chief Mochhele Nkoebe (left) and Chief Tswana Motela, representing Basutoland chiefs, were present at the gathering.

Advertisement for John Chapman's Famous Tobaccos, listing various products like Mine Captain, Chapman's Special, Silver Cloud, Greyhound Mixture, etc.

ASTHMA—How I cured myself. All kinds of photographic work undertaken by ELI WEINBERG, Photographer, 11, Plantation Road, Garden, Johannesburg, Phone 45-4103.

500,000 people in Peking demonstrated against the Anglo-American landings in the Middle East.

INCREASES FOR PROVINCIAL COUNCILLORS "A SCANDAL"

—Turok

CAPE TOWN.

AN emphatic protest against the Nationalist's policy of voting increases for themselves while refusing wage increases to the poorest workers and depriving their children of school feeding was voiced by Mr. Ben Turok, African's Representative for Cape Western, in the Provincial Council last week.

"The total cost of the Provincial Councillors' allowance is £40,000 a year," he said. "This is a scandal—the average councillor does not deserve this allowance for attending about four weeks of session a year.

LOOKS UGLY

"He does not do a full time job as far as the Council is concerned. All councillors, in the jobs outside the Council, from the point of view of the ordinary employee of the Provincial Administration who earns less than £60 and has been fighting for an increase, this increase of the Councillors looks very ugly.

Mr. N. Malan (Nat., Humansdorp). Will you accept yours?

Mr. Turok: Yes I will, but I intend to give the whole of my allowance to the Congress movement.

"This increase amounts to self-enrichment by those who hold the Province's purse strings. Since the Nats. came to power there has been a steady increase in self-enrichment. Between them Parliament, the Senate and the Provincial cost £50,000.

"This self-enrichment does not only apply to Nationalists as members of legislative bodies; it goes into their private lives too. Last

year the *Sunday Express* exposed business ventures involving the Prime Minister, the Minister of Native Affairs and other ministers."

Mr. Turok quoted Prof. de Stellenbosch to show how African capital in commerce and industry had increased since the war.

MISUSE OF POWER

"This economic advance is combined with a misuse of power by the Nationalist Party to gain economic power. This emerging money power is combined with advancing fascism."

Announcing that he had to leave the session in order to attend the treason trial, Mr. Turok said:

"The eyes of the world are on this country. It is not I who will be on trial but the Nationalist Government, for which I stand are the only ones acceptable to the world and those which will finally be accepted in South Africa as well."



The joint African and Indian Congress delegation that protested last week to the United States Embassy against American troop landings in the Middle East. From left to right, Mr. Y. Putini, Mr. S. Saly, Mr. T. Nkobi.

"Get Out of the Middle East!"

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO U.S. EMBASSY

JOHANNESBURG.

LAST week a 3-man delegation from the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress called on the United States Embassy in Pretoria to lodge a protest against the landing of American troops in the Middle East.

Mr. Y. Putini, leader of the delegation, who deputised for Mr. O. R. Tambo the A.N.C. Secretary-General, read a statement from the A.N.C. which had been endorsed by the S.A.I.C.

The American diplomatic staff was represented by five officials including Mrs. Macrea and Snyder and Colonel Hellish.

THREAT TO PEACE

The statement expressed the anxiety of the Congresses at the present Middle East crisis which constituted a serious threat to world peace.

The presence of U.S. military forces in the area was deplored. The statement pointed out that not only was such a step a violation of the United Nations Charter but it had been carried out in disregard of the reports of the U.N. observation team and of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary-General.

The Arabs had the right to self-determination, said the statement, which also backed the proposal for a summit meeting between the leaders of the four great powers to help to ease the tension.

AMERICAN REPLY

In reply the American officials denied that the action of the United States amounted to intervention, America was a great custodian of democracy and always had peaceful intentions, they said.

The trouble in the Middle East, according to them, was precipitated by the actions of ambitious Nasser. If America had not intervened Nasser's men would have taken over in the Lebanon and Russian troops would have landed in the Middle East.

The deputation asked how it was that the U.N. Secretary-General's report had stated that no troops were needed in the Lebanon and yet America had still sent its own troops there.

The officials' reply was that Mr. Hammarskjöld had toured only one section of the Lebanon.

But his report stated that the situation there was an internal affair, invited the Congress delegation.

"Well, we don't know much about that," was the reply.

At first the American officials said that they had no vested interests in the Lebanon. If their actions were motivated by ulterior considerations they would have invaded Iraq where American companies have vast oil shares. Later they admitted that the oil-pipeline passes through their own action.

HUNGARY

The U.S. Officials also repeatedly raised the situation in Hungary during the rising in 1956 as a justification for their own action.

The delegation pointed out that at the time Congress issued a statement, although there were only scanty and obviously biased press reports available. In the case of the American intervention, however, the situation was quite clear. There was the report of the United Nations observation team.

"World opinion is against America on this issue," said Putini. "What do you mean by world opinion? Do you mean Iraq, Nasser and Russia?" asked an official (Dr. Macrea).

"No amount of force can stop the nationalism of a people determined to win self-government" said Mr. Putini emphatically.

"We were powerful after the two world wars and we could have dominated the whole world if we had intended to," replied the official.

"Congress is interested in world peace," said the delegates and prepared to leave.

AND CALL AGAIN

The officials said the Congress could always call whenever there was any matter they wished to discuss with them.

They also hoped that they had managed to convince the delegation

Cape Town Mass Meeting on Sunday

All Congress supporters are asked to attend a meeting on the Grand Parade, Cape Town, on Sunday August 10 called by the Cape Western Consultative Committee to express our solidarity with our leaders on trial for treason.

Congress will also take this opportunity to state its belief in the right of all peoples to self-determination as set down in the Freedom Charter. We say to all the big powers, "Hand off the Middle East."

of the correctness of the American stand in the Lebanon.

"We are not convinced," said the delegates. The view they supported on the situation was that of the United Nations observation team—that outside intervention was unnecessary.

UP MY ALLEY

HOW CRAZY . . .

"I've got a horrible thought that it's going to start all over again. The same old routine of the preliminary examination, I mean. Except for the robes and the silk, it could be the Drill Hall all over again.

Same old Sergeant Davidson is back to help us to our seats. "Will you all be seated?" We're going to take the roll call. Will you all please stop smoking?" Will Accused Number — please sit down?" He deserves a special Treason Trial Campaign Ribbon.

And the list of absentees and the doctors' certificates before everything starts.

All this I don't mind. But if they start trotting out those dicks with their indecipherable notebooks and that long parade of documents, then I shall seriously have to consider resigning from this case.

AND DID I REALLY SEE SERGEANT SHARP BEING REFUSED PERMISSION TO ENTER COURT TO LISTEN ON THE FIRST DAY?

CAN . . .

LOOKING over the shoulders of two ladies to find out what they were fanning so excitedly I discovered that they were Prince Charles fans. He'd just been given the handles of Prince of Wales, Lord of the Isles and a list of other titles as long as my arm, and they were simply drooling over it. Poor Elvis Presley, why did the army have to get him!

In this age of national independence and republicanism, even the Strijdom kind, the feudal trappings that still dangle in the eyes of the public, Englishers stand out like boils on a blonde's back. There are still lots of suckers even among us poor blacks who insist on pictures of the royal family in their homes, probably

with the unconscious hope that they could use their influence on the Herr Prime Minister.

I DON'T LIKE STRIDOM EITHER, BUT CAN'T WE REMEMBER THAT THE EMPIRE OR THE COMMONWEALTH AS WE CALL IT NOW WAS BUILT UP ON THE BLOOD AND SWEAT OF US NIGGAHS.

YOU . . .

BUT the case which some of the Nats present for their republic makes me wonder whether it's worth all the Party's efforts trying to convince South Africa, that they've got something in this republican business.

THE POLITICAL LEVEL OF THE HONOURABLE MEMBER FOR WOLMARANSSTAD WAS

★

By ALEX
LA GUMA

★

AS HIGH AS A POSTAGE STAMP WHEN HE SUGGESTED THAT GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES SHOULD NO LONGER BE MARKED O.H.M.S.

GET?

THERE'S a rumour going around that the Minister of Justice stipulated that at least one of the judges to be provided for the transportation of the accused . . .

IN CASE ANY OF THE EUROPEANS AMONG THEM WISHED TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF APARTHEID!!!

Crown Decide Not to Call Lutuli

JOHANNESBURG.

Chief A. J. Lutuli, President of the African National Congress, was informed by the Crown last week of give evidence in the trial of 23 Congressmen charged with incitement arising out of the procession demonstration and stay-at-home.

Chief Lutuli had his legal representative with him in court, but after some seeming indecision the Crown decided not to call Chief Lutuli and discharged him as a witness.

Chief Lutuli told New Age: "I had no intention whatsoever of giving evidence."

Another Govt. Chief Shot Dead

PORT ELIZABETH.

SONTSWAYIMBA Msutu, a Government stooge, was found dead in a Potters Hill street bullet wounds. A revolver is reported to have been found near his body.

He disappeared from his home on July 23 and the police started investigating his absence on the following day. Two days later his body was found on the arable lands.

The Native Affairs Department appointed Sontswayimba after the death of the new chief's appointment and, to show their disapproval, ostracised him and his family.

At the time of the funeral of his cousin, Chief Ndlovu, the public feeling was so strong against him that, although his home is less than 100 yards away, he did not attend the funeral at which thousands of people from far and wide had gathered to pay tribute to a man who had enjoyed popular support.

New Age learns that two of the whole location only two men turned up to dig Sontswayimba's grave. It took them two and a half days.

The funeral, like that of Jama Nkownke who was found shot dead in his bed a few months ago in the same district, was attended by officials of the Native Affairs Department.

The police are carrying out intensive investigations and some people, including relatives and a son of the late Chief Ndlovu Msutu, have been detained.

S. African Addresses Stockholm Peace Conference

The widest array of peace fighters ever assembled in one spot were at Stockholm for the Congress of Disarmament and for Co-operation which was held in the Swedish capital last month.

The Congress was held by a special broad committee set up for the purpose, and although it had the backing of the World Peace Council, it was not held under its auspices.

Messages of support for the Congress poured in from leading personalities from every continent, including a large number who had never associated themselves with peace activity before.

ON TRIAL

The South African delegate told the conference that the National Chairman and eight officials of the S.A. Peace Council were amongst the 91 persons facing a charge of high treason. The activities of the Peace Council were especially cited in the indictment against them.

"Our potentialities are great and in South Africa are highly industrialised but our resources seem always to be used to inhibit the development of our people and not to promote it. Our uranium is sold for warlike purposes. It does not bring houses, health services, education to the people who produce it.

"We live under the shadow of race domination which is as evil in its own way as any nuclear weapon because it corrodes the hearts of men; it destroys their will to cooperate; it robs their children of all these opportunities which would lead to the peaceful fulfilment of their lives; it sets one group of men against another and it breeds antagonism which may grow to warlike proportions.

"I speak from experience and from my heart when I tell you that there is no peace where this shadow lies."

THOMPSON'S MESSAGE

A message from Rev. D. Thompson, one of the accused, was read to the Congress.

Canon Collins of St. Paul's Cathedral, in a message to the delegates said:

"I hope all who desire peace, whether Christian or non-Christian, Communist or non-Communist, Pacifist or non-Pacifist, will agree to do everything in their power to remove from the world the poisonous threat of nuclear weapons."

HUNGARY: Rajk's Widow not on Trial

THE Hungarian News Agency officially announced that no proceedings are in process against Mrs. Laszlo Rajk, widow of the former Foreign Minister, nor has she been executed.

The statement said: "Some Western news agencies and radios have been spreading rumours that Mrs. Rajk and other persons have been sentenced to capital punishment and executed in Hungary."

"These falsifications about Mrs. Rajk and other persons have no basis whatsoever, for there are no police investigations nor any judicial inquiry at all in process against Mrs. Rajk."

The Western rumours have the sole aim of deliberately maintaining and bolstering up with false information the campaign which has been conducted against Hungary since the counter-revolution."

KERALA: COMMUNIST GOVT. ONE YEAR OLD—AND THRIVING

A LITTLE over a year ago the working people of Kerala—the most important State in India—elected a Communist Government with a slender majority.

This was the first time in any capitalist country that the Communist Party had been elected to form a Government with an absolute majority, and the progress of this Government has been watched with great interest throughout the world.

The very fact that this government has been able to withstand the concerted attacks from all sides for one year is an achievement in itself that few previous Kerala governments could claim.

For the traditions were that it would fall within a year—especially if pushed. And the pushing is intensive.

SABOTAGE

Employers hire armed thugs to provoke strike and frame-ups. Attempts have been made to murder Communists, to kidnap their babies, to bribe them, to label them and to discredit them in the eyes of the people.

The Catholic hierarchy has formed a group known as the Christophers, who give direct aid to the employing and landlord class by evicting peasants from lands they have tilled for years, by preventing agricultural workers from entering fields for harvesting (while scab labour is being used) and by deliberate sabotage.

But in spite of all these acts of terror and sabotage—probably because of them to a large extent—the Communist Party has succeeded in breaking the barrier between the Communists and the large mass of people belonging to other parties but having the same objective—socialism. This is regarded by the Communists as their greatest achievement, but it is inseparable from the legislative reforms of the Government.

LEGISLATION

In brief, here are a few of these legislative measures:

● Landlords are now unable to use eviction as a threat.

● Indigent and landless families have access to land previously owned by the Government.

● For the first time in India, the minimum wages of agricultural workers have been statutorily fixed. Minimum wages have been set in all industries with substantial increases recommended.

● The police are no longer allowed to interfere with the trade unions and people struggling for improvements, nor with the legitimate activities of political parties (this gives all political parties more real democracy than they have ever had before).

● Industrial disputes are to be settled when possible by mutual consultation and negotiation (with equal representation).

● A network of fair price shops and proper distribution of rice on fairer terms than ever before.

● An anti-corruption department which investigates charges of corruption and irregularities against government officials.

● Development of irrigation, navigation and other water resources.

● Free education for all students till 14.

● Compulsory free education for all children within five years.

● Midday meals for primary schoolchildren in three districts and to be extended.

● Development of technical education by starting a new medical school, an engineering college and the establishment of one polytechnic in each district and 18 junior technical schools.

● There is more religious freedom than in any other part of India (religious monopoly and restrictive practices have been broken).

● Advisory committees on most matters—definitely not "stacked with Communists."

ADMITTED FAULTS

The Communist Party of Kerala openly admits that it has not yet been able to tone up the administration as much as desired, cut through red-tapism, root out all official corruption and increase official efficiency greatly. But in all these faults it is less culpable than any other state government.

Initial enthusiasm also gave rise to some errors of judgment. For instance the government had planned to start new modern industrial units in the first year but this was not possible. Nevertheless government aid has been given to 63 industries; shares have been taken in industrial concerns by the state; six new industrial co-operatives have

News Flashes

The East German Government is to make an all-out attempt to overtake West Germany in personal consumption by 1961.

The annual conference of the 700,000 strong British National Union of Mineworkers resolved to oppose the granting of permission for the building of U.S. rocket-launching sites in Britain.

More than 13,000 sugar workers in Hawaii won a great victory when their 126 day long strike for higher pay finally ended with the bosses capitulating.

been helped develop small-scale industries; machinery and land have been acquired for a spinning mill; two big public work-schemes have been given to labour contract societies; twenty five similar societies have been registered.

The Communist Government declares that if it is allowed a work for its full five-year term of office it will be able to show that it has brought about more improvements within the capitalist system than any other state government, with less coercion than any other state government.



London Times says: "We had better watch out. There may soon be a dragon close behind us."

● The above picture shows Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, greeting Mr. Diouf Mbagny Fab, leader of a Black Africa Youth delegation at present on a visit to China. The delegation is made up of youth leaders from various territories in French colonial Africa.

S. UNION HAS NOT GONE BACK ON YUGOSLAV AID AGREEMENT—

THE Soviet Union has NOT gone back on its agreement to give economic aid to Yugoslavia.

This is stated in an article signed by Observer which appeared recently in the Soviet newspaper Izvestia. The article was commenting on charges made in the Yugoslav press that the Soviet Union was unilaterally abrogating economic agreements entered into with Yugoslavia.

The article begins by referring to the exchange of Notes between the two countries. The Soviet-Yugoslav agreements, says Observer, were in the nature of disinterested unilateral assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia on conditions exceptionally favourable to Yugoslavia, but commercially unprofitable to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Notes point out that at the present time, in connection with the decision recently taken in the USSR to speed up the devel-

opment of the chemical industry and the big capital investments involved in this, the Soviet Union has found it necessary to revise the dates set for granting credits to Yugoslavia.

In taking this decision about the dates, the Soviet Union took into account Yugoslavia's statements to the effect that relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia should be based on principles of mutual benefit.

"Observer" goes on to say that it is clear from a study of the changes proposed by the Soviet Union that they end to bring the terms of the agreements nearer to the principles or which mutually beneficial economic or commercial deals are usually concluded between states.

Even with the changes proposed by the Soviet Union, the Soviet-Yugoslav economic agreements differ considerably from agreements based on purely commercial relations of mutual benefit.

However, not only has the Yu-

CHINA'S GREAT "DO IT YOURSELF"

CHINA has set herself a terrific target for development within the next decade and a half, and the Chinese leaders are confident that it will be reached. 1958 is the year of the Great Leap Forward and emboldened by the tremendous rate of progress already achieved this year the plans for the future have been stepped up.

The slogan has changed from: Catch up with Britain in 15 years or more; to: Catch up with Britain in 15 years or less.

"Do it yourself" is what the people are being urged, as a new drive has been unleashed to allow for the greatest use of local initiative. Example of an immediate target: 2,000,000 new factories this year, some big, mostly small. "From none to some, small to big."

The face of China's countryside is being changed as the "Milky Way" of factories springs up and with them a new sort of person is coming into being—a worker-peasant, bridging the gap between agriculture and industry.

Conservatism is being overcome in the Chinese style—mass debate followed by universal argument.

Comment in a Chinese magazine on a challenge, the

governor refused even to discuss the substance of the Soviet proposal, but in addition, on the Yugoslav side entirely unfounded allegations are being made that the Soviet Union has torn up the economic agreements with Yugoslavia.

Moreover, an attempt is being made to cast doubts on the Soviet Union's fulfilment of its commitments under international treaties.

"Observer" comments that these attempts have no justification. In its Note to Yugoslavia on May 27 the Soviet Union pointed out that Soviet organisations responsible for foreign trade could, should the government of Yugoslavia so desire, deliver to Yugoslav organisations equipment and industrial goods and carry out projecting and other types of work within the limits established in the agreements, not on a credit basis, however, but paid for in accordance with world prices or by way of current goods exchange.

PARLIAMENT

ONLY 2 MPs OPPOSED AFRICAN TAX PLAN

By C.P.E.

THIS was an excruciatingly dull week in Parliament. Attendances were low, for the most part barely above the level of a quorum. Members put their faces through the door and then hurried off to drink coffee. One member, after another was given the chance of making his maiden speech to an empty House; and if there's anything duller than a maiden speech I would like to hear it.

What were they talking about? Details of the Budget mostly. And the Railway Budget. And a few minor Bills. Out of the welter of words, however, a few issues stood out.

The Proposed Increase in African Taxation

In his reply to the Budget debate on Monday of last week, the Minister of Finance pointed out that, out of a house of 163 members, only two were Mrs. Balinger and Mr. Stamford, who between them took up all the time allotted to the Africans' Representatives.

Only one United Party member mentioned the African taxation plan—Mr. Marais Steyn. And he complained the Minister, had "without a blush or a blink of the eyelid simply stated that the United Party was neither for nor against."

Nothing could more convincingly demonstrate the complete unrepresentative character of this Parliament—that a proposal to burden the poorest section of the people with higher taxes than the income taxes of the Whites were left unopposed could be accepted by an all-White Parliament almost without opposition.

When the Africans' representatives are finally expelled from the House, the "Native problem" will probably never be discussed in Parliament. The Government will do what it likes, while the United Party opposition will concentrate on "safe" issues like flags and anthems and official envelopes.

The Vocational Education Amendment Bill

Three Coloured "representatives"—Messrs. Bloomberg, Barnett and le Roux—voted for the transfer of

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P.O. Box 17, Milnerton.

Coloured vocational education to the Coloured Affairs Department, the United Party, the African's Representatives and the four Coloured representatives, Holland (who is a member of the United Party caucus), opposed the measure.

Speaking for his team, Mr. Bloomberg justified their action by saying the Minister of Education, Mr. de Wet Nel, had given the assurance that vocational training for the Coloured people, which had been seriously neglected in the past, would be more readily obtained under the C.A.D., which had been specially set up to cater for the needs of the Coloured people.

Like a jill is specially set up to cater for the needs of prisoners! When he was a member of the United Party, Mr. Bloomberg refused to accept the assurances of the Government about Bantu Education and opposed the transfer of African education to the Native Affairs Department. Why has he changed his mind now? Is he a Coloured representative? The Bill itself makes no provision for extra facilities; it is purely a Bill to hand over control to the C.A.D.

The C.A.D. is the Government's weapon to force apartheid on the Coloured people. Anything that strengthens the C.A.D. helps to keep off the Coloured people and deny them the right to equal treatment. We will then have a "Coloured problem" which is identical with the "Native problem" and the "Indian problem." (Nobody in Parliament seems to think there is a "White problem.")

Mr. Bloomberg claimed he had consulted Coloured educationists and ascertained they supported the transfer. We would like to have their names. Mr. Bloomberg said: "There are such people, they won't be very popular with the Coloured people."

The Press Commission

Now nearing the end of its eighth year, the Press Commission has already cost the country nearly £70,000, not to mention the cost by way of intimidation and fear. The United Party concentrated some fire on the Commission, suggesting it was deliberately holding a sword of Damocles over the Press, but withdrew hastily when the Government hit back.

Mr. Cope said it was rumoured that there was a considerable measure of disagreement among members of the Commission and that this was holding up the com-

Racing at Milnerton

The following are Damon's selections:

The Free Handicap: RECORDEUR. Danger, Parmino.

Potsdam Handicap: DE KLERK'S SELECTED. Danger, Honest Town.

Milnerton Handicap: BLUE MONDAY. Danger, New Haven.

3 and 4-Year-Old Handicap: SQUEEGEE. Danger, Attentive.

Progress 9: GAMBLER. Danger, Suspicious.

Progress Five: DE KLERK'S SELECTED. Danger, Thompson's selected.

Maiden Plate: IMMACULATE. Danger, Beam.

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plaint of the report. In reply, Mr. Louw threatened Mr. Cope with the Official Secrets Act, which governs the work of commissions, and said:

"I know of no disagreements within the Commission... It would be most improper if I did... I discussed with the chairman staff matters and matters of procedure. I never discussed anything relating to the proceedings or the deliberations."

But the Minister of Finance, Mr. Naude, seemed to know more than Mr. Louw. Defending the members of the Press Commission, he had said the previous day that the Commission was a very important one. It had obtained information from all over the world and was doing its work very thoroughly and exhaustively.

"They are doing a first-rate job," he said. If, as Mr. Louw says, it is improper to discuss such things with them, how does Mr. Naude know they are doing a first-rate job?

And Mr. Martins, the Nat. member for Wakkerstroom, said the Opposition was afraid of the report because it would show that some of their newspapers had blackened the name of the Opposition.

Now either Mr. Martins knows for a fact that the Commission has already come to such a conclusion (and according to Mr. Louw it is improper to know what the Commission is doing), or he is confident, not even knowing the nature of the evidence, that the Commission will come to a conclusion (which can be a reflection on the independence and impartiality of the Commission). Take your choice.

One thing is clear from all that has been said so far—the anti-Government press need not look forward with pleasure to the Press Commission's report.

The Middle East

Considering his outlook, Mr. Louw made quite a fair statement last week, strongly urging the holding of talks between the leaders of the countries involved in the Middle East crisis.

"I am fully aware of the propaganda factor inherent in the Knesset proposal" for "summit talks," he said. "On the other hand, the pressing need to prevent a world conflict is far greater and more important than a desire to counter-act or to discount probable propaganda gains."

"I would appeal to the governments concerned not to insist on condition which might militate against the holding of the proposed meeting... The main thing is to get the leaders together. Past diplomatic history has shown that too great an insistence on often restrictive conditions, and too much concern about probable propaganda gains, have wrecked attempts to settle differences round a conference table."

Hear that, Mr. Dulles? And, Mr. Louw, what about applying those principles to talks with India and Pakistan about your "Indian problem" in South Africa?

More Self-Rule in Basutoland

This was the subject not on the Parliamentary order paper which was discussed furiously by one and all in the lobby and lounge last week. The "Nats. don't" who hear they hear from Maseru, Rourke has it that Verwoerd is furious and may register a strong protest on behalf of the South African Government.

SPORTLIGHT

by "DULEEP"

Empire Games and Non-Europeans

The meeting convened in Cardiff, West Glamorgan, at the opening of the Empire Games, protesting against the discrimination against non-Whites of this country, was not a "boob" as reported in the daily papers here.

Mr. Len Forbes, organiser of this meeting, in championing the cause of our sportsmen, reports that almost 600 people attended to make it a huge success, supported by representatives of many churches, trade unions and political parties.

By forming the British Empire and Commonwealth Games 1958—South African Team—Colour Bar Protest Organisation, Mr. Forbes is not discouraged by the detrimental remarks of the press, but is more determined in his campaign, and is continuing his agitation against South Africa's discrimination until they adopt the policy of selecting teams to participate in world events on a non-racial basis.

When a resolution condemning S.A.'s racial policy was put to the vote, it was unanimously accepted, with not a single dissenter in the field. In the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Federation, and other S.A. White organisations.

To Mr. Forbes and company we, the Non-European sportsmen of this country, are indeed grateful. We fully appreciate the good work he is putting in for the recognition of Non-White athletes.

S.A. Cricket Team—Replacement

Now that Basil Witten has officially withdrawn, the S.A. team at present in Kenya have only one keeper, and speculation is rife as to whether another player in this key position should be sent, or an all-rounder.

I for one, would choose a player in the latter category, for "Lobo" Abed, N.1 wicket-keeper, is quite capable of playing in most matches, with a rest in some of the one-day games.

In this case the problem is who to send over as a good all-rounder, especially since the performance of our boys has not been so encouraging in the first match.

To the National Selectors, I would say that there is none other than Y. "Timmie" Lakay, dashing left-handed batsman of the W.P., who in addition is one of the finest fielders in the country and a good spin-bowler.

Only a batsman of Lakay's calibre could solve the immediate problems of the touring team and I am confident that he will be just

COLOUR BAR IN THE LAW

In this strange land some acts are crimes only when committed by black people. For example, when a white man does not pay his income tax he is not treated as a criminal. No one stops him on the street and demands his tax receipt.

Pass and liquor laws provide further evidence of preferential treatment, and it is worth recalling that the white man has been in slavery. Worst of all,

the main S.A. needs. His style of play, primarily an attacking batsman, is what they require at present, and being left-handed makes it more likely that he would fit the bill perfectly.

I emphatically again, send Lakay for he is a player bubbling with cricket and an answer to our prayer.

We Hear It Said

That the S.A. Indians creditable 4-4 draw against the S.A. Coloureds in Johannesburg can be attributed to the able coaching of Barry Nieuwenhuis, ex Liverpool professional.

That Indonesia, will not allow Nationalist China, South Korea and Israel to participate in the Asian Games to be held in Jakarta in 1962, because of the political tension between Communist China and Formosa, and the Arab States strained relationship with the Israelis.

That the S.A. Lightweight Champion, Johnny Lindt, is the biggest boxing draw-card today, especially after his successful defence of the title against Makone. He meets Kangaroo Muto on the 22nd, in Durban, in a title fight.

That the S.A. Cricket Union at its 10th Biennial Meeting unanimously deleted the racial bar clause from its constitution.

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WOMEN'S ANTI-PASS MEETING

will be held on the GRAND PARADE Cape Town on FRIDAY, 8th AUGUST, 1958 at 2 p.m.

COLOUR BAR IN THE LAW

criminal offence for Africans to strike.

The white people should not forget that the African is their fellow-citizen. It is consequently not only bad policy to keep him a prisoner, but it may lead to the economic destruction of our country.

HERCULES MOTSILOA

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