

# NEW AGE

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6d.

## SEKHUKHUNE CHIEF TRICKED BY GOVT. Moroamoche Back Home, But Exile Order Not Withdrawn

JOHANNESBURG.

SEKHUKHUNE'S Paramount Chief, Moroamoche Sekhukhune, and four of the other five deportees from this Reserve are back in Sekhukhune—but on permit from the Native Affairs Department, and their deportation orders have not been withdrawn.

The present permits were issued for a period of two weeks and must be renewed every fortnight, it is presumed.

The permit can be withdrawn without any prior notice by the Native Commissioner, and over the heads of the Paramount Chief, Phetedi Thulare, Lot Marede and the other two men hangs the deportation order which can again be brought into effect whenever the NAD decides.

This appears to be the "settlement" of the troubled situation in the Reserve wangled by the NAD. This arrangement came into effect a few weeks after the six deportees had been brought from exile to Pretoria for talks on the future of the tribe.

The six were clearly never free agents. They were apparently not asked to sign any written undertaking and the terms of their return to their home Reserve were kept vague throughout the talk. But the alternative to losing the Government's line is clear to all of them—return to exile far from Sekhukhune.

Only one of the six deportees is still in exile. This is Godfrey Sekhukhune, sent to live in Natal. His court action against his deportation is still pending.

**NAD PRESSURE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF COURT ACTION**  
Very significantly, one of the other deportees, Phetedi Thulare, also started an action against the Government for his deportation.

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YOUR TURN FOR A PASS BOOK, NEXT? A woman stands before the official camera at the pass office.

### "Verwoerd, You Have Struck A Rock"

## JO'BURG WOMEN FIGHT PASSES: Hundreds Arrested

JOHANNESBURG.

**A STRONG posse of Security**

Branch police stood outside the old pass office here when NAD teams arrived to issue passes to African women in Johannesburg last week. So far only a small stream of women, mainly domestic servants, has come to take out passes.

In a mass demonstration on Tuesday morning this week, hundreds of women were arrested and hundreds more surrendered voluntarily to the police when they de-

clared that they were not prepared to take the pass books.

The women sang freedom songs and gave the Afrika salute as they were loaded into the police vans.

Again the NAD is using the same tactics as in the other smaller towns where they have been able to compel the women to take out passes. Employers have been urged to put pressure on their workers to take out passes. And trended out again is the colossal bluff that the reference books are purely for the purposes of identification.

Meanwhile in towns like Springs the true evil nature of passes is showing itself. There no employer can employ an African woman unless she has written permission from the town council. The "permission" to work in an urban area is governed by the notorious section 10. Only women born there, or who have lived continuously for ten years in that area, will be eligible for employment.

In Bokburg location too the police are already conducting raids for passes on women.

The arrival of the pass teams in Johannesburg has set off a wave of

(Continued on page 2)



SWART TO PIROW: "Pump! Pump! You Idiot. It's coming down!"

## GROWING SUPPORT FOR CALL TO DROP TREASON TRIAL

THE call issued by New Age last week for the dropping of the treason trial has been echoed by other newspapers and individuals in South Africa and overseas.

In an editorial, the London Times declared last week that the South African Government should drop the treason trial "if it cares for its good name at the bar of world opinion."

The Times said the trial "could be dismissed as Gilbertian were its implications not so grim."

It adds: "Evidence was promised of conspiracy to set up some special sort of parliamentary government with assistance from outside the Union. But, so far, no layman, in South Africa or anywhere else, has been convinced that a single one of the defendants is guilty of any specific charge."

"No other result could be expected from proceedings conducted so loosely and with such little re-

gard for the rules of law as they are understood in libertarian countries. The prosecution got farther and farther out of its depth. An American observer, Dean Griswold, of the Law School of Harvard University, recently summed up the situation in 'The Times.' An indictment against so many persons where no single or group act is alleged is, he wrote, 'as any lawyer can readily see, an almost impossible task.'

(In his statement Dean Griswold had said: "The Treason Case should not have been started in the first place as a single proceeding against 156 people. If started, the evidence should have been much more carefully sifted and digested than was evident at the long-continued preliminary examination."

"As counsel for the accused also pointed out, though a conspiracy lasting for four years is charged in the indictment, not a single act of violence is alleged.")

**INTOLERABLE**

The Sunday Express in Johannesburg, in an editorial headed

"The Treason Case Should Be Dropped," said:

"If the accused are innocent, it is intolerable that they should be made the victims of such blundering. If they are guilty, they are nonetheless entitled to expect that the charge against them should be properly framed and disposed of in a reasonable time."

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When Pirow withdrew the indictment in the treason trial last week, there were congratulations all round among the accused. Our picture shows Fred Carnoos, George Peake and Duim Nelke.

NEW AGE IS 4 YEARS

OLD THIS WEEK.

What about sending us a Birthday Present?

## NEW AGE African Nationalism Enters Multi-Racial Phase

African nationalism can only be defined in terms of the role it plays. In South Africa the first recorded manifestations of African nationalism were the isolated struggles of the indigenous peoples in defence of their land. At that stage, African nationalism postulated that the African people have an inalienable right to the land that they have lost through and this, naturally, meant the overthrow of White domination.

After the formation of Union in 1910, the founding of the Congress in 1912 and the passing of the Land Act in 1913, it was clear that the first round was over and lost. The people had lost their land and now they were to lose

## DID NEW AGE REPORT PREACH VIOLENCE?

I wish to criticise the article under the heading: "N.Y. ANC to Hold Annual Conference in October—Africanists Will Be Outed Say Branches" (New Age, September 18).

I think it is dangerous and disruptive in view of the present situation for any spokesman of the Administrative Committee of a body of the nature of the African National Congress to make statements such as:—"all present indications are that the great majority of the branches in the province are firmly set against them (the Africanists),"—"the Africanist group will be routed."

These words are clearly indicative of a form of organisation to be used against certain persons in Congress who are unflinchingly differed with the present leadership. This sort of action cannot in my opinion be the keynote or issue in consolidating the party in the province. It will shake to the very foundations of the ANC our basic principle of non-violence. It is my belief that the counter attack appearing in The World of 4.10.58 namely: "They (the Africanists) say that they are reluctant to use force against these volunteers, but if anybody tries to bar their members from the conference they will have to shove them aside," is a clear result of what New Age has published.

New Age has admitted that there were many non-Africanist branches which had honest and genuine grievances. These grievances should have been settled by a committee for the purpose of governing constitution, or else there must be something wrong at the head of the organisation, because it is there from the ruling influence flowing from the masses must be concentrated. The Administrative Committee must resort to reason and bear in mind the elements of democracy: freedom of speech, equality, justice, and suffrage.

Finally, confidence is the only place where all these grievances can be settled.

NIMROD N. SEJAKE  
White City, Johannesburg

[The New Age report meant that the Africanists would be routed in the figurative sense, i.e. that they would be defeated in the voting. There was never any suggestion that violence would be used. In fact the first suggestion of violence was contained in The World report which Mr. Seikake quotes.—Ed.]

their labour by selling it for next to nothing. The leadership of the ANC embarked on a campaign of welding together the heterogeneous sections of African society into one nation. This was the second phase of African nationalism, to be distinguished from the first phase when the various sections were warring against themselves and waging isolated struggles against the invaders.

The aims and purposes of the second phase have to a very large extent been achieved, though there are still such disturbing features as faction fights etc.

The third phase of African nationalism was that of making the people participate directly in the struggle for emancipation. This was the phase of political agitation. This period started in the 20s and reached its climax in 1949 with the adoption of the vigorous and militant Programme of Action.

The fourth phase was launched in 1952 with the Defiance Campaign and the train boycotts, the days of prayer and redemption, the strikes and stay-aways and the host of other campaigns which followed, which have proved to be "festivals of the oppressed." This period saw the birth pangs of the next, the present, which was ushered in with the adoption of the Freedom Charter in 1955. In this period African nationalism enters the multi-racial phase, thus showing that progressive nationalism is evolutionary, dynamic and progressive, unlike the nationalism of the Africanists, which is exclusive and restrictive.

The Africanists do not see the situation in its proper perspective. They look gloomily into the past, fear the present and only vaguely see the future. Their talk of losing the leadership to non-Africanists shows psychological infirmity and an inferiority complex. Their attack on the liberatory movement is sheer political obscurantism.

Victoria East.

## JO'BURG WOMEN FIGHT PASSES

(Continued from page 1)

activity amongst the women's organisations. Mass anti-pass meetings are being organised and thousands of leaflets distributed. A stirring leaflet entitled "Can you betray them?" reminds the women of their duties to meet people who make delegations were sent to the Native Commissioners in the various townships and the 20,000-strong deputation went to Pretoria to interview the then Prime Minister.

If the women of Johannesburg agree to take over passes they will betray the glorious struggle of the women of Zaerest and Soshanguve-land who are still being persecuted for their opposition to the pass laws, says the leaflet.

The present campaign against passes for women, New Age claims will at the same time also be directed against the proposed taxation of African women.

A direct appeal to European housewives, pointing out the evils of the pass laws, is to be made. The appeal will point out that so far it is not illegal for African women not to take passes. Employers are under no obligation to send their servants to take out reference books.

## HELP US KEEP THE SHEET CLEAN

AS with most businesses, our new financial year began on July 1. A quick glance back at the results achieved since that date is most encouraging.

You gave us what we needed when we needed it, and thereby helped New Age survive what has been a rather prolonged political slump on the democratic front. Week after week, and month after month, the seemingly insignificant individual donations added up to substantial aggregate figures. Here they are:

July	—	—	—	£1,265
August	—	—	—	1,122
September	—	—	—	1,114

Total for Three Months £3,501

That is what came in and, unfortunately, that is what went out, just as fast as it came in. It did, however, enable us to pay off some long-outstanding accounts and helped us start with a more-or-less clean sheet at the beginning of October.

Please help us keep the sheet clean. It needs only one bad month to set us rocking on our heels. Two in a row can give us knock-out blows.

With this week's donations our total for the month so far is £607 3s. 3d. A good effort, but still £400 short of what we need to keep out of danger.

**YOUR CONTRIBUTION, RIGHT NOW, WOULD HELP US REACH OUR TARGET.**

**WHAT ABOUT IT?**

**LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS**

Durban: A.N. (monthly) £1; T.C. (monthly) 10/6d.; Nad (monthly) 2/-; Kay (monthly) 2-6d.; Chetty £1; Leather Workers £5 14s.; Tea Workers £2 8s.; Biscuit Workers £2; Bag Workers £1; Jack 2/-; Swami 15/-; SACTU: High School Students £2 6s.

Cape Town: London Readers £60; M.E.F. 9/-; Max Luvette 10/-; A.B. Wilks' I.C. £2; Journalist 5s.; D.H. 19/-; Dublin Students £4 8s.; School Teacher 1 £ 10s.; Wyndoc 5s.

Johannesburg: Joe 10s.; B.H. 10s.; D. & K. 10s.; N. £2; Playboy £3; P. & P. £2; Collections £10; W. 15.

Total for Week £124 14.0.

(Special thanks this week to: Our London readers who sent us £60; the students in Dublin who sent us £4 8s.; their counterparts in Durban who raised £2 6s.; and, last but not least, SACTU and the Durban Trade Unionists.)

## TREASON TRIAL SIDELIGHTS

## A HERO'S WELCOME

KIMBERLEY.

Dr. Arthur Letele got a surprise hero's welcome when he arrived home in Kimberley from the treason trial.

Local Congresses in a convoy of cars flying Congress flags for a 100 miles out of town and escorted him amid scenes of enthusiasm into Kimberley.

CONGRATS FROM LONDON

JOHANNESBURG.

"Heartiest congratulations to you and all concerned," says a message sent to the treason trial defence by Canon Collins, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

"Affectionate greetings to all accused. Please assure every-one Christian Action will redouble efforts."

## EDITORIAL

## WHAT'S HAPPENED TO THE £1-A-DAY?

"EVERY household and every industrialist should be encouraged to increase gradually the wages of his Native servant or employees," Mr. D. de Waal Meyer, Secretary for Commerce and Industries, told the South African advertising convention in Durban last week. "The prosperity of the country must rise if the Native's buying power rises."

This is fine advice to come from a leading official of the Nationalist Government. But in fact it has been the Government itself which has been the main obstacle to a general wage increase for African workers.

We all remember the case of the Port Elizabeth stevedores, whose wage increase, granted by the employers, was vetoed by Mr. Schoeman because the workers had gone on strike to get it. We also remember the vicious methods used by Mr. Schoeman in his attempt to smash the bus boycott in Johannesburg last year. Instead of taking steps to relieve the burden of poverty pressing on the Black man, the Minister launched a full-scale police offensive against the people and promised to beat them to their knees.

When it was all over, and the workers had won their point, the Government did absolutely nothing to bring about an all-round increase in wages. De Klerk has made wage noises about a series of Wage Board investigations; but the workers have no confidence in the Wage Board whose recent recommendations for the canning and laundry industries have been for wage scales lower than those already prevailing.

Commerce and industry, in a number of recent statements and analyses, have accepted the need for an all-round increase of wages for African workers, who on the average are earning only about half of the £25 monthly minimum which they need to keep their families alive.

But the bosses have looked to the Government to take the initiative—and they have heard Dr. Verwoerd telling Parliament that the Africans have never had it so good, and must now pay higher taxes.

Which brings us back to the point where we came in: It is clear that nothing will be done about the problem of African poverty unless the African himself takes further action to compel both bosses and Government to pay up. Where is the pressure from the workers which is what is needed today to transform the whole situation? What has happened to the £1 a day campaign?

The workers must stop thinking the April 14 campaign was a flop, and that further effort on their part is futile. April 14 put the African case on the map. The whole country knows about it, and has conceded its justice. Now even Mr. de Waal Meyer is agitating for higher wages.

THE WORKERS MUST ORGANISE THEIR FORCES AND STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT. If they want more money, now is the time to act, to build and strengthen their unions, to canvass the factories, to draw up their demands and present them to the bosses. Workers' mass action is the missing link today.

The workers must understand that if, through their own inertia, they fail to force concessions from the ruling class at this moment, they will have nobody but themselves to blame for the continuation of their state of poverty.

## WHY DO BASUTOLAND OFFICIALS USE PRISON LABOUR?

The Basuto people are worried with the practice of the British agents in Basutoland. The most highly paid officials of the government, such as District Commissioners, Medical Officers and police officers use prison labour in their gardens instead of paid labour.

Now the question is, have these prisoners done anything wrong to these government officials? If not, why do they not employ their own private paid labourers? In Mhale's Hoek district where they have a mental hospital, one sees mental patients working in the gardens of these officers.

The people of Mhale's Hoek were perturbed by the decision of the Bishop of Basutoland, the Rt. Rev. John Lesotho of the Anglican Church to build a secondary school to be opened on January, 1959, about 300 yards from the prison gates and the same distance from the mental hospital.

The Basutoland African National Teachers' Association submitted a petition in February 1958 to protest against the site, but the matter was ignored. In June 1958, when the work started, the village people sent in another petition signed by over 40 people and requesting the Bishop to suspend the work until he could meet the people of Mhale's Hoek. He replied to say that the site is suitable for the school in spite of the grounds advanced by the local people.

One can imagine what sort of pupils are going to be trained at the prison gates with such unhealthy surroundings. Z.E.M.

Mhale's Hoek.

"If We Can't Hang Him We'll Classify Him"

# Alleged Traitor Arrested - For Not Having A Pass

JOHANNESBURG

FOUR days after taking a licking over the Treason Trial indictment Special Branch detectives were already trying to get a slice of their own back.

Led by Dt. Sgt. Helberg, a posse of four detectives in a car drew up behind a car in which treason traitist Alfred Hutchinson and his

fame) surrounded the Hutchinson brothers.

"I told you this was the car!" Helberg said to the others.

They then asked for George Hutchinson's papers. He produced a note from the police saying he was awaiting his Coloured identity card.

The detectives wrote down details of the car number and registration. They asked George Hutchinson what he did for a living and where he lived.

Next they turned to Alfred Hutchinson and demanded his papers. He produced the letter all the accused in the Treason Trial were issued with by the Registrar of the Court saying they are on trial.

"That's nothing," said Dt. Sgt. Helberg. "Daardie saak is klaar." Hutchinson was ordered to get into the police car and was then driven to the Market Street Government pass office.

He was ushered into an office that seemed to be part of the premises of the Racial Classification Board.

### CONFUSION

Then the confusion began. Between Dt. Sgt. Helberg and the official in charge there was talk back and forth about what they should do with Alfred Hutchinson. Is he an African? Is he a Coloured? "I know you're a Coloured,"

said Dt. Sgt. Helberg at one stage. "But your association! You live in a Native area! You have African girl friends!"

This went on for some time. Preparations first began to "classify" Hutchinson were abandoned, but he still stood about waiting for the detective and the official to make up their minds what they wanted to do.

### POLL TAX

Then the attempt at classification was dropped and Alfred was taken off to the poll tax section of the pass office. But there too officials seemed reluctant to move. "This is the Special Branch," said one, "if they want to act, let them!"

Alfred Hutchinson hung about the place for three hours.

Some forms were eventually filled in, he was put in a police van and driven off to Marshall Square. There he was formally booked in to the cells on charges of not having a pass, and for failure to produce documents, and for not having paid poll tax since 1944.

A few hours later Alfred was bailed out by some of his friends.

Out on bail of £5 he is due to appear before the Native Commissioner's Court this Wednesday.

**FOOTNOTE:** Alfred Hutchinson's father has been classified as a Coloured, as has his brother George.



Mr. Mpama and Mr. Mbele—sacked for opposing Bantu Education.

# TWO MORE TEACHERS SACKED BY VERWOERD

## Opposed To Bantu Education

DURBAN.

TWO African teachers who graduated from Fort Hare three years ago have been dismissed from their posts because they opposed the Bantu Education Act.

Mr. G. M. Mbele (B.A., T3), aged 28, taught at the Lamontville Secondary School since 1955. From the beginning he rallied the African teachers against the Bantu Education Act. He was soon regarded as a leader among the teachers and was elected President of the Natal African Teachers' Union.

The second victim is Mr. L. A. Mpama (B.A., U.E.D.), aged 27, also a leading member of the Teachers' Union. He is married and has three children.

Both these men, who spent years studying and qualifying as teachers, are now left without jobs. They can no longer teach at any African school in South Africa.

In an exclusive interview with New Age, Mr. Mbele said that the Bantu Education Act did not provide legal security for teachers.

"For how long are we to allow this 'culling' of professional people to go on?" he asked. "Once upon a time a professional class such as teachers was treated with honour and respect. That is no longer the case today. Our professional integrity has been shattered by the Bantu Education Act."

"Today we cannot meet to discuss our problems. We cannot meet some of our beloved friends because they are banned as agitators. We cannot even meet to greet to receive the Holy Communion from some of our Holy Fathers because they have shown us 'the green pastures where the Natives should not be allowed to graze.'"

Mr. Mbele continued: "A type of public education manufactured specifically for a particular nation, not only without consultation but also in spite of vigorous and continued protests against it, is un-democratic and therefore unacceptable."

### SCHOOL BOARDS

Discussing the role played by school boards Mr. Mbele said: "The arbitrary purging, culling and dismissal of teachers is assisted by school boards and committees. Every letter of dismissal to a teacher bears the signature of a school board secretary and carries the approval of the entire board. The school board recommends charges against the teacher."

"Pretoria instructs the board to serve teachers with notices of dismissal, at times without giving reasons, and the board carries out the instruction. The teacher together with the child suffers."

In conclusion Mr. Mbele said that teachers should form a committee to study and report on "Bantu Education in action," so that the public would know the dangers to which their children were being subjected through the Bantu Education Act.



Alfred Hutchinson.

brother George Hutchinson were sitting. The Hutchinson car was parked in West Street, Ferritars-town.

Special Branch members Helberg, Isaac Sharp, Jeremiah Mollison and S. Dunga (all of Treason Trial

# Apartheid at Nurses' Graduation

PORT ELIZABETH.

Apartheid was strictly enforced at the nurses' graduation ceremony at the Livingstone Hospital, Port Elizabeth, on October 10.

It was the first such ceremony in the history of the hospital and was held in response to repeated requests.

Uniformed ushers (male nurses) directed white guests to padded green leather seats in the large hall; non-whites sat on stiff chairs on the left. Three white guests who occupied the wrong seats by mistake were quickly shown to their proper place.

Mrs. M. Kohlberg, Chairman of the Hospital Board, brought a message of greetings from the Mayor.

Rev. G. Motlwe, thanked the white staff for the missionary work they were doing among non-white nurses.

Rev. A. Habelgarn expressed pleasure that the staff had been able to bring out the capabilities of the nurses. He urged them not to rest content but to aspire to the highest positions.

By lamplight the nurses recited their pledge to "do all in their power to elevate the standard of their profession" and then went off to a carefully segregated tea.

### SPECIAL AWARDS

Honours in Final Exams: J. Matyaza, E. Sauls and A. Moruda. Med. Assn. Prize for Highest Marks in Final: O. Mbombo. Annual Prize for the Kindest: M. Mphahlela. Best Practical: M. Williams.

# Thousands Sign Durban Petition Against Group Areas

DURBAN.

THE Natal Indian Congress has issued an appeal to the Indian community to make the petition to Parliament against the Group Areas Act the true voice of the people's opposition to the apartheid measures which seek to uproot tens of thousands of people from their homes and businesses.

## Incitement Cases Postponed

JOHANNESBURG.

The new series of incitement cases arising from the April "Stay at Home Campaign," which were due to start last Monday, have been postponed until October 27 to enable the defence to apply for and study further particulars.

Twenty persons, who were arrested a few weeks ago are appearing on the present series of charges. They have been divided into six groups and are appearing before different Magistrates.

An application made by the Defence to have the present cases remanded until the Supreme Court appeal in the child suitor's case of Segolela and others, where the same legal points as in the present cases were canvassed, was turned down by Court.

## Alexandra Case Withdrawn

JOHANNESBURG.

The case against four Alexandra Township leaders arrested last week for conducting a meeting in the Township has been withdrawn.

The leaders were Mofosi Mofosi, Sam Masemola, B. Ntsele and Dan Mokonyane.

"The Indian people have a duty to themselves and to posterity to oppose the Group Areas laws," says the statement. "They must make the petition to Parliament the rallying point of all decent peoples who abhor the unjust mass uprooting of thousands of people in the name of apartheid."

In the past two weeks all Congress branches have launched out

on a drive to canvass every home in Durban and have the petition signed by all sections of the community.

To date several thousands have signed the petition in factories and residential areas.

The Overport branch of the Natal Indian Congress got several hundred Indians and Africans to sign the petition at the bus rank in one hour on a Sunday morning.



Mr. B. R. Reddy, organiser of the Overport branch of the Natal Indian Congress, looks on as an African signs the petition before boarding a bus. The branch is working to collect 5,000 signatures in the next week.

## U.S.S.R.—MOROCCO RELATIONS

Russia and Morocco have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level.

# RUTH SLOVO SUING FOR £5,000 DAMAGES

JOHANNESBURG.

**AN action for £5,000 damages is the sequel to the forced entry of Die Vaderland's pair of photographers to the Treason Trialists' victory party the day the Crown's indictment collapsed.**

In the picture on the right Mr. Hans Lombard stands triumphantly on a dining room fitting in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Slovo, where the party was held, during one of the few pauses between his frantic taking of flashlight photographs. Beside him and also holding a camera, though only his head is seen in this picture, is the second photographer Mr. Alex Cremer.

Die Vaderland's story was that this pair came upon the party quite by chance as they were driving through Roosevelt Park on their way to Newlands.

Their entry into the house through the windows took place at the identical time of the police raid by members of the Liquor and Special Branches.

Summons for £5,000 was served

on Die Vaderland by Mrs. Ruth Slovo last week.

**FOOTNOTE:** Hans Lombard, the Vaderland photographer, is the same man who wrote Die Vaderland's scare sensation story of Lutuli's speech at Sophiatown.

He put into Lutuli's mouth a call to the Soviet Union to come to the aid of Congress in South Africa—just the kind of thing the Special Branch, whose chief Spengler was at that meeting, tries to pin on the ANC. Lutuli had, in fact, said no such thing, but had indicated that the ANC would accept all as allies in the fight against apartheid.

The day after the meeting, Lombard also approached the Congress of Democrats and the Liberal Party for their comment on this alleged speech, and was noticeably disappointed when they refused comment on the Vaderland version.

As the U.S. Marines Leave the Lebanon, Read about the History of this Force in

## A General's Confession

# U.S. MARINES COULD TEACH AL CAPONE

**NO one has described the role of the U.S. Marines better than the man who was with them in their imperialistic ventures practically from the beginning of this work.**

In 1937 Major-General of the U.S. Marines, Smedley Darlington Butler, said shortly after his retirement:

"I spent thirty-three years and four months in active service as a member of our country's most agile military force—the Marine Corps.

"I served in all commissioned ranks from a second lieutenant to major-general.

### MUSCLEMAN

"And during that period I spent most of the time being a high-class muscle man for Big Business, for Wall Street, and for the bankers. In short, I was a racketeer for capitalism.

"Thus I helped make Mexico (and especially Tampico) safe for American oil interests in 1914, I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank boys to collect revenues in . . . I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1909-12.

"I brought light to the Dominican Republic for American sugar interests in 1903. I helped make Honduras 'right' for American fruit interests in 1902. In China in 1927 I helped see to it that Standard Oil went its way un molested.

### HONOURED

"During those years I had, as the boys in the back room would say, a swell racket. I was rewarded with honours, medals, promotion.

"Looking back on it, I feel I might have given Al Capone a few hints.

"The best he could do was to operate his racket in three city districts. We Marines operated in three continents."



ABOVE: One moment it was gay singing and dancing and merry celebration as the treason trialists and their friends let sling after the collapse of the Crown indictment.

BELOW: Suddenly a police raid for liquor was in full swing. Here a uniformed constable and a plain clothes man conduct a search among the guests.

## Treason Party—The Nat. Version

CAPE TOWN. This is how Die Burger, Nationalist daily in Cape Town, reported the police raid on the treason trial party in the home of Ruth and Joe Slovo last week:

"Many Colours at Party (Our Own Report)—Johannesburg—"A party at which Whites, Natives and Indians were present was held in a Johannesburg suburb last night. There were about 200 people present. Whites and Non-White drank, danced, sang and chatted together.

The police appeared at about 10.30. It is not known if anybody was arrested. Various photos were taken and the names of guests written down.

"Some of those present brought liquor with them. On the arrival of the police the doors were closed. A fight took place in the house.

"In many of the motor cars White women rode with Natives. And that, for good Nationalist readers, was the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about what happened that night."

## Sekhukhuleni Chief

(Continued from page 1)

This action was still pending when the Pretoria trials opened. Shortly after Phetedi Thulare was taken to the office of the State Attorney by an official of the NAD and he there instructed the State Attorney—in the presence of the NAD representative—to withdraw his action. Some time later a written notice signed by Thulare was taken to the office of the State Attorney by an NAD official!

Tribesmen in the Reserve are very troubled by a sequel to a meeting. Momoancho Sekhukhuleni had with representatives from a number of villages in the Reserve. Some of these representatives were handed lists of names of villagers who were to be told to report to the Native Commissioner. Nine of the 12 persons whose names were on the list for Momoancho Sekhukhuleni were arrested and joined as accused in the Lydenburg main trial for murder.

Did the Paramount Chief know why these villagers were being told to report to the Native Commissioner and was he willing accompany to this, people are asking?



Meanwhile, in Sekhukhuleni, a reader complains

# "The Govt. Has Unleashed War Against the People"

JOHANNESBURG. ACCORDING to a report that reached New Age through the post an ugly incident occurred in north-eastern Sekhukhuleni on September 28 when three men were shot dead and two wounded with assegais. Over 200 people, including women and children, young and old, were beaten with police batons and gun barrels, says this report which adds that some are still in hospital with fractures.

The victims of this attack were members of the Mashabela group of the Bapedi, all staunch supporters of Paramount Chief Momoancho Sekhukhuleni.

Similar treatment was meted out to members of the Riba tribe. Large forces of police are permanently

stationed at Ribasat. Police patrols are roaming about villages in Eastern Sekhukhuleni like an occupation army molesting people and confiscating the people's livestock.

The report sent us adds that Mr. J. M. Mokoabane Mashabela, a principle who was stabbed in the chest with an assegai, is seriously ill in hospital.

New Age has no way of checking these reports, nor has any other newspaper, or body. Sekhukhuleni is still sealed off from the rest of the country. Those in the reserve cannot leave without official permission and entry into the Reserve is prohibited.

The police and Government forces still have an absolutely free

hand throughout the Reserve. Their deeds, unknown to the outside world, go unquestioned.

Reports of police action filter out like a swell racket. The events detailed above are alleged to have taken place on September 28, but the report reached us only two weeks later.

Judging by their Zeerust record, police patrols in the Reserves have good reason to act behind iron curtains of their own making.

Says our correspondent: "The army, led by prominent Native Affairs Department officials, has unleashed war against the people."

What is going on in Sekhukhuleni? The country demands that the curtain be lifted.

## WELCOME TO SUNNY SOUTH AFRICA . . .

CAPE TOWN.

VISITORS to South Africa are presented free with a booklet entitled "South African Quiz," designed and compiled by the State Information Office and purporting to give accurate information about conditions in this country—as the Government would like the visitors to see it.

Here are some of the gems from "South African Quiz": "South Africa also includes the territory of South West Africa, which is administered as an integral part of the Union of South Africa under the Treaty of Versailles." (No mention of the dispute with UNO over the status of the territory).

"The Hottentots . . . were decimated by scourges such as smallpox and became largely intermixed with some of the other dark races who arrived at the Cape later." (No mention of the Hottentots being decimated by White raiders, or of intermixture with the Whites).

Answering the question: "Were there any wars of extermination?" the booklet says: "Yes. Wars of extermination were waged among the Bantu tribes that migrated southwards from equatorial Africa . . . The Whites put an end to this slaughter, and brought stability and order where the law of the jungle had once prevailed." (Shades of Zeerust and Sekhukhuleni!)

"The general principles of the democratic parliamentary system are followed in South Africa." (Ha, ha.)

"The Bantu territories include some of the best agricultural and forest land in South Africa." (In considering the division of land between White and Non-White, it must be remembered that a considerable area of South Africa is semi-

desert. This part is occupied almost exclusively by Whites. Thus it can be seen that the Bantu territories compare very favourably with those held by the Whites." (By this time the visitor is almost beginning to feel sorry for the Whites)

"Everything possible is done to give Bantu mineworkers in South Africa proper housing, fair treatment, good food and protection against mishaps." (Not a word about the rates of pay, the compound life and the permanent ban on meetings; nor about the African miners' strike of 1946, when many Africans were killed and injured because they asked for higher wages)

The booklet also contains a long exposition and justification of the Nationalist Government's apartheid policy.

"Allegations that the Bantu have no political rights in South Africa and that their traditional forms of government no longer exist, are untrue," it says.

Answering the question "Has South Africa any terrorist movement like the Mau Mau?" the booklet says: "There are no terrorist movements in South Africa . . . The few resistance movements which have made a brief appearance in South Africa in the past decade have been organised or largely inspired by Communist groups."

And finally: "South Africa is not a welfare state in the socialist sense—her people have too much individual initiative to drive to take kindly to that form of government."

To distribute this and other forms of misinformation about South Africa, the State Information Office is allocated a total of £380,000 a year—out of public funds paid for by you and me.

## READ THIS! IT IS NOT PROPAGANDA BUT THE TRUTH ABOUT

# CHINA'S FANTASTIC ADVANCES

**WHY is it that People's China is so calm and confident in the face of United States and Chiang Kai-shek bluster and provocation?**

New information and statistics give the reason. They tell a fantastic story of China's strength and of almost miraculous achievement.

Last year the government announced that it was planned to overtake British steel production by 1972. Remembering that when the Communists took power nine years ago the country's total annual steel output was not as much as that of a single medium-sized mill, this plan seemed ambitious enough. BUT PRODUCTION FIGURES NOW SHOW THAT CHINA WILL PROBABLY OVERTAKE BRITAIN NEXT YEAR, AND NOT IN 1972.

As correspondent Alan Winnington puts it: "To compare China's rate of advance with any capitalist country, past or present, would be like racing an interplanetary rocket against a Ferrari."

Those who want to understand this phenomenal rate of progress might look back to Mao Tse-tung's famous speech of last year which sparked this whole movement.

### Two Ways

He pointed out that there were two main ways of achieving relative balance in economic development: one was to hold the advanced sectors to the same pace as the backward ones, the slow way; the other was to stimulate the backward sectors to catch up with the advanced. China has chosen this, the fast way.

Then there are China's people—600 million. This vast population may drive race-supremacists and Materialists to despair, but it differs from no other people in being able to create wealth beyond their own needs, once they are organised, trained, equipped, educated and led as they are, supremely well today.

China is relying on her people, especially the peasants, to do the job that cannot be fulfilled by the machinery of steel plants. Thousands, and now hundreds of thousands of little "backyard" blast furnaces and steel converters, built by farming co-operatives, are fighting to fill the gap.

Small iron and steel plants are growing like grass all over China, using local ores, coal and fibre-belt. Every sort of ingenious means is being found to provide forced draughts, from modifications of the hand-bellows to wooden and metal centrifugal blowers powered by wind, water and animals.

By the end of July it was reckoned that 13,000 small blast furnaces could be set up in a year to turn out an annual 20 million tons of pig iron (50 per cent more than Britain last year). By the end of August there were 240,000 small furnaces. By September 10 there were 350,000, and more are still being built.

They have given up trying to calculate the much pig iron will be made, and the picture is similar—at a lower level—for small Bessemer converters," says Winnington. "These are being set up to have ten million tons capacity by next year. Now I don't know."

Small plants like these can fill most local needs and leave the big "backbone" plants, built with Soviet help, to supply national needs and develop new steels.

These big plants are doing well, using the best available technology and some have even made world innovations like the three-trough method of pouring steel

which increases output at least 40 per cent.

### Urgent Need

But the small plants fill an urgent need and the best of them will be gradually modernised out of their own profits. Their output is keyed to local and national plans and co-ordinated at Ministry level.

Steel is another effect of the campaign against conservative thinking—the call for people to "dare to imagine, to act and to reach high". As soon as people gave up the notion that steel was impossible for non-experts to make, they went ahead and made it.

This development—peasants making iron and steel and using it locally to cast tools and produce equipment for setting-up little factories—is one of the reasons for the kaleidoscopic switch-over into communes.

The new communes are setting free manpower and making it possible to develop local industry at a higher level than the co-operatives can do. And the peasants are becoming all-round people—farmers, industrial workers, educated people who are breaking from their narrow

## WORLD STAGE by Spectator

row rural outlook and putting collective well-being in front of everything.

### Farmer's Zoo

And the farmers are competing with the stockworkers in their feats of production. A bumper summer harvest has been reaped—69 per cent more than last year, with total wheat output exceeding that of the United States for the first time in history.

People's Daily points out that this result has been reached, not because of specially good weather conditions, but through the tremendous efforts of the people. "Man, as we know, is the decisive element in the productive force. With leadership by the Communist Party, wherever there are people, any miracle can be brought about."

Such miracles have been the extension of irrigation during the year by 60 million acres, the use of fertilisers on a large scale, and the farm tools inventions movement, and the determination to overthrow tradition in agriculture.

As against the suggestion that China has an "unbearable pressure of population," "We are producing abundant evidence to show that the bigger the population, the more food we have."

### The Communes

What are the communes? They represent one of the most exciting developments in New China.

To form a commune the people of a number of neighbouring villages and collective farms decide to merge together into a single organisational and administrative unit. In general it is recommended that the commune should not consist of more than two thousand families.

These communes then make themselves as self-sufficient as possible, producing—according to the circumstances—all their own needs from agricultural produce to steel and industrial commodities, from

schools and hospitals to police forces and courts.

Take one simple example of the advantages of this system and the way it helps to free people from unnecessary duplication of effort. Before they decided to form a commune the people of the district of Chushui discussed the matter. They found that in 64,000 peasant households 64,000 housewives were occupied with cooking meals and looking after their children.

Having learned by now to think along socialist lines and become convinced of the advantages of collective labour, this state of affairs struck the peasants as impractical. Public dining rooms, bathhouses, kindergartens and homes for the aged would relieve women of the burden of housework, and for the first time in China's history give her full equality with men in real fact.

Was it not absurd, the peasants argued, for so much time to be lost in each family on preparing meals? Why could not definite working hours be fixed, as in the cities? And if all members united in shock brigades, what practical purpose did it serve to cultivate the individual plots of land to which each member was entitled by the rules of the co-operative?

Each commune is a closely-knit economic and administrative body, and thanks to this the attention of the members can be focussed on the most urgent task of the moment. If that task is the harvesting, then for a while the bulk of the members are shifted to that. If it is to build a road, then everything is concentrated on that.

The Chushui people's communes offer a good example. There are, today, seven communes in the district, uniting some 9,000 households each.

All the privately owned land, implements and livestock have been turned over to them. All work, as the fields, in the shops, offices, stores and schools is done under the single direction of the commune, which has also taken upon itself all the household cares of the peasants.

## Basic Communist "Units"

"These communes will develop into the basic social units of Communist society," says the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Of course, Chinese society will only enter the era of communism after a number of years, "as the social product increases greatly, the communist consciousness and morality of the entire people are raised to a much higher degree, and universal education is instituted and developed, the differences between town and country and manual and mental labour . . . will gradually vanish, and the function of the state will be limited to protecting the country from external aggression but will play no role internally."

Thus we see that decentralisation in a socialist country is very much more than a merely organisational measure; it is preparing both the organisation and the people for communism.

## Voluntary

At the same time, the Central Committee's resolution stresses that the development must not be rushed, and must at all stages be voluntary.



Mr. J. la Guma, with Mr. A. Sibeko interpreting, addresses the Parade meeting.

## "FREE THE TREASON ACCUSED"

CAPE TOWN.

"WE demand the release of our leaders who have faced charges of high treason for nearly two years. The persecution of the accused and their families must cease. Mr. Swart as the responsible Minister should resign forthwith."

This resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of about 500 people held on the Grand Parade

last Sunday. Called by the Cape Western Consultative Committee, the meeting was addressed by leading members of all the Congresses, all of whom urged the Government to drop the charges against the accused.

Speakers included Miss Katie Hess (SACTU), Mr. Matthew Ntuba (A.N.C.), Mr. Archie Sibeko (SACTU), Mr. G. Goldman (C.O.D.), Mr. R. September (SACPO), with

Mr. Jimmy la Guma in the chair.

The meeting ended with the singing of the national anthem and Congress secretaries were kept busy signing up new members.

A resolution calling for the dropping of the treason trial was also passed at a public meeting held by the African National Congress at the Nyanga Squatters' Camp last Sunday.

# TRANSVAAL WANTS UNITY FROM A.N.C. CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

AS the Transvaal ANC annual conference to be held at the Community Hall in Orlando on November 1 and 2 draws near, delegates are determined to make conference a resounding success and a true manifestation of unity in the province.

There are strong signs that the noisy anti-Freedom Charter group, the Africanists, are in for a sound political defeat.

## Growing Support for Call to Drop Treason Trial

(Continued from page 1)

"If they are innocent, they have already suffered an irreparable injustice. If they are guilty, they have already received a punishment heavier than has sometimes been imposed in the past upon persons guilty of armed rebellion against the State."

"The only proper course of action now open to the Government is to drop the case."

The *Golden Day Post*, in a front-page story, said: "The treason case must be dropped now. . . . A new indictment against the 91 treason suspects would be nothing short of persecution."

The Cape Times commented scathingly on the withdrawal of the indictment in an editorial headed: "Treason Trial Mess," and a number of other newspapers also indicated their dissatisfaction with the way in which the trial had been handled.

Last week, they received a big setback when they were routed and removed from the executive of the Orlando East branch which they have long claimed as an Africanist stronghold. (See separate story.)

This defeat came against the background of an intensive campaign from certain anti-Congress circles to boost them and exaggerate their support in the ANC.

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE

A message from the National Executive of the ANC to the branches calls upon the members to bury past differences. There are issues of urgent importance facing the country which require absolute unity in the organisation, says the message.

The National Executive expresses the hope that the new provincial executive that will be elected at conference will be as representative as possible. Unlike in the past, it is hoped that representatives of the people from the rural areas will be elected as well. This will assist co-

ordination of the sharpening struggle both in the urban and the rural areas, says the circular.

Commenting on the threats by the Africanists to use violence at conference to get their way, an official of the Administrative Committee told New Age that all branches have been told to be vigilant and to rebuff any such action. The threat to use force, he added, was a further sign of the weakness of this group.

Freedom allowed every delegate freedom to express his views,

but there was no room for violence, he said.

Dismissing the claims made by Mr. J. Madzunya, who was expelled from Congress for his disruptive activities, that he (Madzunya) was eligible for election as Transvaal President, the official said he was definitely not eligible.

The position was like the spectator at a football match who shouted from the touchline that he was going to score a goal. "He can't; he is not a member of the playing team," said the ANC spokesman.

# AFRICANISTS ROUTED IN ORLANDO EAST

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Africanists always boasted that the Orlando East branch of the African National Congress was one of their strongholds. Africanist leader Mr. P. Leballo was the branch secretary and Africanists Messrs P. Moloto, J. Mabilelo and S. Ngeudine all had seats on the branch executive and claimed to speak for the members of the branch.

NOW THE AFRICANISTS HAVE THEIR TAILS BETWEEN THEIR LEGS.

They were very cocky when a letter from Congress Working Committee announced the expulsion of Mr. Leballo. They refused to recognise the expulsion, and when the executive of the branch was

divided equally on the issue, the four Africanists walked out. The four remaining members continued to administer the branch.

Next the Africanists wrote to "The World" claiming that the branch stood four square behind its expelled Africanist secretary and that the branch supported Leballo and Madzunya.

When the ban on all Reef meetings was lifted the four remaining executive members (who had co-opted other branch executive members in place of the Africanists, who had started to function independently) called a general members' meeting to report to them.

Every attempt to hold a branch meeting was blocked by the Africanists. They brought in supporters

## UP MY ALLEY

THIS week it's hats off and thanks a million to all the people who made the stay of all the treason accused in Jo'burg a wonderful, happy and home-away-from-home experience. I speak for all of us, I'm sure, when I say that we have been treated like sons and daughters throughout the months in the Golden City and we all look forward to returning—under much different circumstances.

Thanks a lot T.T. Defence Fund, the ladies who organised the show every day, the Pretoria Committee, the Moslem women who held prayer meetings for our welfare, the numerous parties we had (with and without cops), the invitations to dinner, the cinema owners who never hesitated with the complimentary, the car lifts, the doctors, Flat 13, and all the countless boys and girls who proved to be friends indeed.

WE LOVE YOU, ONE AND ALL!

★

WHAT d'you know? A very charming young lady this man met turned out to be a citizeness of Madame La République—France to you. Actually of the Malagasy Republic—Madagascar prior to a few days ago. Apart from that she was the first voter I've met who participated in de Gaulle's recent referendum.

How did she vote? NON! NON! NON!

★

UP in Jo'burg a miner is appearing in court for causing the death of an African mine-worker by directing a hose carry-

ing compressed air with a pressure of 84 lbs. a square inch on to his body. He died in agony.

"I was only playing with him," the miner said.

★

THEY tell me that Mapula Roodt is working overtime trying to put Oswald's bad collapse in the Treason Trial into good light for readers of the Gov-

★  
By ALEX  
LA GUMA



ernment's State Information Bulletin.

★

AND State Information chief, Piet Meiring, is still beefing about the "bad press" overseas newsmen are giving South Africa.

He wants them to go and roll their own hula hoops.

★

THE Agricultural Union Congress in Pretoria was "concerned" about the rate of T.B. among farm labourers and their families. No doubt more concerned than shocked, but it was pointed out that no deal of treatment would help if housing and malnutrition were not attended to.

But since Hooftler Verwoerd claims that the average wage was £6-10, I suppose they expect a drop in the tuberculosis rate.

★

WHEN I left Jo'burg cinema-goers in Pretoria were shuddering after seeing the film about bloodsucking "Dracula." I should have thought that they'd be used to that kind of stuff. After all, the country's been governed by a flock of vampires.

BRITISH exports to China in the first eight months of this year, worth £12.4 million, were double the corresponding figure for 1956.

Chinese exports to Britain were also up from £28.6 million in the first eight months of 1956 to £10 million so far this year.

## Police Invade Another Treason Celebration

JOHANNESBURG.

Eight members of the Special Branch invaded a Bononi celebration of the Treason Trial victory on Saturday night.

The posse entered the hall where Congress members were dancing and singing. They made a bee-line for the refreshment table.

"Have some tea and cake," they were invited. Some took that literally and helped themselves to peanuts and snacks. A few minutes later, they left, to cries of "Afrika!"



Barbara Castle—an active campaigner for the Treason Trial Defence Fund—was unanimously elected Chairman of the British Labour Party at its annual conference this month. Here she is seen chatting with Professor Matthews during her visit to South Africa last year as an observer at the preparatory examination.

## EUROPE BRITISH LABOUR PROMISES TO HALT H-BOMB TESTS

But Right Wing Stiffles Call for Bomb Ban

**THE** annual conference of the British Labour Party adopted a resolution this month declaring that when Labour came to power Britain would stop all H-bomb tests.

But it rejected a resolution calling for the unilateral renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons; after party leader Gaitskell had declared: "If we do that on our own, and we remain in the Nato alliance, all we shall be doing is sheltering behind the American H-bomb."

"Get out of Nato then" a number of delegates shouted . . .

### RIGHT-WING SOLID

The right-wing retained a solid grip on the conference.

The resolution for the next Labour Government to cease unilaterally to manufacture and test nuclear weapons was defeated 5,611,000 to 890,000.

A resolution calling on the party to oppose rocket missile bases in Britain and asking the Government to compel withdrawal of American air bases was defeated 5,349,000 to 1,026,000.

A proposal that within a year of taking office the next Labour Government should invite all Powers to join in an organisation designed to eliminate by agreement the testing, manufacture and use of nuclear weapons, without waiting for agreement by all Powers, was defeated, 5,538,000 to 1,005,000.

### PEACE, NOT WAR

A fourth resolution, asking the party's executive to prepare a plan for the transfer of labour and materials from purposes of destruction to constructive aims at home was also defeated, 5,704,000 to 840,000.

The party's policy document on foreign affairs was approved on a show of hands, with only half a dozen delegates raising their hands against it.

A succession of destroy-the-bomb advocates had earlier fought out their difference with executive supporters from the rostrum.

### NO DEFENCE

Typical of the all-out opponents of the official policy statement was Mrs. Peggy Dell, from St. Pancras, North, who held that the bomb was not a defence.

Britain's possession of it and her reliance on the American bomb placed her in far greater danger than ever before, she said.

"The Labour Government cannot regain its dynamic and the threat

of the electorate until it stops compromising with capitalism and the bomb," she declared.

Mrs. Doreen Yarkowska, of Stroud, won cheers when she attacked the trade unions that supported the Gaitskell line. "I have never heard such a load of tripe as that from the trade unionists."

"I don't want Mr. Bevan or anyone else to go into the conference chamber in my name with a hidden gun in his pocket. We must, must, must get rid of this bomb."

## AMERICA REPUBLICANS FACE DEFEAT

**WITH** only two weeks to polling in the U.S.—November 4—all indications are that President Eisenhower's Republican Party will be crushingly defeated.

At stake are 35 seats in the Senate (including two new ones for Alaska) and the entire House of Representatives.

In the key California election for Governor, Republican Party leader Senator William Knowland, who is called the "Senator from Formosa" because of his close identification with the policies of Chiang Kai-Shek is certain to lose to the Democrats.

To add to the troubles of the Republican, Knowland is engaged in a violent public quarrel with fellow-Republican Goodwin Knight who is standing for the Senate.

### BAD FOR NIXON

Knowland's defeat would have serious consequences for vice-president Nixon who comes from California. Without Republican control of his home-state Nixon's chances for nomination at presidential election in two years time will be far smaller than they are at present.

Without the opportunity to run again in 1960, on an Eisenhower ticket, the Republican is abandoning politics at a surprising rate. Five Republican Senators and 23 Republican Representatives have announced that they are giving up politics for good.

### 'Can't Disband Us' —C.P. Leader

#### DAMASCUS.

"No Government can disband our Communist Party," declared Mr. Khalid Bakdash, secretary of the Syrian C.P., when he returned home from a recent visit to Prague.

His return was a dramatic refutation of reports in the western press that he had "decided to Prussia as a result of the merger of Syria and Egypt and the ban on political parties."

The Communist daily newspaper Al Noor still appears regularly and has increased its circulation.



"Tricky Dick" Nixon

## APRIL 1960 FOR NIGERIA'S FREEDOM

**ALL** Nigerian leaders and political parties are agreed that independence should be celebrated on April 2, 1960, the Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria, Dr. Azikiwe, said last week.

In London for the forthcoming conference on the future constitution of Nigeria, Dr. Azikiwe expressed the hope that the British Government would not stand in the way of this desire of the Nigerian people and their political organisations.

"It is the desire of my party that, after independence, Nigeria shall remain within the Commonwealth as a Sovereign State equal in every respect with other members of the world community of free nations," he said.

Dr. Azikiwe is the leader of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons Party and heads the party's delegation to the conference.

## AFRICAN WRITERS BEAT BRITAIN'S BAN

Attend Meeting With Asians In U.S.S.R.

**DESPITE** the attempts of the imperialist authorities to stop them, a total of more than 200 writers from more than 50 countries of Asia and Africa attended the conference of Afro-Asian writers which was held in Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, this month.

Some 25 guest writers from Europe, America and Australia also attended.

The conference had two main items on its agenda:

(1) The development of the literature and culture of the different Afro-Asian countries and their role in the fight for human progress and national independence;

(2) The cultures of the Afro-Asian people and their connection with Western culture.

The Uzbek capital of Tashkent, an ancient town through which the routes linking the peoples of

the East have passed for over 2,000 years was the centre of one of the most important cultural conferences ever held.

Everywhere buildings and streets were decorated with the emblem of the conference—five hands clasping each other—symbol of the growing friendship of the peoples of all continents.

### HONOURED

A young writer from Uganda, Ali Omar Senigun, who was among 20 authors representing Black Africa, told a British press correspondent in Moscow that he greatly appreciated the honour of representing the writers of his country in Tashkent.

"Our literature is very young," he said. "For almost 60 years the colonialists have been keeping my people in darkness and blocking their way to culture."

### NOT DETERRED

"This is why my colleagues received the news of the conference

in Tashkent with such joy.

"Many wished to come here but the British authorities did everything to prevent them from doing so."

"I was able to come but reprisals may be awaiting me at home. This does not deter me."

"I am happy to be able to establish contacts with representatives of countries faced with similar burning problems of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism."

"Besides, meeting older and more experienced authors who are already world famous will unquestionably enrich our literatures."

Speaking of his first impressions of the Soviet Union, Mr. Senigun said: "In this country I have already realised the vast difference between what our Press writes and what I can see with my own eyes."



Latest U.S. crew.

# THE MEN HERE ARE WITHOUT A SMILE

## Labourers Starve on Chicory Farms

From Govan Mbeki

PORT ELIZABETH.

FARM labourers starve on the large farms of the Chicory Kings in Alexandria, an important farming district in the Eastern Cape. Daily one of its most important products—chicory—is used in practically every home in the country but the workers are in a pitiful condition, as New Age found re-

cently in a special investigation.

The average wage is 30/- per month—but even that is never paid. There is a system of "loans" in operation—when a worker wants to buy anything, he "borrows" money from his employer. At the end of the year, when there is a reckoning, it is usually found that the worker has "borrowed" more than his wage—and no one dare argue with the farmer who keeps the accounts.

So the new year is usually begun with an old debt.

### WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Only on some of the farms do the women get paid for hoeing an acre of chicory. On many they must work without pay, and children on all the farms are made to render free services. As soon as a boy is old enough to run errands, he is driven to work on the farm even without the permission of his parents.

"Where a farm school does exist, you will find most of the pupils are girls. But even they can be called upon to go and work on the farm at any time.

The men here are men without a smile. Their meagre rations, they told New Age, were altogether inadequate. The position was worse this year because of the severe drought.

"Why do you remain here if conditions are so bad?" I asked.

With great indignation, one man tapped below his right breast on the "dom book" in the inside pocket of his tattered jacket and replied:

"The farmer tells us that we can go nowhere without his permission, because he must sign this book at the end of every month."

After the reference to the "dom book" there was a long pause. Then one old man said: "We used to live here happily."

That was before 1910, they cultivated their own crops of wheat and mealies on the land, and also reared their own cattle.

### LAND TAKEN AWAY

But the land was taken away... "Our sons who used to support us are not allowed to return here," said the old man. "And those who were here when the 'dom books' were first issued, are not allowed to get out."

"What then?" I asked. "We must destroy the trap that is keeping us tied down to one place to wait for death that takes long to come."

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### Maoris—Discrimination

MUCH has been heard this week in the daily Press of the omission of Maoris from the New Zealand touring rugby team.

As well as the Maoris, clergymen are also strongly behind the move that All Blacks teams in future must be selected on football merit, irrespective of race. The S.A. Board should be informed of this decision, and if it is not acceptable to them, then the 1960 tour to South Africa should be cancelled.

The policy of the New Zealand Union to exclude Maoris because they may be an embarrassment to the hosts is sheer nonsense. The answer was given by Brig. J. T. Burrows, a member of the 1928 team that toured South Africa. He said emphatically that it would be wrong to assume that the Maoris will be subjected to insult wherever they go. The Springboks played and mixed freely with the Maoris when they were in New Zealand, so why can they not do likewise in their own country?

One has to admire this stand of the Maoris, and let's hope they will not relent in their attitude. The best team, irrespective of colour, creed or nationality, must be selected, or no tourists at all. That should be the policy of the Maoris.

### Moroka-Baloyi

#### Tournament

The oft-cancelled and delayed Moroka-Baloyi tournament took place last in Durban when the Natal African XI, by defeating Transvaal 6-0 in the Final, annexed this much-coveted trophy.

Full results were as follows: Natal 5, Southern O.F.S. 1; Natal 5, E. T.V. 1; Transvaal 7, Southern O.F.S. 2; Transvaal 4, G.W. 0; E. T.V. 0, G.W. 0; S.O.F.S. 9, G.W. 2; Natal 14, G.W. 2.

It will be noticed that Basutoland, strongest rivals to Natal, did not participate (reported last week), and neither did other Cape centres, besides Griqualand West, so that the powerful Natal XI, in reality the S.A. All Blacks, had an easy passage, with the added advantage of playing at home. The fact, nevertheless, must not be overlooked that Natal soccer is at its peak and riding on the crest of the wave, and any of the non-participating centres taken part, the result would have still been the same.

Played concurrently with this tournament were the National Shield matches, which unfortunately was not concluded. Transvaal will meet Eastern Transvaal in the semi-final, the winners to meet Natal at a venue to be nominated. Natal seem assured of this honour as well.

### World Cup Non-White

#### Soccer Stars

Have you ever heard of Edison Arantes do Nascimento? No, perhaps not. But he is today the world's greatest soccer player with an estimated market value of £100,000.

That's the real name of the 18-year-old crack Brazilian inside-left, the youngest player to have ever won a World Cup medal. He is commonly known as Pelé. What's more, he is a non-white, as dark and dusky as any of our African brothers. This has been no handicap to world fame, as it has been for many of us in this country. There, as in other parts of the world, it is not the colour of one's skin that brings you world limelight, but the quality of play you are able to exhibit.

Another dark-skinned Brazilian, nicknamed "Didi," (his name is Waldyr Pereira) is also a member of the World Cup team. He earns about £500 a month. His position is inside-right. He is labelled as the £750,000 mark, a lesser figure than Pelé, only because of his age (30).

### We Hear It Said

● That the S.A. Indian F.A. are again in court, being cited as co-respondents in an action arising from the acceptance of the Verulam Association.

● That the S.A. Weightlifting Championships held in East London recently was a great success with Johnnie Gedult (W.P.), A. Platjees (E.P.) and McKenzie (Natal), outstanding in their respective divisions.

● That as things now stand in African rugby circles, there is a strong possibility of two National boards existing in a year or two. The one will probably be known as the African Board, while the existing one is referred to as the Bantu Board. Provincial units, such as Transvaal and a few in the Cape have changed their name from Bantu to African.

● That O.F.S. showed marked superiority over Transvaal, the stronghold of boxing, by annexing six of the ten titles in the S.A. Amateur Championships held in Bloemfontein recently. Transvaal won two titles with W.P. and Griqualand West one each.

● That the Round Table Sports Conference at East London, convened by the Weightlifting body, was a great success, which will be followed by a full-scale Conference in Durban sometime in January. Durban no doubt is the ideal venue, for most of the national bodies have their headquarters there.

● That Mr. Anthony Bob, President of the Border I.F.A., immediately after his social visit to Durban reversed his views on the threatened withdrawal from S.A.I.F.A. His earlier statement clearly abrogated his disaffection. Other Capes centres support him, but what does Mr. Bob do? He makes a Press statement against the very views he stated earlier. No, Mr. Bob, W.P. and Griqualand are not satisfied. Mr. Maalmony, President of W.P., and Mr. A. R. Abass (selector), have indicated that all is not well in S.A.I.F.A.

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This is Norma Isaacs modelling two dresses at the Mannequin Parade staged by the Cape Peninsula Cultural Society at the Woodstock Town Hall on Monday night. Over 400 people attended the show to give the Society a great send-off in its first venture in the Peninsula. Among the artists who contributed to a grand evening's entertainment were singer Miss Asa Isaacs, the Langa Bright Boys Pennywhistle Band, a Skiffle Group (with a leader who's got Elvis Presley taped), character singer Miss Fatima Barnes, trumpeter Bazzi Bangumi and singers Shabed Parker and Gerald Aderade. Comper was Mr. Matt October and the music was supplied by the Cuital Barons.

The Peninsula Cultural Society has been formed to provide an outlet for the less privileged section of the community by means of lectures and discussions, concerts, dramatic and variety shows etc., the proceeds of which will go to charity.

## REPEAL SECTION 10, SAYS NYANGA

CAPE TOWN.

A demand for the repeal of the notorious section 10 of the Urban Areas Act and the ending of police raids in the location was made by a well-attended meeting held by the African National Congress at

the Nyanga Squatters' Camp on Sunday, October 19.

The meeting also condemned the issuing of passes or reference books to African women and called on all women to fight this evil which threatens the African families.

Speakers included Mrs. Yeki, and Messrs. Hana, Lefeke and Sono. Chairman was Mr. Moses Vanca.

### Milnerton Racing

Following are Damon's selections for Saturday: Potsdam Handicap: SQUEEGEE. Danger. Conquer. Milnerton Handicap (Bottoms): PANAMA. Danger. Burweed.

Vasco Handicap: MUSCOVITE. Danger. Rain Queen. Owners' Progress Nine: TIME BOMB. Danger. High Fire. 3 and 4-Year-Old Stakes: MINTSTREL CAT. Danger. Marenda. 3 and 4-Year-Old Stakes (5 furl.): FRA DIAVOLO. Danger. Tropical Park. Maiden Plate: AIR FARE. Danger. Immaculate.

### Mass Prayer Meeting At Langa

CAPE TOWN. A mass prayer meeting will be held at Mendi Square, Langa, on Sunday October 26 to offer thanks-giving for the withdrawal of the indictment in the treason trial and to express the wish that there will be no further proceedings.

A silver collection will be held—prayer in aid of the Treason Trial Defence Fund.

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at 10