

"UNITED, ANTI-NAT. FRONT MUST BE BUILT"

Addresses By Lutuli, Paton, Naicker To N.I.C. Conference

DURBAN.
"THERE must be co-ordinated action by the Non-Whites. All the actions of the Nationalist Government constitute one front—The Apartheid Front—and, we must consolidate our forces into one front to

meet the enemy," declared Chief A. J. Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress, addressing the opening session of the 11th Annual Provincial Conference of the Natal Indian Congress, held in Durban last week-end.

"Group Areas is but one facet of the Nationalist Apartheid policy which aims at displacing people," he continued. "The Africans have been displaced by the Urban Areas Act, the Native Resettlement Act and various other land laws. We cannot fight Apartheid on isolated fronts. The fight against Group Areas must be an integral part of the overall struggle against apartheid."

The opening session of the conference, which was attended by more than 2,000 people of all races, was opened by Mr. Alan Paton of the Liberal Party.

FREEDOM FOR ALL

Chief Lutuli, who brought greetings on behalf of the National Executive of the ANC, issued a call to all anti-Nationalists to unite every struggle being waged on all fronts around the slogan of "Freedom for all in South Africa."

Developing this theme, Chief Lutuli said: "The ANC is very happy to be comrades-in-arms with the Natal Indian Congress. We do not only have the Congress Alliance but the Liberal Party is also joining with us on many matters. We hope to have the Black Sash with us soon."

"I HOPE TO SEE THE DAY
(Continued on page 8)

Women's Pass Fight Continues

JOHANNESBURG.
BY banning the Black Sash anti-pass protest on the City Hall steps this Tuesday Johannesburg's City Council once again did the dirty work of the Nats.

Despite the refusal by the Mayor, at the beginning of the week, to meet the Federation of South African Women's mass protest against passes, "THE PROTEST GOES ON," a spokesman of the Federation told New Age, as we went to press. The Federation said renewed approaches would be made to the Mayor and Councillors to reconsider the decision that the Mayor would not meet the women.

The Black Sash said it would once again fight the city's ban on City Hall steps meetings, and would fight for these rights of assembly if they were established beyond doubt in Johannesburg.

The Tuesday "sashing" of the City Hall steps, all-day silent vigil, and travelling exhibition of photographs to highlight the hardships the pass laws would bring to African women, were all due to continue as planned. 25,000 leaflets against passes were ready to be handed out, demanding a halt to the issue of passes.

EVAISIONS

The Mayor's reasons for refusing to meet the women were "evasions" (Continued on page 5)

JOHANNESBURG.
VOTES for all, an end to land segregation, and the re-distribution

WOMEN SJAMBOKKED IN BOKSBURG JAIL

JOHANNESBURG.

THE story of the treatment of the African women awaiting trial in Boksburg jail was told to New Age this week by the women who demonstrated against the passes.

"The women prisoners are subjected to all kinds of whims by the women guards," said one of the women recently released on bail. "On several occasions when time for meals came, we queued up in the normal way and suddenly without any reason we were ordered to return to the cells without getting any food.

When the women go to the showers in the morning they are sjambokked indiscriminately. Cruelty and brutality are the order of the day in Boksburg jail."

Another informant told New Age that the awaiting-trial prisoners were shocked by the punishment given to a young girl, Dorothy. She was locked up alone because she had tried to escape. A day later another woman died in the jail and her body was in the same cell with Dorothy for three days. Young girls were made to put the body in the coffin and carry it to the gate.

OFF TO ENGLAND



Mr. Ndu Mokhehle, president of the Basutoland African Congress, last week flew from Jan Smuts Airport to London for the talks on constitutional reforms for Basutoland. Later he will fly to Ghana where he will represent his Congress at the All-African People's Conference in Accra in December. Mr. Mokhehle is also accredited to this conference by the African National Congress of the Union. Our picture shows friends and supporters of Mr. Mokhehle wishing him a "Happy journey, Mr. President!"

Votes For All Means Violence, Says Treason Indictment

But the Lawyers are still Puzzled

tion of the country's wealth cannot be achieved in South Africa without a violent overthrow of the state. To advocate these things is therefore treason.

This is what emerges from the latest indictment in the Treason Trial, in the proceedings against the first group of 30 accused, to begin on January 19.

This is also perhaps the first attempt to define treason in peace time.

VIOLENCE

Up to now all the Crown attempts at framing a treason allegation have fallen short of allegations of violence, and the Crown concept of treason in peace time did not include the element of violence. This week's indictment restricts itself to allegations of violence, and is thus a new departure.

The indictment of a bare dozen cyclostyled foolscap sheets, with Schedule C of speeches running to 69 pages, and Schedule D of documents totalling 16 pages, is considerably shorter than the printed indictment in the last trial.

There is nowhere in this indictment, as in previous ones, any allegation of any act of violence hav-

ing been committed by any accused or co-conspirator.

But, says the indictment, "the achievement in their (the accused's) lifetime of the demands of the Freedom Charter would to the knowledge of the accused necessarily involve the overthrow of the State by violence."

FREEDOM CHARTER

The indictment picks five of the demands of the Freedom Charter:

- "1. Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and stand as a candidate for all bodies which make laws.

- "2. The national wealth of the country, the heritage of all South Africans, shall be restored to the people.

- "3. The mineral wealth beneath the soil, the Banks and monopoly industry shall be transferred to the ownership of the people as a whole.

- "4. Restriction of land ownership on a racial basis shall be ended, and all the land re-divided amongst those who work it, to banish famine and land hunger.

- "5. All shall have the right to occupy land wherever they choose."

(Continued on page 5)

New Age Invited to Ghana Conference

CAPE TOWN.

NEW Age has been officially invited to attend the All-African People's Conference to be held in Accra, Ghana, from December 5 to 12, 1958.

The invitation, sent by the Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee, was received last week.

Two members of New Age staff, Mr. Govan Mbeki, manager of the Port Elizabeth office, and Mr. Brian Bunting, of the Cape Town office, have applied for passports to attend the conference.

New Age has also been asked to supply the preparatory committee with details of discriminatory legislation in South Africa, and is busy drawing up a comprehensive memorandum for submission to the conference.

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NEW AGE LETTER BOX OPPRESSIVE LAWS CAN'T HALT MARCH TO FREEDOM

The so-called Lion of the North once attempted to enforce the passes on African women, but alas! he received a negative response from the women: "Freedom, you have struck a rock". Those very words haunted him day and night. As a result he suffered from listlessness, ultimately his listlessness culminated in his illness. . . . All his plans and aims were shattered.

The father of them all—Verwoerd—took over. He introduced eight additional Ministers in order to fulfil the aims of his predecessor. Alas! he received the same answer. Two weeks back when he started the issuing of Reference Books in Johannesburg, the reaction of the women there was rather disheartening to him. Now his second target is Port Elizabeth.

Do the women want marriage? The answer is no. Who will endeavor to bind himself or herself with a chain, or badge of slavery? Who prefers slavery to freedom? When will the Government of this beloved country adjust herself to the ever-changing conditions of an industrial country like ours? When will they cast away the blinkers from their faces and face reality? The drums of freedom are resounding all around us. More oppressive legislation will lead us a step further to freedom.

DON NGENSILE NANGU
Port Elizabeth.

Africanists Are "Old Scraps"

My comrades, we must know that if an old car has no wheels, thieves will steal certain parts and make other things of them, but not another car.

So it is with the Africanists. Once they leave their mother body Verwoerd will pick up the old scraps and make an army or police out of them to be used as a weapon to destroy the peace-loving people of this country.

The same applies to Madzwaya and his gang in the Transvaal. They are playing the same game as the Nats, trying to break the liberatory movement.

They are no longer Congresses but political thugs trying to weaken the struggle of the people for freedom.

They can never retard our non-violent struggle.

The Congress to which I belong has no skollies or gangsters. It has disciplined members prepared to carry out their pledge and we believe in alliance with all the racial groups in this land.

Freedom in our lifetime. Maybuy!

E.Z.M.
Kensington Proper Branch,
ANC.

Special Branch Cannot Silence His Voice

Since I was ordered to cease writing to New Age by members of the CID's Special Branch I have gained many friends all over Sirtronville. Some of them pay me visits at home, and every day I receive a handful of invitations. They encourage me to write, and I have no intention to cease writing to New Age. Some of my friends have offered me the use of their typewriters and cameras.

Instead of preventing me from writing, the Special Branch have only poured paraffin instead of water on to a glowing fire and the tongues of flame are reaching the farthest papers.

Never mind, this does not mean that I will cease writing to New Age because I was not instructed by the Special Branch to write, and am under no contract with them to leave my quill. It is not because I am trying to be a "piccannin" (disobedient) or because of the encouragement received from Boksburg's population, but because I wish to fulfil my own will.

Neither will I use a pen-name or become anonymous. My name is great equalizer. I am but small, therefore I am not ashamed to use it for the liberation of my fellow African. If my name has become my enemy, let it be so. I am the really, really "Maclean" Bulla, and I would not change it. My name is my name whether it means death or life.

I wonder why these unjust law-makers are so afraid to read about their deeds. They are like an atrocious man who is beating his wife and saying when she asks him why he is beating her, "Whom are you calling? Your lover to come and kill me?" Or if she does not cry: "Why do you keep quiet while I am giving you a beating? Does it mean that you despise my beatings and me?"

My name, my writing and I, the three of us, shall cling to one another for ever, in spite of visits from the Special Branch.

McCORMICK PAULUS
NKAMBULE
Sirtonville, Boksburg,
Transvaal.

EDITORIAL

ALL EYES ON THE GHANA CONFERENCE

FROM December 5 to 12, the All-African People's Conference will be taking place in Accra, Ghana, attended by representatives of liberatory organisations throughout the African continent.

This will be the first Pan-African conference to be held on African soil, and the significance of the discussions for the future of the African people cannot be overestimated. It is to be hoped the conference will work out a formula which will strengthen the freedom struggle of the African people in every territory.

Those who will attend this conference bear a great responsibility upon their shoulders. It will be their duty to seek out the issues on which they can unite, and to put aside the issues which can divide them. If there are any who wish to peddle their personal theories or to fan the flames of the cold war, it is to be hoped they will be given a firm rebuff.

The central issue facing the conference will be the need to end colonialism in Africa and to win for all the African peoples the right to independence and self-determination. Included in this will naturally be the demand for the ending of all forms of racial discrimination and colour bar everywhere.

There may well be differences of opinion as to how these goals are to be achieved, or what form of social system is to be set up by the independent African states. It is to be hoped that delegates will put first things first and not allow these differences to obscure their fundamental agreement on the basic and burning issues which have brought them together.

If men with as diverse views and backgrounds as Nehru, of India, and Chou En-lai, of People's China, could find a formula at the Bandung conference which united them in the fight against imperialism, then we have every confidence the statesmen of Africa can follow suit.

The oppressed millions of Africa, groaning under the burden of imperialist exploitation and race discrimination, look with hope to the Accra conference for a light which is to lead them out of the darkness. New Age, in common with all democrats everywhere, wishes the conference every success in its deliberations and pledges itself to do its utmost to aid the conference in the implementation of its decisions for winning freedom and equality for all Africans, irrespective of race, creed or colour.

You, Too, Can Take Part In The Liberation Struggle

ARE you one of those who admire the people who are active in the fight for freedom in South Africa? Who you like to be one of those who speak on public platforms explaining what the Con-

gress alliance stands for and what sort of South Africa we would like to see? Would you like to have a defier in the Defence Campaign or one of the women fighting against the pass laws in the recent demonstrations in Johannesburg and other centres?

If you admire these people, yet, for one reason or other have been unable to undertake the same activities, there is still one way in which you can contribute to the cause of freedom in South Africa. It is a way which is just as important as speaking on public platforms, just as important as going to jail, just as important as serving on committees and taking part in campaigns.

You can help by sending a donation to New Age—a regular donation which will ensure that the paper comes out each week. Only £74 3s. 0d. has come in during the last week and this is not just good enough. **PLAY YOUR PART IN THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE!! SEND IN YOUR DONATION TODAY!**

LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:
CAPE TOWN: Butcher, £5; Shopkeeper £2, R.B. 19s., J.H. £1 1s., Rex £1, G.G. 5s., Unity £5, Docs. £3 3s., B. £3, Joe £1, Sam £2. Anonymous £2.
Johannesburg: R. £2, N.G. £2, Tailor £1, Park View £1, Playboy £3, Democratic teacher 8s. 6d., R. £1, Ten £1, Regular £5. Carry On £1, Justice £1 12s., Intellectuals £8, Walter 5s., J.M. 10s., Isaac £2 10s.
Port Elizabeth: Makhoyi £4 10s., Doc £1, Baba 10s. 6d.
Total: £74 3s. 0d.

350 at Nyanga Meeting

CAPE TOWN.
A resolution condemning passes for women was passed unanimously at a meeting held by the ANC at Nyanga last week-end. About 350 people attended.

"Our children are destitute, men and women are divorced because of Verwoerd's oppressive laws," said the resolution. "We call upon the Nationalist Government to repeal all pass laws, so that we can live in security and comfort. The Government respect African women like any other women."

A resolution was also passed calling for the treason trial to be dropped.

Congress Campaign

CAPE TOWN.
A mass campaign throughout the Western Cape calling for the dropping of the treason trial, to culminate in a demonstration coinciding with the opening of the trial on January 19, has been launched by the Cape Western Consultative Committee of the Congress movement.

It is planned to hold meetings in all the main centres, where speakers from the Congress will explain the issues which are at stake. First meetings will be held at Nyanga No. 2 on Sunday, November 30, and at Rylands Estate and Langa on Sunday, December 7.
Details of further meetings will be announced in due course.

None of Paternak Controversy

If I correctly understand the tone of the article (Dr. Zhaiygo, New Age, Nov. 6) its writer takes it for granted that in a Socialist society the community must be protected from certain forms of argument and some philosophies, therefore it is natural and justifiable that authors should submit their scripts for approval, and if necessary delete unacceptable sections.

It is just that I find difficult to swallow because it seems to me to degrade socialism to a despotic, authoritarian system, whereas it is my hope that socialism will spread among the nations of the earth by democratic processes.

If I accept the theory that the state has the right—nay, the duty—to control literary output, then I can no longer protest against the banning of books which say Government decides spread what they consider false teaching.

I have not yet read Dr. Zhaiygo, but as I see it the basic mistake seems to me to have been that publication in Russia was delayed because considerable textual changes were demanded.

If publishers in the USSR operated as they do in this and other countries, judging a book solely on its merits and sales potential, then it is possible publishers in other countries would have watched local reaction before going to the expense of translation; in short we might have heard of the little of Dr. Zhaiygo whereas now widespread interest in many lands is inevitable.

ARTHUR W. BLAXALL
Heidelberg, Tvl.

I have not had the opportunity of reading Dr. Zhaiygo, however I would like to reply to the question should the Soviet Union suppress the book or not, supposing that it has not done so.

The answer is no, definitely not. True socialist thinking must be a scientific thinking, free from emotion and prejudice which in the long run are bourgeois traits. For those who wish to advance the cause of socialism, an understanding of reactionary thinking is as necessary as a knowledge of socialist philosophy.

A person under certain circumstances will become automatically socialist, but only if he studies socialist philosophy can he become consciously so, whereas the

true reactionary can only be led by emotion and prejudice. Concise and reasoned thinking can have no part in his make-up, since obviously he has no philosophy to guide his reasoning.

In my opinion Paternak's book must be a true reflection of a section of a people, a minority undoubtedly, but still a living reality. As such it points out valuable facts and explains how individuals or groups of individuals can remain for years imprisoned by their own minds, blinded to the facts around them.

This is the lesson that all progressives should carefully digest, even in the flush of success and apparent solid establishment.

F. M. JOYNER
Matatiele.

LEAVE THE WOMEN ALONE

The pass is the same for a woman as for a man. Must an African woman really suffer the same as men? Why? Must an African man really come home to find his wife has been arrested because she had forgotten to hang her pass book around her neck when she went to the shop or to call the doctor? Or will she be arrested even when she runs after the police van that has picked up her husband for a pass offence?

The Government is now working with terrific speed to see that a man will return to his home to find that no fire is burning.

The rulers contradict themselves by saying: "You women are not forced to take a pass," for

on the other hand the women are being brought with speed by their employers to take the passes, although it is not illegal not to have one.

I only wish the Government of this country would go forward for peace, not only for the whites, but for all South Africans, and especially the Africans who are the producers of all the wealth and happiness of the white people.

African women do not want passes, not even the identity card. I call upon the Government to stop creating unnecessary trouble and to leave the African women alone.

(Mrs.) S. SIBEKO
Orlando.

TROUBLE BREWING IN ZULULAND

Women Fined For Contempt of Magistrate

From M. P. Naicker
DURBAN.

A TENSE and explosive situation as a result of Government actions under the vicious provisions of the Bantu Authorities Act is developing in the Nongoma Reserve in Zululand.

Already nearly 100 women have been arrested and summarily fined £15 each for contempt shown to the local magistrate.

These women, in accordance with Zulu custom, grow their hair and plait it in the fashion of a crown. Great care and many hours over a period of a year to eighteen months are devoted to the preparation of their hair style.

HAIR SHORN

With a callousness that seems to be the fashion these days in the handling of Non-White peoples by those in authority, those women who did not have the money to pay their fines immediately were shorn of all their hair, a process which, the women interviewed by New Age said, was most painful and humiliating.

This matter has now been handed over to the legal representatives of the people, and the possibility of suing the Government for this unwarranted action is being investigated.

LANDS ALLOCATED

The trouble arose when a number of land surveyors arrived in the district and began cutting up two-acre plots adjacent to the lands now occupied by the people.

When the people heard that these lands were being cut up for allocation to them and that a move was to be made for their removal from their present sites, it is alleged they attacked the surveyors and drove them off the area.

Following on this the local magistrate came to the area and told the women that action would be taken by the police if they interfered with the surveyors.

Eye-witnesses state that a near riot developed when the magistrate made this threat. The magistrate then hurried away and returned with a posse of armed police.

When the magistrate again tried to speak to the women they booed him down and were all arrested by the police.

SATISFIED

The feeling of the people in this area is that they are quite satisfied with the present living conditions. At present they have unrestricted lands which they use for grazing and cultivation. They say the lands now offered to them are restricted in extent and that they will starve if forced to move.

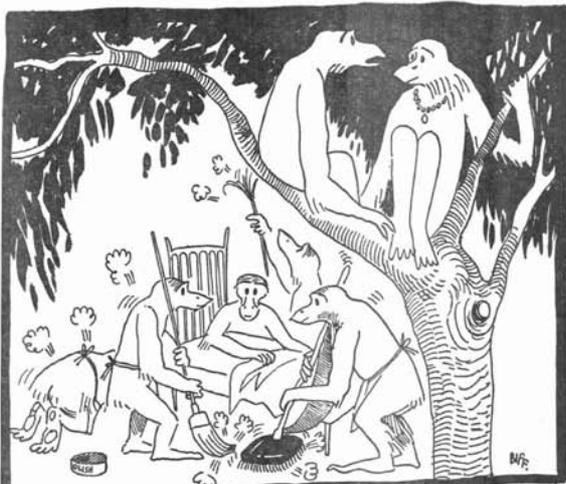
As one old inhabitant put it: "We don't want the establishment of a township like you have in the cities. We have lived here for generations and have never known the meaning of restricted land holdings.

"If we move out of our lands we shall starve to death. If we fight the Government the most that could happen to us is that we will die. We have no choice but to fight in every way possible," he added.

ANC GAINS

In the meantime, where before there have been only a handful of ANC members in this area, now a powerful branch with 192 members has been established overnight. The membership is growing and plans are afoot to organise the people for resistance to any forced removals.

U.S. ELECTION RESULTS have caused concern in the Chiang Kai-shek camp at Taiwan. One newspaper comments: "Our eyes from now on will be still harder than in the past," and advises Chiang "not to deal with this rashly." Another says: "Our relations with the U.S. will probably become more difficult in the future." All mourn the defeat of Senator Knowland, one of Chiang's main agents in the U.S. senate.



"The magistrate said they had to work for their fine money, and that's the only work they've been taught."

Advisory Board Chief To Be Deported To Basutoland

"But I Am a Union African," he says

JOHANNESBURG.

IT looks as though the Government is operating a black list of Protectorate Africans who are to be expelled from the Union because of their politics.

Mr. P. M. Lengene, secretary of the Johannesburg Joint Boards, and one of the leaders of the Anti-Rent Increase Committee in the south-western areas of Jo-

at one stage paid Basutoland tax, he was at the same time paying the Union poll tax.

During the last war Mr. Lengene served in the African Corps in the Union and after the war worked for many years for the African section of the B.E.S.L.

He has been a prominent figure in advisory board activities for many years, but advisory boards, after all, are statutory bodies, and surely participation in them cannot fall within the category of "undesirable political activities".

Mr. Lengene is due to appear in court this week.

A fortnight ago Messrs J. Mophapi and O. Phoofole were ordered to go back to Basutoland. There have been numbers of others deported too. Some men who have no permits to remain in the Union in terms of the Urban Areas Act get what is becoming a routine order to leave—unless they want to work on farms.

No reason is given for the withdrawal of the permits or the expulsion orders (the Union Government is not obliged by law to give any reason). Men are told they have 72 hours to wind up their affairs and move themselves and their families.

PIRATE LABOUR REPLACES FACTORY WORKERS IN P.E.

FROM GOVAN MBEKI

SCORES of workers at a factory here were last week served with notices of termination of their employment. The letter reads:

"Owing to lack of orders we have to reduce staff and we very much regret that we will have to give you one week's notice."

The workers told New Age that there was no slackening of work in the factory. It was possible, they said, that the factory was dismissing such big numbers because the management wanted to weaken the new trade union in which the workers had enrolled in their hundreds.

On the other hand the management may be planning to bring in workers on a big scale from outside the urban area.

LOWER WAGES

The workers said the management has been in the habit of transporting weekly workers from the rural areas, where they earn 15/- per week, and employing them in the city factory at 30/- per week. These workers do not stock in at

the beginning of the day, and are usually put on overtime work. They work four days per week and are transported back to the country over week-ends.

The workers stated that the reference books of these workers, which earmark them for work in the rural area, are not signed by the management in the city factory. As a result those who have been unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the police have been arrested and after serving their jail sentences are deported.

But as the factory would be liable for failure to pay levies for them, it is the reason given by local trade unionists for this practice. It does not accept responsibility for the workers once arrested.

UNION WILL FIGHT

In the past the practice of employing pirate labour was stopped when SACTU took up the matter with the management, the union organiser told New Age. He said the union would continue to fight the replacement of workers in town by badly paid pirate labour.

Canning Workers Threaten World Campaign Against Job Reservation

CAPE TOWN.

THE Food Canning Workers' Union has warned the Industrial Tribunal that any attempt to introduce job reservation in their industry will be met by a world-wide campaign against the injustice of that policy.

The warning came after information had been received that the Tribunal intended investigating the canning industry.

GOVT. GREATER OBSTACLE

In a memorandum to the Industrial Tribunal the Canning workers said without hesitation that the Government had been an even greater obstacle in their work than the employers.

"It has interfered time and again with our officials in carrying out their duties and responsibilities to our members. It has forcibly removed under the Suppression of Communism Act 8 of our secretaries and chairmen. The police have harassed us at all meetings and sought to intimidate our officials and members."

Now on top of this, stated the

Union, came the attempt to exclude its members from higher paid and more desirable classes of work.

DENONCED

The Union denounces the whole conception of job reservation on colour basis as nothing else but an attack on Coloured, African and Indian workers. Every determination on job reservation had the effect of closing avenues of employment to them, without giving them any compensation whatsoever in the form of opportunities for skilled and higher-paid jobs.

WARNING

"We warn the Tribunal that any attempt to introduce job reservation in our industry will be met with a nation-wide campaign to arouse South Africa and indeed the whole world to the injustice of this policy. We shall take steps to see that the consumers of South Africa's canned goods are informed of any such vicious racialism. We shall meet with a nation-wide campaign in all countries in a united campaign against job reservation."



Mr. Lengene.

Johannesburg, is the latest leader to be ordered to leave the Union.

ARRESTED

Last Wednesday the police came to arrest Mr. Lengene at his home on a charge of residing in the Union without a permit. They alleged that he was a Basutoland African and he should go back there.

"But," says Mr. Lengene, "I am a Union African." Mr. Lengene says that he was born in Harrismith, which is a border town between the Orange Free State and Basutoland. Although he

WORLD STAGE

The Delegates Will Be Alert
By Spectator Against Imperialist Plots At The

PAN-AFRICA CONFERENCE

IT is fitting that the African National Congress should be one of the sponsors of the All-African People's Conference opening in Accra next week, for the A.N.C. has one of the longest records of continual association with the Pan-African movement of any existing world organisation.

Three outstanding A.N.C. leaders, John Dube, R. V. Seloape, Thoma and Solomon Plaatje, were appointed to attend one of the earliest conferences, convened in England by the famous American, Dr. W. E. du Bois in August, 1921.

Then, as now, support for the Conference came not only from Africans but from democrats of all colours, the great Bill Anderson hailing it as one of the portents of "the gigantic mass movements which are beginning to make themselves felt, and will play an increasing part in world politics. He foresaw that when 'sufficiently conscious and organised, they (the

co-operative, youth, women's and other organisations of the people from every country throughout Africa committed to the struggle for complete independence. People of African descent, as well as representatives from non-African organisations which endorse the aims and objects of the Conference, have also been invited as fraternal delegates and official observers.

WHAT IS CONFERENCE'S AIM?
To "formulate and proclaim our African personality based on the philosophy of Pan-African Socialism as the ideology of the African Non-Violent Revolution," says the call of the organising committee.

"HENCEFORTH OUR SLOGAN SHALL BE: PEOPLES OF AFRICA! WE HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS! YOU HAVE A CONTINENT TO REGAIN! YOU HAVE FREEDOM AND HUMAN DIGNITY TO ATTAIN!"

At the moment, of course, these aims are not very clearly defined and presumably the Conference will finally adopt more precise formulations.

"African Personality"

What exactly is meant by "our African Personality"? When one thinks of the diversity of the people of Africa, and the enormous differences of political, social and economic development one may have a little difficulty in grasping what is meant by this word "personality". The Algerian freedom fighter, the giant Watussi, the Fort Hare professor, the Congo Pygmy, the Egyptian fellah and the Emperor of Ethiopia—what is this African Personality which they share? Is it not a somewhat mystic term, an undefinable term, one which could even be used for reactionary ends by people of ill-will?

People of ill-will! Why bring people of ill-will into it? The answer is that although this is a Conference of freedom fighters, we can have no doubt at all that imperialism will make every attempt to make its voice heard.

The imperialists will not so lightly hand over Africa to the Africans. They are not fools. They know the danger of the Conference. They will be ready to seize on anything which can exploit to cause diversion; they will be ready to create national and racial hatreds. They will try to split the liberatory movements by introducing their old weapon of anti-communism, just as they did at the first Pan-African Conference. They will do everything possible to prolong their rule in Africa.

The delegates, who are wise in the ways of imperialism, will no doubt see through these attempts. Gians which are not quiescent are the hunting grounds of the imperialists. They will play up the African "personality" idea as if it were a racialist idea.

"Non-Violent Revolution"

And what of the phrase declaring Conference's philosophy as that of "the ideology of the African Non-Violent Revolution." All the delegates will certainly and rightly be men who abhor violence. The Algerian freedom

fighters too hate violence—but violence has been forced upon them by the French.

This slogan might be taken as suggesting that the Algerians are in the wrong, a suggestion which would be music to the ears of French imperialism—and what of any other African people who, in resistance to violence, are driven to violence in self-defence?

There are very many sincere liberation fighters who believe that "Gandian" tactics and strategy" espoused in the call are suited to all occasions. But on the other hand there are many who are not Gandians. The Conference might be doing the freedom fight a disservice if it rejected the millions who believe that passive resistance is a very valuable form of struggle but that it is not necessarily the only form of struggle—again we give as an example the Algerian, Albert and the Egyptian military resis-



tion to the imperialist invasion. Adoption by the Egyptians of Satyagraha in the face of the invasion would have been a disaster to the whole of Africa.

One of the items on the agenda is the discussion of the adjustment of existing artificial frontiers in Africa, the amalgamation or federation of territories on a regional basis and "the progressive federation or confederation of geographical regions into State Groupings into an ultimate Pan-African Commonwealth of Free, Independent United States of Africa."

The announcement on the eve of conference of the decision of Ghana and Guinea to "constitute our two states as the nucleus of a union of West African States is a dramatic step towards the fulfilment of this aim.

"LIBERATION"

JOHANNESBURG.
The latest issue of "Liberation" now on sale contains an article by Joseph Matthews on the forthcoming All-African People's Conference which will take place at Accra from December 5 to 12.

"Attempts are afoot to divert the attention of the peoples of Africa towards the pet bogey of the Western Powers, that is, anti-communism, which is a device to divide and sometimes takes the form of urging that Africa becomes a third force between Communism and the West. At other times the question is asked as if the issue before the African people was one of choosing between Pan-Africanism and Communism. Efforts are being made to dissipate the work of the Pan-African conference by introducing speculative problems that do not face the African people today."

Mr. Matthews then discusses Africa's real problems: the ownership of the country's resources, independence war and peace, an end to racial discrimination. "Liberation" is sold at 1s. a copy. It is available from P.O. Box 10120 or from the offices of New Age.



Some of the mothers bring their babies to court. There they sit all day in the concrete floored basement.

600 Women Are Not Downhearted But They Have Plenty of Problems

From Tennyson Makiwane

JOHANNESBURG.

THE case of the 600 women from Alexandra Township arrested during the anti-pass protest dragged on throughout last week. The strain began to tell as the women sat in the dock with grim faces. The crying of the babies became more persistent.

Medical personnel went to this corner and that corner attending to numerous ailments, headaches, backaches etc.

"What do you make of this case? Is this another treason trial?" one woman said as the court adjourned for lunch. Other women nearby said that it was as if they had murdered somebody. "We can't stand this, coming to court from Monday to Monday."

I picked out a few women at ran-

dom and inquired how the trial was affecting them. Within a few minutes I was surrounded by scores of women, each of whom had something to say.

HUSBAND A BABY-SITTER

"I leave my two-year-old son at home and my husband has become a baby-sitter," said one woman. Another one said that she made a living selling fruit and she had not been able to sell a thing for the whole week, her children were going to starve. "The only work we do now is to come to court every day."

On a lighter note a young married woman said that if things continued at the present rate her husband might divorce her. The poor man had nobody to iron his shirts or cook his dinner.

Despite their problems, none of the women seemed downhearted. On the contrary their determination to fight the passes was greater than ever. "These are the very evils which will take place when we are forced to carry passes," they say.

Last week, the Red Cross supplied soup to the babies in court after the medical personnel attending to cases of illness in court had said that they needed nourishment badly.

White Domination Fundamental Sin—Huddleston

Thinking in terms of white domination was a "fundamental sin" of our times, Father Trevor Huddleston told an audience of school-children at a brains trust organised by the Council of Citizens in London recently.

"When you like a son or daughter to marry a Black person" came up all the members of the brains trust spoke in favour of intermarriage.

"Intermarriage will help to destroy this deep-rooted evil of racial intolerance," said Mr. A. L. Polack, education officer of the Council of Christians and Jews.

"We Don't Want Passes," Jo'burg Women Tell Mayor

JOHANNESBURG.

"WE have come here today, women and mothers of all races, living and working in Johannesburg, to present to you, the Mayor of Johannesburg, our protest against the issuing of reference books to African women," says the letter sent to the Mayor by the women of Johannesburg in connection with their demonstration planned for today.

"Many of the women who stand today outside the City Hall have already suffered imprisonment, not yet for a pass offence, but because they protested against the issuing of passes, and in so doing, broke the by-laws of this City.

"Others amongst us were battered by police and choked with tear gas when they went to the Courts to attend the trials of these women. Yet we are here today, in courage and confidence to exercise our fundamental democratic right to protest.

"For the past three years African women throughout this land have proclaimed their opposition to passes. We know too well what misery and hardship the pass has brought to African men. Our husbands and fathers are torn from us and our children, flung into gaol, carried away for farm labour, not for crimes, but for pass offences.

"Must we, too, women and mothers be taken from our children and our homes, be sent to farms to dig potatoes, or sacrifice our wages, the few shillings we earn in kitchens and wash-houses, in factories and shops, to pay fines—for pass offences? Must our innocent young daughters be searched by policemen for passes, be flung into gaol? We say to you, and we speak from our hearts as mothers, whatever our race,

we are here today, in courage and confidence to exercise our fundamental democratic right to protest.

"We shall NOT REST UNTIL WE HAVE WON FOR OUR CHILDREN THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND SECURITY."

HOW TO DO IT

During the conspiracy it was agreed its objects would be achieved by:

- organising the Congress of the people;
- preparing for acts of violence by organising a corps of Freedom Volunteers;
- organising various campaigns against laws and inciting to legal and violent resistance against the administration of these laws;
- promoting feelings of discontent or unrest among the various sections of the population for the purpose of achieving the ultimate violent overthrow of the State;
- advocating a Marxist-Leninist doctrine in which is "inherent the establishing of a Communist state by violence";
- preparing and conditioning the population, and especially the Non-Europeans, for the overthrow of the State by violence.

In pursuance of the conspiracy, it is alleged, the accused, between February 1, 1954 and December 13, 1956, a period when it is alleged all the accused were in the conspiracy, went to meetings to further the aims of the conspiracy. During this period, the indictment alleges, 7 of the accused published certain articles and other printed material; and 17 of the 30 attended the Congress of the People where they drafted and adopted the Freedom Charter and pledged to work for its achievement in their lifetime.

The list of co-conspirators now

damental democratic right to protest.

"For the past three years African women throughout this land have proclaimed their opposition to passes. We know too well what misery and hardship the pass has brought to African men. Our husbands and fathers are torn from us and our children, flung into gaol, carried away for farm labour, not for crimes, but for pass offences.

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includes all 61 persons whose trial has been announced as starting in April; also H. G. Makhgothi against whom the Crown announced during the first Pretoria trial that it was withdrawing because Makhgothi had been admitted to hospital for a serious illness; 29 of the 64 originally charged with treason but released in December 1957; the Real Printing and Publishing Co., and the Competent Printing and Publishing Company and 36 others, not

including Dr. Xuma this time, though his speech was one of the 18 violent speeches relied on by the Crown in its last attempt to salvage its indictment in the closing stages of the last trial.

LAWYERS ARE STILL A PUZZLED AS TO HOW THE CROWN SELECTED THE 30 ACCUSED FOR THE TRIAL.

CAPE TOWN. OVER 200 AFRICAN WOMEN marched on the offices of the Superintendent of Langabuya Location, at Paarl last Wednesday, and after a deputation had interviewed him, left their reference books on his table and dispersed.

The previous Monday, Nov. 17, a large number of women from Huguenot, Paarl and other surrounding locations converged on the location offices and demanded to see the Superintendent, Mr. Le Roux. After they had waited for a while, he appeared and told them they would give them five minutes to leave. This angered the women and they immediately began spreading their blankets on the ground and sat down in front of the building.

POLICE CALLED

The Superintendent then phoned for the police and the District Commandant and a vanload of his men arrived on the scene. After lengthy exchanges between the women and the Superintendent, Mr. Le Roux agreed that he would see the women on the following Wednesday.

SECOND DEMONSTRATION
Even more women than had first demonstrated appeared on that day and once again marched on the office. The Superintendent refused to come out to meet them, but afterwards agreed to see a deputation of three.

The deputation informed him that they were protesting against the issue of passes for African women, and said that they did not want anything to do with reference

Women's Pass Fight

(Continued from page 1)

—"a set of excuses" the women said.

The Mayor, Cllr. L. Maltz, wrote that he would meet a small deputation from the Federation on Monday to be arranged but the deputation would have to give an undertaking that it would not be accompanied by any form of mass protest.

The Mayor said the Federation was trying to use the occasion for staging a mass demonstration on the steps of the City Hall, and he would not allow the Federation to "use him, the Mayor, as an instrument for this purpose."

The subject matter of the deputation, the Mayor added, also did not fall under his jurisdiction or that of the Council.

The Federation was not prepared to give any undertaking whatever, it said. If women felt they wanted to go in numbers to present their protest it was not for the Mayor to dictate to them the form their protest should take.

As for the subject of the protest, it was very much to the jurisdiction of the Council because the women wanted to protest at the policy of the Council and Non-Europeans Affairs Department which pressed women to take permits as a precursor to pass books.

COUNCIL'S ACTIONS

The Council is pretending its hands are quite clean and that the issue of pass books is a Government matter.

Yet in the Council's townships the allocation of houses is being made dependent on the production of permits or pass books.

Yet all the women among the 2,000 arrested during the anti-pass protests who live in municipal locations were told to present themselves to the Location Superintendents and to answer questions on whom they were married, where they were born, where they worked and whether they were registered tenants in the locations. How did the Location Superintendents get their names? The women are demanding to know. Obviously the police handed them over to the Council authorities.

Yet the Council is doing nothing to show up the Government's shabby trick of putting pressure on European employers to send their domestics for pass books though taking the passes is not yet obligatory or enforceable by law.

(Continued from previous column)
As a result of the mistreatment, the women, who had recently undergone an operation, is confined to bed.

Last Friday six more women were arrested in Paarl for being without permits. When they were put into the pick-up van by the police a large number of other African women climbed into the van, demanding to be arrested too. On arriving at the police station one of the women was charged, and the rest were ordered to go home.



This picture of Advocate Duma Nokwe was taken shortly after he was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital following a police assault on him. It is understood that a police prosecution against the constables who are alleged to have assaulted Mr. Nokwe is to be instituted.

ALL AFRICAN PEOPLES CONFERENCE



FORWARD TO INDEPENDENCE NOW!

Africans) will have in their possession a tremendous lever with which to force their exploiters to lighten the chains which have bound them for centuries and eventually to break them."

Blood, Sweat Tears

The years which have passed since then have, for the Africans, been full of blood, sweat and tears and which have come a long way towards the day of the breaking of chains throughout Africa. Now for the first time it is possible for the Africans to hold their own African Conference in their own continent and in a country ruled by Africans.

Little wonder then that the eyes of all democratic South Africans will be on Ghana next week.

WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THE CONFERENCE?

Unlike the Conference of Independent African States last April which was at governmental level, and whose members were government, not surprisingly, refused to attend, this will be a Conference of the representatives of the people of Africa, not only in the few territories where they are independent, but throughout the Continent.

The Conference announcement declares as its "charter call to action—HANDS OFF AFRICA! AFRICA MUST BE FREE!"

WHO WAS INVITED?

Representatives of progressive political, nationalist, trade union

SURVEY OF THE NON-WHITE PRESS

By BRIAN BUNTING

WHY DO OUR PAPERS NEVER SUPPORT THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT?

This year, 1958, the Bantu Press branched out with three papers in the Protectorates: *Letsoa la Basotho* (the Voice of the Basotho), *Izwi Lomaswazi* (the Voice of the Swazi) and *Naledi Yabetsana* (the Voice of the Bechnana). The three papers have a common English content, known as "The Echo."

British Backing

These papers have been established in the territories with the material and moral support of the British Government. Before *Letsoa la Basotho* appeared, for example, the Basutoland Government Secretary sent a minute to all District Commissioners and Heads of Departments stating: "Government views the production of this new venture sympathetically and wishes to see it well established in the fulfilment of a definite need." And to make sure that the paper survives, the Basutoland administration has agreed to underwrite the costs of the paper to the extent of £2,000 a year for the first two years. Similar arrangements have doubtably been made in the other territories as well.

In the October issue of the independent monthly journal *Mohlaba*, the editor (Mr. J. Khaketa) states that representatives of the Bantu Press "visited the office of Mohlabani and dangled a tempting offer of a big, and profitable, before the offer of the only independent journal in the country if only he would be willing to become the editor of their new independent paper, *Letsoa la Basotho*." As can be expected, he turned up his nose and spurned the offer with the contempt it deserved, for he could not understand how a paper sponsored by white capitalists backed by the Government of the country could ever be said to be independent."

Having failed to secure the services of Mr. Khaketa, the Bantu Press representatives interviewed Mr. T. S. Ntamphe, former editor of the now defunct *Mafube*, and he accepted the editorship of the new paper. But, as Mr. Khaketa points out in *Mohlaba*, the Government minute states that the editor of the *Letsoa la Basotho* is a Mr. Dumbrell of Johannesburg, and Mr. Ntamphe is merely described as "local representative."

Mr. Khaketa's final comment is: "The paper is called 'The Voice of the Basotho' and 'The Voice of the Bechnana' and 'The Voice of the Bechnana' of Europeans, of Capitalists, of Exploiters, whose only interest is to seize the last penny out of the already empty purses of the Basotho."

Another newspaper with a fairly large circulation among the African people is *Umtshini* in Bantu, openly supervised by the Native Recruiting Corporation of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. *Umtshini* sold in the past, but is now circulated only on the mines. In consequence of its origin, the standing of this paper amongst politically conscious Africans is practically nil.

Drum and Zonk

Two monthly magazines which circulate largely amongst the African people are *Drum* and *Zonk*. Both are the products of White capital and both were born in the immediate post-war period when it came to be realised that the increasingly literate urban African population in South Africa provided a new market, not merely for the products of sophisticated journalism, but also for the com-

modities advertised in their pages. *Zonk*, which developed as a by-product of the musical show of the same name, has confined itself largely to news items and features of a social and personal nature, eschewing politics wherever possible. But *Drum*, whose proprietor is Mr. R. A. J. Bailey, son of the late Sir Abe Bailey, the mining magnate, correctly interpreting the mood of the African people who are passionately interested in politics, has devoted a fair amount of space to political subjects, including exposure of conditions of African labourers on the Transvaal farms (but again, it has never printed an exposure of conditions of African labourers on the mines). *Drum* is also published in other African territories, where its circulation is much higher than in the Union. It has large East and especially West African editions.

Another publication of Mr. Bailey's is the *Golden City Post*, a sensational weekly newspaper circulating among the African, Indian and Coloured people, whose lurid crime and sex stories have won it a large following. Like *Drum* it gives space to political news and is opposed to the apartheid policy, but the *Post* also holds a grudge against Congress leadership. (In an editorial on the treason trial on August 10, *Post* said: "It is the duty of decent people who are anti-Communist to help the (Defence) Fund". The paper did not explain what the duty was of decent people who were pro-Communist.)

New Openings

The names of the editorial staff which appear in the pages of *Drum* and *Post* are Non-White, and tribute must be paid to these journalists for having made a valuable contribution towards the training of Non-White journalists and the opening up of careers for them. But the editors, managers and directors of policy on both journals are White, and the papers themselves, like the *World*, reflect the interests of the financial groups which back them. Mr. Bailey himself, the heir to the Bailey millions, is also a director inter alia of the Union and Rhodesia Mining and Land Company and the S.A. Minerals Corporation. He is the representative of the Bailey Trust on the board of directors of S.A. Associated Newspapers, whose publications include the *Sunday Times*, the *Sunday Express* and the *Rand Daily Mail*, faithful servitors of the big mining and financial houses. We may be sure that nothing will be published in either *Drum* or *Post* which conflicts with these interests, and it may readily be appreciated that the fact that neither *Drum* nor *Post* has any right to be classed as a Non-European paper in the true sense of the expression. We may also oppose certain aspects of the apartheid policy, and all credit to them for having taken the lid off some nasty messes, but they should not be considered (nor indeed do they claim to be) part of the liberation movement. For this reason, for instance, also talk of "we Non-Europeans."

The *Post* editorial of November 16, 1958, for example, says: "We are giving both the official A.N.C. leadership and the Africanists another week in which to

put their case to the people in

"WE SAY the official A.N.C. leadership must answer these allegations by many people in order to justify their claim to be the only true voice of the people:

"1. That they are too greatly influenced by Left-wing groups;
"2. That they have shown weakness and confusion of policy in such blunders as the Three-Day Strike That Didn't Come Off;
"3. That they have failed to take Our Public and Our Press fully into their confidence on a number of issues."

What colossal cheek! So Mr. Bailey, the millionaire, and Mr. Epitile, the man behind the scenes in *Post*, and Mr. Can Themba, the assistant editor, are issuing ultimatums to the A.N.C. "We" demand explanations! The A.N.C. must account to "us."

Let this trio, whose only qualification to open their mouths is that they have big money behind them, learn a little humility. They can issue ultimatums to the pro-

stitutes, thieves, murderers, plugg and adulterers who provide them with such a great proportion of their copy. But they have no right at all to expect, and have done nothing to deserve, the confidence of any of the people's liberation organisations.

It is the man who pays the piper who calls the tune—and in the Bailey empire, that man is Mr. Bailey. He may be a very fine fellow; but he has no mandate to speak in the name of the Non-European people. In the last resort he, too, speaks for big business.

Nat Publications

Mention should also be made of the Nationalist publications directed towards the Africans, such as the monthlies *Bona* and *Bantu*, which support the poisonous apartheid policies of the Government.

Bantu is the official bulletin of the Government Native Affairs Department, and for the most part concerns itself with the affairs of

the officials and the doings of its Department. In the September, 1958, issue, for example, several pages give the story of the "successful" issue of passes to African women in mobile units, figures of whom who have taken passes in the various areas of the Union and a picture of women taking passes in an suburb. A number of pages contain arguments in favour of Bantu authorities and increased taxation, and in the Readers' Views section appear letters singing the praises of Bantu Education and "separate development." The October issue, which contains similar material, opens with speeches made by Paramount Chief Cyprian in condolence on the death of Mr. Strijdom.

Bona is a private publication issued by Protepsers Bpk., a subsidiary of Dagbreek Trust, of which Dr. Verwoerd is a director, and the late Mr. Strijdom was chairman. Other Cabinet Ministers on the board of Dagbreek Trust are Mr. B. Schoeman, Mr. G. Klerk and Mr. Naude (who is an alternate director). Yet though precisely run, *Bona* benefits from public funds for Dr. Verwoerd, when Minister of Native Affairs, had made it compulsory reading in Bantu schools, which in 1957 were taking about 35,000 copies a month. Thanks to this sizeable state subsidy, the total circulation of *Bona* is in the region of 85,000 copies a month.

Exposing these facts, in its issue of October 13, 1957, the *Sunday Express* reported: "It is estimated that Dr. Verwoerd, in his capacity as Minister, pays about £10,000 a year to Protepsers, the subsidiary of Dagbreek Trust Bpk., of which Dr. Verwoerd himself is a director."

All the 64 pages of *Bona* are devoted to the pleasanter side of African life. Published in Xosa, Sotho and Zulu, the journal is packed with picture stories of "societally rich" Africans who have "made good." In the September, 1958, issue, a full page is devoted to a dressmaking school, another to a story of happy African children at the Motolo creche, another to weddings, another to boxing. Two pages tell the reader how to conduct a choir, another two pages discuss the joys and cons of witrachaff. Pictures of musical bands and beautiful smiling women crowd upon another page. Africans who have Sekhukhuland, of police raids and deportations, of section 10. In *Bona*, life in South Africa is really so placid... thanks to Dr. Verwoerd.

(To be continued)

UPPER ALLEY

UNDER-MINISTER Botha has to get started some time or other and one Hoocheier Verwoerd will think that he is shirking his duties. So he has tuned up his departmental banjo with some folk chords about his brain menses.

It is the old lullaby about separate this and separate that. Opportunity of control under the European guidance.

What song-and-dance-man Botha was really warbling about was Group Areas, job-rotation, and the whole discordant jive of apartheid. Only in case he hurt our feelings, he had to make it sound like moonlight and roses.

But Botha more than save the game away by bringing in that corny comedy tune, the CAD. It's time he learned that any mention of those boys on the Government billboards is enough to keep the Coloured audiences away. They tore up the CAD music score a long time ago.

In any case, Mr. Botha's hand has a poor reputation with us folk and no matter how well he tries to play his tunes, we're not fooled. No more that old black magic of separate heavens.

★
AND we're not impressed by Coloured theories which demand collars and ties in their songs. Clothes maketh not the man.

★
BECAUSE the Coloured people are said to have a western background doesn't mean they have to be treated like horse-thieves.

★
SOMEBODY tells me that there are plans afoot to produce new Christmas stamps featuring Verwoerd as Santa Claus.

★
WE are not surprised to hear that provisions will be made for Non-European participation in the Union Festival 1960, within the framework of Government policy.

★
Fifty years of Union based upon the oppression of the Non-White peoples may be worth

celebrating by the racials and White supremacists, and "within the framework of Government policy" undoubtedly means that certain Uncle Toms will be allowed to extol the benevolence of their White masters. No doubt the CAD and good boys among the African chiefs will feature prominently among these revelations.

What is called for are counter demonstrations by the rest for the end of a Union based upon White supremacy and the demand for a genuine unity out of the strength of all people living as free and equal partners.

★
AMERICAN investment in this country is now approaching 500 million dollars, and the Chase

By ALEX
LA GUMA



Manhattan Bank has applied for permission to open a branch in Johannesburg.

Pretty soon we might all be working for the Yankee dollar.

★
THE mask is off! Dr. I.D. really may mean it when he said this week: "It is true we cannot help those who want to be engineers, scientists and mechanics, but we can offer work which in no sense can be classed as dead-end jobs."

★
Such as cooks, chefs, handymen, and tree-pruners?

★
SITUATION vacant: Cook, not, must be bullet-proof, sjambok-proof, fist-proof. Apply University of Stellenbosch.

50 ACQUITTED ON MURDER CHARGE

JOHANNESBURG.

The Lydenburg preparatory examination in which about 240 Sekhukhuland tribesmen and women were charged with murder has now ended.

Fifty of the accused were not considered for trial and the charges against them were withdrawn.

Thirty-five were committed for trial on charges of public violence and the rest on the murder charge.

Of the 35, one accused was allowed bail of £500, two others of £200 each. The other 27, of £20, two of £50 and 8 of £20.

"Socialists Plan Victory in Peaceful Competition With Capitalism"

U.S.S.R. ANNOUNCES 7-YEAR PLAN

From SAM RUSSEL in MOSCOW

BREATHAKING plans for the development of industry and agriculture and the improvement of the living standards of the Soviet people have just been published here for nation-wide discussion, leading up to the Communist Party's 21st Congress next January.

They open up the practical possibility of the Soviet people being able to achieve the highest standard of living in the world in the years following 1965.

These gigantic perspectives are contained in the Seven-Year Plan for 1959-1965 submitted by Mr. Khrushchev to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and approved by it.

The Seven-Year Plan's main targets for 1965 are these:

WAGES: real wages up 40 per cent (8% in the U.S., with wages of lower-paid workers almost doubled).

OURS: first the general 40-hour week, then 35 hours (with 30 hours for miners). A universal five-day week with no loss of pay. Thus the Soviet Union "will have the shortest working day and the shortest working week in the world."

OUTPUT: total industrial production up by 80 per cent, agricultural by 70 per cent, electric power by over 100 per cent.

FOOD: meat and milk production up over 100 per cent, sugar nearly 50 per cent, more butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables (and available all the year round).

HEALTH: an 80 per cent increase in capital investment in the health services, doubling the number of hospital beds and extending the free services.

HOUSING: construction of 15 million new flats in the towns and seven million houses in the countryside—more than doubling the construction of the previous seven years.

PENSIONS: increases of up to two-thirds in minimum old age,

disability and widows' pensions.

EDUCATION: elementary and secondary pupils increasing to 40 million (from 30 million), secondary education extended from seven to eight years. Over 2,300,000 specialists to be trained, compared with 1,700,000.

By the end of the plan the Soviet Union will be producing more industrial goods per person than Britain and Western Germany, which by the most developed capitalist countries of Europe, and will be approaching the U.S. level in most items and surpassing it in some.

The Socialist countries will, by 1965, be producing more than half the world's total industrial output, thus ensuring the absolute superiority of Socialism over Capitalism.

"This," the plan declares, "will be a world historic victory of Socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism."

"Apart from the fact that the achievements of the Soviet Union and of the other Socialist countries threaten nobody they are also a guarantee that peace and the security of the peoples will be preserved."

NEW PHASE

Basin of Communism

"The Seven-Year Plan is the Soviet Union's concrete offer to the capitalist world to compete in peaceful economic activity, for the Soviet Union is opposed to any competition in the arms race."

As the result of the victory of

Socialism the Soviet Union "has entered a new historic phase of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism" and the new plan "will constitute a decisive stage in the creation of the material and technical basis of Communism."

On the provision of more food, and in greater variety, the plan says:

"In the coming seven years the Soviet Union will overtake and surpass the most advanced capitalist countries in production per head of population of a number of basic 'foodstuffs'."

This audacious claim is to be made good by rapidly increasing total annual grain production to 180 million tons by 1965 and by doubling and trebling the rate of increase

of the country's cattle, sheep and pigs.

HEAVY INDUSTRY

Still Comes First

The mechanisation and electrification of agriculture is to be further developed and over one million tractors and about 400,000 grain harvesters are to be supplied together with vast quantities of other equipment and fertiliser to agriculture.

The plan makes no bones about the fact that achievement of higher living standards can only be brought about by big increases in heavy industrial production and big increases in labour productivity.

Heavy industry must come first, and so the plan provides for substantial increases in the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, the rapid development of electrification, the stepping up of the chemi-



From the Minneapolis Star, U.S.A.

RIGHT-WING GAINS IN FRANCE

But Left Prepares For Next Battle

ALTHOUGH the French Communist Party still has more electoral support than any other party, the French election results show that it has obtained a smaller percentage of the poll than at the last general election.

This is a victory of considerable importance to France's fascist and right-wing leaders, for although they have organised the electoral system so as to prevent the Communists from obtaining a fair share of the seats, they have, until now, been able to make no inroads of any significance on the size of the Communist vote.

What is the cause of the new situation in France? Light is thrown on the matter by a recent analysis by the Communist leader Marcel Servin of the reasons for the fact that a million people who normally voted Communist failed to follow the party's call to reject the de Gaulle constitution in the September referendum.

"FACE SITUATION OPENLY"

This failure to accept the Communist lead, said Servin "is a serious situation which it is our duty to face quite openly. This is the first time since the liberation that this has happened. One out of five of our voters did not listen to us. And it is not simply a question of the voters we gained recently, in January 1956, but in many cases of people who have voted Communist for a long time."

Nor were the defectors drawn only from the middle-class. "The analysis of the results in Paris and in a number of big towns makes it absolutely clear that we lost workers' votes, often votes among the poorest sections."

Did this mean that the Party's policies had been wrong? Servin asked. No, he replied emphatically.

"ADVANCE GUARD"

"The Communist Party, by its very nature as an advance guard, can on occasion find itself in the position of being against the stream of times in the history of our Party—at the time of Munich for ex-

ample, and again in 1939 when war was threatening."

But, in the long run, when experience had shown that the Party was right, the fact that it alone had pointed the way in spite of the unpopularity of doing so, led to a new and stronger surge of popularity with the people, making the party stronger than ever before.

These reasons given for the adverse vote in September are equally applicable today.

● The effect of the division in the ranks of the Labour movement caused by the refusal of the "Socialists" to unite with the Communists under any conditions whatsoever.

● The fact that the whole apparatus of the state was in the hands of the anti-Communists. The whole of the big circulation newspapers, the radio, films, church.

● The belief that de Gaulle would bring peace in Algeria and independence from U.S. domination. In 1956 the people had given their vote to the Left in the belief that the Left would bring peace and independence, said Servin. The Socialists and Radicals had joined with the Communists in making these promises and had been elected.

PLEDGES VIOLATED

"With our support the Socialist Guy Mollet became Prime Minister

Two American C.P. Leaders Still in Jail

Thirty-four prominent Americans, headed by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, have petitioned President Eisenhower to release Communist national leaders Henry Winston and Gil Green, the only Communists still in prison.

All the other imprisoned leaders won freedom when the Court of Appeals held that there could be a conviction only if there was the advocacy of specific acts of violence. Winston and Green, however, were sentenced to an additional three years for contempt of court when they voluntarily surrendered after jumping their bail and going into hiding.

... but only a month later he capitulated shamefully to the ultra-colonialists in Algeria. The Socialist Party and its allies openly violated the pledges they had made to the people.

As a result, the people who so desperately wanted a change in the existing conditions had lost faith in the Left. "They had voted Left without result. They were now searching for other means to obtain the changes they desired."

Last week's first-round election results appear to have borne out Servin's analysis. If he is correct, however, the time will shortly come when the French people will see clearly that de Gaulle is capable only of making their conditions worse. Then they will turn to the Communists in greater numbers than ever before.

Meanwhile the Left is preparing for the next battle.

Franco Jails Unity Organisers

TWELVE people, alleged to be Communists, were given prison sentences ranging from 20 years to months by a Spanish military court last week.

Several of the accused gave evidence of ill-treatment by the police. They were charged with helping organise the "Day of Reconciliation" last May when Spanish Communists urged all anti-Franco groups to unite and put aside the hatreds of civil war.

Named as leader of the accused, broad-sheeted Leoncio Pena told the court that he took full responsibility for their activities. The aims of the Day of Reconciliation were "entirely of a pacific nature," he said. The court sentenced him to 20 years imprisonment.

The sentences are subject to confirmation by higher military authorities.

The case has not been mentioned in the Spanish press.

MIDDLE EAST

PLAN TO INVADE JORDAN?

THERE are strong rumours of a decision by the governments of the United States and Britain, together with Israel, to invade the state of Jordan in the event of the overthrow by the people of that country of the tyrannical rule of King Hussein.

United Press has reported top-level talks between representatives of the three governments on a plan which should be taken to prevent the Jordan regime of King Hussein from collapsing. (S.A. Jewish Times, Nov. 14).

In spite of outright denials by the Israel government there have been persistent reports of an earlier Israeli plan to invade Jordan.

The latest of these reports appears in the "New Statesman" (Nov. 15) which says:

"The British government . . . is believed to have informed the United Arab Republic that, in the event of an insurrection in Jordan leading to its incorporation into the U.A.R., Britain would raise no objection to an Israeli occupation of the West Bank; and the point was recently underlined by substantial British arms deliveries, including submarines, to Israel."

BRITISH INTERVENTION

The London correspondent of the Egyptian newspaper "Al Akhbar" earlier this month declared that London had told Israel that there should be no attacks on Jordan

unless King Hussein was actually deposed. According to "Al Akhbar" England had pledged to intervene militarily if Israel's position was threatened as a result of its invasion of Jordan.

The correspondent said that the above plan had been agreed upon in London at a series of meetings between the two countries. Though official circles would deny, as they did in the case of the tripartite aggression in 1956, there did exist an Anglo-Israeli agreement, the correspondent said.

"FOOLISH RUMOURS"

Israel's premier, Mr. David Ben Gurion, has described these charges as "foolish rumours."

But if they are foolish rumours Mr. Ben Gurion must take issue with such newspapers as the South African Jewish Times for lending weight to such rumours. An editorial in that paper, Nov. 7, ended with these words:

"If there should be any attempt to subvert the Jordanian State, whether by internal disruption or by direct invasion, a critical situation would immediately arise. For there would be no course left to Israel, other than to restore the status quo in that country. There is good reason to believe that they would receive the all-out support of the West, if such a contingency were to arise. It is not a question of the conquest of new territory, but of security."

"United Front Must Be Built"

(Continued from page 1)
WHERE WE SHALL HAVE EVERY ANTI-NATIONALIST FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE FOR TRUE DEMOCRACY FOR ALL IN OUR BELOVED COUNTRY.
 Stating that the people face a formidable enemy but that this enemy was not impregnable, Chief Lutuli said: "Nothing based on force can be strong. And I want to assure the European people that they have nothing to fear from the Non-White peoples. We are true democrats and all we ask is freedom for all."
 "Democracy is indivisible. It cannot be sectionalised. We must summon courage in the face of any hardship, and fight against Apartheid and build a true democratic South Africa for all," he concluded.

NAICKER'S ADDRESS
 Because of the Treason Trial bail conditions, Dr. Naicker was unable to attend and his Presidential ad-

dress was read to conference by the Acting-President of the NIC, Dr. M. N. Padyachee.

Stating that the Natal Indian Congress had for some years worked in the closest co-operation with the Congresses and thanking Mr. Alan Paton for opening the present conference, Dr. Naicker stated: "We regard this as an important step in broadening the democratic front, for we believe that we have now reached a stage in the Union where the true democrats opposed to the policy of Apartheid and white domination should come together emphasising the points on which they agree in a working alliance to lead our country on the path of democracy."

Dealing with the Congress alliance which he said was growing in strength, Dr. Naicker said: "We are proud of the fact that the African National Congress today stands as the real backbone of freedom. It has

completely rejected narrow tribalism and is today under the leadership of one of South Africa's greatest democrats, Chief Albert J. Lutuli, leading the African people on the path of a common society based on democracy and peace among all sections of the South African population."

Racing at Kenilworth

These are Damon's selections for this Saturday:

Diadem Weight-for-Age Plate: ROYAL AFFAIR. Danger, Time to Shine.

Wyberg Handicap (B): FALACIOUS. Danger, Southern Draw.

Kenilworth Handicap: PAY HOUR. Danger, Hope and Glory.

Juvenile Plate: FERROZE SHAH.

Wyberg Stakes: MARENDA. Danger, Hyacinth.

Kenilworth Stakes: WHITE FANG. Danger, Antics.

Maiden Plate: MUCH BINDING. Danger, Tom Fool.

Wyberg Stayers' Handicap: SANTORR. Danger, Guardsman.

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BIRTHS

Turok.—To Bennie and Mary, a son, Neil, and brother for Fred and Ivan.

Festenstein.—To Iris and H., a son and brother for Michael.

SPORTLIGHT



by
"DULEEP"



WEST INDIES CRICKET TOUR

THE South African Cricket Board have at last officially announced that the West Indies cricket tour is now on and that it will include such world renowned players as Frank Worrell, Weekes, Ramadhin, Sobers (world record-holder of the highest innings—366), Collier Smith, Huntie, Gautama, Asgarali, Dewdney and a few other prominent names.

The team is a private one under Frank Worrell, one of the trio of "W's" who have won world recognition by their prowess on the cricket field. Weekes is accompanying him, while Walcott is the only other notable absentee from the team. This has by no means weakened the side, which in actual fact is a stronger one than that at present touring India.

Early in November next year cricket history will be made when this team flies into Johannesburg to start an epoch-making tour of South Africa, lasting two months.

For the first time, White and Non-White South Africans will be able to see in person names that have thrilled cricket fans the world over. There is no doubt that this tour will attract huge crowds, even greater perhaps than those who saw the Australians last year.

The officials of the Board must be congratulated on their great achievement in having negotiated such a tour, star-studded with great names. They may have had plenty of difficulties in finalising this visit, but the greater task is still ahead, even though the draft itinerary has been submitted. The guarantee from the various Provinces have to be raised, suitable grounds acquired, and last but not least is the task of the selectors, who must do justice to their responsibilities by scrutinising each and every match of importance, and not just decide on a trial match to make their final selections for the Test series.

TENNIS SUSPENSIONS

THE S.A. Tennis Tournament to be staged in Cape Town in January, will lose a certain amount of its glamour by the non-participation of Grant Khomo and Solomon Ithologeng, two of South Africa's

finest exponents of the game. The much awaited Khomo-Samaai clash is no doubt off, with Cape fans most disappointed for it was hoped that the dispute as to who is S.A.'s best would have been settled.

Ithologeng, who is the present S.A. men's singles champion, and Khomo, the former champion, are under suspension for two years from last December, by the S.A. National Lawn Tennis Union (African). Whether their sentence was justified or not is another matter, but a lot of dissatisfaction has been caused by the terms of the suspension, which prohibit any player or Union from practising or playing against these two. A case in point was that of Mical Nhlapo, who was fined £3 or six months' suspension by the S. Transvaal Union when he partnered Ithologeng on the Bantu Sports Lawn Tennis Association's recent tour of the Cape. Another case will arise when Ithologeng meets H. Makhofane, but the latter is determined to play and to be forgiven, for it is felt that tennis is being seriously affected by preventing players from meeting the best possible opposition.

Non-affiliated units of the National body in their open tournaments have allowed these two suspended players to take part, but the ban has forced players of affiliated units to withdraw or face suspension.

Disciplinary rules in any organisation are made to be carried out, and once a player in any branch of sport is suspended, the ban must be carried out to the full. Whether Khomo and Ithologeng were at fault is a matter on which they can have redress or appeal for mitigation, but if they are suspended, it would be wrong for bona fide players to compete with the offenders. It is defeating the purpose of organised sport, irrespective of the loss to the game concerned. Leading players should set an example in displaying and obeying rules, whose latitude is granted in any rule, it is human nature to take undue advantage, especially when a player who is in good stead in this respect the game and its administration will be likely to suffer. Sympathetic units, if they want the reinstatement of these players, must act in a constitutional manner and ask for a review of the case.

WE HEAR IT SAID...

● That the Natal African soccer team is being blamed for not taking the defeat from E. Transvaal in the so-called friendly final. Critics are pointing to the decision in condemning Natal, for it is not they who should be blamed but rather the administrators, whether they come from Natal or Transvaal. For their blunders, teams get blamed.

● That with headquarters of the South African Indian Cricket Union situated in Durban, the possibilities are that Natal will be accepted as two units, Southern and Northern, a step which has been continually refused them over the past six years.

● That Darius Dhlomo, new soccer acquisition of the Heracles Club of Holland, has been stripped of the S.A. cricket-union coaching title by the Natal Boxing Board, probably because he has not defended this title since September of last year.

● That the M.C.C., besides confirming a tour of East Africa in 1960, have donated the magnificent sum of £250 to the newly formed East African Cricket Association for the improvement of the game. South Africa could well have done with a similar grant. It is not the amount of the grant that counts so much as the sentiment behind it.

NEW AGES WILL CAUSE UNREST

—CANNING UNION

CAPE TOWN.
 THE latest wage determination is a blot on the industry, said the Food and Canning workers in a statement this week.

"Not only are the proposed wage cuts unjust, but they are harmful not only to the health of the workers, but to the economy as a whole. Farmers are allowed to demand as much as they can get for their products. It is only the workers who are compelled to sell their product for the prices laid down by the State and fixed at a level below the cost of reproduction."

NEW RATES
 Giving examples of how the new determination cuts into the living standards of the canning workers, the Union compared wages paid according to their agreement with wages which will be paid under the determination.

In Worcester area for males 18 years old or over the wage according to the agreement is £1.19 basic, plus 18/3d. cost of living allowance, totalling £2.17. The wage determination shows a basic wage of £1. c.o.l.a. 10/9d., making a total of £1.10.9, resulting in a loss of £1.6 weekly for the worker. Females will lose £1.6 a week.

In Worcester males are earning £3.20 a week including c.o.l.a. The wage determination stipulates a basic wage of £1.12.6, c.o.l.a. 16/9d., total £2.93, and a loss of 12s.

In fact workers will get 1s. more than they did 15 years ago.

OBJECTIONS IGNORED
 In an interview with New Age, Mrs. Liz Abraham, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, said: "We are being given wages for which we struggled twelve years ago, and which have no relation whatsoever to the present standard of living of the workers. The board took absolutely no notice of our objections which we submitted while it was sitting."

ACTION FEARED
 The canning workers have been excluded from the new wage agreement from December 1 to September 31, 1959 because the authorities feared action by the workers during this peak period. "However," said Mrs. Abraham, "as long as this wage determination remains in operation, there will be unrest in the industry. The workers will not be satisfied and will not tolerate

this lowering of their living standards."

The Food and Canning Workers' Union has written to four major trade union federations asking them to support against the new determination and to organise deputations to the Minister of Labour to demand its withdrawal.

Drop the Treason Trial

CAPE TOWN.
 A resolution calling for the dropping of the treason trial and the release of the people's leaders was passed unanimously at a public meeting held by the Congress of Democrats in the Robins Room, City Hall, Cape Town last week.

"Swart is hoping to use the treason trial as a weapon to crush the Congress movement," said Mr. Reg September, ex-treason trialist and SACPO general secretary. "That is why it is the leading action of the Congress movement which are on trial."

"Nothing will stop us from fighting for our rights. In the absence of having the right to put our point of view in Parliament, the right to express our point of view and organise outside Parliament cannot be denied us."

Explaining from personal experience the disruption and hardship caused to the accused, Mr. September said "even the past years do not develop if we allow South Africa and the world to get accustomed to the treason trial. We must never get used to injustice."

A guest speaker from the ANC Women's League, Mrs. M. Lesie, said African women were not prepared to take the pass boycott even if they look us up, even if they call us Communists, even if they threaten us with arrest for high treason.

The Government was doing to the Africans what the Germans had done to the Jews under Hitler. Last year 4,000 homes in Cape Town had been broken by the pass laws. "We have no sleep, no happiness, no security under the pass laws," she said.

Another speaker was Mr. Denis Goldberg, who explained the aims and objects of the Congress of Democrats. The chairman was Mr. G. Goldman. About 40 people attended the meeting.

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