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NEW AGE

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WIDE OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED BAN ON MEETINGS

Liberals, Black Sash, C.O.D Will Fight Back

JOHANNESBURG. THE NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT'S INTENTION TO BAN MIXED GATHERINGS HAS RECEIVED

SHARP AND STORMY OPPOSITION HERE.

By Monday of this week the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. De Wet Nel, had already

sounded a retreat, stating that he intended to ban "mixed drinking parties" only.

THE FACTS, HOWEVER, SHOW THAT THE MINISTER HAS BEEN CAUGHT WITH HIS PANTS OFF.

On December 12 he gave notice to the Johannesburg City Council of his intention to implement the ban in terms of the Native Consolidation Act which prohibits the holding of gatherings, meetings and assemblies attended by Africans in White areas. In terms of the Act the City Council has to state any objection within three weeks.

In addition Mr. De Wet Nel listed 13 White Johannesburg citizens and said he intended to prohibit them from addressing or organising meetings where one or more Africans are present.

The City Council at an emergency meeting rejected the proposed ban and accused the Department of trying to steal a march on them since the Council was in recess.

A number of organisations here have also announced their intention to fight the measure. These included the Black Sash, the Liberal Party, the Institute of Race Relations, the United English-speaking South Africans and the Congress of Democrats.

The Liberal Party statement threatened court action seeking a declaration of rights if the ban was enforced.

PUBLIC OPINION

Public opinion here is convinced that in spite of the Minister's denial it was the intention of the Nationalists to ban mixed meetings.

The Nationalist newspaper "Dagbreek en Sondagannus" said in a leader that Mr. Nel obviously intended the ban to include political meetings.

Another vital question was why did the Minister single out 13 citizens if the ban was only intended for mixed parties?

The thirteen on the list include J. Slovo, Shirley Goldsmith, Manie Brown, Pixie Benjamin, Ronnie Baker, Abram Fischer, Romie Press, Marcel Goldberg, Bennie Arenstein and Michael Harmel.

President Ntsu Mokhehle took off some time to dance, during a reception for the delegates.

U.S. Ambassador Sacked Because of Colour Bar?

CAPE TOWN.

IS the transfer of the United States Ambassador, Mr. Henry A. Byroade, from South Africa to Afghanistan the result of the mounting agitation in South Africa and overseas against the operation of a colour bar at the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria?

This issue was first raised by New Age in a front-page article on July 17, 1957, headed: "Mr. American Ambassador, Have You a Colour Bar?"

The article asked: "When the Americans celebrated Independence Day this month, did they invite a single African, Indian or Coloured to join with the white guests? No, they did not. . . ."

"Mr. Byroade drank a toast with apartheid Minister Mr. Sauer. Mr. Byroade did not drink a toast with any Non-European leader. For no Non-European leader was invited."

We pointed out that the American Government keeps on talking about the equality of all men irrespective of race, but in practice it supports the colour bar. And we contrasted the American behaviour with that of the Soviet Consul General, who always invited Non-European guests to his functions. In fact, the Nationalist Government kicked the Soviet representatives out of the country because they refused to practise a colour-bar at the Soviet Embassy in Pretoria.

The charge rankled, and there was much muttering in high places in the American foreign service.

Only a few weeks ago, at a reception held by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in New York, Mr. Ronald Segal, editor of the magazine "Africa South", repeated before a distinguished American audience the charge that the United States representatives practised a colour bar at their Embassy in Pretoria, and that this was not going down with the Non-White peoples of the Union.

The senior Republican Senator of New York, Senator Javits, who heard Mr. Segal speak, said he would make immediate inquiries and steps would be taken.

Now we hear that Mr. Byroade, the U.S. "expert" on Africa who consistently refused to entertain Non-Europeans, is to be shunted off to Afghanistan. Is this perhaps the first sign of a change of heart on the part of the United States Government?

If so, progressive South Africans want more tangible proof than that.

They want to see Non-White guests at the next Independence Day celebrations in the U.S. Embassy before they believe the colour-bar has gone.

Deeds speak louder than words. Is the United States for or against apartheid? Let them show us, and the whole world, where they stand.



This was the picture of apartheid Minister Sauer drinking a toast with U.S. Ambassador Byroade that we published in 1957.



The platform at the Basutoland Congress Conference. The man on top is Mr. Serutla Serutla, of Port Elizabeth, who said that racial discrimination of all kinds would be banned in the territory if Congress was returned to power.

Thousands At Basutoland Congress Conference

JOHANNESBURG.

SEVERAL thousand delegates from Basutoland and the Union attended the annual conference of the Basutoland African Congress held in Maseru on December 26 and 27. They listened to numerous speakers proclaim "We shall have a Congress Government in Basutoland."

The B.A.C. plans to consolidate its influence among the 600,000 Basutos in the territory. The first step was to convert the organisation into a political party which would contest seats in the proposed Legislative Council to be formed in terms of the new constitutional reforms.

Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, the President of the B.A.C., told the conference that they stood by the principles of the Accra All-

(Continued on page 3)



Toivo in Jail In S.W.A.

CAPE TOWN.

MR. Toivo Ja-Toivo, the South West African who was ordered out of the Union recently after sending a tape-recorded message to the United Nations on behalf of Ovamboland Africans, is now in jail in Tsumeb.

A letter from Mr. Toivo written in jail to New Age states that he was originally arrested for trespassing on mine property but was afterwards told that he was being held pending his removal under escort to Ovamboland.

Written in pencil on the back

of official police forms, the letter says: "Seeing that I was going to stay in Tsumeb for many days I decided to report at the magistrate's Native Affairs Branch and was given permission to stay until 29.12.58."

WENT TO COMPOUND

"As it was my belief that the Boers were after my blood I asked an African clerk if I could walk all over and he said yes, except in the location where I would need a permit. It was about 11.30 a.m. on the 24.12.58 when I went to the Tsumeb Compound accompanied

by a friend who is an employee of the mine. We sat under a tree in the compound, but not inside the enclosure. I had some newspapers with me and commenced reading. A chap came along and said his boss wanted to speak to me and I asked him what I had to do with his boss. He said: 'Just come along and talk to him yourself,' and went with him to the compound office."

"The manager asked me what I was doing in the compound. I told him I had gone to see some

(Continued on page 8)

SCHOOLBOY KIDNAPPED TO WORK FOR POTATO FARMER?

CAPE TOWN.

MEET Mrs. Edith Mtekeli, of 12th Avenue, Windermer, Cape Town, mother of 13-year-old Veldman, a schoolboy in standard IV, who is living with his grandmother, Mrs. Mtekeli's mother, near Umntata, in the Transkei, and attending school there. Or was until recently . . .

Sometime last November Mrs. Mtekeli received a telegram from her mother informing her that Veldman had disappeared from home. For weeks she heard nothing more. Then on December 29 Mrs. Mtekeli received a letter from her son which had been forwarded to her by her mother. The letter informed her that Veldman was working on a farm at Kinross, in the potato belt in the Eastern Transvaal, notorious for the farmer's harsh treatment of their labourers.

How had he got there? One morning, said Veldman in a letter, when he was about to go to school, he was asked by other schoolboys to go with them to a valley near the school called the Val, where a teacher wanted to see them. They had lied to him, there was no teacher there, but he found a number of other boys at the Val, and they all



climbed in (presumably to some form of vehicle, but the letter does not give details) and went to Umntata. From there they were transported to the farm at Kinross where he is now working. The letter does not say whether they travelled by train or by van.

Veldman says he gets £4 a month in wages. He gives the names of other boys from the Umntata area who are with him and adds: "Temba is arrested and in jail and I do not know when he will be out. Sipho has run away."

Veldman ends his letter expressing the hope that there will be no trouble at home over his disappearance.

But Mrs. Mtekeli came to New Age to ask: "How was my boy taken away? Was he kidnapped? Or recruited? Or did he run away? I want him to come to me in Cape Town and we will go back home together." She has not seen him since December, 1957.

New Age has the name of the farmer for whom Veldman is working, and is making inquiries to find out:

WHO TOOK THIS 13-YEAR-OLD BOY AWAY FROM HOME? AND WHY?

Mr. Mokhehe also rebuffed efforts by some Africanists from Johannesburg who tried to introduce their chauvinist views to the conference. He said the B.A.C. would not be party to disputes in the Union. In this regard the B.A.C. would take its own independent stand.

Mr. Serutla Serutla from Port Elizabeth was wildly cheered when he said that the new party should go to the people with the slogan of "no colour bar and discrimination of any kind." He also pleaded for equal pay for equal work.

PAPER BOYCOTTED

Amongst the resolutions passed was one calling for the boycott of a newspaper called "Lentose La Basotho" published by the Basuto Press. Conference deplored the fact that a government subsidy of £2,000 a year was granted to the paper. Lentose La Basotho (the Voice of the Basutos) was in fact nothing but the voice of the government and the Basutoland and Union European capitalists, said the resolution.

On the question of franchise qualifications conference attacked the clause requiring voters to have resided in the territory for 6 months preceding the elections. Many Basutoland voters were warning the Union would be debarrd from voting if the clause was put into effect.

Chief A. J. Lutuli, who was due to open the Conference, failed to arrive in Maseru.

MORE ON THE ACCRA CONFERENCE

MR. DUNCAN DEFENDS HIMSELF—AND THE YOUTH LEAGUE REPLIES

JOHANNESBURG. THE A.N.C. Youth League has issued a further statement concerning Mr. Patrick Duncan's reports back on the Accra All-African People's Conference.

The statement says: "Mr. Duncan has written to Mr. George Padmore, of Ghana, stating that the Youth League has made an offensive attack on him, and he repudiates the fact that his reports painted a picture of a conference filled with divisions and hostility. On the contrary he says that he has consistently spoken on its great importance.

"After careful reading of Mr. Duncan's letter," says the Youth League statement, "we have absolutely no cause to withdraw anything we have said."

PRESS SELECTION

Mr. Duncan himself concedes in his letter to Mr. Padmore that "the press of course does its own selection." The significant thing however was the fact that no denial or correction to the newspapers concerned has been made by Mr. Duncan, says the Youth League.

"The allegations we originally made against him are borne out by the facts and we need only refer to the press statements he has made."

On the question of unity, for instance, Mr. George Clay of the London Observer reported on December 14:

"The conference achieved a remarkable degree of unanimity in spite of the wide variety of political views represented."

Yet Mr. Duncan said: "The rock-like firmness of delegates from Black Africa against the ideas of delegates from Russia, Egypt and French Africa was incredible." (Golden City Post 14/12/58.)

in the Rand Daily Mail (12/12/58). Mr. Duncan said: "There is a definite split on this issue (i.e., the use of violence) — with the Arabs and Algerians on the side of violence."

... AND ALFRED HUTCHINSON'S BROTHER "SOLD" TO A FARMER

JOHANNESBURG. EVERY year thousands of people who fall into the clutches of the police are spirited away to work on the farms without their relatives or friends knowing what has happened to them.

This is the story of one of them, Mr. George Hutchinson, younger brother of treason trialist Alfred Hutchinson who is now in Ghana.

George Hutchinson was arrested on December 23 en route to Nelspruit, Eastern Transvaal. The following day he was convicted by a Pretoria magistrate for being in possession of liquor and was sentenced to a fine of £3 or four weeks in jail.

On Monday, December 29, he wrote to Advocate Duma Nokwe, a friend of his, telling him of his fate. Steps were then taken to release him on New Year's eve BUT HE WAS NOWHERE TO BE FOUND.

"SOLD" TO FARMER

The prison authorities stated that Hutchinson was "sold" as a labourer to a farmer by the name of Stals. The authorities did not know who this farmer was or

where he was. There was only one jail official, Mr. Lategan, who knew the farmer. Mr. Lategan was not on duty that day.

Further attempts were made to ascertain the facts from the Director of Prisons, but he too was nowhere to be found.

By this time the Pretoria attorneys who had been asked to trace Hutchinson were in a fury. They threatened to apply to the Supreme Court for an order of habeas corpus which would compel the prison authorities to produce the body of Hutchinson.

After this threat telephone began to buzz. Mr. Lategan was found and he in turn telephoned the farmer. But there was still a gap — the farmer was not at home.

The attorneys gave a further ultimatum demanding that Hutchinson must be brought back to the Pretoria jail within three hours. A police van was sent flying to the farm, which was 14 miles away.

Before the time limit expired Hutchinson was brought back, his fine paid and he was again on his way to Nelspruit.

On the question of the use of violence as a tactic, Mr. Duncan reported that violence was rejected and non-violence along Ghandian lines was adopted (Post, Star).

Yet the resolution adopted on this point read as follows: "Recognising that national independence can be gained by peaceful means in territories where democratic means are available, it (the conference) guarantees its support to all forms of peaceful action. This support is pledged equally to those who, in order to meet the violent means by which

Anti-Cad continues to describe the Accra Pan-African Conference as a "quiescent" conference, A.A.C. President Mr. Tsotsi, referring to the Accra conference, told the Convention conference that "African Nationalism was a progressive force which should not be congealed outright, if it was not anti-White, but should be guided and directed." (The Torch, December 23.)

While seeking allies, however, the Convention with its long history of disruptive activity, has been attracted not by the militant and principled policies of Congress itself, but by the disrupters inside and outside Congress, the Africanists and their ilk.

"PROGRESSIVE CAPITALISM" In his presidential address, A.A.C. president W. M. Tsotsi declared that all that his organisation wanted was "to secure for the Non-Europeans equal rights in a modern, progressive, capitalist, society."

He claimed that the main purpose of the Nationalists was to prevent the development of a modern progressive capitalist economy among the Non-Europeans, and "to crush the rising professional and business classes."

He declared: "Re-division (of the land) is not part of our program. Our programme demands the lawful acquisition of land within the capitalist, society of which we are part."

As one delegate commented: "If that is all we are offering the peasants, then we are offering them nothing at all. We are promising to die if possessed; 'You will get no land unless you buy it.' But the people on the land are poor. They have no money to buy farms."

The A.A.C. president apparently now considers himself a representative of a new world whose chief interests are in opportunities for trade and business.

LINK-UP WITH AFRICANISTS? In fact the A.A.C.'s address does reflect the true views of the A.A.C. it would by no means be surprising if there were to be a future link-up of some sort with the remnants of the Africanist group recently trounced in Congress. They could then form the nucleus of a new world-backed attack on the A.N.C.

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they are subjected and exploited, are obliged to retaliate."

But Mr. Duncan takes the cake in his report on the so-called "rejection of communism" at the conference. He said:

"The Egyptian-led body which favoured it (communism) is meeting with tough opposition." (Rand Daily Mail, 12/12/58.)

"Only heaven and Mr. Duncan alone can reconcile the advocacy of communism by the anti-communist United Arab Republic," says the Youth League statement.

'UNITY MOVEMENT' BREAKS UP

Convention And Anti-Cad Are At Loggerheads

THE "Non-European Unity Movement" has split wide open

All the delegates of the Coloured body, the Anti-C.A.D., walked out of the annual conference of the All-African Convention which was held in Natal last month. This action followed the exclusion by the conference of representatives of several of the Cape New-Era Fellowships and Societies.

The split has taken place exactly along the lines we predicted in New Age just about a year ago.

RACIAL LINES

"A feature of the division which is a source of the greatest embarrassment to the N.E.U.M. is that the split is largely along racial lines. In the one camp stands Mr. I. Tabatha and the All-African Convention. In the other is the New-Era Fellowship (Anti-C.A.D.) group led by Messrs. Hossea Jaffe and Ben Kies."

The split has come on the exact issues which we predicted. The Anti-Cad constitutes about half of the membership of the N.E.U.M. Its influence is confined almost solely to the Western Province where it has a following among the Coloured intellectuals and working class. The Anti-Cad specialises in the use of the most militant language as a smoke-screen for complete political inactivity.

Trotskyist-influenced, it reserves its strongest incentive for the mass enemies of the government, coming to life in every major campaign to sabotage Congress activity. It opposed the Defence Campaign, the Congress of the People, the Freedom Charter, the April 14th strike, the SACPO election campaign.

During the past year or so, while the Anti-Cad has done nothing but cry boycott, the Convention has been drawn into activity by the fierceness of the oppression in the reserves. In some parts of the Transkei Convention members have led local struggles against the Bantu Authorities Act and have been banished, sacked from their jobs and otherwise victimised.

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AFRICA ON THE MARCH—4

THE NEW GHANA FACES MANY PROBLEMS

"I stand for no racialism, no discrimination against any race or individual, but I am unalterably opposed to imperialism in any form."

—KWAME NKRUMAH

GHANA, one of the newest of the African independent states, takes its name from a medieval African Kingdom. Yet the modern political unit was created as recently as 1957. Ghana is divided into three main regions, the Gold Coast Province, Ashanti-land and the sparsely populated Northern Territory.

Britain colonised the coastal regions in the fifteenth of the 19th Century. In 1901, after a seven-year war, the Ashanti people, together with the people of the Northern Territory, were brought under British imperialistic rule.

On March 6, 1957, these territories together with that part of Togoland which fell under United Kingdom Trusteeship (granted by the United Nations), gained political independence under the name of Ghana.

The population of this independent state is 5,127,000 of whom only about 6,000 are Whites. The capital Accra has 135,926 inhabitants.

COCOA CROP

The people are mainly African peasant farmers, producing cocoa for export. This crop accounts for two-thirds of Ghana's income from exports. It is grown by peasants on plantations which seldom exceed six acres in extent. 200,000 people, together with an additional seasonal labour force of 250,000 are engaged in cocoa production.

This means that taking into account the families of these peasants and labourers, nearly 13 million men, women and children or about 40% of the population, are dependent on cocoa production for their livelihood.

The marketing of cocoa is monopolised by a Marketing Board and most of the exports (amounting to 554 million a year) are sent to Britain and the United States.

LOWEST LEVELS

In the Northern Territory the peasants subsist on the lowest levels, and have little if any surplus for cash sale. Ghana is still forced to import meat, fish and

flour mainly from the United States and Canada.

Ghana's working-class is still small and undeveloped. But with new schemes for industrialisation, it is growing steadily in numbers and organisation. On the goldmines there are about 25,000 African workers, and about 4,000 on the diamond mines. Gold, diamond, manganese and bauxite production is controlled by monopoly groups such as the British Aluminum Company Ltd. and African Manganese Co. Ltd.

An Industrial Development Corporation with a capital of £1 million is speeding up Ghana's industrialisation. Overseas monopoly finance groups enjoy wide concessions as well, and the Nkrumah Government encourages investment by them, granting generous relief to so-called "trioneer companies" including "tax holidays" on profits. Industries remain small, though, and are concentrated on consumer goods like furniture, soap (controlled by the gigantic Unilever world monopoly), shoes, bricks and tiles and so on.

VOLTA RIVER PROJECT

The British Aluminium Company and the Canadian combine, Aluminium Ltd., are behind a gigantic scheme, called the Volta River Project, which aims at building a dam across the Volta river and a power station to supply hydro electric power to be used mainly to manufacture aluminium from Ghana's enormous bauxite reserves. These companies have estimated that the scheme will cost £300 million.

The wages of the more than 10,000 workers in private industry are stated in official statistics to be about £14 per month. The Nkrumah government is establishing new health and social service schemes and may apply much of the new aid being received by the Government to building a giant housing project in the capital Accra.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The tribal traditions of the people of this new State, particularly those of the largest national group, the Ashanti, have brought forward many democratic institutions and forms of popular government. For example by Ashanti custom,

although chiefs were chosen from families with "ritual status," they could only be "entooled" by the people, who also had the right to "destool" (remove) them at any time should they fail to carry out their duties.

The first political organisation that attempted to gain independence for the country was the United Gold Coast Convention led by Dr. Danquah. The UGCC had a fatal weakness: set upon gaining independence, it was nevertheless scared of the very force that could achieve it — the people.

The result was that more radical middle-class elements in the UGCC led by the American educated Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, established the Convention People's Party and took control of the national movement. Their main slogan was "Self-Government Now," and their method "Positive action."

This won support among wide



Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

sections of the people, and the gains of the CPP were consolidated into the "positive action struggle" which led to the imprisonment of Nkrumah and other CPP leaders in 1949-50.

The struggle led to the British imperialists being forced to abandon direct control of the country, and granting political independence to the people. At the same time the big British and United States monopoly groups maintained their economic grip on the country.

OPPOSITION

The CPP became the ruling party of the new Ghana. Its main opposition, created out of a number of rival tribal parties, is the United Party formed in October, 1957. The declared aim of the United Party is "to build on the foundation of their traditions and culture a true parliamentary democracy . . . to uphold and maintain the institution of chieftaincy and the rights of the people; to initiate or co-operate in schemes for the rapid development of Africa; and to seek by negotiation and agreement between adjacent independent African nations, the settlement of problems created by the imposition of imperialist frontiers."

The influences within the United Party are many; rich city merchants and bourgeoisie; various tribal and youth factions.

Nkrumah has taken various steps to prevent the growth in any form of a Communist group in the country. In 1953 he suspended two militant trade union strike leaders; Communists may not be

WHAT IS GOOD AND WHAT IS BAD?

IN the Government Gazette of December 19, 1958, there is an entry: "Customs Act, 1958 — Objectionable Literature — List No. 26 Published Subsequent to the Revised List Published by Government Notice No. 110 of the 31st July, 1956."

List No. 26 consists of the titles of 179 books whose importation into the Union is banned on the grounds that the Minister of the Interior, Joza Francois Naudé, finds them "indecent, objectionable or obscene."

Item No. 168 on List No. 26 reads as follows: "What is Good and What is Bad . . . V. Mayakovskiy."

Vladimir Mayakovskiy is the famous Russian poet who died in 1930. "What is Good and What is Bad" is the name of a poem for children written by Mayakovskiy in 1925. Here is the poem in its entirety, as translated by Paddy Breslin:

Tiny toddler told his Dad:

"I am puzzled so!
What is good and what is bad?
Answer if you know!"
Secrets I will always shun —
Nothing could be worse!
All that Papa told his son
I have put in verse.

If the wind tears down the roofs,
If the heavens spout,
That is bad — why, even goofs
Will not venture out,
Sun has conquered rain and cold,
Sun shines over all —
That is good for young and old,
Good for big and small.

If the boy is black as pitch,
If his face has dirt on,
Then his skin is bound to itch —
And that is bad for certain.
If the boy likes soap and water,
Toothpaste, brush and comb,
Then he's very good and ought to
Be a pet at home.

Some boys bully, bite and hit
Boys but half their size.
Boys like this I can't permit
Verse to advertise.
Other boys will never strike
Smaller boys. That's good!
Boys like this we're bound to like —
That is understood.

If the boy destroys and tears
Picture books and toys,
Each October child declares:
"What a bad, bad boy!"
If his eyes to books are glued,
If he's never shirking,
Then the boy is very good,
For he's fond of working.

This boy met a crow and scampered
In a dreadful funk.
"Coward!" He is sorely hampered
Through his books he spunk.
Others would not be afraid to
Tackle birds of prey.
Good! Such spunk's a mighty aid to
Boys in life's long way.

Some boys' shirts are black as ovens,
Yet the boys seem glad.
People call them dirty slovens.
Don't you think they're bad?
This boy's shoes are always shiny
Just as shoes should be.
Though the boy is very tiny,
He is good, you see.

All must grow from small to big —
Nothing ought to balk us.
Boys are bound to grow up pigs
If the boys are porkers.
Tiny toddler understood.
Tiny told his Dad:
"I will always do what's good,
Never what is bad."

In terms of section 128 read with section 126 of the Customs Act, "any person who knowingly has in his possession or deals with" this poem shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of £1,000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment."

employed in any government Department in terms of a 1954 decree; and censorship is imposed on left-wing and communist publications.

The Ghanaese Trade Union movement is in the process of reorganisation. Initially it was organised on British craft lines, but this is being abandoned in favour of "conservative and capital-inspired system bureaucratically imposed from the top."

The new Ghana faces many problems as a young State: strong remnants of tribalism, corruption among certain Ministers and officials, a backward economy mainly based on a scattered rural peasantry, and in other directions in the grip of the overseas monopolists.

But its independence and position as a new State and member of the United Nations have presented a challenge to all Africa.

Sactu's New Year Message

JOHANNESBURG. The South African Congress of Trade Unions in its New Year message extends its solidarity and warm greeting to all workers. The Congress pays tribute to the thousands of workers who sacrificed their security and jobs during the struggles of the past year, the bus boycott of 1957 and the strikes of 1958.

"These examples have inspired all people who are driven to live below the breadline to carry on the fight for higher wages, a 40-hour week, trade union rights and full democracy."

Employers cannot ignore the economic realities of South African life. The know that the

workers live below subsistence level and realise that they cannot stave off the workers' demands for living wages. Now is the time to force them to change revolutions into action. This can only be done by organisation; by forming strong Trade Unions, whatever the hardships and whatever the setbacks.

S.A.C.T.U.'s message for 1959 is one of action: Its call is: "Workers, organise yourselves now wherever you are, fight for a legal minimum wage of £1 a day, increases for those earning more, equality of jobs and an end to Nationalist rule. Meet Verwoerd's challenge by uniting in a powerful Trade Union organisation."



Fidel Castro.

CUBAN PEOPLE OVERTHROW FASCIST DICTATORSHIP

New Government Promises Democratic Freedoms

THE people of Cuba have overthrown one of the modern world's vilest dictatorships — the government of Fulgencio Batista, which was placed in power and supported to the bitter end by the United States.

A small island country with a population of only six million

people, Cuba is very rich in natural resources. It is fourth in the world in iron ore deposits and has valuable manganese, chromium, nickel, copper, bauxite and other strategic materials.

But its greatest wealth is its sugar of which it is the world's leading exporter. Sugar accounts for 90% of the national income. American monopolies control the entire wealth of Cuba. Although both the country and the

population are so small, Cuba holds third place in South America for the amount of American capital invested in it — no less than 800 million dollars.

Most of this capital has been invested since Batista was placed in power in 1952. Since 1957 Batista has exempted the Americans from paying any taxes on exported profits.

FASCIST TERROR

As a result of the cynical American plunder of the country the people are among the poorest in South America, and to retain power Batista resorted to naked fascist terrorism. The country was turned into a huge concentration camp.

Spontaneous uprisings against the government have taken place frequently in the past years, but they have been unco-ordinated and disunited and have been speedily and bloodily crushed.

One such brief uprising took place on July 26th, 1953. Among its leaders was Fidel Castro, who was one of the few survivors and managed to escape to Mexico. There he organized a group of Cuban youths in exile and on December 2, 1956, 81 of them landed on the island and formed the nucleus of the guerrilla army which has now overthrown Batista.

"JULY 26th"

Calling themselves the July 26th movement, this small guerrilla group was able to elude the raids of Batista's army because the people of the area unhesitatingly

supported it in the face of the bloodthirsty reprisals.

Equally unhesitatingly, the United States government backed Batista in his attempt to crush the revolution. In the spring of 1957 the United States News and World Report disclosed that "jet planes given to the Batista government by the U.S. have dropped napalm bombs and strafed Castro's forces."

In July of this year U.S. marines actually landed in Cuba under the pretence of protecting the U.S. naval base here, but the outcry against this act of aggression was so great throughout South America that the marines were withdrawn.

NO POLITICAL PROGRAMME

Castro's movement however, has not adopted any clear-cut political programme of its own. Castro and all the other leaders are wealthy or middle-class men, and for a long time the underground anti-Batista movement has been hesitant to commit itself to his banner.

In August, 1957, however, the illegal Communist Party announced its belief that the single political organisation in the country was able alone to overthrow Batista. This could be achieved only by the united action of all anti-Batista forces, whatever differences there might be between them. On this basis it threw in its support for Castro, thus maintaining its position in spite of prompt rejection of Communist aid by Castro.

It is clear that Castro and his immediate associates are by no means progressives. They have proclaimed his belief that the United States, where his sympathies for American big business were well-known. Castro has pledged his anti-communism and his friendship for the U.S. and has declared, "Our relations with the U.S. will be reciprocal."

But the revolution has unleashed new forces. Castro has committed himself to a number of promises — freedom of the press, the release of political prisoners, the holding of elections — and it is not going to be easy to go back on these promises.

The revolution in Cuba cannot but lead to big new advances, not least of these being the weakening of the remaining dictatorships in South America.

BRITAIN'S FOLLY

Meanwhile it is Britain which has suffered most from her misjudgment of the situation. The Americans, in the closing months of the Batista regime, began to adopt a policy of caution, forcing Batista to seek some of his arms elsewhere. Britain — which herself has \$3,000 million invested in Cuba — jumped in only three months ago, selling Batista 17 aeroplanes and provoking Castro into declaring that he considered Britain "an enemy country" and would expel British citizens and expatriate British property.

Justifying British policy in the "press an unofficial British spokesman told the Observer on October 7th of last year, "Batista enjoys the support of the army and the trade unions."

More Atom Deaths

The number of deaths in Japan resulting directly from atomic radiation resulting from the U.S. atom-bombing thirteen years ago is continuing to increase.

In Hiroshima alone 35 people died from atomic diseases during 1958 and scientists predict that more will die this year.

COMMON MARKET IS BIG VICTORY FOR GERMAN CAPITAL

Challenge Comes To Britain at Critical Time

GERMANY'S monopoly capitalists who have long chafed under the domination of the United States, and en-

joyed the advantages which their empire has given to Britain, have achieved an important success in their latest bid to reach the top.

The last attempt failed when Hitler went down to defeat.

From the beginning of this year, West Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, have united to form a European Common Market.

The effect of the market will be the gradual lifting of tariffs on imports from the member countries, so that there will be a free flow of goods.

This means, for example, that where in the past German goods in Paris have cost much more than similar French goods, because of the import duties that the Germans had to pay, in future, with the easing of these duties, the prices will be much the same.

It also means that Britain and the U.S., which are not part of the Common Market, will not find it easy to sell their goods in Europe, because for them the tariffs will remain and prices will therefore have to be high.

ECONOMIC UNION

But the union is not confined to tariffs. It also has other far-reaching implications. The countries in it have agreed to harmonise their policies on such questions as the migration of labour and of capital, on social welfare schemes, on overtime pay, equal pay for women, transport charges, etc.

Britain was told: Abandon the restrictions against us in the Commonwealth or else we will impose restrictions on you in Europe.

But as Britain's whole economic strength rests on her exploitation of the empire, this was really no choice at all.

The new economic challenge to Britain comes at a particularly critical time. For in spite of talk of an end to the slump, unemployment is growing. There are now 536,000 unemployed.

A recent Gallup poll by the News Chronicle revealed that this is causing increasing anxiety. 17% of voters now consider unemploy-

ment to be the country's most urgent problem, compared with 10% only 6 weeks ago.

PRODUCTION FALLS

This worry is justified by the latest industrial statistics. Britain's steel production dropped again in November, being 16% less than the same month last year, (351,000 tons weekly, compared to 425,200 tons).

In the first 9 months of 1958, Britain had produced 14.8 millions tons of steel, which was 8.6% less than the same period of 1957.

Shrinking orders from the industrial goods producers in countries such as construction, ship-building, railway rolling stock and coal, were the reason for the fall in steel production. These industries reduced their stocks sharply during the third quarter of 1958 as the economic recession got into stride.

A substantial cut in coal production is expected to lead to a further decline in the demand for steel in the coming months.

INDIA WILL BE SOCIALIST

—Nehru

PRIME MINISTER Nehru of India condemned capitalism and explained why India intended following the path of



Socialism, in an address at the Delhi university recently.

Capitalism, he said, "not only brings petty conflicts in its train, resulting sometimes in major conflicts, but also is opposed to the basic urge of modern man for social justice."

"If we are to work for socialism, we have to remember that there cannot be any socialism in a backward and underdeveloped country. Socialism and Communism were children of an industrial civilisation which led to greater material resources.

Socialism therefore is based on the growth of material resources as well as social justice and the co-operative method of working."

Mr. Nehru said that in India there the methods of production were broadly speaking old fashioned and backward and that this led not only to economic backwardness, but also was a drag on the country's social and intellectual life.



TOIVO IN JAIL IN S.W.A.

(Continued from page 1)

friends. He asked me whether I had a permit. I said no and he said he was having me arrested for trespassing."

The police arrived afterwards, said Mr. Toivo, and took him to the charge office where he was told to wait while they took the statement of the mineworker who had called him to the office. After that they went with him to fetch his bags at the station and unpacked and searched them.

IN CUSTODY

"I spent 24 days in custody," the letter continues. "In spite of my question as to where were the other people who were sitting with me under the tree who, it appeared, also had no right to be

in the compound, I was fined £2 or 20 days.

"Although I had some money and wanted to pay the fine, they refuse to take my money."

A constable, G. J. Bakker, ordered the keeper to issue him with prisoner's uniform. Mr. Toivo claims and the following Monday morning he was called to the office where he was asked whether he wanted to pay his fine. Mr. Toivo explained that he had wanted to pay when he was sentenced.

"I said I wanted to see the magistrate and was told that I could see him when I had paid. I paid £1 14s. 0d.

REPATRIATION ORDER

"Then he (the constable in the office) showed me a form signed by the magistrate stating that I should be kept in custody until the day I would be repatriated under escort to Ovamboiland."

Mr. Toivo was later told by the magistrate that he had no right to be in Funtaba and was being sent under escort to Ovamboiland. The magistrate declared that the N.A.D. had no right to give him a travelling pass to Ovamboiland. Mr. Toivo would be sent to the Native Commissioner in

Ovamboiland and he would decide what would be done further.

KNOWS NOTHING

"I am now facing a charge of which I know nothing," Mr. Toivo's letter ends.

Mr. Toivo has asked New Age to contact the Africa Bureau in London, and friends in New York in connection with his position.

In Windhoek, where he arrived after leaving Cape Town, he had considerable trouble getting permission to travel to Ovamboiland where his relatives lived. The authorities insisted on his taking up the case with the immigration though Mr. Toivo maintained that owing to his health he could not wait immediately. His reference book was taken from him and he was issued with a permit to travel to Ovamboiland.



SPORTLIGHT

by
"DULEEP"



West Indies—Colour

Discrimination

IT is not only South Africa that is being faced with the colour problem, but also the West Indies when it comes to sport. This is what has happened recently. Barbados on its three weeks tour of Jamaica to help the selectors pick a side to tour India, received invitations for only two members of their side, both Whites—Robin Bynoe and Eric Atkinson — to attend the official Jamaican Cricket Board functions. The rest of the contingent, all Coloureds, were not asked. This brought forth vehement protests from the players, officials and critics. Quite rightly Mr. B. Hoyos, secretary of the Barbados Cricket Association and manager of the side, refused the offer of reason and did not attend. Furthermore, he also criticised the hosts for failing to entertain his team socially, and condemned their colour discrimination.

Fortunately, the results of these protests have been satisfactory, for today the West Indies teams will no longer have a captain whose sole qualification is a white skin, as in the past, when men like Grant and Goddard were appointed to lead their country, with no cricketing ability to talk of.

Perhaps that is why we do not see Worrell, Weekes or Walcott in the West Indies side, but there is no doubt that their attitude has paid dividends. The side touring India today has a Non-White captain to lead their country.

Rumours have it that the last West Indies side that unsuccessfully toured England was a victim of discrimination, with the chief culprit being captain Goddard, who refused to live in the same hotel as his team mates. No wonder, then, that the West Indies were refused offers to tour India. A few like Ramadhin, Sobers, Smith and Hunte ultimately agreed to go, probably on condition that there was no colour-bar of any sort anywhere, at any time.

National Schools Cricket

Week

IN the Western Province and Natal, schools cricket is being organised and conducted on a very satisfactory scale, which brings to mind that such games should be initiated on a national basis, similar to that of the Natal Schools Week organised for the European schoolboys.

The time is ripe for the formation of such a body, and administrators of these schools tournaments should start the ball rolling by first of all inviting its various inter-provincial branches. In fact Western Province is planning to tour Natal next December, which would provide an ideal opportunity for the formation of a national body. Natal, I know, is well organised, and it should not be difficult to get the other provinces interested subsequently.

Once this idea has been adopted, I am positive that many sponsors could be found to finance this venture, and that the formation for the formation must first come about.

Non-White World-Record

Holders

JUST how much Non-White cricketers are dominating the

world cricket scene, can be gauged from the following table:—

LONGEST INNINGS IN FIRST CLASS CRICKET

*Hanif Mohammed — Pakistan vs. West Indies — 337 runs in 973 minutes.
L. Hutton — England vs. Australia — 364 runs in 800 minutes.
L. Wright — British Guiana vs. Barbados — 262 no. in 708 minutes.

S. G. Barnes — Australia vs. England — 234 runs in 642 minutes.

*V. M. Merchant — Bombay vs. Maharashtra — 359 no. in 640 minutes.

F. C. Thomson — Queensland vs. N.S.W. — 275 no. in 630 minutes.

H. Moses — N.S.W. vs. Victoria — 297 no. in 630 minutes.

*Hanif Mohammed — Pakistan XI vs. M.C.C. — 141 runs in 630 minutes.

*V. S. Hazare — Baroda vs. Holkar — 288 runs in 628 minutes.

*B. O. Ponsford — Victoria vs. N.S.W. — 437 runs in 621 minutes.

*G. Sobers — West Indies vs. Pakistan — 365 no. in 608 minutes.

HIGHEST INNINGS IN TEST CRICKET

365 no. Garfield Sobers — West Indies vs. Pakistan — 1957-58.

364 Len Hutton — England vs. Australia — 1938.

*337 Hanif Mohammed — Pakistan vs. West Indies — 1957-58.

336 no. Walter Hammond — England vs. New Zealand 1932-33.

And further down the list:—

*270 no. G. Headley — West Indies vs. England — 1934-35.

*261 F. M. Worrell — West Indies vs. England — 1950.

*250 no. Hunte — West Indies vs. Pakistan — 1957-58.

*Non-Whites.

In addition the world's first, second, fourth, sixth and seventh wicket partnerships are held by Non-Whites.

South Africa's highest recorded individual score is that of 410 not out, by M. I. Yusuf, a Natalian, in a league match played in Salisbury.

We Hear It Said . . .

● That the S.A. African F.A. and the S.A. Bantu F.A. have in reality never been united, as was officially announced last season. This fact was disclosed at the annual meeting of the S.A. Bantu F.A. where it was stated that the amalgamation was considered only in theory for acceptance of their affiliated clubs.

● That Basil D'Oliviera is the obvious choice of "Sportsman of the Year" in the various competitions organised by the Non-European papers. This is the general feeling of the man in the street, as Basil has done enough this year to warrant this honour.

● That the West Indies team now touring India are performing creditably although playing without their three stars — Worrell, Weekes and Walcott. Players like Sobers, Hunte and a Smith are striking good batting form.

● That in a friendly soccer match at Sunnstein Sports Ground in Durban recently the famous Bush Bucks were completely outclassed by the Dynamos F.C. from Johannesburg and were lucky to draw 3-all.

JEZEBEL

(Continued from page 5)

I looked at him feeling sorry for him because he was going to get arrested for perjury a little while when Arenha took the car and all he other car thefts.

I now know he was involved in. So I didn't mind what he said, but when Arenha testified the same evidence, I die. Yes, I stood there dead on my feet, I felt nothing. I looked at her but I looked right through her rotten little heart.

I got nine months compulsory labour for a first offence. The first four weeks in prison were unimportant, because I felt nothing not even when a lorry pulled by a inciting wire enclosure came to take us to do farm labour, I still felt like a zombi. I came alive when I heard the dead voice of my mother. Alive, truly alive, here I was at 'anti-plants working in life fields and down there near the windmill stood no donkeys. How the spirit must have laughed. The irony of it, and a dull dead voice of a mother saying "The word 'never' as a boomerang effect on us."

'UNITY MOVEMENT' BREAKS UP

(Continued from page 3)

the open, it is expected that many members both of the A.A.C. and the Anti-Care are likely to feel a need to reassess their situation.

There will be disgust at the A.A.C.'s decision to confine its attention to the professional men and traders and to turn its back on the great majority of Africans, the workers, and at the same time a equal disgust with the Anti-Care's consistent sabotage of every call by the Congresses for genuine unity to fight the Nats.

As a result there is bound to be an increased movement of NEUM supporters away from these policies and towards the Congresses.

Nyanga Mass Meetings

CAPE TOWN.

A meeting will be held at Nyanga on Sunday, January 11, called by the A.N.C. Nyanga No. 2 Branch, near the D.R.C. school at 2 p.m.

Leaders of religion will open the meeting with prayer for the leaders facing trial on a charge of treason and those who have been deported.

A.N.C. leaders will address the meeting, and have issued an appeal to all freedom-loving Africans to attend.

Another mass meeting will be held at Sakkiesdorp next Sunday at 2 p.m., called by the Sakkiesdorp branch of the A.N.C. Speakers from different branches will address the meeting.

About 400 people attended an A.N.C. meeting held at Nyanga No. 2 last Sunday.

Resolutions were passed demanding the stopping of the treason indictment, the ending of deportations and the repeal of section 10 of the Urban Areas Act and other oppressive laws.

Police Took No Action Against Gangsters, Witnesses Allege

JOHANNESBURG.

CHARGES that the police at the Wynberg police station had declined to investigate criminal actions resorted to them were

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Published by B. Town and the police at the Wynberg police station had declined to investigate criminal actions resorted to them were

made by two crown witnesses in the magistrate's court here last week.

The witnesses were giving evidence at a preparatory examination of 66 persons alleged to be the members of the Msoini Gang which had terrorised Alexandra Township. The men are facing charges to 90 charges of murder, arson, robbery and extortion.

One of the witnesses is an African constable also stationed at Wynberg. He told the court that in the course of his duties one day he saw a box full of revolvers lying in the "Msoini office" in the township.

He reported the matter to the Wynberg police but nothing was done.

Another witness who had been a member of the gang but had renounced it a few months before the

was rounded up said he had seen the members of the gang stab and kill a person. He reported the matter to the Wynberg police on two occasions and nothing was done about it, he reported to the Marshall Square police.

SEPARATE OFFICE

Earlier senior police officer attached to the Peri-Urban Health Board, which has its own local police force, said that he had had an office in a private office in town where Alexandra residents could give statements about the activities of the Msoini Gang. This method paid dividends because people were terrified to give statements at his office in the township.

He had observed the offices of the Msoini Gang for several weeks, said the officer, and after he had seen some of the men in court assaulting and robbing people he had decided to arrest them.

Evidence was also led of how the alleged members of the gang set their victims on fire after pouring benzene over them.

By J. Ltd. 8 Barrack Street, Cape Town and the police at the Wynberg police station had declined to investigate criminal actions resorted to them were