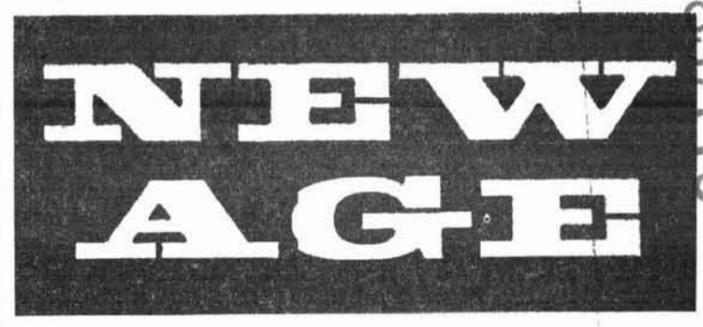


CHILD LABOUR RECRUITING FOR FARMS AND MINES MUST STOP

BA 320.05 NEW



Vol. 5, No. 16 Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, February 5, 1959 6d.

D52/285

JOHANNESBURG.

BY THE LOOKS OF MANY OF THEIR VICTIMS LABOUR RECRUITERS ARE SCRAPING THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL IN THE TRANSKEI AND OTHER RESERVES.

And, further, evidence seems to be mounting that in very many cases recruiters are signing up Africans who are some years under age. According to the pass office here an African must be 18 years old (tax paying age) before he can be recruited. If he is younger he can only sign up with the consent of his parent or guardian.

TAKE A CHANCE?

How many agencies at work in the Reserves "take a chance" and sign on youngsters well under age? Some cases are later checked by the authorities, who seem to be taking greater care since the New Age exposure of the Veldtman case to check on recruits' ages and reject them if they are obviously under 18, and cannot produce their parents' consent.

Take the little scene enacted in Johannesburg streets one day last week.

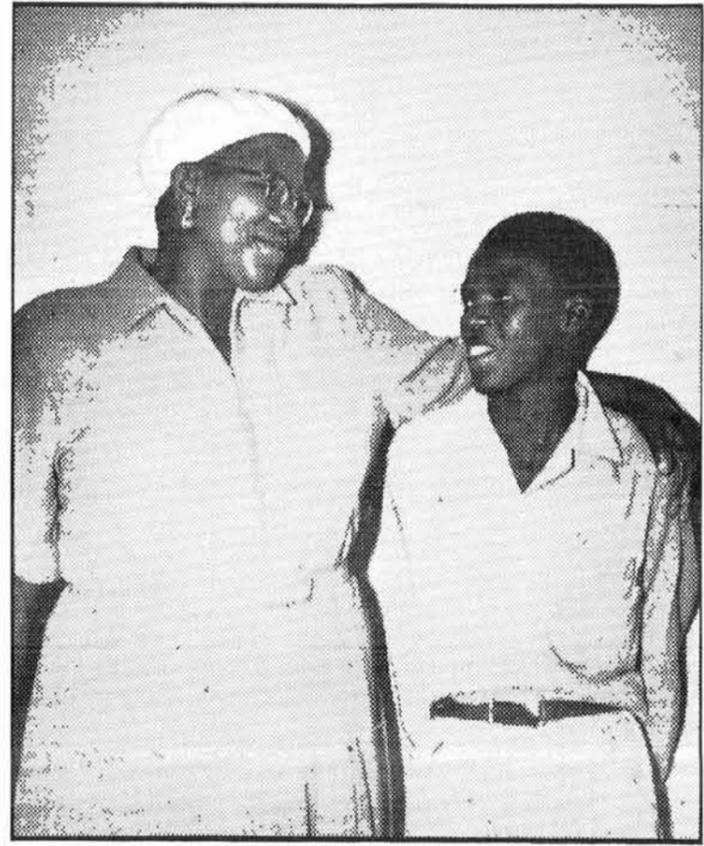
* * *

A HUDDLE of eight African youngsters that moved towards Park Station was in search of a train home, back to Umtata, and yet they had barely arrived in Johannesburg.

They had the stamp of recruited labour about them, these eight. There in front, striding just slightly ahead, was the African guide of the recruiting agency. The eight, clothes in tatters, each carrying one blanket and clutching a loaf of brown bread which they munched at as they walked, trailed behind him, with, somehow, a look of a mission unfulfilled about them. In their pockets each of the eight had 2/6d., given them for the journey back home.

The sight of strings of recruits scurrying through Johannesburg bound to or from the station in the general direction of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association compound or one of the smaller

(Continued on page 3)



Mrs. Mtekeli smiles happily now that her 13-year-old son Veldtman, who two weeks ago was working on a Transvaal potato farm, is back home with her again.

"We Were Often Beaten"

Veldtman Reunited With His Mother

CAPE TOWN.

THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD Veldtman Mtekeli was re-united with his mother here last week after spending six weeks working on a

farm in the Kinross district, Transvaal (New Age, Jan. 8 and 22).

The farmer, who had been disturbed by the hue and cry created in the press over the disappearance of Veldtman, sent the boy home—at "my own expense," he told Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden, M.P. But Veldtman says that he was returned through the ordinary recruiting channels, taken by lorry to the agent in Johannesburg where he was given 2/6d. in cash and a third-class rail ticket to Umtata.

PROMISED £4

Veldtman told New Age in Cape Town that he had been promised £4 a month as a farm worker. He, and other boys recruited with him, received £1.10s. when they signed on, out of which he bought a blanket for 15/-.

HE RECEIVED NO OTHER MONEY WHILE ON THE FARM. NEITHER HAD HE MADE ANY PURCHASES ON CREDIT AGAINST WAGES OWING TO HIM.

On the farm he and nine other youngsters occupied a room and slept on sacking in double-decker beds, covered by the blankets they had bought.

After some of the boys working on the farm had attempted to run away, they were counted each night and locked up.

"There were very, very small

(Continued on page 6)

Defence Attack On Treason Indictment

JOHANNESBURG.

SEVEN months after the first indictment in the treason trial collapsed, the defence team is again on its feet with a strong fresh attack on the new indictment.

The original indictment had alleged no acts of violence, said Advocate H. C. Nicholas, who started the argument on Monday, but the present indictment now does allege violence.

A cold suet pudding cannot be made palatable by studding it with raisins, he told the courtroom. The Crown had been asked but refused to tell the defence why it now alleged violence, whereas it didn't previously. It was simply not enough for the Crown to make alle-

(Continued on page 4)

Durban Says 'No' To Africanists

Madzunya, Lebalb Get A Hot Reception

DURBAN.

THE Africanists received a hot welcome from the people at two meetings they organised in Durban last week.

Their "big" meeting with Madzunya, Leballo and others from Johannesburg last Saturday was off to a bad start with only 40 people including seven observers from the Liberal Party, eight Special Branch members and three ANC members, whilst 500 ANC supporters congregated outside the hall.

Having demonstrated to the press and the public that the people supported the ANC, all entered the hall together to hear the speakers.

After Madzunya spoke and the chairman refuse questions, a near riot developed. Within a few minutes two lorry loads of armed police were on the spot as if they had been prepared in advance to be called into action.

Even in the presence of this large contingent of police the people refused to be stopped. A bottle was thrown at Madzunya and struck him a glancing blow.

A very serious situation was averted by the prompt action of Chief Lutuli's representative in his absence from Durban, Mr. Moses Mabhida, who mounted the platform and called for order. His presence brought calm amongst the people. Many independent observers expressed admiration for Mr. Mabhida's action which saved a situa-

tion which could have ended in bloodshed.

As one European present told New Age: "Now I know that what I have heard about the ANC is not true. They have shown that they are responsible people and that they are capable of leading the African people and the country."

(Continued on page 5)

SABRA Profs. Rebuffed in Port Elizabeth

From Govan Mbeki

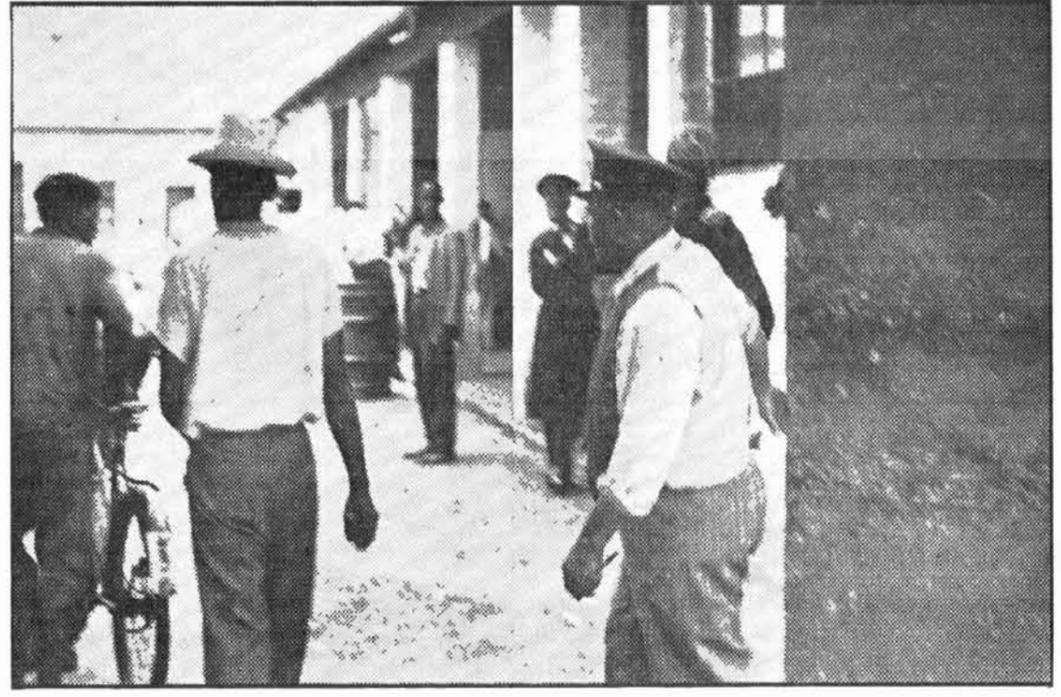
PORT ELIZABETH.

THE SABRA professors who are on a union-wide tour to probe the chances for the sale of apartheid to the Africans had two meetings here during the course of the week.

Their local agent is a top-ranking M.R.A. man who was briefed to invite to these meetings only "moderate" Africans.

The first of these meetings took

(Continued on page 3)



The compound of a labour recruiting agency in Johannesburg is kept locked, a guard ever present at the gate. Here for a fleeting moment, as he swings open the gate, you can see some of the recruited labor inside.

ALL HANDS NEEDED ON DECK

NEW AGE in the past few months has been sailing along like a pleasure cruiser in calm waters quite oblivious, it would seem, of the dangers ahead. But the truth of the matter is that you, the passengers on the good ship, have been blind to these matters. We—the crew—have not been quite so short-sighted and unaware of dangers. We may not yet be on the rocks it is true, but with the squall which has sprung up and the sudden shortage of fuel, it is pretty certain that our ship will be battered to smithereens unless everyone of you on board assists in steering her away from the rocks which lie so alarmingly and immediately ahead. So it means all hands on deck once again. Or to be more direct and apt, get those hands of yours on to all your spare shekels and send them on to us immediately!

It has become more and more clear to us here, that New Age will have to depend to an ever greater extent this coming year on the donations and sales of the workers. This does not mean that the many hundreds of consistent supporters who for years now have stood so steadfastly by

our paper, are not required to keep up their splendid support. On the contrary, we hope and expect them to increase their donations. But the year into which we have just stepped, promises to be one in which the courage and steadfastness of the great majority of the people is going to be most severely tested. There can be no doubt about this. And for that reason the sooner we all close our ranks into one solid line of opposition to this race-crazy Government, the better we will be able to withstand its onslaught—and the better able to hit back!

In this line-up New Age stands head and shoulders above all other newspapers in its determination to support the Congresses and the millions of oppressed whom they represent in this country. It will not be the newspapers which blare forth crudely with murders, rape and pin-up girls which will organise the struggle for freedom for all in our lifetime. No, it will be as ever New Age which will be the mouthpiece of the liberatory struggle in South Africa. Everywhere throughout the world and especially today in Africa, the people have had to

be supported in their struggle by such a propaganda weapon. New Age is ready to do this work here in our own country.

But this must of course be on a reciprocal basis. That is why we appeal to all the downtrodden workers, to all the oppressed people and to all the others who have a realisation of what the future holds for us here in South Africa, to make up their minds once and for all right now at the beginning of this year of destiny, to support us as they would their very lives, for we are one of the main weapons which, if used correctly, can play a decisive part in the life or death struggle which lies ahead.

Support us with a donation Now—and keep on supporting us throughout the year.

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:

B.H. £5, I.C. £2, F.H. 4s., J.B.V.R. 19s., K. £2.10, Joey £2, Anonymous £5, Jumble £1.1.6, Pebro £10.10, W.F. £5.5, Eggs £3, M.M. £2, S.A. £3.3, C. and H. £10, I.M. £1.

Port Elizabeth:

Two friends £20, Len £3.10, V. £2, S. 10s., M.H. £1, W.E. £6, Wise £1.

TOTAL—£88 0s 0d.

EDITORIAL

DE WET NEL AND THE GOLD STRIKE

"THE one thing that creates racial animosity is the fact that the sons and daughters of one group have to work to enrich other groups. I know for myself. Nothing grieved me more than the fact that the most promising sons and daughters of my people had to enrich the English. This we shall not allow in these ethnic units."

Thus the fatuous Mr. de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Development, explaining in Parliament that he will not allow Zulus to exploit Xhosas, or vice versa. Black exploiters must only be allowed to exploit people of their own ethnic group.

Mr. Nel was speaking on the very day that the papers were full of stories about the Free State gold strike, which had enabled some Whites to enrich themselves by millions of pounds wrung from the labour of thousands of Blacks toiling below the surface of the earth for their beggarly 3s. 6d. a day.

Not a single African miner will gain an extra penny out of that gold strike. But meanwhile the White coupon clippers and speculators, most of whom have never done an honest day's work in their lives, scramble round the ticker tapes with gleaming eyes to gloat over their unearned profits.

Mr. De Wet Nel, however, has no objection to this sort of exploitation. The sons and daughters of the African people may work to enrich the Whites without a word of objection from him. After all, that is the essence of apartheid.

Nor does he seem to mind that this unbridled profiteering, which is encouraged and protected by his Government, "creates racial animosity" between Black and White. The high-sounding morality he proclaims for the Blacks does not apply to the Whites, whose right to exploit people must be completely unrestricted.

"The people shall share in the country's wealth," says the Freedom Charter. "The mineral wealth beneath the soil, the Banks and monopoly industry shall be transferred to the ownership of the people as a whole." The Free State gold strike plus Mr. de Wet Nel make it clear why this transformation is so necessary.

SABRA POLICIES TO BLAME

WE hope that the SABRA professors who have been trying to meet African leaders on the Rand will reflect a little on the mess they have got themselves into.

They are supporters of the Nationalist Government's policy of apartheid, and apartheid means that Black and White must be so effectively segregated that neither will know what the other is doing or thinking.

So the professors, inspired no doubt by the highest ideals of disinterested inquiry, set out to examine the "African mind," rather like the scientists who study the life and habits of the fruit fly. At first they thought they would hold a conference, but Verwoerd bullied them into postponing that "indefinitely." Black and White discussing politics round the same table was "verboten."

So then the professors decided to have their talks with African leaders privately, risking Verwoerd's displeasure, but at the same time hoping he would never hear of it. They met some "specimens" in the office of the manager of Johannesburg's Native Affairs Department; they met others on the premises of the United States Information Service. Their notebooks were filling up.

But then the roof was taken off their little scheme (by New Age, amongst others), and now they are involved in an international scandal. And Verwoerd is hopping mad, because he told them to leave it alone in the first place and they didn't listen. And the professors are hopping mad because, hell, can't a man talk freely any more?

It is already a social offence under apartheid for Black and White to meet together on a basis of equality; Verwoerd and De Wet Nel hope soon to make it a criminal offence.

It is high time the SABRA professors woke up to the fact that their policies have helped to create this shocking state of affairs. It is they who plead for apartheid, and now they find themselves the victims of it.

Will any of them have the courage to turn back to the ways of sanity before it is too late?



A FREEDOM FIGHTER PASSES AWAY

On Sunday, January 25, a full Congress funeral carried a brave fighter for freedom, the late Thomas Marupeng, to his last resting place.

His honesty, courage and loyalty were an inspiration to the entire membership of the A.N.C. in Port Elizabeth and this fact was demonstrated by the procession of dedicated volunteers who were the chief pall-bearers in carrying their comrade—shoulder high—to his place of rest.

He was an old man, with the heart of a youth and his spirit was even livelier than that of many young men. He fervently believed in the Africa that is tomorrow and fought day by day for its realisation. To him to struggle did not necessarily mean bloodshed but rather the consistent political education of his people. He did not only discuss the disabilities of the African people in order to educate his people but he sold them newspapers like "New Age" and "Fighting Talk" which in his own words he used to describe as the "torch of freedom."

Though he was illiterate, he used to ask for a summary of the news carried in "New Age" each week and he then went from door to door in his area explaining the news carried as he sold each copy.

He was a Roman Catholic by faith, though he only attended devotions very occasionally. I asked him about this, for he was my next-door neighbour, and he always insisted that he disliked the anti-Communist attitude of his Church, for it tended to dilute his loyalty to and his faith in the victory of the Congress Movement.

He died as he had lived—an honest man who would not yield one inch in the defence of the Liberation Movement to which he had dedicated his life. His grave

was consecrated according to his faith by the National Chaplain of the A.N.C., Rev. Father J. A. Calata.

Yours in the Struggle,

TEMBA D. MQOTA.

New Brighton.

What will Nats. Say when Wheel Turns?

Let us face the truth as it is. The white races have come to stay in Africa. They appear to have conquered Africa. Their houses are a symbol of their power, deeply rooted in the bottom of African soil. Every white man seems to have the law in his hands. Alone they meet, and alone they plan the lot of African life. They boast of their supreme power with their small population of which some are imported stocks of qualified artisans, technicians, scientists.

You do not say a word or you are regarded as a communist or a traitor. Those of their group who sympathise with the darkies are looked upon as traitors, and are suspected by their own brothers of wanting to overthrow the government.

Almost all South African whites are Christians. They know very well that the Africans are also the work of Almighty God. God is the God of the weaker as well as God of the powerful. What will they say tomorrow should the wheel of evolution turn against them?

A nation rises when it forgives and falls when it hates. Therefore White Africans, forgive your black neighbours. The milk and honey of peace and prosperity will flow here in Africa.

REV. M. R. MATSHABA.
Pietersburg, Tvl.

Police Provocation at Meetings

May I through the workers' paper appeal to the District Commandant to withdraw police attendance at ANC public meetings where they are likely to be regarded as provocative. I also on behalf of the people in Nyanga appeal to him to instruct the police to adopt the most humanitarian attitude in the course of their duties. That I am sure will make not only for less disturbances but also for peace and a better spirit between the police and the people.

On January 25 we had a meeting in Nyanga convened solely for the purpose of saying prayers for the leaders accused of treason. It was a well-attended meeting of the peace-loving community. But for the police it was undoubtedly a source of trouble, for just when the last prayers were said, the police in a flying squad van drove unswervingly and boldly right into the circle of the meeting and called for its dispersal. It was fifteen minutes later that the meeting dispersed, after one of the speakers had had a hot exchange with the police.

The police didn't satisfy themselves with the demand for the dispersal of the crowd, but followed the people from the scene and attempted by all means to provoke trouble with the ANC members.

FRUSTRATED

Nyanga, Cape.

Racing at Milnerton

These are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Cape of Good Hope Guineas: TIME TO SHINE. Danger, Recorder.

Western Province Nursery: GAY MELODY. Danger, Ethvl Wood.

Milnerton Handicap A: ASCOT PARK. Danger, Purple Royal.

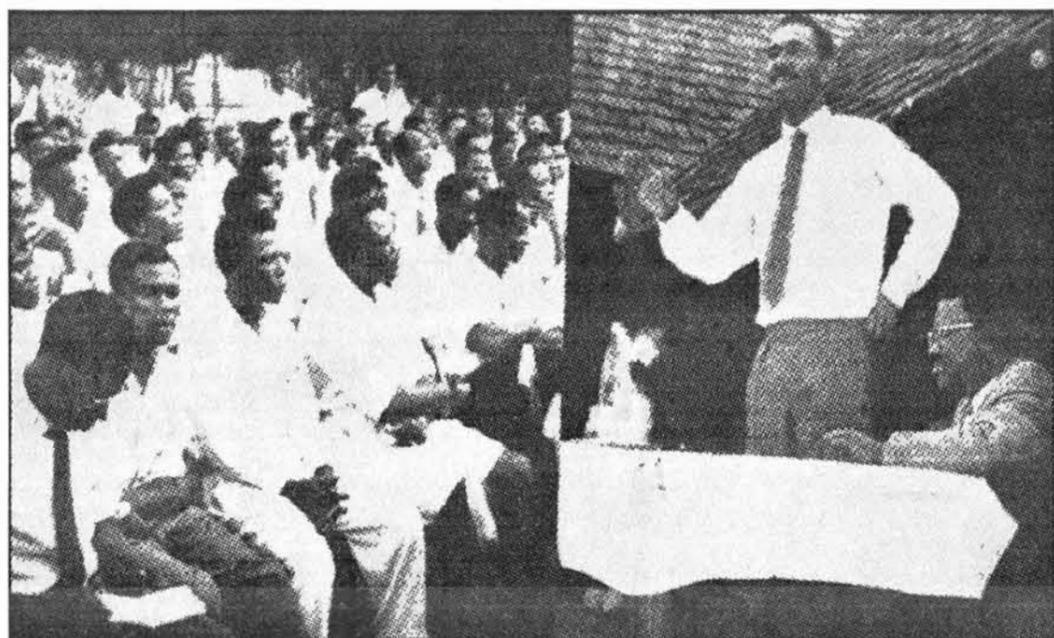
Milnerton Handicap B: JORUM. Danger, Oil.

Ascot Handicap: LAMPION. Danger, Reproduction.

Owners' Progress Ten: EARTHQUAKE. Danger, Archives.

Progress Six: KHAYYAM. Danger, Topping Moon.

3 and 4-Year-Old Stakes: SICILY. Danger, Gay Damsel.



ALFRED HUTCHINSON IN GHANA

This picture, reproduced from the Ghana Times, shows Mr. Alfred Hutchinson, well-known South African writer and former treason trialist, addressing a meeting in Accra and "holding his audience spell-bound with an account of the atrocities being perpetrated by the South African Government."

Mr. Hutchinson said he wished the White settlers in South Africa would come to

"some sort of sanity as to where they are leading the country to."

"Bitter days of struggle lie ahead, but the Africans cannot lose."

His account of the indignities and suffering to which Non-White people are subjected in the Union was greeted with exclamations of astonishment and outrage by the large audience.

Mr. C. V. M. Forde, editor

of the Ghana Times (seen on Mr. Hutchinson's left in the picture), who was chairman of the meeting, was loudly cheered when he said: "I am convinced that if European missionaries have a mission for Christ South Africa is their primary and proper field for operation."

He added: "The battle in South Africa is bitter and may be long drawn out. But victory will surely come."

SEKHUKHUNELAND STANDS FIRM

CHIEF, ALLOWED BACK HOME, STILL REJECTS BANTU AUTHORITIES

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Bantu Administration Department (B.A.D.) does not seem to be able to put a foot right in Sekhukhuneland. Even though Paramount Chief Moroamoche Sekhukhune has been brought out of exile in the Transkei and allowed back to his own country (though only under temporary permit), his tribe is still taking a firm stand against the Bantu Authorities Act.

The Government plan behind the issuing of a temporary permit to Moroamoche and his Councillors, who were also sent into exile last year, was clearly to dangle over their heads the threat of return to exile if they did not "cooperate."

But even this has not worked and the Paramount Chief and his spokesmen say firmly that until their people agree to Bantu Authorities—and any government plan for that matter—they cannot give their consent.

A recent attempt to get "co-operation" with the Government was made at a meeting at the Chief's kraal at the beginning of January. Among those present were Mr. Prinsloo, the Government's Chief B.A.D. Information Officer, and the Chief Native Commissioner from Pietersburg. But the people of Sekhukhuneland remain united and firm in their opposition to Bantu Authorities and the Paramount Chief and his advisers continue to reflect their attitude.

Two tribesmen who have been doing the work of the government, Kgabalala and James Maboya, are said to be on the run in Sekhukhuneland, told they will have to account for their actions to the tribe and unable to settle down anywhere.

P.E. Dock Workers Win Wage Rise

PORT ELIZABETH.

The shipping companies acted quickly to avert a strike which was scheduled to take place this weekend. They decided to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board to raise the daily wages of the stevedores by a minimum of 2/6 per day, and to pay a minimum of 2/4 per hour for overtime.

The Wage Board made these recommendations about four months ago but owing to official neglect and red tape they were not legalised. To go through the cumbersome process of considering objections by interested parties would now take nearly two months before the recommendations could be enforced. But the determined stand taken by the workers to get an increase has compelled the employers to disregard those formalities and to raise the wages forthwith.

Although these increases are still far below the minimum of £1 5s. 0d. per day which the Stevedores claimed, they are a substantial advance as the minimum wage now will be raised from 12/6 per day to 15/6. The higher grades of workers will earn a £1 a day.

CHILD LABOUR MUST STOP

(Continued from page 1)

labour recruiting compounds in the Westgate area is nothing new to Johannesburg.

CRADLE SNATCHING

But this looked less like labour recruiting and more like cradle-snatching. Of the eight boys, one said he was 15, two claimed to be 16 and one 17 years old; but two said they were only 14, one said he was 12 and the eighth boy only 11 years old.

They were being sent home because they were under age.

The rail warrant carried by the guide recorded their names, their destination as Umtata, and was issued to a leading recruiting organisation in this city.

All eight said they came from Umtata. The two who said they were 16 said they had gone to ask for work at Mobeni in Natal and understood they would be sent there. One of the 14-year-olds, in standard two at school, had been looking for work during the school holidays to help his widowed mother and he, like the others, said he had been signed up for mine work against his wishes.

TOO SMALL

The eight understood that they were setting out to work in Klerksdorp and would be paid £4 10s. a month, and each youngster was issued with £1 10s. for the journey.

But when they reached the Johannesburg compound of the recruiting organisation they were turned down for mine work on the grounds that they were too small. The agency decided to divert them to the farm labour pool but the office of the Native Commissioner refused to have them attested for farm labour because of their youth and ordered they be sent back home.

This was their story.

New Age tried to get the version of the recruiting agency but the manager would say no more than "You must make sure of your facts . . ."

and when we pointed out this was

the reason for our queries:

"I don't recruit boys personally in Umtata . . . I don't recruit under-age Natives."

BEGGING THE QUESTION

Both replies rather begged the question because here were eight under age Africans. If they were not recruited by this agency, how had they come to Johannesburg? And why was the agency assuming responsibility for returning them home?

A recruiting agent who signs up Africans is supposed to have their contracts witnessed by an NAD official at the point of recruiting. What happened in the case of these boys?

January is traditionally 'hunger month' in the Reserves and recruiting figures show a seasonal jump at this time.

Over the years the recruits filing into compounds here seem to be younger and ever younger, as the Reserves get poorer and poorer and men and boys more desperate for work. This is where the recruiting bodies cash in, literally, with a price paid for the head of every man "bought" in this trading in human beings.

SABRA PROFS. REBUFFED IN PORT ELIZABETH

(Continued from page 1)

place in town—the Africans were assured that if the police arrested them for the night pass they should contact one of the Professors.

On the first day the Professors indicated that they wished to have discussions on the following:

- Liquor Laws.
- Bantu Education.
- Bantu Authorities.
- Influx Control Measures.

But before the discussions started the Africans stated that it was incorrect to refer to them "as moderate leaders" because they represented no association—either political or otherwise—and that whatever they would say would represent their personal views.

DETAILS ONLY

On the second day the venue was changed and the Professors met the Africans in the Native Administration Offices. The Africans were told that they should not raise any matters affecting policy and should confine their discussion to such aspects of the laws as caused dissatisfaction among the people.

At this point the fundamental differences between the groups emerged. The African made two points clear:

● That as apartheid was based on the Nationalist racial theory of white supremacy all laws conceived in that spirit could not be to the advantage of those against whom they were intended to discriminate. There was no point, therefore, in dealing with only certain aspects of the apartheid laws.

● That even those Africans who do not take an active part in the ANC accepted it as the main national liberatory organisation.

VOTING RIGHTS

In reply to the Africans' demand for voting rights on the same basis as Europeans the professors made it plain to their intellectual counterparts that they were not prepared under any circumstances to relinquish the position of white supremacy which they were now enjoying.

After listening to a whole catalogue of hardships which apartheid laws inflict on the Africans, and which the Professors could not refute, they asked if the Africans were not grateful to the Nationalist Government for the housing schemes which, they claimed, had been expedited since the Nationalists came to power.

When no word of praise came even for that, the Professors left to visit East London and Durban.



Constable Charles Mills.



Constable Jan Stoltz.

Police Charged With Assaulting Nokwe

JOHANNESBURG.

THE two European constables charged with assaulting Adv. Duma Nokwe, secretary-general of the African National Congress, ducked and bobbed behind police caps and broad police backs in court corridors in a vain attempt to evade photographers.

But the camera got them all the same.

Constable Mills' reaction to the photographer almost resulted in a skirmish breaking out as he threatened "Look here, don't use that

photo, I am telling you." And at the west entrance to the courts Constable Stoltz threatened: "If you take a picture of me I will break your neck and that camera of yours."

Counsel for Constable Mills applied for the postponement of the case so that a vital witness now on leave could be called.

The case was adjourned to February 21.

Constable Stoltz is also appearing in another court charged with assaulting another African 10 days after the Nokwe assault.

BONDS BETWEEN CHINA AND U.S.S.R. ARE UNBREAKABLE

Chou En-lai Tells 21st Congress

FROM SAM RUSSELL, IN MOSCOW
(The only British Correspondent at the Congress)

CHINA'S Prime Minister Chou En-lai has blown sky high all the speculation in the West about a supposed "clash" between the two great Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and China.

Bringing the greetings of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people to the 21st Congress in the Kremlin, Chou En-lai declared amid tremendous applause: "The peoples of our countries are the closest comrades in arms, our interests are the same, and the close friendship between our two peoples is eternal and unbreakable."

"The imperialists, headed by the United States and the Yugoslav revisionists, are sparing no effort to provoke a split between us."

"But they will be disappointed, for our two countries and all the countries of the Socialist camp will be eternally together and will march forward together along the road leading to Communism."

This confirmed what Mr. Khrushchov had stated in his opening report to the congress, in which he pointed out that all the Socialist countries were building Socialism, taking into account the specific features of their own countries.

NO DISAGREEMENTS

"The Communist Party of China," said Mr. Khrushchov, "is employing many original forms of Socialist construction. But we have no disagreements with it, nor can there be any disagreement."

"The revisionists are searching for differences between our Communist Parties, but their illusions are doomed to failure."

"We are in full and complete agreement with our brother party in China, though in many respects its methods of building Socialism do not resemble our own."

"But we know that in China there are specific features in historical development, size of populations, level of production and national culture."

"It would be a mistake to ignore these specific features and to copy what is good for one country but unsuitable for another."

In the section of his opening speech dealing with international affairs, Mr. Khrushchov had this to say:

It is imperative, for the sake of further progress, for the Communist and Workers' Parties to reinforce their ranks ideologically and organisationally, to consolidate them still further on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and to strengthen their fraternal international ties.

The meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties in November 1957 showed that the fraternal Parties are united in their views.

The Declaration of the meeting was approved unanimously by all Communist and Workers' Parties and has come to be a charter of international unity for the world Communist movement.

REVISIONISM

The Declaration condemned revisionism as the main danger, and condemned dogmatism and sectarianism as well. Life has proved the conclusions drawn in the Declaration to be correct. And we are being guided by them at the present time.

The leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia contend that the Marxist-Leninist parties started an ideological campaign against them because they had refused to sign the Declaration. But that is utterly false.

It was the Yugoslav leadership which, in contradiction to the Declaration, came forward with its revisionist programme, in which it attacked the Marxist-Leninist positions of the international Communist movement.

Our position with regard to the views held by the Yugoslav leadership is clear. We have defined it repeatedly in all frankness, while the Yugoslav leaders keep twisting and turning and evading the truth.

They want to conceal the essence of their differences with the Marxist-Leninists. And this essence is that the Yugoslav revisionists deny the need for international class solidarity, that they have abandoned working-class positions.

TWO CAMPS

They are trying to tell the world that there are two blocs in it, two military camps.

Yet everybody knows that the Socialist camp, which embraces the Socialist countries of Europe and Asia, is not a military camp but a community of equal nations striving for peace and a better life, for Socialism and Communism.

The other camp is the imperialist camp, which seeks at any price to maintain its system of oppression and violence, and threatens war. We did not set up these camps. They emerged in the process of social development.

The leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia resent us telling them that they are sitting on two stools. They insist that they are sitting on their own Yugoslav stool. But for some reason this Yugoslav stool is held up by the American monopolies!

And it is precisely this "no bloc" position—this neutrality which the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia so greatly extol—that has a distinct whiff of the American monopolies, which keep giving handouts to "Yugoslav Socialism."

The history of the class struggle knows of no case in which the bourgeoisie has materially or morally supported its class enemy or assisted in building Socialism.

If Yugoslavia is behind in her development, if she does not march, but rather zigzags along the Socialist road, the responsibility for this rests entirely with the revisionist, anti-Marxist line of the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which has its own special idea about the role of the Party in building Socialism.

PARTY ROLE

The Yugoslav revisionists minimise the Party's role and, in effect, reject Lenin's teaching about the Party being the guiding force in the struggle for Socialism.

As regards relations between the fraternal Parties within the framework of the international Communist movement, we have always followed Lenin's approach.

Lenin taught us that these relations are to be built on the basis of the equality and independence of the national detachments of the international working-class movement on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

It is precisely because all the Parties have equal rights that they maintain relations of confidence and

voluntary co-operation; that they seek, in a voluntary and conscious way, joint action as component elements of a single great army of labour.

Imperialist ideologists, and the revisionists who take their cue from them, are striving in every way to undermine the growing influence of the Communist Parties and to spread the false story about the Communist movement being "made in Moscow" and about the Communist and Workers' Parties being dependent upon the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Yugoslavs contend that our Party interferes in the internal affairs of other countries and wants to control other Communist Parties. And the reactionaries are very grateful to the Yugoslav revisionists for the slander.

Some say that the "dependence" of the Communist and Workers' Parties on Moscow is confirmed by statements to the effect that the C.P.S.U. stands at the head of the international Communist movement.

In doing so they refer to the well-known clause in the Declaration of the Moscow Conference, which says that "the camp of Socialist States is headed by the Soviet Union."

The Communists of the Soviet Union and of all the other countries believe that thereby tribute was paid to our country and to our working class which has, under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by great Lenin, been the first to carry out the Socialist revolution, the first to take power.

In these 40-odd years we have travelled a long way along difficult road of struggle and victory and have built up a powerful State, the bulwark of all the Socialist countries and of the world Communist movement.

It must be emphasised, however, that there has always been complete equality and independence for all the Communist and Workers' Parties and the Socialist countries in the Communist movement and in the Socialist camp.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union does not control any of the other parties. The Soviet Union does not control any other country. We have always held the views, and we still do, that none must retire to its national "domain" and withdraw into its own shell.

We think that the strength of the Socialist camp must be reinforced in all ways and that the unity of the international Communist movement must be further cemented in accordance with the principles adopted by all the fraternal parties in the Moscow Declaration.

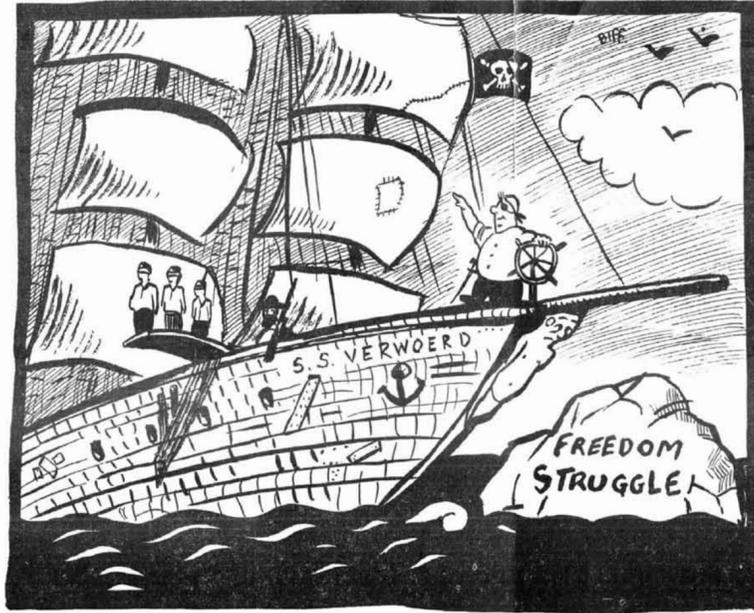
We are brought together by the great common purpose of liberating the working people, of fighting for universal peace.

We have one common concern—concern for the welfare of the nations, for their prosperity and security, for their happy future, which can only be achieved on Socialist lines.

The Marxist-Leninist parties recognise that every country has its own specific features of Socialist development. But that does not mean that we can go forward to Socialism by some other road—one that lies to the side of the general path pointed out by Marxism-Leninism.

What has to be taken into consideration are the specific features of the situation and period in which

(Continued in next column)



VERWOERD: "With those three overboard, it should be plain sailing from now onwards."

Defence Attack on Treason Indictment

(Continued from page 1)
ings, writing documents and so on. "Are these things treason? I contend words can only be active preparation if they constitute an incitement to sedition. To condemn apartheid or demand rights is not incitement to sedition. None of the documents are incitement to sedition."

Mr. Nicholas introduced the defence argument that the indictment is bad in law and the acts set out as overt acts of treason are incapable in law of being interpreted as treason and are no offence. Treason, he argued, fell into three classes: Aiding an enemy in time of war or plotting to attempt the death of the sovereign or the waging of war against the state internally through rebellion or insurrection.

Nowhere in the authorities was it suggested that anything less than a seditious speech could amount to treason. The mere existence of a conspiracy could not change into illegal acts which were not illegal. Political acts which were legal could not be treason.

NEW OBSERVER
A new overseas observer made his appearance at the trial beginning this week. Mr. Edward St. John Q.C., of Sydney, Australia, observing for the British organisation Justice.

For the rest the court surroundings looked all too familiar, especially to the accused who now have considerably more stretching room on the benches in the dock since the number of the accused has been reduced for this first trial from ninety to thirty.

None of this was alleged. The means alleged and the acts done by the accused were not military measures at all but speaking at meet-

ings, writing documents and so on. "Are these things treason? I contend words can only be active preparation if they constitute an incitement to sedition. To condemn apartheid or demand rights is not incitement to sedition. None of the documents are incitement to sedition."

Arguing at length the law of treason Mr. Nicholas said: "It is too late in 1959 to be told that acts are treasonable when they have never been held to be treasonable in two thousand years of legal history."

The involved argument of the nature of treason especially in peacetime is expected to last at least all this week and possibly a good deal longer.

(Continued from previous column)
this or that country is advancing to Socialism.

For instance, certain steps in Socialist construction taken in the past in the Soviet Union cannot be mechanically transplanted to other countries. All the Socialist countries are building Socialism, but not in a stereotyped way.

The revisionists are searching for differences between our Communist Parties, but their illusory hopes are doomed to failure.

AT BARAGWANATH HOSPITAL

African Orderlies Do Doctors' Work—For £11 a Month

JOHANNESBURG.
BARAGWANATH Hospital is the largest Non-European hospital in South Africa, where thousands receive treatment for illnesses. Yet the gross underpayment of some of the staff doing vital work there creates a bad blot on the administration of the hospital.

Some medical orderlies employed there earn less than £11 per month. These are untrained African men who nevertheless treat patients for complaints which should be attended by doctors and senior nurses.

In the Casualty Department, for instance, these orderlies treat the majority of lacerations, doing the cleaning as well as stitching of such injuries. Only a few of the more complicated lacerations are

treated by doctors in the theatre. In spite of the fact that these orderlies have no knowledge of anatomy they apply plaster of paris casts to patients' limbs. The majority of these cast applications are re-applications to old fractures but sometimes the orderlies also have to apply casts for the first time to new fractures.

In the surgical wards the orderlies assist in minor procedures such as lumbar punctures and urinary catheterisation of patients. Those orderlies assigned to certain wards (paraplegic wards) take temperatures, apply dressings and test urine.

In the theatre, orderlies apply plaster casts of all kinds for limbs, plus anterior and posterior shells for T.B. diseases of the spine. In all, there are about 60 to 70

men who shoulder these responsibilities. They are devoted to their work in spite of the starvation wages. It was their sympathy for the patients which made them "stick it out," they told New Age.

Commenting on this state of affairs, a doctor in an important post at Baragwanath said that the evil of the system of medical orderlies was the fact that no endeavours were made to train them. There is for instance the case of a gifted orderly who is reputed to be the only one in the hospital who can perform satisfactorily the job of cutting bone chips for orthopaedic operations.

Proper general training is required to improve the standards of all these men. Above all they should be properly remunerated for their services, the doctor said.

African Representation in Parliament

HERTZOG'S WARNING IGNORED BY VERWOERD

THERE is no doubt that more than one member of the Nationalist Party is worried by the Government's plan to abolish African representation in Parliament.

Mr. Japie Basson (who was an organiser for the United Party before he became Nat M.P. for Namib, South West Africa) has openly expressed his misgivings in the Nationalist Party caucus.

The "Burger's" columnist Dawie has complained that once again the Government is coming forward with the negative side of apartheid before the positive.

In the House of Assembly, a strange air of uneasiness hung over the Nationalist benches throughout the debate on the United Party's vote of no confidence last week. The Nats of course won the vote—but never have they felt less confident.

One does not expect scruples from a fascist Government headed by men like Verwoerd, Dinges, Diederichs, Hertzog and others who learnt their political principles in Nazi-dominated German universities in the 20s and 30s. Verwoerd's own conception of morals was spotlighted by his question to Mr. Walter Stanford: "Do you believe a Native instead of accepting my word?"

In his eyes, it would seem, a lie can become the truth simply because it is uttered by a White man.

NOT HAPPY

Nevertheless, the Nats are not happy about kicking the African representatives out of Parliament. Not that they have any pangs about the fate of the representatives. But they are worried about the effect this move will have on non-Nationalist opinion both in this country and abroad.

FOR IT IS A BETRAYAL, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD.

When the Cape Africans were taken off the common roll at the joint sitting of 1936, they were promised as compensation:

1. Three elected representatives in the Assembly, four in the Senate and two in the Provincial Council;
2. A total of 7,250,000 morgen of land to be occupied exclusively by Africans;
3. The Native Representative Council, an advisory body to be elected exclusively by them.

Some of these promises were never carried out. If Verwoerd's law is passed, all of them will be broken by the end of this session.

1. The elected representatives in the Assembly, Senate and Provincial Council will be abolished;
2. Of the 7,250,000 morgen of land promised, only 4,600,000 has so far been made available.

In 23 years since the Land and Trust Act was passed in 1936, the S.A. Native Trust has spent only £11,500,000 on about 2,500,000 morgen. The rest was already occupied by the Africans at the time the Act was passed.

3. The Native Representative Council was abolished in 1951.

THE BALANCE SHEET

So the position is: the Africans have been deprived of the common roll franchise; they are to be deprived of the communal franchise; they have been deprived of the Native Representative Council; they have not got the land they were promised, and clearly never will at the hands of this Government.

What is Verwoerd offering them now in return for all these losses? Bantu Authorities—which are stodge committees completely

under the domination of the Minister and which do not in any way embody the principle of free elections.

It is interesting to note in passing that Verwoerd now claims Bantu Authorities were all along designed to replace the Africans' Representatives in Parliament.

But when he spoke in the second reading debate on the Bantu Authorities Bill in 1951, he did not utter a word about replacing the Africans' representatives. At that time his chief concern was the abolition of the Native Representative Council.

Bantu Authorities were the Government's compensation for the loss of the N.R.C. said Verwoerd.

So much for "accepting his word instead of that of a Native." The pledges and undertakings of

By
BRIAN BUNTING

Nationalists have as much validity as those of Hitler when he trumpeted: "This is definitely my last territorial demand."

WHAT HERTZOG SAID

Verwoerd is not only breaking faith with the African people. He is also breaking faith with the former leaders of the Nationalist Party, who in 1936 made solemn promises to the African people. More especially, he is violating a principle enunciated by General Hertzog himself when he piloted the Native Representation Bill through the joint sitting in 1936.

Hertzog was reporting on the negotiations and discussions that had been carried on at all levels since 1926 when the first Bill had been mooted to remove the Africans from the common roll.

"One thing was very clearly felt," he said, "and that was that we could not go on and have that large element of millions of Natives in our midst without them also having their interests represented in the legislative body of the country."

Hertzog himself had earlier wanted to have no African representatives in the White man's Parliament, but had been persuaded to change his mind. His words of explanation are a grim warning to Verwoerd today:

"We could get a solution of the problem, but along a road which would immediately cause an agitation by which the white population would be split in two, and be like enemies in opposite camps, the one alone by itself, and the other with the millions of Natives behind it . . ."

"We arrived at the decision to get the support of the Europeans to as large an extent as possible; but also to get the goodwill of the majority of Natives with us, we would have to take care that we did not do anything that would be regarded as an action by which something was being taken away from him, by which an injustice was being done to him, and the European would have to feel that his conscience was being satisfied with what was being done. It became clear to me that if we did not do that, then we should simply be causing a state of affairs in South Africa, which not only would lead to no good end, but which would more and more lead to conflict and dissension."

AFRICAN OPINION

Hertzog, of course, too easily

persuaded himself, or tried to persuade others, that African opinion supported his Bill. The truth was the opposite. African opinion unitedly opposed the Bill, as the All-African Convention, meeting in Dec. 1935, made absolutely clear.

And one member of Hertzog's Cabinet, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, in the debate on the third reading, indicated that he could not go along with his leader and would vote against the Bill.

Hofmeyr poured scorn on the arguments of the White supremacists:

"The Native developing along his own lines—that means for most who use the words the same as the Native being kept in his own place," he said. "And as for trusteeship, I would only say this: I have always regarded trusteeship as implying that at some stage or another, the trustee is prepared to hand over the trust to his ward. I have yet to learn that the European trustee in South Africa contemplates any such possibility."

Hertzog had said earlier: "If there are two things which have always made the White population of South Africa feel very anxious, then they are, firstly, the danger that there was of intermingling blood, and secondly, the danger there was of being dominated by the Natives."

His Bill, he claimed, would lift this fear from the White man and make his future secure.

COMMON INTERESTS

Hofmeyr replied that a communal franchise only emphasised the differences between peoples, and in South Africa it was essential to realise that the interests of White and Black were intertwined.

"It (this Bill) starts out from fear, and its underlying conception is the interest of the stronger. I do not believe that, in these circumstances, you can attain self-preservation. I do not believe that you can, in this country, have a safe Native policy which is not based on consent. I do not believe that we can assure the future of White civilisation in South Africa save with the consent and goodwill of the Non-European people."

Hofmeyr ended on a sad but courageous note. He knew the overwhelming majority in Parliament and the country were against

him, he said. Things would get worse before they would get better.

"The tide of reaction is still flowing forward. I know that those of us who are opposing that tide cannot hope to check it. The puny breastworks that we put up must be swept away, but I do believe that the mere putting up of these breastworks is going to accelerate the day when the tide will turn, as turn, I believe, it some day will."

Hofmeyr, of course, thought in terms of European politics only. Had he thought in terms of harnessing the political power of Non-European South Africans, he would not have died of a broken heart, as he is reported to have done.

Today Verwoerd is producing the conflict and dissension that both Hertzog and Hofmeyr warned against. In the process, he and his Nationalist followers are forming themselves into a camp "alone by itself," isolated and abandoned by the rest of outraged humanity.

The time has come for the rest of South Africa, White and Black, to step in and clear up the mess.

Durban Says 'No' To Africanists

(Continued from page 1)

At a meeting held earlier in the week at Merebank, local Africanist Mr. A. B. Ngcobo and two others had to abandon the meeting hurriedly when the people present expressed their anger and refused to listen to speakers when questions by Mr. A. C. Shangase, a local Congressman and chairman of the Advisory Board, were not answered.

Here again the location security police had to protect the speakers from the wrath of the people.

Mr. Fanyana Majosi, a rank and file member of Congress, in an interview with New Age, said: "These Africanists have been warned. They must not come to Durban with their splitting tactics. The African people are united behind Chief Lutuli. The alternative to Verwoerd is Lutuli and not splitters like Madzunya and Leballo."



Mrs. Rahima Moosa and Miss Virginia Mngoma addressing the women's conference held in Johannesburg recently.

AFRICA ON THE MARCH—6

ETHIOPIA

"The Aethiopians slept near a thousand years, forgetful of the world, by whom they were forgotten."

—Edward Gibbon.

THE population of Ethiopia was estimated to be 16,000,000 in 1954. The official language of the country is Amhari, but a number of other languages are spoken in local districts. It is also estimated that the population is 57% Coptic Christian, 20% Moslem and 23% other religions.

Ethiopia is the homeland of a very ancient civilisation. Tradition states that Menelik, the son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba was the first ruler of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian throne is still called the Solomonic throne and the Ethiopians refer to themselves as a Sabaeon people. They are closely related both to the Semitic peoples (Arabs and Jews) and to the Hamitic peoples (early Egyptians and Berbers).

The Hamitic peoples are thought to be among the ancestors of the Bantu-speaking peoples further south. The Ethiopians thus form a bridge, like the Egyptians and Sudanese, between the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern worlds, and Africa.

CHRISTIANITY

The Ethiopian King became converted to Christianity in the 4th century A.D. and Coptic Christianity is the national church of Ethiopia.

Certain Coptic monasteries have been functioning without interruption for almost fifteen hundred years. It has been estimated that one out of every five adult males is a priest, and since the Emperor Haile Selassie more or less runs the church, Ethiopia might almost be called a theocracy.

After Egypt, Ethiopia is by far the oldest surviving state in Africa. However, unlike Egypt, Ethiopia has always been independent except for a short period under the Italian Fascists.

The Ethiopians have been proudly independent from the oldest times. When the Europeans began to penetrate into the interior of Africa, the combination of Ethiopian prowess in war and the mountainous terrain enabled a successful defence to be maintained, just as in the case of the Basuto people.

In 1868 the British sent the Napier expedition to rescue a handful of British subjects held in captivity. The expedition was successful but enormously costly.

In 1895 the Italians attacked Ethiopia and were resoundingly defeated at the battle of Adowa. As a result Ethiopia was left severely alone by the European powers till 1935.

ITALIAN INVASION

At this period the aggressive imperialist powers, Fascist Italy, many, were embarking on their careers of destruction and plunder.

The Western Powers were engaged in appeasement, and the Soviet Union's offers of collective security arrangements were being rejected.

A whole group of countries: China, Albania, Ethiopia, Spain, Austria and Czechoslovakia, became the victims of the aggressor states.

Like China and Spain, Ethiopia was left to fight alone against overwhelming odds when the Italian Fascists invaded the country. The appearances of the Emperor, Haile Selassie, before the League of Nations at Geneva, his defiance of Mussolini, and the gallant military resistance of the Ethiopian forces won the country the admiration of the world.

With the outbreak of World War II, the liberation of Ethiopia became an Allied war aim. The campaign was successfully carried out early in the war by British, Indian and South African troops assisted by Ethiopian guerillas.

Ethiopian independence was restored but Ethiopian society had been shaken up and a beginning had been made towards modernising the country.

Ethiopia is an absolute monarchy. Some of the local feudal rulers (called Rasas) are still restive, but the country is much more united than ever before.

Haile Selassie is an absolute ruler who is attempting to modernise his country without allowing foreigners to take over either the economy or the administration.

PROGRESS

Since the war, considerable progress has been made in education, and plans exist to establish a university in the capital when a sufficient number of graduates are produced from the new High School system.

The position of women in Ethiopia has always been relatively independent. Ethiopian women have property rights equal to those of men, and can sue their husbands for divorce. There is no purdah (seclusion of women). All this supposedly derives from the traditions of Shba.

While Ethiopia is still relatively undeveloped, she is proudly independent and advancing. As yet no popular political movements have come into existence.

Considerable Swedish and American aid has entered the country but Western influence is not overwhelming and Haile Selassie has shown himself quite willing to enter into relations with the socialist countries.

A Soviet hospital unit has functioned with remarkable effect at Addis Ababa, the capital, for some years.

Yugoslav technicians have assisted with the construction of the new port on the Red Sea at Assab which will be capable of handling 500,000 tons a year and up to six ships at a time.

TRADE MISSIONS

Trade missions from the socialist countries have visited Abyssinia and the products of Eastern Europe are freely advertised in the Abyssinian press.

Cultural delegations have also been exchanged between Abyssinia and the Soviet Union and Ethiopian delegates attended the 1st youth festival.

Groups of musicians and artists from the socialist countries have given performances at the new Haile Selassie Theatre in Addis Ababa.

Abyssinia was represented at the recent All-African People's Conference at Accra, Ghana, and has pledged herself to take part in the struggle to end colonialism on the basis of the principles adopted at the Afro-Asian conference held at Bandung in 1955.

She is also a strong supporter of the United Nations Organisation.

D.R.C.'s Campaign

PORT ELIZABETH.

The DRC has embarked on an evangelical campaign of great intensity in the rural areas of the Fankai. Outside Umtata the pupil teachers from a DRC teacher training school spend week-ends in the neighbouring locations where they attempt to recruit converts to the DRC.

This great effort is coupled with a ruthless drive by the officials of the B.A.D. to impose the Bantu Authorities.



The Emperor of Abyssinia photographed seated on his throne soon after his accession.

THE FACTS OF LIFE—AND DEATH

THE £1, according to a recent report, has lost one third of its value, or 33 per cent, since 1948. That means that when you spend 20/- you are really only getting 13/4d. worth of goods.

It also means that the millions of low paid workers are more than justified in demanding a rise in wages—and it means that there can be no justification for refusing legislation fixing wages at a minimum of £1 A DAY!

The facts about the economic conditions of South Africa's workers speak for themselves:

- Minimum wages of African workers in five major occupations on the Rand have risen from £11.8.11 to £12.7.11, that is by only 8.3%, over the past five years.

- 61% of the urban African population of five major centres in the Union cannot afford to pay any rents whatsoever.

- 60 to 70% of African school children were recognisably malnourished according to a survey conducted in 1957. 50% needed nursing and medical attention, and 10% required immediate hospitalisation for diseases directly or indirectly attributable to malnutrition.

- The average life expectancy of an African in the Union is estimated at 36 years, whilst that of the European population is 70.

- In the Alexandria coffee growing area in the Eastern Cape farm workers receive an average wage of 30/- per month.

- In Grahamstown location 96 per cent of Africans are living on less than 2s. a head a day.

- In East London, of the city's 20,000 adult male African workers, 16,000 earn less than £18 a month, 13,000 less than £15.10, and 8,000 less than £13.

- In the same city 252 Non-Europeans died of tuberculosis in 1957, as compared with eight Europeans.

- In Cape Town 2,100 Coloured households, representing 15,000 people, earn less than £10 a month.

- 33% of the Coloured people are below the Poverty Datum Line, 5% of European families in Cape Town, and approximately 80% of Africans.

UP MY ALLEY

LAATEST contributor to the tourist trade, British fascist Oswald Mosley, seems to have decided that the less seen of him the better.

One would have thought that he would have enjoyed wallowing in the mire of South African fascism, but can it be that the smell was much too awful, even for him?

VISITING crooner, Alex Singham, back home for a six-month tour of the Union, had a big beef to put up over the treatment received in Cape Town.

He'd undertaken to do a few charity shows for SANTA in aid of T.B. funds, he told me. But when he approached them for assistance with the arrangements he found he had to carry the baby all the way; find his own transport to shows, arrange his own rehearsals; spend his own money, do endless running around organising the whole do.

And when he turned up a few minutes late on the first night at the cinema where the shows were to be held, owing to lack of transport from Langa location, a gent from African Theatres, says Alex, made some nasty remarks that smelled of ye olde racial prejudice, and immediately cancelled all the shows.

Singer Singham's ire is probably justified, but we trust that the rest of his tour will go off solid, and that he'll have his audience rolling in the aisles.

PEOPLE are saying that the U.D.F.'s anti-guerilla exercises are efforts at intimidating the liberation movement. Bullseye?

THE people of England, I read, are furious about a Moscow newspaper wisecrack that says the only important British exports are Rolls Royce, whisky, and music conductor Sir Malcolm Sargent.

AND in the U.S.A. an Irish mother has named her newborn Mick O'Yan.

THE poor old United Party is still scared stiff of that horrible kafferboetie label and goes all out to show that it's even Nattier than the Nats.

By ALEX

LA GUMA



When Herr Doktor Verwoerd growled a reply to their motion that the people have no confidence in the government and demanded to know who "the people" were—the Coloureds, the Indians, or the Africans—dear old Div said trembling: "The electorate of course."

A READER says that if the black area in South Africa is going to be called Bantustan, the white one should be called Kannie verstaan.

VELDTMAN REUNITED WITH HIS MOTHER

(Continued from page 1)

children. Smaller than I," said Veldtman.

They started every morning at 7 a.m. and were given only a cup of coffee. At noon they ate their samp and potatoes for lunch. At 5 p.m. they knocked off and had supper, samp and potatoes again.

They worked at hoeing the mealie lands.

BEATEN

"An African man called Petrus was in charge of us," Veldtman said. "He had a stick and beat us often, but when the White foreman came he hid the stick away."

Veldtman's disappearance from his home in Umtata, where he had been living with his grandmother, took place on November 17. On December 29th he managed to write a letter to her, the first news his relatives had of him since his disappearance. Thereupon the matter was taken up in New Age and by Mr. Lee-Warden, resulting in the return of Veldtman.

Mrs. Mtekeli brought her son to the New Age office to express her thanks for our efforts to bring him back home.

Veldtman now attends school in Langa and will have nothing more to do with recruiting agents.

French Attempt to Crush Guinea Fails

FRANCE has failed completely in her attempt to starve Guinea—the small African country which last year voted for independence—into accepting the return of French rule. De Gaulle has recognised the new government, in effect, by entering into a trade pact with it.

When the French withdrew they left the Guinea Treasury completely empty. In addition they stopped an annual subsidy of £6 million, withdrew the entire French administration, which had manned all the top posts in the government and civil service and administration. They even took away office furniture, bathroom fittings, window panes and policemen's uniforms.

With only 40 university graduates and fifty students at universities in France and Dakar, Guinea was hard-pressed for qualified personnel—but the government has had little difficulty in obtaining new staff recruited from sympathetic Frenchmen—in the main Communists—and these are now hard at work training Africans to fill the posts themselves.

ON THE DOORSTEP

As for the replacement of capital—the well-known £10 million advance from Britain via Ghana

was not the only shot in the eye for France.

As soon as the French left, other outsiders appeared on the scene. A Norwegian shipping company offered the republic two ships on hire-purchase terms in exchange for the right to trade in bauxite. A Belgian firm is trying to get diamond rights, an American has applied for the soft-drink concession (Guinea is predominantly Moslem), and an international stamp merchant is hoping to bring off a £250,000 deal in overprints and commemorative issues.

With rumours rife that Guinea was contemplating breaking from the French currency bloc and moving into the sterling area, the French cracked. They abandoned their boycott of Guinea and entered into an agreement which placed Guinea in a better trading position than she had been before independence.

Now the problem for France is how to disguise from the other colonial territories the fact that de Gaulle's dire warnings that independence means ruin have been proved completely false. Not only is Guinea free—she is economically far better off than ever before.

Two Views of the Soviet

Diplomatic Offensive



ARTFUL MIK'S GOODBYE
Low in the Observer

THE WELL-NOT-BUDGIES
GlanWilliams in the News Chronicle

Kenya Freedom Call Will Greet Queen Mother

THE people of Kenya are expected to time a renewed campaign for freedom to coincide with the visit of the Queen Mother which begins this week.

"I am not prepared to say what form our action will take—except that we must organise now such pressure as will secure the change we demand," Mr. Tom Mboya member of the Kenya Legislative

means had failed, Mr. Mboya said: "The attitude of the Colonial Secretary and Governor of Kenya can be regarded only as a rebuff to African elected members and lack of confidence in us as representatives of African public opinion."

"We believe that the Colonial Secretary has been too much swayed by the power of the European group in our country."

Making the first clear statement of his views on the settlers' future in the country, Mboya said: "Our first object must be to abrogate the Order in Council governing the use of White Highlands and restricting it to white settlers."

RESETTLEMENT

"Secondly, we must open that area at the earliest possible moment to a resettlement scheme for African farming families."

"All Crown land and forest reserves must be put at the disposal of resettlement schemes and land now held by settlers will come under land reform plans too."

Asked if he really wanted the white settlers to stay in Kenya at all, Mboya said: "There is a future here for every man and woman who is prepared to accept without qualification that this is an African state."

The government has banned all meetings of Africans in Nairobi for the duration of the Royal visit which is expected to last for three weeks.

NENNI CAUSES PROBLEM

THE right-wing Socialist International is expected to discuss this week the situation which has resulted from the decision of the Nenni Socialists in Italy to break their alliance with the Communists.

Supporters of Nenni's programme for "a party to be a genuine democratic alternative as much in opposition to the Christian-Democrats as to the Communists" have won 47 seats on the Party's 81-man executive. Those who want the continuation of the alliance won 27 and supporters of a compromise solution 7 seats.

The International is now eager to affiliate the Nenni Socialists, but they are embarrassed by the fact that during the Socialist-Communist united front they recognised the tiny right-wing Saragat Socialist Party, and it has been the practice to recognise only one Socialist Party in each country.

Nenni has bluntly rejected reunification with the Saragat Socialists—who have been closely linked with the Christian Democrats—on any terms except their unconditional affiliation to his party.



Mr. Tom Mboya.

Council, told New Chronicle reporter Charles Hays last week.

Mr. Mboya, who sees 1959 as the year of the rebirth of Kenya, said: "We are committed to non-violence, but there should be no mistake as to our intentions."

Claiming that two years spent in trying to change the African status in Kenya through constitutional

CUBAN WORKERS' PARTY SAYS 'COMPLETE THE REVOLUTION!'

Calls For Links With Socialist Countries

AN appeal for unity to maintain the Cuban revolution was made in the first legal issue of the Popular Socialist Party's daily newspaper Hoy last week. The party—which is Cuba's Marxist working-class party—was underground during the period of Batista's fascist rule.

The Party and paper call on the people to guard against the danger of conspiracies that could rob them of their gains.

The paper celebrates the "com-

plete and overwhelming victory won by the revolution in the political field" and backs the provisional Government as the strongest and most widely supported that Cuba has ever had.

The appeal is signed on behalf of the Popular Socialist Party by Juan Marinello, president, and Blas Roca, general secretary.

It notes that the Batista regime was first defeated in battle by the rebel forces and then almost completely destroyed by all the revolu-

tionary forces acting in unison.

This fact, it adds, creates exceptionally favourable circumstances for the revolution to complete its work.

It singles out two tasks as the most urgent. First, to repair the tremendous war damage to Oriente province—centre of the revolt—and to the island's communications.

Secondly, to ensure a good sugar crop this year and to develop other industries as soon as possible.

"It is necessary to seek new stable markets for our products in Socialist countries and others which are not usually customers."

MUTUAL BENEFIT

"Care must be taken that such trade relations, based on the principle of mutual benefit, should in no way damage already established industries," it points out.

Cuba has begun to be free, says the appeal. To develop its new independence the Government must break with the "geographic fatalism which obliges us to accept everything dictated or decided by the U.S. State Department."

Other demands put forward by the Popular Socialists are:

- 1 Complete abolition of the repressive laws instituted by the Batista regime and punishment of its agents.
- 2 A new national army based on the revolutionary forces and able to guarantee the carrying out of new democratic legislation and to defend the new regime against reactionary and imperialist conspiracies.
- 3 Immediate steps to deal with chronic unemployment and raise wages and to re-establish the educational system—so badly wrecked by the police dictatorship that illiteracy is rapidly increasing.
- 4 Nationalisation of public services (power, railways, aircraft) to cheapen them and promote the development of industry and agriculture.

London Times in New Role Offers Africans Advice on How to Win Freedom

COMMENTING on Dr. Nkrumah's emphasis on the use of non-violence in the struggle of the African states which have not yet won independence, a London Times editorial (Jan. 14) remarks on the irony that it was the use of violence in Ghana which sparked off the achievement of freedom there.

"Independence," says the Times, "came from the day when the Gold Coast police shot some rioters outside Christianborg Castle in 1948."

The Times, however, is careful to stress that this does not mean that it thinks violence is the best way to achieve independence. "There have been a hundred Christianborgs on the African continent since, many not even achieving the dignity of a brief notice in the foreign press. In addition there has been (the Mau-Mau) rebellion which has ended in disaster for its insti-

gators... the sole instance in the British Colonial Empire of a full-scale subversive movement being successfully squashed by force in recent years. On the evidence therefore, it is very unlikely that policies of violence in Africa pay.

"Positive action" in the shape of strikes and non-cooperation with local native authorities is on the other hand extremely hard for the authorities to cope with. If African nationalists choose to fight on these terms and are able to teach their followers to conform to them, they are much more likely to embarrass European administrations than they are by resort to violence."

The giving of lessons on how Africans should fight imperialism is indeed a new and surprising role for the London Times, chief spokesman of British Imperialism.

New Age Investigates

Discrimination at Karl Bremer Hospital

CAPE TOWN

IS there discrimination against Non-White patients at the Karl Bremer Hospital, Bellville? Do the hospital staff treat Non-European patients and visitors with the same courtesy as Europeans?

New Age has received many complaints from Non-Whites about their treatment at the hospital. Recently we decided to visit the hospital and investigate the complaints on the spot.

The general tone of the complaints was that the hospital staff was reluctant to treat Non-White patients, and receptionists were discourteous and impolite to them. Many Non-Europeans have told New Age that after one brush with the hospital staff, they were reluctant to return for further treatment.

On the other hand the Medical Superintendent at Karl Bremer hospital, Dr. R. L. Kotze, denies any discrimination in medical treatment or incivility towards Non-Europeans as a general practice, and says it is the aim of the hospital to provide the same service to all sections.

Here are some of the complaints made to New Age by people living in Elsies River who have had occasion to visit the hospital:

TRANSPORT REFUSED**Mrs. Mannel:**

"I took my baby to Karl Bremer hospital late at night after being told by the hospital authorities that transport would be provided back to Elsies River for me. When I arrived there and my baby had been admitted I inquired about transport home. A nursing sister who was very rude asked me whether I expected them to get an ambulance especially to take me home. I had to sit outside the hospital all night."

Mrs. Klein:

"In my opinion they do not know how to address people, especially us Non-Europeans. The nurses are very cheeky and impolite. We are addressed as 'jy' and 'jou' and 'outa'."

Mrs. Martin:

"The people who register the patients are very impolite. When they ask your name they shout. If they can't spell it they become angry and shout at the patients."

SHOUTING**Mrs. Mohamed:**

"They clearly have no patience with Non-Europeans, and nurses on the whole are very rude. When they address one they shout. It appears that they are reluctant to handle Non-White patients. I don't know why they don't make Karl Bremer a completely European hospital and finish with it."

Mr. S. Jonathan:

"I've heard many people at the hospital complaining about the manners of the hospital staff at Karl Bremer. Lots of people have said that they do not want to go back to Karl Bremer because of the rudeness of the nurses."

When approached by New Age, Dr. R. L. Kotze, the Medical Superintendent, invited us to send a representative to visit the hospital and make an on-the-spot investigation.

THE SUPERINTENDENT REPLIES

"I am very disturbed to hear about these complaints," Dr. Kotze said. "But at the same time I am glad, because it gives us an opportunity to look into the mat-



ter and correct any wrongs."

The Superintendent, conducting our reporter on a tour of the institution, said the hospital received more complaints from Europeans than from Non-Europeans, "because the Europeans are more hard to please." This was the first time in 2½ years, since the hospital had been opened, that complaints had been received from Non-Europeans.

"I do not say that we are a perfect institution," Dr. Kotze told New Age. "The staff training here come from all walks of life and some of them might make mistakes when addressing the patients, but I emphatically deny that it is the general practice of the hospital to discriminate between black and white in manners or medical treatment. Our staff is trained to become decent human beings and to attend to patients according to their illnesses and not their colour."

EUROPEAN TRAINEES ONLY
The Karl Bremer hospital was opened in July 1956 as a training centre for European nurses and doctors. No Non-Europeans are trained there.

There are separate out-patients departments and clinics for Whites and Non-Whites, and the wards for Whites and Non-Whites are situated on alternate floors. There is a ward for Non-European children, but none for White children. The rooms, where heart complaints are treated are used by both groups.

The hospital has approximately 420 beds and a medical staff of 620.

The hospital spends about £3,110 per day on each patient, the Superintendent said.

HUMANISTS, RATIONALISTS, FREE THINKERS**A LECTURE**

on

SCIENTIFIC HUMANISM

By Dr. Edward Roux

ROBING ROOM, CITY HALL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1959 at 8 p.m.

—All Welcome—

OUT-PATIENTS

"Nobody need fear to attend our hospital," Dr. Kotze continued. "The complaints probably emanate from the out-patients' department. There we receive from 150 to 250 patients per day and it is possible that the nerves of the admission officers or the nurses sometimes become frayed after a hard day. They are supposed to knock off at 4.30 p.m. but everybody must be attended to, so very often they work late."

"UNCLE TOM"

"As for addressing the people, you know many of us come from the country and we speak to people the way we have been brought up to do. The term 'outa' we do not consider disrespectful but one of deference to the elder Coloured folk."

"You know," he added. "Like Uncle Tom. But I suppose the younger generation objects."

Dr. Kotze indicated that the hospital was open to anybody who wished to inspect it.

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**SPORTLIGHT**

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"DULEEP"**GEN. KLOPPER—DEATH OF COLOUR BAR??**

THE White daily press throughout the country has applauded the statement made last week by General H. B. Klopper, chairman of the Olympic Association, that no Non-White sportsman would be barred from representing the Union in international events on the grounds of race. He further complimented the S.A. Athletic Union on their decision to affiliate with the S.A. Athletic Association.

This, he said, would show overseas countries that South Africa was ready and willing to co-operate with Non-European sportsmen. If a Non-European sportsman produces performances of international standard, there is nothing to prevent his representing South Africa at international meetings. So far no Non-European sportsman has been able to bring in performances which would make him a contender for inclusion in teams to the Empire and Olympic Games.

This is part of the text of General Klopper's report, in so far as it affects Non-Whites, and judging from that, it is apparent that if our athletes return figures better than the Whites, then they are automatic candidates for the next Olympic Games in Rome.

There are two Non-White weightlifters who are better than their European counterparts, and we can now only wait and see if they will be included in international competitions, if General Klopper's statement is sincere. There is however still very much doubt about this sudden change of attitude, and one cannot blame the Non-Whites for viewing this complete somersault of policy with some suspicion.

Mr. A. Saunders, former chairman of the S.A. Cycling Council, who over two years ago recommended the inclusion of Non-White cyclists in the national body, expressed satisfaction at General Klopper's statement. He said his statement may have been premature, but felt that the affiliation of Non-Whites to white bodies was ripe, for it was better to have control of the Non-Europeans now than run the risk of their seeking separate affiliation overseas.

It would be interesting to hear what our readers have to say on this question.

TABLE TENNIS**—SEATING SQUABBLE**

Much publicity was given to the two national table tennis units of this country last week, when it was announced that the proposed tour by an Australian three-man table tennis team had been called off. The excuse given—that of seating accommodation—is one of the flimsiest one can dream of. One has just to go to Newlands cricket ground, or a boxing promotion, to see how freely both Black and White mix without any antagonism whatsoever. When administrators start agitating about a minor issue like seating, then there is something radically wrong, for politicians have now taken up the matter, and naturally they would oppose mixed seating.

Then again the daily press refers to the S.A.T.T. Board as a Non-European body, which is definitely a misconception for it is a non-racial organisation, with the doors open to anyone, White or Black,

whereas the S.A.T.T. Union only permit Europeans to be members, which is a violation of the I.T.T. Federation's rules.

One cannot visualise how representations on behalf of the White body can be considered by the international body, when the fundamental principle of international sport—no race discrimination—is strongly enforced by them. Personally I feel that the Board has been most considerate in asking for nothing more than equal seating facilities, for they could go further and demand the playing of a match or two against the visitors, which we fully realise would not be acceded to, but it is the duty of the Union to fight against the laws of the country which permit such restrictions, and not put the onus on the disfranchised people who have no voice or proper representation in the affairs of State.

WE HEAR IT SAID . . .

● That Mr. Dennis Brutus, in reply to a leading sports administrator, Mr. G. A. Stevens of Cape Town, said that racial prejudice among Non-Europeans was a "historical accident"—a result of being classed together and "kraaled off." To say that a Non-European is a supporter of racialism is misleading and dangerous. Sincere sportsmen are trying to eliminate racialism.

● That fight fans will at last have the opportunity to see an overseas boxer, Pancho Bhattachaji, flyweight champion of India and leading contender for the Empire title, on February 27, when he is booked to meet Sexton Mabena in a Seaman Chetty promotion in Durban. The chances are that he will have fights in other cities of the Union as well, if promoters are keen.

● That India's poor display against the West Indies in the cricket series has been attributed to factionalism within the Indian Board of Control. So say certain members of the Indian Parliament, who were very perturbed at the annihilation of the Indian cricketers. Factionalism or whatever we may say, India's cricket is going through a lean period, but no doubt this can right itself if progressive steps are taken to improve the game.

● That the rumour is going the rounds that the South African Indian Cricket Union decided by only one vote to support the West Indies tour. This rumour has been incorrectly reported by some papers. The actual fact is that it was a unanimous decision to accept the tour.

● That L. L. Mlonzi, Assistant Secretary of the S.A. Bantu Cricket Board, advocates the rejection of the W.I. tour, stating that it would mean acceptance of the apartheid policy of the country.

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