

AFRICAN WOMEN TO BE SOLD FOR FARM LABOUR

NEW AGE

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Cartoon by Vicky in the "New Statesman."

Next Month This Man Will Be A Judge

Group Areas Board Chairman Says Indians Are Like Robbers

THE Indians in South Africa "have an unjustly large portion of trade in their hands . . . They're a band of robbers who won't part with their ill-gotten gains unless you force them to."

This remark was alleged to have been made to a visiting American journalist by the Chairman of the Group Areas Board, Mr. de Vos Hugo, Q.C., who is soon to be a Supreme Court judge.

The journalist is Mr. David Reed, a member of the Board of Editors of the American magazine "U.S. News and World Report," published by the Associated Press. A long illustrated article by Mr. Reed entitled "The Tragic Story of South Africa" was published in the January 30 issue of the magazine.

The introduction to his article says: "David Reed, a member of the Board of Editors of 'U.S. News and World Report' with years of experience in Africa, went to South Africa to get this eyewitness report on the newest turn in a race prob-

lem that dwarfs anything ever encountered in the United States."

The remark attributed to Mr. de Vos Hugo is quoted on page 100 of the magazine. Mr. Reed does not quote Mr. de Vos Hugo by name, but only as Chairman of the Group Areas Board.

Asked by New Age to comment on the article, Mr. de Vos Hugo made a statement which he authorised for publication only on the following conditions:

1. That his name should not be quoted, but that he be referred to

(Continued on page 5)

When Reference Books Are Issued

CAPE TOWN. "WHEN AFRICAN WOMEN HAVE BEEN ISSUED WITH REFERENCE BOOKS, THE FARM CONTRACT SYSTEM WILL BE EXTENDED TO THEM, ESPECIALLY IN HARVEST TIME WHEN THERE IS A GREAT SHORTAGE OF LABOUR ON THE FARMS."

This startling disclosure was made by an official of the Native Affairs Department in Johannesburg in an interview with Mr. Ben Turok M.P.C.

Mr. Turok has been conducting a personal investigation into the contract labour system and raised this matter in the recent session of the Cape Provincial Council. He also had discussions with the Medical Officer of Health for the Cape Divisional Council on the supervision of farmers who use this labour.

FORCED BY THE LAWS

"My investigations in Pretoria, Johannesburg and Cape Town have shown that a large number of farm workers throughout South Africa are driven to do this work by falling foul of the pass laws," said Mr. Turok in an interview with New Age.

"I am satisfied that it is now official Government policy that every effort be made to get as many Africans as possible away from the towns to work on the farms. This was confirmed to me by officials of

the NAD and Prisons Department in the three main centres."

New Age put a number of questions to Mr. Turok about the contract labour system. The following are our questions and his replies.

Q. How widely is contract labour used on farms in South Africa?

A. No figures are available for the whole country, but limited local statistics make it clear that contract labour is used extensively in the Western and North Eastern Transvaal and in the Cape.

● 36,608 short term prisoners were contracted out to farmers in the Transvaal in the first six months of 1958.

● In the Johannesburg area alone 100 farms use contract labour.

● A Transvaal official told me that on one farm only one permanent 'induna' was employed against 100 contract labourers. This ratio was fairly common, he said.

● Langa Native Labour Office places 80 contract labourers a month in the Cape Town area; this excludes contracts signed at other NAD offices in the Cape.

(Continued on page 6)

Another Farm Labourer Dies After Brutal Assault

JOHANNESBURG.

YET ANOTHER AFRICAN ARRESTED FOR NOT HAVING A PASS AND SENT TO A FARM, THIS TIME IN THE NIGEL DISTRICT, LIES DEAD AND BURIED IN A PAUPER'S GRAVE, THE VICTIM OF A BRUTAL ASSAULT BY "BOSS BOYS"

If not for the dogged perseverance and courage of the dead man's friend, also a pass offender shipped to the farm, the "boss boys" might have got away with this crime scot free. As it is, there is a chance the police will prosecute now.

The dead man is Bethuel Khosi of Klip-town. He was 35 years old when he died, the father of a two-year-old son.

THE ARREST

The story begins with the arrest of Mr. Steven Moekeitsi in Klip-town during November of last year. When he and others in police custody were asked if they wanted work, they were fingerprinted and delivered to the Nigel farm of a Mr. P. A. Millstein.

At the end of January, Moekeitsi's friend and neighbour in Klip-town, Bethuel Khosi, was among a

(Continued on page 6)



Mrs. Magela Khosi, the widow of Bethuel Khosi, who died on a Nigel farm, with her two-year-old son Phallo. Mrs. Khosi first knew of her husband's death some weeks after it occurred when Stephen Moekeitsi completed his contract on the farm and returned to Klip-town. Neither the police, nor the Native Affairs Department nor the farmer made any attempt to reach her with the news of her husband's death.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

West Indies Tour

Congresses Must Not Fall Into The Boycott Trap

The Congresses' appeal to Mr. Worell to call off the West Indies tour to our country raises many doubts as to the wisdom of the appeal. I do not doubt the purpose of the appeal, and neither do I doubt the sincerity of the sponsors of the tour. But assuming the appeal is successful, are we to understand that the Congresses now appeal to sportsmen of every race to stay away from the shores of South Africa? Do we want a complete cultural, sports and economic boycott of South Africa? If so, I do not think the idea is progressive.

Let us put the question against a somewhat different background. The mass of the Non-White people are deliberately kept in isolation from world events. With few exceptions, they cannot travel anywhere, nor can people from other world parts come to them. The authorities regard this isolation as useful to keep the Black folks in the dark.

However, since the war the Non-White peoples of South Africa, due to profound changes in world and local affairs, have surged forward in the political, cultural, educational and social spheres to such an extent that world attention has been given to the position of the oppressed people. Just as much as the white world wants to know us, we want to know about them.

Decent and progressive-minded people overseas are faced with a tricky problem: they assist us by coming here or stay away as an act of protest. Some like Yehudi Menuhin and Dame Sybil Thordmike only come to South Africa on condition that they can perform to Non-Whites, even if it means going to the slums and locations. Others like Mr. Johnny Dankworth refuse to come because of the country's apartheid laws. The actions of both groups are highly appreciated.

But can we lay down a yardstick and say all should come or all should stay away?

The argument that by coming

No Time To Lose

NEWSPRINT! Newprint! Newprint! If there is another word more calculated to disturb our slumbers we have set to hear it. We shudder every time the printer telephones to say "your shipment is arriving in two weeks time." And that is what he did two days ago.

The ordinary businessman has few worries about his shipments. He gets an order falling from his bank, or gives a bill falling due in three months, or makes the necessary financial arrangements with his shippers.

Our bank won't give us an overdraft (even if we had the nerve to apply for one), no one will finance us, and we haven't a shipper.

We haven't enough money to pay for the shipment either: the printer telephones to say "your shipment is arriving in two weeks time."

We need that newspaper despa-

re here the West Indies are supporting apartheid sounds a bit vague. I can't imagine the West Indies coming here under non-apartheid conditions, for that means a free South Africa. Since we have no time-table for freedom, are we to live in isolation, have no visitors and stifle our progress until then?

Finally, I want to stress that cultural and sports questions are not fundamental. The basic issue is to get political rights. Let us avoid putting ourselves in the position of appealing perpetually for boycotts.

ABU HASSAN.
Johannesburg.

The Stooges Of Apartheid Must Be Dealt With

It is discouraging to find men among us Non-Europeans in Kimberley who are doing their best to further apartheid with all its horrors. It is also upsetting to find that the Congress branch here is not as active as it ought to be, with the result that people don't know where they are.

Coloureds and Indians spend most of their time at social do's at the City Hall, unaware of the true South Africa outside. I put it to leaders of the liberatory movement that there is something rotten in this Kimberley.

Verwoerd's propaganda machinery is doing fine among Government servants and boys from the NAD. Some men are so filled with fear that they turn around and defy the very same man who reduces them to the level of a dog.

Non-Europeans carry the ball in South Africa, so why should the Government do all the touch downs?

The Freedom Charter is the elimination of exploitation on the basis of a different set of economic principles and without fostering a ruthless and dogmatic dicta-

torship like that of the Nationalist Government towards the Non-Whites, without sapping human freedom, without imposing regimentation, without imposing tyranny in any form, without killing mission schools.

The Nationalist Government's philosophy, if it can be called a philosophy, is a philosophy of the White man's stomach. The philosophy of the Freedom Charter is a philosophy of values, comprehending the totality of human life.

J. R. MABE
Kimberley.

A PERPETUAL PAIN
Behind the bars of the hospital I've suffered from a perpetual pain, get enough sleep. I enjoy myself as much as I can, I eat enough trying to ignore this pain, yet it visits me constantly.

I'm a nurse. I know more or less all kinds of medicines but I can't cure this pain. I cannot bear to see our fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers toiling under this oppression.

One day the sun was so hot and I was witnessing an old man, so worn out with age, being thrown, shoved by a small Dutch boy who was calling him "my boy." Heaven knows I shed tears.

Fellow Africans, listen to me, I implore you, let's unite and fight for freedom.

JULIE NONKOSI
Port Elizabeth.

Socrates and S. Africa
Socrates said: "Man is the measure of all things, but know thyself." Man is free to invent, man is free to create, and man is free to carry out what he thinks can be good for his people. But what happened to Socrates in the end? He was charged with undermining the youth of Greece—high treason during those days.

What happened in those days is happening today. Our people, leaders and freedom-lovers are arrested for high treason. Let's fight until everything we want is achieved.

ELIZABETH MASANGANE
Germiston.

White Man's "Fears"

The fears of the white man in South Africa have been generated by the following imaginations:

That should the Africans be given the franchise they will take over the government of the country being in the majority and rule the whites with a heavy hand; the Africans will make laws giving themselves free choice of all the buildings in the cities free of charge, and sending the Europeans to the ready made locations to be grouped into English, French, Italians, Africans, etc., all white people near towns will be wiped out and there will be queues and queues of white people in the location waiting to get into town and packed like sardines into their special transport.

Then the good Africans with road menders and those working at the City Engineer's, etc. will get £1 19s. 6d. a week plus 10d. an hour overtime, and the poll tax will rise to £1 15s. 0d. They will also have the following laws: European Urban Areas Act, European Resettlement Act, Lifting of Communism Act, European Pass Laws.

Now, Whites, are these the things you fear? If not, why do you refuse the niggers the vote?

J. BAFANA.

EDITORIAL

END POLICE TERROR

IN our daily newspapers last week we could read about:

● The detective constable at Springs who pleaded guilty to using third degree methods on African prisoners, saying it was an everyday occurrence for prisoners to be beaten by the police.

● The two members of the police at Cathcart who were sent for trial on numerous charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, evidence being given that an elderly Coloured man had been hanged and beaten, tied between a lorry and a tree and stretched until he screamed, and similarly tortured between two police vehicles which were driven in opposite directions.

● Two policemen who were charged with an assault on Adv. Duma Nokwe.

● The Cradock case, in which an African Moyisi Sikaka died after a police "interrogation."

The cumulative effect of these and other recent reports has apparently shocked even the unshockable Police Commissioner Major-General Rademeyer, who says he has issued urgent instructions to all policemen warning them not to ill-treat prisoners. Assaults, third-degree methods and threats "will not be tolerated," he said.

We feel that more than this is required to set the public conscience at rest. Every year a fantastic number of policemen are convicted of assaults on prisoners in their charge. The number of cases of assault which are never brought to court must be even larger. A number of commissions on the Rand and elsewhere have commented on the existence of a sadistic element in the police force, especially among the younger recruits.

A full-scale judicial inquiry is called for to expose the truth and call a halt to these brutal practices without delay.

Who Controls The Special Branch?

THE Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, has been asked several questions this session about the activities of the Special or Security Branch of the Police. On most occasions he has refused to answer on the grounds that the duties of the members of the Security Branch are of a "strictly secret nature" and "it was regretted that details of their activities could not be divulged."

Only last Tuesday he refused to answer a question in connection with the police search and interrogation of the New Age agent Mr. N. P. D. Tshawe, at the Glen Agricultural College, O.F.S. (reported in New Age on March 12).

Mr. Swart's refusal to answer is a sheer evasion. There was nothing secret about the activities of his Special Branch men on this occasion. They indulged in some plain bullying and intimidation of an African who had written to New Age taking on the challenge of the Clairwood branch of the Natal Indian Youth Congress to see who could sell most New Ages in the coming year.

Mr. Tshawe was visited and threatened by these police bullies one week after his letter had appeared in New Age. The police action was clearly illegal; yet Mr. Swart refuses to account to Parliament for their behaviour, using the flimsy excuse that their work is "secret." What if Mr. Tshawe had been assaulted by the police, as has happened to other New Age sellers? Or even murdered? Would Mr. Swart still refuse to make any explanation to Parliament? The Minister's attitude is fantastic.

The case of Mr. Tshawe must not be regarded as a minor matter. Mr. Swart's behaviour in this case is becoming the pattern in all cases involving the Special Branch; the Minister simply refuses to allow Parliament to inquire into the conduct of his secret police. The most flagrant violations of individual and public freedom are committed by the Special Branch, but Parliament is forbidden to ask what is going on. To whom, then, are the Special Branch accountable if not to Parliament? Mr. Swart's attitude itself is contempt of Parliament.

There exists the grave danger that the Special Branch, as a result of Mr. Swart's attitude, will become a law unto themselves. Some of its members, especially those at the top, already think they can do and say anything and get away with it. This is the road to the out-and-out police state.

The job of the police is supposed to be to protect, not to persecute, the people; to enforce, not to violate, the law; to guarantee, not to abuse, individual rights. If Swart and Parliament are powerless or unwilling to put these wrongs to right, then public opinion must make itself heard on the subject, forcefully and at once.

WE WANT AN END TO POLICE TERROR IN THIS COUNTRY, NOW.

TOTAL: £169 12s. 4d.

Both Sides Tak Nonsense on Africa

LOOKING like a harvest moon with dewlaps, Dr. Carel de Wet, a self-important Nat from Vanderbijl Park, rose portentously from his seat to deliver himself, in the course of a motion on Africa, of one of the most astounding collections of prejudices and inanities ever heard in the House—and that is saying something.

Dr. De Wet takes himself very seriously indeed. He is, indeed, a Nationalist "intellectual," whatever that might mean. He read studiously from notes such statements as these:

● The idea of a United Black Africa was a figment of the imagination.

● The productivity of the Black man is low and his sense of responsibility leaves much to be desired.

● People know the fundamental differences between Russian and British. The 70 African races have differences as fundamental, which we in South Africa can understand so much better than all those foolish sociologists and psychologists overseas who say there is no fundamental difference between races.

● In South Africa we have a western democracy and a western culture and a Christian way of life. Which, if true, is just about the worst thing anyone could say of those ways of life.

● The western world has no greater friend than South Africa. Perhaps true, but again not much of an advertisement for the west.

● South Africa has done its duty against Communism, but notwithstanding this, an ungrateful United States is working at "undermining the interests of the White man."

IN SORROW

As far as the United States was concerned Dr. De Wet spoke more in sorrow than in anger. This irresponsibility was not really a part of the greatest and mightiest democracy.

This farrago of nonsense was put across and listened to with due solemnity by an attentive House as the Nationalist point of view on relations with the emergent African States.

Mr. Harry Lawrence replied for the United Party with a series of flatulent platitudes so typical of a United Party man striking "statesmanlike" attitudes.

South Africa, he said, by not attending the Addis Ababa economic conference had lost a chance to take a leading role in African affairs. (What utter nonsense, but no one said so.)

Fuller diplomatic representation would also fit the Union for its leading part in Africa.

The naive of the assumption that an apartheid country, whether Nationalist or United Party, will be welcomed as a leader by African States who have long and bitterly fought for the recognition of individual worth is almost overwhelming.

LOUW'S REPLY

The Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Eric Louw, surprised himself in his reply to the debate. South African relations with African states were so good, he said, that no diplomatic representation could make them any better at the moment. This gratitude stemmed partly from the technical assistance showered on them by South African state philanthropy.

The real reason for not accepting diplomats from African states, of course, is that these diplomats would be Black. And just imagine a Black man at a Governor-General's dinner, shamming at cocktail parties, perhaps even walking the streets like a free man!

Imagine how the international incident when the inevitable day arrived, and the African diplomat was asked, "War's you pass, Jong?" South Africa, stated Mr. Louw, was the country which fought the cause of the White man whenever it was in danger. The Union held the fort every time.

UNION FESTIVAL

ANOTHER debate in an oily atmosphere of "statesmanship" was under the additional estimate of Interior vote and concerned the Union Festival in 1960.

This is supposed to be a "national" not a state festival, in which all the Union's races will happily celebrate the blessings of the apartheid state, according to Dr. Dinges.

Strange plans have been made

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

for a township of tents in Bloemfontein at the end of May, when it will be one of the coldest parts of South Africa.

The part grateful Non-Whites are in these townships was left rather vague. I do not think, though, that they will be offered accommodations in the tent towns or let in to watch some of the "symbolic pageants" in the Whites-only sports areas.

I think their role will be that of tame entertainers and a few rows of grateful Black faces will in the segregated background.

THE Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, is not an articulate man. He speaks nervously in a rush of words often confused and ungrammatical, and jerks about nervously. He is not a man that anyone would think capable of irony.

Yet he told Mr. Len Lee-Warden that he knew of no fascists or Lascists active in South Africa. If Mr. Lee-Warden did, said Mr. Swart, it was his duty to tell the police.

Mr. Swart also incidentally distinguished himself in the inflated Senate by describing the former Chief Justice, Mr. Centlivres, as a political agitator.

Mr. Swart said, "Yes we know what some of these Appeal judges are doing these days, political agitators. They are mostly walking and giving demonstrations up Adlerley Street, all mixed races demonstrating against laws made by the Government."

That is a fair example of Mr. Swart's oratorical powers. Here is another:

In the same debate Mr. Swart was asked about a commission of inquiry appointed by the Johannesburg Municipality into disturbances involving the police and Africans in 1957.

Said Mr. Swart: "The police refused to go and give evidence to a commission like this, a commission that was intended to be used for mere political propaganda and nothing else by the Johannesburg Municipality, mere political propaganda, and we decided not to allow the police to go there for the sake of political propaganda."

Mr. Munger Is Annoyed

CAPE TOWN.

MR. Edwin Munger, the American spokesman whom New Age exposed in its issue of March 12, is a very hurt man.

He phoned him last week to ask him a few questions about the liquidator's list of named Communists. In the House of Assembly recently the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, said no foreigner, in fact nobody outside the public service, had ever seen the contents of the list. But in his report on Communism in South Africa, Mr. Munger made a detailed analysis of the list, and had obviously either seen the list or obtained his information about it from official sources.

But he was not prepared to talk to New Age about it. "Your report about me is full of inaccuracies," he said. "New Age? Would you care to tell us how you got access to the liquidator's list?"

Munger: I have not had access to the liquidator's list. New Age? Well, how did you get the information you quote in your report, which is not available to the public in New Age?

Munger: If I was dealing with anybody else, I might sit down and explain, but I don't trust New Age to give an accurate account of what I have said.

New Age: Can we quote you as saying you have not had access to the list?

Munger: I have not said that. I am not prepared to make any statement to New Age at all.

New Age: Well can we quote you as saying you are not prepared to make any statement?

Munger: You can't quote me. I am not making any statement, period (American for full stop).

There is no doubt that the New Age exposure has hit Mr. Munger on the jaw. His professional pride has been wounded.

Those inaccuracies he complained of? The only one he mentioned was that New Age said he was living at Stellenbosch, whereas he is now living at Sea Point.

We told Mr. Munger that if we had made mistakes about him, they were inadvertent, whereas the flights of speculation and plain distortion in his report were deliberate. We guaranteed that if he made a statement to us, we would print it as it stood, but he simply repeated wondrously: "I don't trust you."

Assuring him that the distrust was mutual, we then terminated the conversation.

Mr. Munger need not think we are content to leave the matter there. THE SOUTH AFRICAN PUBLIC STILL WANTS TO KNOW HOW HE, A FOREIGNER, OBTAINS ACCESS TO SECRET GOVERNMENT INFORMATION, WHICH IS DENIED TO THE ORDINARY CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY. WHAT ROLE IS HIS SO-CALLED GEOGRAPHY PROFESSOR REALLY PLAYING IN SOUTH AFRICA?

Steps are being taken to have the whole issue ventilated in a debate during this session of Parliament.

AFRICAN WOMEN FOR FARM LABOUR

(Continued from page 1)

Q. How are contract labourers recruited?

A. There are three types of contract labourer:

1. Africans arrested in an urban area under the pass and permit laws. Before being charged they are offered employment on a farm by an Employment Officer at the Native Commissioner's Court. Should they refuse it, they face criminal prosecution and if convicted will probably end up on a farm in any case. Those who accept farm work contracts are sent to the farms. Most contracts are for 90 days. The pay is 70/- for every 30 days worked. Food and lodging is included.

2. Africans who are refused permission by a municipality to enter an urban area to seek work—the 710 such cases in Johannesburg in December 1958. They sign farm contracts after they had been handed over to the Employment Officer. The remainder were given three days in which to leave the area. When they are offered farm contracts these men know full well that if they refuse they face the prospect of ending up in a prison in whatever town they try to find work. Their "choice" is a choice in name only.

3. Convict labourers who are sent to do farm work are included in this category. Short term convicts are supposed to be "volunteers" for farm labour but in practice prisoners are drafted to work on farms in batches. A prison head-warder told me that in all his eight years only two prisoners had refused farm work!

Contracted convict labour is known as the '9d. a day scheme'—each farmer pays '9d. a day for

each convict supplied and the money is given to the prisoner when he is released.

Q. What are conditions like on the farms?

A. There have been numerous articles in various newspapers about the shocking conditions on the farms. While detailed specifications regarding the food, health and housing conditions for contract labour are laid down in Government Gazette 6164 of 1959, the almost total absence of any kind of inspection means that these regulations are not in fact carried out. Indirect confirmation of the shocking conditions on these farms is provided in the same Gazette, where mention is made of 6 different occasions of rules and penalties for assaults on farm labour by supervisors. A Pretoria official admitted that some farmers forced their labourers to wear sacks to prevent them absconding, but this was not officially allowed.

Bad conditions are not considered sufficient justification for a contract labourer to break his contract, but an official in Pretoria told me that sometimes 5 out of 10 agricultural labourers would break conditions. Legally, a prisoner's only recourse is to report his complaint to the local police station or NAD officer or, in the case of prison labour, to the Prison authorities when he is released! Officials claim that such complaints are sometimes made, but no record of them is kept. From the police record in country areas it is clear that the labourer can expect little sympathy from that source.

Q. Have the NAD and Prisons Department any effective control over farmers?

A. Responsibility for the supervision of farmers is acknowledged by

both the Prisons Department and the NAD in Pretoria. Langa does not accept this responsibility; an official there told me: "Once the contract is signed I have nothing further to do with it."

The only effective curb these Departments can exercise on farmers is to withhold labour from them. The Native Affairs Department in Pretoria does not keep a "black list" of farmers who have ill-treated their labourers. Throughout last year there were only three cases where contract labour was withheld for a short period—all arising out of criminal proceedings for assault.

Q. What are the functions of inspectors of contract labour?

A. Only one inspector of African farm labour has been appointed for the entire Transvaal, in Cape Town there are none. The inspector's duty is to inspect conditions under which contract labourers work and take up their complaints. In fact, according to one official, the inspector's work is restricted to "educating farmers to give proper accommodation and to refrain from administering corporal punishment". Officially it is the duty of the inspector to call meetings of labourers to hear their complaints, but according to the official, this practice had been discontinued because of objections from the farmers.

Under the '9d. a day scheme' inspections are only carried out by the local police arising from a complaint, otherwise there is no inspection. A Pretoria official admitted to me that it was only when a case had been given publicity in the press that the inspector was sent out to the farm concerned to investigate.

Another Farm Labourer Dies

(Continued from page 1)

new batch of labourers brought to the farm. On the evening of Khosi's second day on the farm he showed Mokeetsi his broken finger. He had been beaten, he said. The day after he showed fresh marks of assault.

On the third day he told Mokeetsi "I am finished. I cannot work any more."

He reported to the owner of the farm who bandaged his fingers. For three days he lay in the barracks and on the fourth day was sent to hospital. The day after that his death was reported.

Two of the junior boss-boys ran away from the farm that night.

POLICE ARRIVE

Police arrived on the farm and Mokeetsi was asked if Khosi had not been assaulted in the barracks by the fellow labourers. Mokeetsi told what he knew. He then undertook to find witnesses of the assault among the labourers who had worked on the farm in the fields, and he produced 19 witnesses.

The police took detailed statements from four of these men.

Not long after Mokeetsi's contract on the farm expired and he left the farm. He gave the police his address and was asked to report to them if he found the "boss-boys" who had run away.

It is understood the police are investigating Khosi's death.

AFRICA ACCRA EMERGENCY MEETING ON NYASALAND

THE Steering Committee of the All-African People's Conference will meet early in April to decide what effective action to take in support of the Central African people's fight for freedom and independence. It was announced last week by the Permanent Secretariat of the Conference.

Administrative Secretary of the Permanent Secretariat, Mr. S. Painstil, said that normally the Committee should meet this June, but in view of the

sudden turn the African national movement had taken, Chairman of the Committee, Tom Mboya, considered an earlier meeting on the Committee a matter of extreme urgency.

Mr. Painstil said that the Committee would discuss and decide on:

FIRST, proposals for the All-African People's Conference to open direct negotiations with the British Government and the Governments of

Kenya, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on behalf of the struggling African nationalists and victims of the British Government's recent action in these territories.

SECOND, raising of funds.

THIRD, the most effective ways of mobilising world opinion in support of the African people and of formulating concrete means and methods to achieve that objective.

The Central Committee of the Convention People's Party of Ghana had decided to donate £10,000 sterling to the African National Congress in connection with the arrest of the dead and the leaders arrested during the recent struggle.



"About time you thought of something! What do you think you're paid for?"

(Continued from previous column) shall sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic," he said.

Describing the advance of the international Communist movement, he said that, while every Communist Party was sovereign and their international unity was based on a common outlook, the "leading position and special authority" of the Soviet Communist Party derived from its record and experience over 41 years.

On Yugoslavia he said that the League of Yugoslav Communists with its revisionist draft programme had "taken the position of an outsider." But this position could not continue and "we have not lost hope for their return to the Communist movement."

BIG NEWS AT A GLANCE

CUBA'S revolutionary Prime Minister Fidel Castro has announced that he is in favour of the development of trade relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

INDONESIA has nationalised 227 Dutch rubber, tea, palm and quinine plantations. Compensation will be paid to the former Dutch owners, but, it has been hinted, only after Holland has liberated the Indonesian territory of West Irian which it still occupies.

EUROPE BRITISH MINERS ELECT COMMUNIST

A COMMUNIST, William Paynter, Chairman of the South Wales Mineworkers' Federation was elected last week to the post of Secretary-General of the National Union of Mineworkers. He takes the place of another prominent Communist, Arthur Horner, who has retired on reaching the age limit.

Backstage manoeuvres to secure the election of a right-winger to the Secretaryship of this influential union failed completely. 249 members of the union voted for Paynter—a 50,000 majority over the next candidate.

Now 55, Will Paynter started work in the pits as a collier's assistant at 14—when he joined the union. Later he became a collector at a Porth colliery.

In 1929 he joined the Communist Party and later served for a period on its executive committee.

Twice in 1931 he was arrested when taking part in hunger marches.

POLAND 'CLOSE TO SOCIALISM'

—declares Party Congress

POLISH Communists are "confident that in a short time Socialism will be completely victorious in our country," Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka, secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, declared last week at the opening of the Party's Third Congress.

"Since our last Congress five years ago our Party is more mature, wider and more consolidated on the basis of Marxism-Leninism," he said. "We are marching forward toward the completion of the construction of Socialism."

There are 1,400 delegates and over 2,000 guests and visitors, including fraternal delegates from 41 parties.

SOVIET ALLIANCE

On the international situation, Mr. Gomulka made the most emphatic declaration of Poland's close friendship with the Soviet Union and the Socialist camp for the defence of peace and Poland's frontiers.

He criticised the role of the Western Powers in "condemning Adenauer's open declarations of aggressive aims to revise Germany's Eastern frontier."

Adenauer's professed bid to revise the frontier without war was "like proposing to kill the sheep without using a knife and with the agreement of the sheep."

Western quarters were throwing out hints of recognising Germany's Eastern frontier as a means of controlling Adenauer and bribing Poland and Czechoslovakia to move away from the Soviet Union.

"Poland will welcome Western recognition of her frontiers as the fulfilment of the Potsdam treaty and as a step to peace, but not as the price for a bargain," he said.

COMMON OUTLOOK

Mr. Gomulka supported the Soviet proposals on Berlin and for a German peace treaty. "If the German Federal Republic refuses, we

(Continued in next column)

ASIA INDIAN CONGRESS AND CP. DISCUSS COOPERATION

A N exchange of views is taking place between the leaders of the Congress and Communist Par-

ties in India on the possibility of co-operation between them.

The Communists have offered to co-operate in carrying out a policy of economic development, but they have ruled out full co-operation in all spheres because there are fundamental differences between the parties.

This statement followed a call by member Nehru at a recent press conference for co-operation between the parties in carrying out land reforms.

A right-wing M.P. announced at once that if Congress and Communists worked together for the implementation of land reform, a Liberal Party would be formed to oppose them.

USS CUTS ITS POLICE FORCE

People Themselves Will Deal With Crime

From Sam Russell in Moscow

THE formation of volunteer detachments to assist in the maintenance of public order in the Soviet Union is part of a general plan to reduce the size of the police force all over the country.

This was explained to me by the secretary of the executive committee of the Moscow City Soviet, Boris Rodionov, commenting on the resolution of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Government, published last week.

The resolution, which authorises the establishment of detachments of volunteers to ensure public order, has been widely misrepresented abroad as being allegedly a "tightening up of security measures." The exact opposite is the case.

NO NEW THING

For some time now the Soviet Government has been cutting down the size of its security forces, including the militia, which is what the police are called here. It is planned to continue to cut down the size of the militia in the coming year.

The move to draw the general public into the maintenance of public order is, in any case, no new thing, and the latest resolution

merely extends what has already been happening.

For a long time now volunteer detachments have assisted the militia to maintain order during big demonstrations such as May Day and November 7 and during football sports stadiums during big football matches and other sports meetings.

Patrols of volunteers from among members of the Young Communist League have also assisted the militia in the fight against crime.

There is no question of the sudden appearance of a crime wave necessitating the recruitment of volunteers to tackle the problem, as certain comments abroad have suggested.

CRIME FALLING

On the contrary, Soviet statistics show that crime is falling from year to year.

"The aim of the new resolution adopted by the Central Committee and the Government is to eliminate crime altogether and to enable the size of the militia forces to be further reduced," Boris Rodionov told me.

During the 21st Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr. Khrushchov declared that it was necessary to create a situation in

which public order would be ensured by the people themselves and would become less and less the responsibility of State organs like the militia.

This is part of a general plan to

transfer more and more functions hitherto discharged by the State to the general public and to public organisations like the trade unions.

The basis of the new detachments will be strictly voluntary.

MIDDLE EAST ALGERIANS WELCOME ASSISTANCE OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

But Criticise Thorez

THE newspaper of the Algerian National Liberation Front, *El Moudjahid*, last week expressed "the great appreciation of the Algerian workers and people for the actions of working-class human solidarity performed for Algerian refugees and wounded by the Communist countries." At the same time the paper criticised what it called the "ambiguity" of the policy of the French Communist Party.

El Moudjahid reported that the first planeload of severely wounded Algerian liberatory fighters had been flown to hospitals in East Berlin. There they were "magnificently received" by government

leaders, army officers and children with bouquets of flowers.

East Germany is reported to have sent to date 16 consignments of aid for Algerian refugees, and the other popular democracies have made arrangements for such aid on a regular basis. The aid, which goes to Tunis by sea, consists of blankets, sugar, soap, rice, etc.

AMBIGUITY

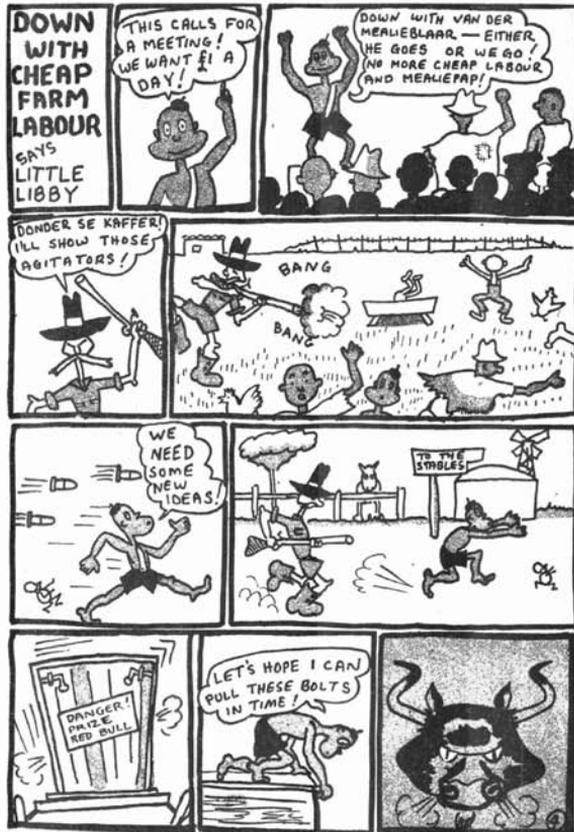
El Moudjahid reports sorrowfully on the French CP's recent condemnation of FLN "terrorist" actions in France, which underlines, it says, the "intolerable ambiguity" both for Algerians and for sincere French democrats, of relations

with the French Left. The paper said it had until now "voluntarily refrained from replying to the position taken by French CP leader Thorez."

It suggested that Thorez had not sufficiently taken into account the fact that the Algerians were fighting a terrible war and had been for four years. It felt that before the Communists criticised the Algerian struggle they should have demonstrated more clearly by their actions that they were its allies.

In any case, the paper said, the FLN had officially denied that it participated in terrorist acts in France and Thorez was wrong to ignore these denials.

LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHABALALA by Alex la Guma



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Racing at Kenilworth

LAST WEEK DAMON TIPPED SIX WINNERS.

These are his selections for this Saturday:

Derby Consolation Stakes: 1. CUMANUS; 2. Irish Thunder; 3. Kowloon.

Wynberg Handicap B: PANAMA, Danger, Royal Jester.

Kenilworth Handicap (2nd): LAMPION, Danger, Blue Majestic.

Juvenile Stakes: TERESINA, Danger, Stout Fellow.

Wynberg Progress Stakes: ROYAL MISCHIEF, Danger, Earthquake.

Kenilworth Progress Stakes: WILD HEATH, Danger, Creditable.

Maiden Plate: CASTLE HILL, Danger, Insignia.

Juvenile Maiden Plate: BAYWOOD, Danger, Feroze Shah.

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SPORTLIGHT



"DULEEP"

SETBACK FOR SOCCER

The S.A. Soccer Federation has now again received a severe setback in its quest for world recognition as a result of the affiliation of the Johannesburg Bantu F.A. to the Southern Transvaal Association (Whites). The first was when United F.A. linked up with the European W.P.F.A.

Leading soccer administrators, although shocked at this news, knew that approaches had been made over a number of years for the Non-Whites to join up with the Whites, but Federation officials have always been able to nip these moves in the bud, condemning subsequent affiliation from which no material gain could be derived. These overtures they felt, were just to show the outside world that Non-White soccer was receiving sympathetic treatment.

The amalgamation of the African and the Bantu units, which was announced last season, never really materialised in effect, and now with this break-away, the chances have become more remote, if not impossible, as the Johannesburg body is now a member unit of the Europeans. Whether they will still receive their membership with the national S.A. Bantu Football Association is a matter of conjecture, for the other possibility is that they may influence their parent body to follow in their footsteps. This is a matter that the Soccer Federation must tackle immediately.

WE HEAR IT SAID...

That yet another organisation has removed the racial tag. This time it is the Durban and District C.U. who have deleted the word "Indian". Incidentally, they also oppose the West Indies tour.

That the news from Bangalore, India, that an invitation from the S.A. Indian Board of Control to the Board of Control for Cricket in India to send a team to South Africa in 1960-61, has come as a pleasant surprise. But there is also some confusion, for there is no Indian Board of Control here, and no one, except perhaps the S.A. Board of Control officials, know of an invitation extended to India. This, at least will not be an apartheid tour.

That the W.P. Indian Football Association are making a determined effort to remove the "centralisation of headquarters" clause from the constitution. They prefer the old rotary system.

That the disclosure that apartheid is practised in swimming clubs belonging to Europeans in Calcutta and Bombay has come as a great shock to many. Amongst a membership of over 4,000 members, all white-skinned, there has not been a single Indian member for the 90 years the Calcutta club has been in existence. This position is being investigated.

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is being remedied, we understand, for the Indian Constitution has a clause as follows: "Those who are enforcing racial discrimination on Indian soil, are abusing the hospitality India has offered them."

That yet another provincial unit has signified its intention of withdrawing support of the West Indies tour - the E.P. Cricket Union, formerly the E.P. Indian C.U.

That the conditions laid down by the Minister of Interior, for the West Indies tour, are going to create a certain amount of embarrassment, especially the last one which stipulates separate seating and other facilities for White and Non-White spectators. Since European grounds for the Test matches are under consideration, many spectators are going to be annoyed.

ANC Opposes Race Hostility, Detective Tells Court

CAPE TOWN.

THE policy of the African National Congress is to oppose racial hostility and to work for a South Africa in which everyone can live in harmony and on a basis of full equality, Joseph Ntshapo, a member of the Special Branch, told the Wynberg Regional Court last week.

He was giving evidence in the trial of Mrs. Lilian Matakane on a charge of promoting hostility between Europeans and Africans.

Mrs. Matakane has been said at a women's anti-pass meeting in Langa: "Women, freedom is in our hands. Let us fight the Dutch people with our mouths and show them that we know the law. Let us teach our children to hate the Dutch people, because they are also teaching their children to hate us. I for one hate the Dutch people."

Ntshapo, however, told the court that she said: "It is not for us to fight nor to shed blood, but to approach things in a reasonable way. So we must bring our children up to hate the white people as they teach their children to hate the African people."

Another detective testified that what Mrs. Matakane had said was: "Let us hate them and teach children as they teach them to hate us. I hate a white man."

The detectives said that Xosa, in which Mrs. Matakane spoke, was a complex language and that it was easy to make a slip. He has not written down the actual words used but had translated the speech into English while she was speaking and had recorded only the English.

The meeting was quiet and orderly, he said. About one-fifth of the audience consisted of policemen.

M. L. Forman, instructed by S. Kahn and Co., appeared for Mrs. Matakane.

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