

LITTE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHAGALALA

by Alex ha Guma



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SPORTSIGHT

by

"DULEEP"

BRAVO! GEORGE SINGH—AND CONGRATULATIONS!

YET another step in the direction of eradicating the colour bar in sport was taken at the 23rd Biennial general meeting of the South African Indian Football Association, when Provincial units from the Cape, Transvaal and Natal unanimously decided to amend their constitution to admit any number of non-Indians as playing members for any soccer club in South Africa.

This decision is a major victory for those sporting administrators who have for years fought for this open-door policy, most notable of them being Mr. George Singh, veteran soccer Springbok and newly-elected President of the Association. In an interview with New Age Mr. Singh said that he hoped that this action by the societies would be followed by all sporting organisations as the days of race separation in sport were numbered.

"We cannot claim international recognition if we practise the colour bar amongst ourselves and I want to take this opportunity to urge all sporting organisations to open their doors and Mr. Singh allow sportsmen of all races to become members of their clubs," said Mr. Singh.

The complete rejection of the request for FASA (the White soccer body) for subservient affiliation by the Indian F.A. was another momentous decision. Under no circumstances would they accept such conditions, and urged their delegates to continue the fight for international recognition.

A reversion to the old rotary system was adopted. The anticipated Natal opposition did not arise and wise counsel prevailed.

It has given sportsmen a great deal of satisfaction to see Mr. George Singh elected President. This position has eluded the ever-green George for many years, and it is a fitting reward for a man who has devoted so much to soccer.

Good luck, George, may your term of office be a highly successful one, and knowing the rest of your cabinet as well as I do, I can prophesy a memorable term, which may bring about the realisation of your dream.

The Maoris

Both the New Zealand and South African Rugby Unions are very perturbed at the present trend of events on the Maori question. The latter are concerned because the Maori are in a hurry if the former eventually decide to include Maori in the 1960 team to tour South Africa.

The New Zealand body, on the other hand, appear to have decided to exclude Maoris, but have not made this fact public, and now with the formation of a Citizen's Committee in Wellington and the strong possibility of other towns and cities following suit, this racial discrimination may stir up public opinion which may eventually imperil the whole tour.

There is now an awakening amongst the Maoris who are demanding inclusion in every national team, whether it is for South Africa or Timbuctoo.

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Rugby Too

Provincial federation on a non-racial basis has made its bow in rugby, in cricket and soccer.

In the Transvaal recently, the Coloureds and Bantus, together with the Eastern Transvaal Bantu R.U., have linked up to form the Transvaal Rugby Federation, with the chief aim of eliminating racialism.

Each of the three units have also deleted from their constitution all racial clauses, so that players can join any club they wish, regardless of colour or creed.

Your next step must be the removal of the racial tag! *

Tournament

The Transvaal Bantu R.U. is still under suspension from the national body for alleged non-payment of certain monies, and will thus not take part in the tournament next month at East London.

Surely some compromise can be arrived at, for with these unattached units who are denied big rugby, much harm can come about.

W. Indies Cricket Tour

Worrell and his West Indies cricketers will be playing their matches on most of the principal grounds in South Africa when they land here in November.

In Johannesburg, the Wanderers Club have agreed to the use of their ground, while in Kimberley and Port Elizabeth, the De Beers Stadium and Crusaders Ground, respectively, have been okayed.

In Durban the chances are that the game will be played on the only major Non-White sports ground equipped with a turf wicket—the new Curries Fountain; that is if Natal reverses its decision and supports the tour. If this does not come about, the chances are that Kingsmead Ground will then be taken by the Cape.

In Cape Town the ground question has not been settled, but it is confidently expected that Newlands will be available. Otherwise the Green Point track, which is now under Non-European control will be used, although its dilapidated condition will automatically rule it out for a Test.

Negligent?

The London independent paper, "Observer," says that the West was negligent when it left it to the Soviet Union to take the initiative in showing its disapproval of South Africa's policy of apartheid in sport at the Olympic Committee meeting last month.

FOOTNOTE: Mrs. David Julius came in to the New Age offices recently very annoyed about my report that her husband is asking home and about to become a clergyman. She is emphatic that neither report is true—that he is not coming home, and that he is not going into the Church. She has just returned from Portugal and hears from her husband regularly and says she knows his plans. Where do the stories come from in the asking.

My sincere apologies, Mrs. Julius, for any inconvenience which I may have caused by this report. My informant must have slipped up and sent me a wrong interpretation.

WHO PAYS FOR NEW AGE!

IN June 1958 we printed a statement showing you the Income and Expenditure of New Age.

This statement resulted in strenuous collection drives being undertaken, and New Age was able to survive. Since the publication of the statement, costs have, if anything, risen, but as the position is more or less still the same, and in order to refresh the memories of our readers, we print this statement, once again.

We have no secrets to hide, so here are the figures, based on a month during which four issues of New Age appear.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Direct Printing Costs (Printing, Paper, Blocks and Photos, Posters) ————— | £865 |
| Distribution Costs (Postages, railage, stationery, wrappers, street sellers' wages and commissions) ————— | £620 |
| Total Production Cost (excluding salaries) ————— | £1,485 |
| Editorial Costs (including salaries of editorial staff, news telegrams, space rates) ————— | £240 |
| Administrative Costs (salaries and wages of administrative staff, rents, telephones, stationery, audit fees etc.) ————— | £449 |
| Total Administrative and Editorial Costs ————— | £689 |
| Total Monthly Cost of Producing New Age ————— | £2,174 |
| REVENUE: From sales ————— | £1,243 |
| Advertising ————— | 32 |
| ————— | ————— |
| ————— | £1,275 |
| ————— | £1,275 |

LOSS: £ 899

In a five-week month the loss is larger. But on the average we reckon we need £1,000 a month from donations to keep the paper going.

There are a few facts which emerge from the above figures:—The cost of producing the paper, excluding the salaries of New Age staff, is nearly 70 per cent of the total cost. You don't need to think, therefore, that New Age staff are swallowing up all the money. (Don't forget we have four New Age offices—in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth—with paid staff in each of them.)

—On our present printing order, the cost per copy of producing New Age is 5½d., while the net revenue per copy is only 3d. That leaves a shortfall of 2½d. per copy.

BOYCOTT

In every other newspaper in South Africa this loss per copy is off-set by advertising revenue. In fact, the advertising revenue of a newspaper is its lifeblood, and usually turns the loss into a large profit.

BUT NEW AGE HAS BEEN EFFECTIVELY BOYCOTTED BY ADVERTISERS EVER SINCE ITS INCEPTION. IT IS A BOYCOTT WHICH WOULD HAVE SUCCESSFULLY STRANDED OUR PAPER HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE DONATIONS WE HAVE RECEIVED.

Unfortunately there has been a marked fall-off in donations revenue over the last five months and our deficit has now reached danger point.

NEW AGE IS ONCE AGAIN HEADING FOR DISASTER, AND A GREAT EFFORT IS REQUIRED FROM THOSE WHO CAN DONATE MONEY AND FROM THOSE WHO CAN COLLECT.

If you want to see New Age continue the fight for justice and democracy, then it is up to you.

DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT—AND DO IT RIGHT NOW!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:

Ehob 11, Ray £1, Mr. Brown 12.6d., C.B. £1, Jumble 18s., Nancy £3, Egg £1, S.K. £5, Miss W. 5s., J.J.B. £3, Snaps £2, T.H.S. £5, ANC (Athlone) 19.4d., H.T. £1, J.Z. 4s., Wyn-doc 2s., F.S. 10s., Bob £1, Tailor £1, Bawa £1, Robert £1, J. and S. £1, R. and M. £5, Gos-chalk £2, H. and M. £5, Anonymous £20, Sacred River £5.

K. £2.10, France £2, A.T. £5, Ruber £7.10, K.P. £5, Bridge £1, Rough Diamond £7.10, Dot £1, E.R. 10s., Nick 10s.

Johannesburg:

Greenside £2, D.T. £2, Two Friends £20, Playboy £3, Socky £5, J. £15, June £5, Sally £5, Trudi Colts, £9.10, E. and H. £1, Izzy £2, Zae £1, Mary Louise £5, T. and J. £5.

TOTAL: £239 4s. 10d.

Letterbox:

DO YOU LIKE "LITTLE LIBBY"?

I am a regular seller of our fighting paper New Age and therefore come in contact with lots of people.

Many of my readers discuss the articles that appear and describe the ones that appeal to them.

I feel I have a few criticisms to make regarding "The Adventures of Liberation Chaballia".

Ever since it has appeared you have not called for your readers' views on whether they are enjoying this particular feature and if so to make comments.

I feel that "Little Libby" becomes exceptionally interesting right up to the time he wins his fight with the farmer. One could follow a definite trend. But as he

comes to the big city I find that one is at a complete loss. Here it seems to lack humour and punch. It is supposed to be a story! Surely there must be some trend in the story which should hold one's interest. I think Alex La Gumu could consider improving it.

This opinion is also held by my readers. I could be wrong and seem unappreciative. But every space in our paper is valuable and therefore we should discuss the importance of this feature.

PETER EDWARDS and HERBY PILLAY

Johannesburg. (Well, readers, what do you think?—Ed.).

BATON EDUCATION

In 1955 a boycott of Bantu or "Baton" Education was decided upon by the oppressed people of South Africa. Some African teachers stood by the Government, saying "a piece of bread is better than nothing". They deceived our parents promising them that they would fight this Baton Education from within, so they should send the children to school, and the poor people showed respect for their request.

The teachers said they would not switch from ordinary education to Baton Education, but today this has not only poisoned the minds of the children, but the teachers themselves have become Puppets No. 1 of the Nationalist Government.

I put it to the African teachers that they have degraded our nation by this act. There can be no hope, in fact there is none of producing doctors, advocates, etc., from the present African generation. The reason being that our African teachers are standing at the doors of learning and culture carrying batons. I see our African teachers are also sending their children to overseas schools, where they feed other people's children with poison smeared on batons.

I wish to advise our intellectual leaders that the people do see them playing hide and seek behind their curtain, and they must take a new stand from now onwards.

E. L. VARA

Craddock, C.P.

A.A.C., Leave Mountain Tops

In S.A., just as in all oppressed countries, there is a group of nebulous politicians who live in self destruction. They call themselves the A.A.C. This organisation was started by chauvinists after the ad hoc convention of 1935 to discuss the Hertzog Bills. It never troubled itself about the sufferings of the people though it claimed to be in theory. This is evident since it now believes in progressive capitalism.

Have these people ever identified themselves with the struggle? Can they tell me how they hope to win freedom? Do they still hold that old fanatical belief that they are still educating the people? Who doesn't know that he is oppressed?

The vociferous "Society of Young Artists" is still tenaciously claiming to fight for the rights of the oppressed. This confused society denies the fact that they are oppressed as a nation and yet they are fighting a national struggle. What comes first is not that we are workers but that we are a nation.

Convention, Leave the high mountain tops or stay there forever.

Alice "YOUTH"

Consultation Failed

The method of consultation between the White rulers and the Africans has failed for 300 years and is outdated. The reward for consultation is prison camp, treason trial, deportations, Bantustans, farm labour, apartheid, bannings and passes for African women.

Unless a more positive action is found there is hope for independence in the near future.

The best remedy is for Africans to behave as though South Africa is THEIRS. Brush aside consultations, set up a multi-racial Parliament with cabinet ministers and put into operation our policy.

A.M.

Molapo, Tv.

EDITORIAL

REPEAL BANISHMENT LAWS

THE exiling of Ben Baartman, chairman of the Worcester branch of the ANC, to a remote area of Natal for an indefinite period is a shocking act of political persecution.

Baartman, who has lived for 18 years in Worcester, has committed no crime. He is not charged before a court, but condemned by ministerial edict against which there is no appeal. At a few hours notice he is separated from his wife and children, and sentenced to what amounts to life imprisonment without the Government being under any obligation even to state its complaint against him, or give him an opportunity to speak in his own defence.

In fact, Baartman is in a worse position than the ordinary convict. The State has to feed and house a convict and maintain him in good health. It also has to release the convict on the completion of his sentence. But Baartman is sent to an area where he has no ties, no means of earning his living, and from which he may never be released.

Baartman is not the first to be exiled in this way. Over the years the Nationalist Government has exiled many of its political opponents. Seven of them are at Frenchdale, near Mafeking, including the Witzieshoek chief Morena Paulus Mopeli, who was torn from his people as long ago as 1951. He rots there, not knowing what his offence, nor when again he will be able to return to human society as a free man. Also at Frenchdale are Mopeli's wife, and two other Witzieshoek victims, Mr. Matela Mantsoe, deported at the end of 1952, and Mr. Casell Mofoi, who was the first man to come to Frenchdale; Mr. A. S. Gwentshie, the East London Congress leader who was exiled after the Defiance Campaign; Mr. Piet Mokoen, leader of a religious sect from Evaton; and Mr. Dlamini, from Bergville, Natal.

Interviewed by a New Age reporter last year, one of the exiles said: "We have been buried alive." Mopeli added: "I even doubt if the Government knows I am here. I am like a dead person."

At the time, New Age approached Mr. Prinsloo, chief information officer of the Native Affairs Department, for information as to how many people were in exile, how many detention spots there were and where they were situated. The reply was that no list is available. The Government apparently doesn't know and doesn't care what happens to these men.

This is the way the Government treats its political opponents—**for opposing the Government is the only "crime" of which these men are guilty. Because they have led the resistance of the people to apartheid tyranny, these men are marked down by the Government for destruction by the torture of exile.**

Non-civilised community can tolerate such a state of affairs. It is the negation of all law and morality, and renders impossible any peaceful solution of the problems of this country. An outraged public conscience must demand the repeal of these iniquitous banishment notices forthwith.

The History of Boycott

I was talking to a number of workers at a clothing factory and asked them if they could tell me the meaning of the word "Boycott". A few had a hazy idea. One girl suggested it was a cot for a boy (of course she may have been pulling my leg). I informed her that so far as I knew a boy's cot was not often boycotted by a girl. To explain to those who did not quite understand, I told them this story.

In old Ireland, a big country near little England, a country noted for its freedom fighters and fairies, a country whose love of mirth and laughter led Irish given the Golden City Dixie a big welcome, there once lived a rich landlord whose name was Captain R. Boycott. What the "B" stood for I do not know but according to the story, it must have been "Boss, Bully, Big Shot or just Blarney".

One of the mist of Irish history was not this dismal fact. Captain Boycott suffered from an illness, not unknown in South Africa. He imagined or dreamed that because of his wealth, position, privileges and power he was a far superior human being to the rest of mankind. He felt that he was quite justified in pushing around, ordering about and op-

pressing those people he did not consider his kind or his equals.

Things became so bad that his farm workers rebelled. They could not stand his bullying and unjust treatment. The Captain had many powerful friends, hunting guns, big dogs and rich supporters amongst his kind, who were very frightened of the word rebel. The farm workers who were poor and had no weapons with which to fight, other than their bare working hands, decided to use these as their guns. Their hands would refuse to do for or deal with the Captain.

After a bitter struggle, the superior Captain had to surrender to his inferior workers. The fairies danced a victory dance on that day.

Captain Boycott found like so many have since found, and so many more will find, that without the hands of the workers, all his workers, potatoes won't dig themselves out nor will machines sew shirts.

And so the word Boycott in English and Boikot in Afrikaans means "to not do for or deal with an unjust person."

JOHN MORLEY

Cape Town

Police Have No Right To Traffic in Prisoners

Judge Queries Legality of Farm Labour Scheme

JOHANNESBURG. FIVE more court actions for the return of farm labourers to their families were heard in court here last week and the legality of the Government scheme under which pass offenders are sent under contract to farms was questioned by a Judge.

On the Bench were Mr. Justice de Wet and Mr. Justice Bekker. This was the first time two judges have sat in one of these matters.

They asked several times for the statutory authority behind the Government "Scheme for the Employment of Offenders" under which pass offenders sign contracts to work on farms.

The court would not countenance a procedure where no man was arrested and told he must either go to a farm or to jail, said Mr. Justice de Wet.

"What authority is there for this? Is it not compounding an offence? It is a breach of the policeman's duty for him to arrest and not

charge a man. What right had he to hand him over to someone else?"

Appearing for the Native Commissioner of Wynberg Mr. M. van Hulsteyn said there was no threat made to arrested men. Figures of the operation of this scheme made it clear there was no coercion, and this was a voluntary scheme. Of 1,460 men arrested since the beginning of the year 52 were sent to farms. The scheme was to avoid cluttering jails with petty offenders. "We are attacked because the jails are full and also when we try to keep petty offenders out of jail."

There might be a technical illegality in the scheme, said Mr. van Hulsteyn.

Mr. Justice de Wet: In law there are no grades of legality. A thing is legal or illegal.

Mr. van Hulsteyn: If there is an illegality it is not by us, it is by the police.

None of the respondents, the farmers or the Native Commis-

sioner, were prepared for evidence to be called in these cases.

Mr. Dixon said: "We do want evidence led. I cannot criticize the respondents too strongly for not wanting evidence led."

Four Farm Workers in Court

FOUR labourers were produced in court, among them a Coloured man. The fifth, said the farmer, Mr. S. P. Botha, of the farm "Nootgedacht" at Endicott, was not on his farm. The applicant in this habeas corpus petition, Jackson Mtembo, released just shortly before the application, said he had left his friend on the farm. A further investigation was ordered by the judge.

The legality of the farm scheme was queried during argument in the case in which Mrs. Maria Mhobane had applied for the release from the Feldt farm of her 22-year-old son, Daniel Mhobane.

LOCKED UP

Daniel's affidavit said he had been arrested while on his way to the pass office to look for work. He had been locked up in the Wynberg cells at Alexandra and had never appeared in court. An African policeman had told him that if he went to work on a farm he would not be sent to Baviannasport for two years. His mother tried to get him released and offered to pay a fine for him. She and other women had been chased away by the police.

"When I saw that my mother's efforts could not help me I began to listen to the policeman who continued to threaten me with Baviannasport."

"Eventually I signed a contract. When my mother came again I told her I had been 'sold' to the farm. She was very upset, and tried to prevent it. None of us who put our thumbs to the contract were really willing to go."

Mhobane said the men were locked into the compound at night. There was a shop on the farm where he bought food to supplement what they got each day. After one month's work he found he owed the shop 2s. 4d.

FARMER'S REPLY

Mr. Feldt's replying affidavit denied ill-treatment and allegations of bad conditions on the farm. Daniel had never said he was ill or wished to leave. He had said he wanted to complete his contract.

The farmer said he believed Daniel had willingly entered into a contract to work for him.

An affidavit by an inspector of farm labour was also handed into court.

This inspector said he had heard no complaints from any workers on the farm. He had seen no one carrying kieres. The workers seemed happy and satisfied.

Appearing for the labourers Mr. L. Dixon said the farm contracts could not be legal. "How can it be said this is a free and voluntary contract if entered into while in the custody of the police?"

The contracts were signed by the farmers through the Government employment officers.

The men were told they would work on the farms for six months but the contracts stipulated in fact 180 days worked. For this reason, too, they were not valid contracts. Judgment in all the cases was reserved.

Farmers Brought To Court



Mr. S. P. Botha of the farm "Nootgedacht," at Endicott.

"Don't Volunteer For Farm Labour"

JOHANNESBURG. DO NOT VOLUNTEER TO GO TO THE FARMS. SAY: "I WANT TO GO TO COURT."

This is the advice being spread by the African National Congress of the Transvaal to Africans arrested under the pass laws.

Africans arrested for any offence must ask to appear before a Magistrate or Native Authorities among the Bapedi. The maximum penalty for a pass offence is a £10 fine or one month in prison. "Choose to go to jail rather than to the farms. Don't agree to be sold. Don't sign any paper or put your thumbprint on any paper."

Congress adds that the police have no right to force Africans to go to the farms.

Sekhukhuleni Public

Violence Case:

5 Sent to Jail

JOHANNESBURG.

Five of the 29 Sekhukhuleni tribesmen charged with public violence in the long series of trials arising out of opposition to Bantu Authorities among the Bapedi, were sent to prison last week at the close of their trial.

Eight men were discharged at the end of the Crowe case and 16 last Saturday when judgment was given at the close of proceedings; that lasted one month.

The five sentenced to imprisonment are:

Mphahlela John Nkadiemeng—ten years; Kgaramo Amos Matimela—three years; Daniel Nkadiemeng and Mashiane Andrew Seloga to four years each; Segota Manas Maruta to three years.

The trial arose out of events at Magnet Heights over a year ago when a school, a house and a shop were burned down.

Those discharged will now go home to their Reserve after spending a year in prison awaiting trial.

Meanwhile the biggest of all the cases began this Monday at Lydenburg, when a new mass trial on allegations of public violence opens.

Mr. S. Rubin, of a farm in the Leslle district—he later released all his labourers.

FARM SLAVE SCHEME CRACKS

(Continued from page 1)

The first farmer to release his workers, Mr. S. Rubin, farms in the Leslle district. All his labour had come from the Government farm labour bureau at Wynberg, near Alexandra Township. His lorry carrying about 30 men was driven into Johannesburg last Sunday evening and all 30 were released. All had been paid off. They reported to the office of the Native Commissioner and then went home to join their families.

Earlier in the week Mr. Rubin had proceeded to start on habeas corpus petition demands Alfred Somanzi and Andrew Mambombi. Over the week-end a demand was made on him for two more labourers who were also produced.

Then he decided to release all the men contracted to him under the farm labour scheme which has come under such strong fire these last few weeks as a result of a string of court applications for the release of men allegedly forced into signing these contracts under pain of prosecution and jail sentences for pass offences.

The charge has been made repeatedly that the whole scheme operated by the police and the NAD to recruit labour for farmers is illegal.

The scheme has also meant a high percentage of desertions and farmers have come to expect so many runaways in each batch of labourers shanghaied to their farms. Now they find they face the possibility also of being mulcted of heavy legal costs as a result of court applications by wives and relatives for the return of their men.

COLOURED COUNCILS FOR ATTLONE, ELSIES RIVER?

Proposal by Cape Administrator

CAPE TOWN. FIRST steps towards the establishment of apartheid Coloured local authorities were taken by the Administrator of the Cape in a letter to the Goodwood Town Council asking them to go into the pros and cons of setting up such a body for the Coloured people of Elsies River.

The Cape Town City Council has received a similar request from the Administrator and a sub-committee of the General Purpose Committee is meeting today to discuss what form the City Council's reply should take.

This has been done apparently in connection with the Commission of Inquiry set up by the provincial authorities to go into the question of the apartheid municipal councils.

According to Councillor Mrs. V. Gopaul the Goodwood Council will discuss its recommendations finally at the end of this month and submit them to the Administrator.

NON-WHITE COUNCILORS In the meantime Mrs. Gopaul and the two other Non-White Councillors, Mr. H. Hendricks and Mr. D. H. Fester, have dissociated themselves from Council discussions on this matter. They are opposed to apartheid and are in favour of the stand taken by the Cape Town City Council against separate local bodies.

Several points for discussion by the Council have been submitted by a committee composed of heads of departments.

An introduction to these points states that local authorities must abide by the laws of the land, and it proclaimed state policy to separate the different racial groups.

GROUP AREAS FIRST It was proposed that no separate boards for Coloureds be set up until the Group Areas Act had been implemented, since it would result in non-conforming groups being disfranchised.

"Separate governing bodies" should be proclaimed as either Local Boards or as Village Manage-

ment Boards or Municipalities and all relevant provincial legislation and prescribed procedure should be followed.

"The group governing body" must be severed altogether from the parent local authority and must be directly responsible to the Provincial Administration.

Separate voters' rolls should be compiled for the Coloured voters and qualifications remain as at present except that conditions for Board or Council members should include educational qualifications.

Housing in the separate areas should be undertaken by the Group Areas Management Board, and since the earning capacity of the Coloured community was low the Government would have to subsidise the proposed Coloured municipalities heavily.

EFFECTS ON MUNICIPALITY

When it comes to the effects of apartheid on the "White Parent Local Authorities" the Council stands to lose heavily if the policy of separate bodies is put into operation.

There will be no financial advantages except the achievement of State policy. The Council's committee points out. There will be a loss of revenue, a loss of a large section of the population and of the area, and a reduction in the size and status of the Municipality. Moreover there will be a decrease in its loan-raising power, possibly a reduction of staff, resulting in unemployment.

AGAINST APARTHEID

In an interview with New Age, Councillor Mrs. Gopaul said that she stood for equality in municipal affairs. "We know that apartheid does not mean separate and equal facilities. Will the Coloured Council be allowed to receive the large sums in rates and taxes paid by the factories which are in the Coloured area? I think not. We are in favour of the present system of local government and are prepared to discuss any plans for apartheid local bodies."

CHIEF LUTULI IN EXILE

Exclusive Interview with New Age

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN. "THE STRUGGLE FOR 'FREEDOM IN OUR LIFETIME MUST GO ON!'" said Chief A. J. Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress, in an exclusive interview with New Age last week.

"Police intimidation, beatings, banishment, the introduction of Saracens to arm the police force and the enactment of laws which remove every vestige of democracy for the people must spur us forward to greater deeds and we must, with grim determination, re-dedicate ourselves to the noble cause of Congress."

Chief Lutuli, whom we had to interview at the home of a friend in Stanger, as non-Africans cannot visit him at his home at the Grootville Mission reserve without first obtaining a permit from the Native Commissioner, was as lively and full of optimism as ever.

"I am confident I shall not stay in banishment for five years," he said. "The grove tempo of the struggle in our own country and the forward march by the peoples of Africa indicate that the days of colonialism and oppression are numbered."

JUNE 26

In reply to a request for a special message to the people of South Africa on the occasion of June 26 this year, Chief Lutuli said that June 26 has become an important landmark in the people's struggle in this country. It has become closely associated with the launching of the most important struggles in recent years.

"Directives will be issued by the Congress suggesting ways in which this day should be observed. I call upon those associated with the freedom struggle to observe the day in a manner befitting such an important landmark in the history of our struggle for freedom."

"We should use this day," continued Chief Lutuli, "to remember the efforts of those who struggled for freedom before us."

"Their devotion to the task of ending the enslavement of the oppressed people in the Union should fire us with a burning determination to complete their unfinished task — the liberation of the oppressed people of South Africa — by redoubling our efforts to get freedom in our lifetime."

ANTI-PASS . . .

Commenting on the official launching of two campaigns on June 26—the first to make 1959 the greatest Anti-Pass year in the history of the struggle against the Pass Laws, and the second to boycott Nationalist products and the Nats in the stomachs—Chief Lutuli said that he hoped that all South Africans, regardless of colour or race, would support both these campaigns.

"The struggle against passes is as old as Congress," he said. "It has become evident to the leaders of Congress that it was and still is the strongest weapon in the hands of the oppressors."

"We should like to see the 1959 campaign so rouse the people of South Africa that they will say: 'No more passes for us!'"

. . . AND BOYCOTT

Dealing with the Economic Boycott campaign to be launched on June 26, Chief Lutuli said that in pursuance of the policy of non-violence the Congress was launching a boycott of Nationalist goods because it was the Nationalist Party that was the spearhead of our oppression.



Posing to demonstrate the ANC boycott of Nationalist products, Chief says a firm "No thank you" to a Nationalist cup of tea.

"They may stop me from speaking to the people, but they can't stop me from writing to them."

"The struggle for freedom in our lifetime must go on!"

"Struggle For 'Freedom in Our Lifetime' Must Go On!"

Along the non-violent path, we can effectively harness our buying strength and our labour potential to defeat our enemy if we do so in the spirit of unity and determination," he said.

Refused Leave to Appeal

JOHANNESBURG.

A SekhukhuneLand tribesman sentenced to death and three sentenced to life imprisonment were refused leave to appeal last week. They are Mr. Sepeke Ratau (in the death cell); and Messrs Moduba Jim Ratau, Shaba Jack Moganedi, and Sinoketeng Goolburo Ratau. The judge was Mr. Justice Theron.

would like to take the opportunity to call upon them to live up to the call of their office.

"They are a centre around which the people should rally to protect themselves from the attack of the oppressor," he said.

"Some of us hope that, on reflection, Paramount Chief Botha Sigau will see what injury he did to his own dignity and person and that of the African people, when he so prostrated himself at the feet of the oppressors on the occasion of his assuming office as chairman of the Transkeian Territorial Authority. This was an occasion when he could have shown the natural dignity of an African Chief. I would warn those of our people who have been taken in by

"We are not without power.

"DON'T BUY OR EAT POTATOES" Congress Call To S.A.

JOHANNESBURG.

CONGRESS followed up its National Anti-Pass Conference potato boycott decision by a call last week to Africans, Coloureds, Indians and Europeans not to buy or eat potatoes and chips; and a call on shopkeepers not to stock potatoes.

"The pass office sells our people to potato farmers. Some of these people have been killed and buried on these farms. Our people are made to wear sacks and to dig potatoes with their fingers. They are squalorised and forced to sleep on cement floors without any cover. They are fenced in and guarded by armed farmers, like slaves. They have no contact with their relatives and no report is given when they are dead. The people can no longer tolerate these evils and barbarous acts of inhumanity. "Awadiwa Amazamazabhe" is the boycott slogan in Zulu. In Sotho: "Ga di Jeze di Tapole!"

INDIAN SUPPORT A leaflet by the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress says the boycott decision of the Anti-Pass Conference means "We must not buy or eat potatoes at home; we must not buy or eat chips; we must not buy or eat any potato products."

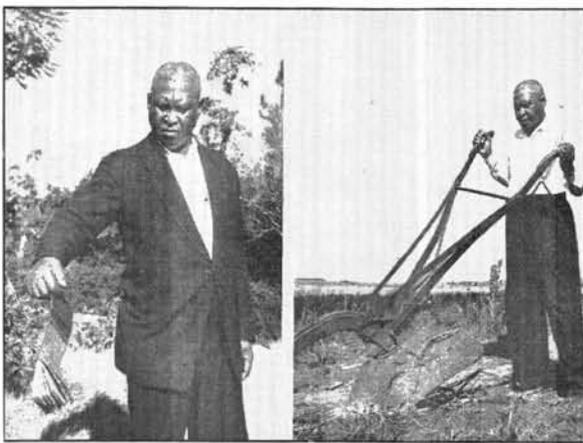
"In recent weeks the question of slave farm labour has come to the fore once again. Almost every day we read of the monstrous atrocities committed by farmers against African labourers. "We must help to end these conditions."

"By boycotting potatoes we will be protesting against the mediaeval pass system and slave labour!" (Until June 26— "Don't eat chips; "Don't eat crisps; "Don't eat potatoes at all."

"EXILE CANNOT SILENCE ME" (Continued from page 1) In an interview with New Age, Mr. Baartman said he could give no reason why he should have been exiled from Worcester.

"But banishment will not silence me," he said. "Congress is in my blood. Wherever I go I shall preach the gospel of our Congress. I call on my people to follow Chief Lutuli and Congress until we get freedom in our lifetime."

Mr. Baartman has a wife and four children, the eldest of whom is 11 years. He had to leave them behind in Kwezi Location, Worcester.



Holding out a reference book with an air of disgust, Chief Lutuli says: "Askkyfent lentu!"—"We don't want this thing!"

Farming will be one of the activities of Chief Lutuli during his exile. "But," he told New Age, "as before my major occupation will be as—President-General of the ANC, as long as the people need me."

CHILD LABOUR ON THE FARMS

(Continued from page 1) Men who join these teams get 3s. 6d. a day.

These workers for the farms are drawn from a little town nearby, typical of the smaller eastern Transvaal "dorps."

The location for about 800 inhabitants is about two miles out of the town. Their houses are built of mud and brick, with flat, dilapidated roofs, and as you approach the location you feel the force of the poverty that engulfs the inhabitants. Almost every African you see is in rags and bare-footed; they seem almost all to be unemployed.

Perhaps one in five of the men find work along the Reef or in other towns. This means they see their families at week-ends only.

The rest of the men, the women and the children are a cheap labour pool for the farmers. Come harvest time or the wedding season the farmers drive to the location and fill their lorries with workers, preferably women and children, for they can be made to work for less. Farmers in this district are getting their labour for next to nothing.

CONVICTS The fields are dotted with convicts, with men brought out to work on the farms under the Government's scheme for the employment of petty offenders now under fire in the courts, and with these seasonal workers who work for a pittance. Farmers are finding to their cost that forced labour isn't all it is cracked up to be. There is a heavy percentage of escapes from farms. Forced labour has never been willing labour. The people who live in the little towns, like the one we visited, depend for their living on farm work because there is no other way they can earn a living, but the wages and working conditions on the farms are so rotten that they attract no labour. Convict labour only makes unemployment in the country worse.

SOLUTION

The solution to the farm labour scandal is:

1. Convict labour on the farms should be ended.
2. The scheme for forcing pass offenders on to the farms must be stopped.
3. The agricultural worker must be protected by labour laws from unfair working conditions.
4. There must be a national minimum wage for farm workers.
5. Workers must be free to organise in a strong union of farm workers.
6. Farmers who violate the legislation should be boycotted.

HOW TO BE UNTIED Or The Ten-Pint Programme

A Comi-Tragedy

THEY CALL IT THE UNITY MOVEMENT.

It unites the All-African Convention, the Society of Young Africa and the Anti-Coloured Affairs Department, or rather, it used to! A few months ago the Anti-Cad delegates walked out of, and the SOYA delegates were expelled from, the annual conference of the AAC.

The Anti-Cad left because the AAC was selling out to the herrenvolk. And the AAC expelled the SOYA delegates because they were a bunch of quings.

FAKE ADVERT

Then Ikhwezi Lomso, organ of the AAC, came out with a prominent advertisement: "Verwoerd's legislation to place industry near the reserves will open new markets. Now is the time for intelligent advertisers to cash in. 75 per cent of the circulation of Ikhwezi Lomso is in the Reserves."

The Torch, organ of the Anti-Cad, went to town. "Brazen political opportunism!" it roared. "Back like a flash came the reply by the AAC. 'The Jaffe-Kies toadies . . . those Africanist youths' had conceived the 'diabolical scheme' of inserting this 'malicious advertisement . . . this frame-up,' and had somehow smuggled it into Ikhwezi, they claimed."

Ikhwezi then played its trump card—a letter from former Torchman A. Fataar, now broken from his masters. The Torch, said Fataar, was merely "a flood of vilifications, distortions and downright lies . . . displaying all the symptoms of an acute hysteria typical of sick egocentrics . . . herrenvolkskistic reportage."

(Strange that Fataar, one of Torch's founders, had lived with this for 14 years without saying a word.)

SICK BRAIN

Fataar described one of Torch's writers as a man who "laboriously poured out the effusions of a sick brain and a tired political body (into an article) which undoubtedly gave even the sycophants among his few hundred readers a pain in the neck." Not short of laudable similes he commented on the work of the "Kies-Jaffe scribblers" that "the sewage flowed."

Meanwhile in Johannesburg, SOYA saw no reason why it should not also show how united was the Unity Movement.

At a SOYA Conference, the vice-President (according to the sympathetic account in Ikhwezi) "ordered that those people who had been expelled from the AAC . . . to leave, as they were no longer members of SOYA. In the meantime Mpehile (the president) had seated himself alongside the vice-President and was also addressing the Conference, declaring 'the 7th Annual Conference of SOYA open!'"

A good number of those present took exception to this and the whole Conference was on its feet. Everything was in a state of pandemonium . . . Conference broke into two, each side claiming that it was "the overwhelming majority."

STATEMENTS, STATEMENTS AND MORE STATEMENTS In Cape Town the joint secretaries and treasurer of the Unity Movement, Messrs. Jayiya and Kies, issued a pamphlet on behalf of the whole NEUM condemning the AAC. Up in Lady Freese the Acting President, Mr. Tsotsi, after "by some lucky chance" having his "attention drawn" to the "filthy and disruptive" pamphlet, replied that the joint secretaries and treasurer were "a clique which has usurped the authority and functions of the Head Unity Committee" and are responsible for "the publication of this scurrilous document as well as the publication of other false and malicious accusations."

However, readers are assured in the latest issue of Torch that this statement by Mr. Tsotsi is "completely bogus."

SOME OF THE INVective on both sides has been made sharper by its sting of truth. Torch, Fataar pointed out (and he certainly should know) represented only "one or two individuals responsible to no one but themselves . . . timid little scribes who use bold words . . ."

And this Ikhwezi description of a speech by an Anti-Cad leader (Anti-Cad has not held a Conference for seven years because "it does not believe in holding annual Christmas treats") is devastatingly penetrating: "Finally he rounded off his entertaining talk by reiterating his perspectives for 1959—his plan of action. The herrenvolk was going mad and their efforts at keeping the herrenvolk empire were most ludicrous. And thus the liberation struggle was quite straightforward, really. "All one had to do was relax with one's favourite newspaper, amuse oneself with parliamentary speeches, and literally laugh one's head off until liberation came."

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In such an atmosphere it is perhaps a printer's devil with a sense of humour who makes the word "Ikhwezi" editorial which (believe it or not) concludes by condemning "sterile argumentation, organisational paralysis and political impotence."

They call it the Unity Movement. They still do.

THE TRUTH

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BOSSSES BARGAIN WITH A.N.C.

(Continued from page 1) that LKB unlike other South African organisations which may possibly be boycotted by the ANC, is clearly dependent on the overseas market and thus cannot afford to have propaganda made against it overseas.

"I am in no sense prepared to make a demonstration in favour of the ANC—certainly not. But it can—and we must realise this—hurt our co-operative and fruit farmers and I thus feel that my co-operative must do everything in its power to prevent about a better understanding between it and its consumers."

The export market is not set right for LKB at the moment. Exports of S.A. canned apricots to Britain declined from a total of 860,503 cases in 1956 to 501,550 cases in 1957. There is severe competition with other countries in the export of canned peaches and pears.

The annual report of the directors of LKB, tabled at the company's annual meeting in July, said the marketing of the products of the co-operative was becoming more difficult from year to year. The directors warned that the company would soon be unable to continue processing third-grade fruit.

FOREIGN SUPPORT Urgency has been given to the boycott situation by news that a Committee of African organisations in Britain has decided to launch a campaign to boycott South African goods in support of the Congress boycott of Nationalist-produced goods in the Union, and the proposed boycott of South African goods in Afro-Asian countries. The campaign in Britain will probably be launched on June 26, South African freedom day, when meetings will be organised and selected shopping areas picketed.



On Saturday afternoon, while the crowd waited on Durban station for the train carrying Mr. Baartman into exile, Mr. Michael Memela, ANC branch chairman, was arrested by the railway police for allegedly selling New Age on the station. Mr. Memela was released later, but told that he would be charged.

U.P. Complaint on Bantustan Bill

Nat. Kafferboeties Giving Too Much Away

From our Parliamentary Correspondent

THE third-reading debate on the Bantustan Bill was marked by tired and old arguments, fine Nationalist promises, and a significant lack of policy to come from United Party speakers, notably Sir De Villiers Graaf, who opened the debate, and Mr. W. Vause Raw, of Natal, who closed it.

Mr. Raw was more explicit and less clever than Sir De Villiers. He underlined with histrionic emphasis things Sir De Villiers hinted delicately at. And he wrote a very ingenious epilogue to what was a sad and sorry debate.

The Bantustan Bill, said Mr. Raw, drew a black nose round the throat of White South Africa.

NAT KAFFERBOETIES

Waving a State Information Office false map, his voice ringing with false Churchillian emotion, the rotund member from Durban point, with wild and unrealistic gestures said: "Blood River will be handed back to the Natives, with or without a shot being fired in anger."

Mr. Raw's forefathers, he claimed, had fought and sacrificed to civilise the "Natives," and the kafferboetie Nationalists were undoing all this by handing huge areas of South Africa back to those self-same savages without a shot or a struggle.

It was a pathetic exhibition, not only of unreality, for one is used to that, but of sheer ineptitude. Mr. Raw's empty, declaiming voice seemed to sum up the whole sterility, the whole basic falseness which is the United Party answer to the equal absurdity of the Verwoerd Bantustan vision.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

The fact that the United Party are going to go to the electorate in the provincial elections with this barren theme was also clearly indicated by Sir De Villiers.

The Bantustan Bill, said Sir De Villiers, would lead to a break-up of the Union, and a gigantic fifth column of urban Africans.

While the Bill might bring some advantages to the Africans, he said, nothing at all would come the way of the Whites. What he called the "remaining rump" of South Africa would be dependent for its economic welfare upon a ruthless proletariat, "with all the dangers connected therewith."

In view of the wild and exaggerated claims made by both United Party and Nationalist speakers, it is necessary to repeat once again just what the Bill does.

It does not, as United Party and Nationalist speakers claimed, split South Africa into one White and several Black splinter States.

All it does is abolish African Representation in the House of Assembly, the Senate and the Provincial Councils. In place of this and within the framework of the Bantu Authorities system, it confines limited powers—far less than those of a municipality in a White area—upon Nationalist-appointed Bantu Authorities. These hearings are permitted to make limited decisions on such matters as the building of municipal ponds, but even these decisions are subject to the veto of the Minister, and the Authorities themselves can be deposed at any time the Minister sees fit.

It seeks to bolster reactionary and collaborationist elements within the African people. That these opportunists are hated by the African people as a whole can be seen by a recent application by Transkeian chiefs for firearms to deal with "agitators."

It also seeks to perpetuate the migratory labour system, so the Whites need not suffer any inconvenience by a gesture to "positive apartheid."

It is a fraud, as the United Party says, certainly, but it is not a fraud conceived in the White electorate, and if implemented represents no threat whatever to their interests. It is a fraud with which the Government would do well to deal. It is a fraud which would give few Africans by talk of "national culture" and "self-rule", while maintaining the status quo.

And Mr. De Wet Nel, the Minister who has been plotting the measure, claimed that it would show the way not only to South Africa but to the whole world.

RADIO BLUES

Dr. Albert Hertzog, one of Dr. Verwoerd's blue-eyed boys, who was recently promoted to the Cabinet by his master, showed one of the reasons for his advancement when he said the moment the African was given a wireless there was a danger he would not listen to programmes that were good for him but to propaganda from overseas stations such as Radio Moscow, Radio Cairo and Radio Ghana.

A solution to this problem would be to give the African ultra short-wave, a transmitter of his own. The answer might lie in the use of transistors—which are extremely expensive, incidentally.

Dr. Hertzog, incidentally, said it was "practically the rule" that post office workers found guilty of theft and fraud were dismissed.

It is a good odd this is in contrast with the attitude of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, who stoutly maintains that it is his Christian duty to police the printing press of his people. Surely it is more important that a policeman convicted of brutality be dismissed from a body whose sole function should be to preserve the law.

NUCLEAR TESTS BAN

The law was also notable for a passionate plea by a Nationalist Dr. Carel de Wet, for South Africa to press for an immediate ban on nuclear-bomb tests. Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings.

"Path of Thunder" as Soviet Ballet

The Soviet Union's famous Bolshoi Ballet Company is rehearsing a ballet on South Africa's racialism. It is by Kara-Karavev and is based on the novel "Path of Thunder" by the well-known writer, Peter Abrahams.

The novel, which was published in the Soviet Union several years ago, has enjoyed wide popularity there.

UP M ALLEY

LOCAL boy who has made a good name for himself as the Coloured dancer back in South Africa from the Royal Ballet Company and at the moment guest dancer in another local boy's production, "Pink Lemonade."

Crowds have been flocking to see Mosava backed up by the Eon Group's ballet corps and have come back with high praise for a terrific performance.

The Group has done much to promote talent in the community and we are all looking forward to further triumphs in all branches of the arts. But lately there have been mutterings in the background about the high-handedness of certain officials resulting in signs of dissatisfaction in the ranks of the membership.

The old light-skinned and dark-skinned question seems to be cropping up, too, particularly around a certain young lady said to be an outstanding dancer but who hasn't been given a chance to move higher up because she happens to have that kinky hair and dark skin.

We don't know whether all this is on the level, but where there's smoke there is probably a fire, and for the good of progress we hope that the Group will be able to throw cold water on it and continue with the water work.

I AM also told that houses of ill repute are now changing their red lights to blue so the cops can find their way.

RUMOUR also has it that taxpayers are in for a new loan



By ALEX LA GUMA

levy towards entertainment allowances for the police force.

FROM the stars in the flick the other night, snapped star Sinatra: "We don't expect you to die. We don't even expect you to spill a little blood. All we want you to do is sweat for the resistance..."

"And," added my better half beside me, "Stop eating potatoes."

THERE is dead silence on the CAC front. Nobody isn't saying nothing. A case of the jitter?

"People Determined to Hit Back"

Turk Tells Provincial Council About Boycott of Nat. Goods

CAPE TOWN.

THE Congress movement is taking steps through the economic boycott to hit back at the people responsible for the poverty and ill-treatment of the vast majority of Non-European, said Mr. Ben Turuk, the persistent ill-treatment of Cape Western, in the Provincial Council budget debate last week.

Mr. Turuk detailed the results of an investigation of African living conditions he had conducted personally in a number of areas in the Western Cape.

"The conditions in which the people live are shocking in many areas," he said. "There are contaminated wells, moist soil, bad sanitation, litter, filth — typhoid could break out in these places at any time."

POOR HOUSING

Mr. Turuk showed the Council a photograph of a municipal compound in Kyanama's location, Stellenbosch, where 20 people slept on the floor of a room measuring 15 feet by 12 feet.

In the City Council area at Nyanga, the people were expected to live in corrugated iron huts which were leaky and draughty. There were no floors, no stoves, no electricity or water inside. In the Divisional Council area 8 persons stayed in a room 6 yards square, paying a total rent of 411 per month. There was a brick floor but no electric light.

In Worcester the houses were all of cement, and the people complained they were very cold. Many of the houses were broken down. The Paarl Divisional Council road workers lived in hovels which were cold and wet. Wellington's African workers were housed in horrible pension-dockies. Farm workers in the Paarl area lived in terrible poverty, with bad sanitation.

"I have been told that 90 per cent of accommodation for Non-Whites in the rural areas does not conform to the regulations," said Mr. Turuk.

People's History in Song

Recitals by Cradock Choir

From Govan Mbeki

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE appearance of the Cradock mixed choir of about 40 voices at concerts here last week brought to light the vast cultural potentialities of our people that have yet to be released.

The choir was under the baton of the ANC veteran, Canon J. A. Calata. Almost all the members of the choir rendered were his own compositions, and taken together they provide a history of the Liberty Struggle in song. Canon Calata has recorded in music the story of major happenings in the course of the struggle. He has composed songs on the Defence Commission and on the imposition of bans on leaders of the movement, the Treason Trial and many other incidents.

Towards the end, the song ridicules the Nationalist action, and depicts the police wandering about dressed to the skin by the rain. POLICE SHOOT NANGOZA. The second song that held the audience spell-bound was about Nangaza Jeebe, a young Volunteer who was shot and killed by the police at Embizweni Square, New Brighton, in March, 1956, after the Government had imposed a blanket ban on meetings, which still operates, in the Port Elizabeth and Humansdorp districts.

The song runs thus: "In response to Mnyamama's Orders: Shoot before you ask questions, The police fired and killed the brave Volunteer. But the masses of the People stand firm still, They demand FREEDOM in Our Life Time."

One song, produced in the heat of the struggle, are part of the national treasure. They should be compiled in book form and preserved.

a Volunteer during the Defence Campaign in 1952. She fell out of a moving vehicle.

The ANC made elaborate arrangements and it had been expected that a mammoth assembly would have taken place at the veiling ceremony. But the Nationalist Government imposed a ban on the ceremony a few days before it took place.

The song starts dramatically on the downward beat thus: "Congress sent out a Clarion Call to Volunteers. 'To Peddie, it said, 'to unveil a Tombstone, Tombstone of the Warrior, Volunteer Selina Mxokozeli. But Mnyamama (Swartjie) imposed a ban. He ordered his police to stop the people."

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Sactu Delegates Refused Passports

JOHANNESBURG.

The two vice-presidents of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions elected to put SACTU's case to the meeting of the INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION in Geneva have been refused passports by the Government.

"I am Mrs. Viola Hasbe and Mr. Moses Mabhida. The Dept. of the Interior notified SACTU on June 4 that the passports would not be granted. The Geneva conference opened on June 2, two days earlier.

ADENAUER HOPES TO PREVENT BIG-FRANCE MEETING

BEHIND the decision of the die-hard 83-year-old extreme right-wing German Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, to refuse to relinquish his position as the man in West Germany, lies the determination of German reaction to do everything possible to prevent the holding of a summit meeting.

The West German militarists know that any solution of world problems reached by east and west would be a significant report from Bruce Rothwell, Washington correspondent of the *London News Chronicle*. He wrote last week that Adenauer had seized the opportunity (while in the U.S. for the funeral of his political Siamese-twin, the late John Foster Dulles) of "using all his influence to dissuade President Eisenhower from going to a summit conference. Adenauer was never so agile, so determined."

FEARS LLOYD

When the French Foreign Minister and close Adenauer ally, Couve de Murville, announced that he was going to fly back to France earlier than the other foreign ministers in order to report to De Gaulle, it was Adenauer who got him to change his mind. Had Murville gone it would have meant that the new U.S. man, Herter, would have been left alone in the plane flying to Paris with the progress of British Foreign Secretary Lloyd, who, because he is anxious to reach some sort of agreement, is considered by Adenauer to be a bigger menace than Gromyko himself.

Adenauer is reported to have told Eisenhower that he was disappointed with the progress at Geneva. The legacy that Dulles had left was that the West "would not give an inch," but there were

No Asylum Request by Russian Woman

South African newspapers carried reports last week that the wife of the assistant naval attaché at the Soviet Embassy in London had applied for "political asylum." But most of them did not report the official denial by the British Home Office, a few days later, that the application of the woman, Irina Dimitriev, had nothing to do with politics at all. Mrs. Dimitriev, the Home Office announced, had simply had a family row with her husband and had decided not to return home with him.

"There is no question of Mrs. Dimitriev asking for political asylum," said the official statement. "She is simply applying as an alien for permission to remain here."

Press suggestions that her husband had been hustled back to the Soviet Union against her will were also refuted by the Home Office. He had been interviewed by immigration officers at the London Airport before leaving and had every opportunity of refusing to go.

IRAQ has welcomed the return to the country of several hundred Kurdish families who were forced to flee to the Soviet Union after the failure of Kurdish revolts against the Iraq dictatorship in 1943 and 1946. The Kurds are reported to have returned impressed by the freedom and opportunities for natural and economic development in the USSR.

signs that Dulles was being betrayed.

Everywhere that Lloyd went, putting forward the British proposal that a summit meeting should be called, Adenauer followed in his footsteps to put the opposite view. When he left the U.S. to return to Bonn, Adenauer announced that he was very pleased with the results of his visit. There can be little doubt that his progress convinced him that there would be U.S. support for his decision to retain the chancellorship and so prevent the swing away from the extreme right which his replacement by Professor Erhard would have signalled.



Adenauer—A real die-hard.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN AFRICA LIKE THOSE OF NAZIS

British Writer Says

THE failure of the people of Britain and France to rise up in anger against the crimes perpetrated in their names in Algeria, Kenya and Nyasaland is compared, in an article in the *New Statesman* this week, with that of the Germans in the time of Hitler.

The German crimes were partly hidden by a complete censorship, says the writer, Paul Johnson, but there is no Frenchman who can possibly claim that he is unaware that his government maintains large-scale concentration camps in Algeria. The fact is admitted in a recent government report which says that there are in the region of a million men, women and children in these camps, and concedes the existence of general malnutrition and a high infant mortality rate—characteristic features of the German camps.

Equally, no Frenchman can deny that he is aware that torture is regularly practised by the French army, for this has also been admitted officially and testified to in numerous books and newspaper articles.

"Children and pregnant women have been tortured. The location of many of the torture chambers is known; so are the identities of some of the torturers. But it is not recorded that a single one of them has been punished. There has been no widespread public protest . . . Indeed, it seems, very few good Frenchmen."

KENYA

Similarly, the existence of concentration camps in Kenya has been known by the British public for years. Official spokesmen have gone on record that their inmates must expect to remain there for years, perhaps for life. And now the murder of eleven prisoners at Hola (New Age) and his parliament has established the fact that prisoners are beaten to death in British concentration camps.

The events at Hola were not accidental, Johnson says. They flowed logically from a carefully-planned attempt to put into action a plan, "to force prisoners to work," drawn up by Cowan, the Senior Superintendent of Prisons in Kenya. Cowan ordered Sullivan, the head of the Hola camp, to put the plan, which involved the use of violence and had been used elsewhere, into action at Hola too. Johnson asserts that British Secretary for the Colonies, Lennox-Boyd, and his parliamentary hatchet-man, Amery, knew of this plan and approved it.

Sullivan personally supervised the beatings. And, after he left an

independent witness testified, the prisoners "were like a lot of people who had just come out of action, a lot of wounded and so on," Sullivan declared himself satisfied with the morning's work.

But a little later, his deputy told him that eleven of the men were dead. "Now then did he begin to worry, 'One body might not matter much,'" says Johnson. "Eleven were too many even for the Kenya government to conceal."

COVER UP

Nevertheless an attempt at concealment was made. Campbell, the Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, was sent to the camp. His testimony makes it clear that he made no efforts to investigate the cause of the deaths, only to cover it up. On his return a story about prisoners having died following the

drinking of contaminated water was officially issued.

All this came out at a judicial enquiry after a few persistent Labour MPs had made it impossible any longer to deny the facts).

But, asks Johnson, what action is to be taken? The relatives of the murdered men will receive £200 apiece. Sullivan and his deputy are to be disciplined. None of the warders is to be tried. Neither Cowan nor Campbell has been dismissed. Nor has Baring, the governor. Lennox-Boyd has not taken the honourable course and resigned . . . They are all going to get away with it. "Why, in Heaven's name?" Because we, British citizens, on whose ultimate authority these crimes were committed—good Britons, as we do not like to think ourselves—are not prepared to insist on retribution."

Notting Hill Fascist Links With S.A.

DUPLICATED fascist leaflets being circulated in London's Notting Hill district—where a Coloured man was recently stabbed to death by a white gang, and where the Fascist Mosley has announced that he will stand as a candidate for parliament—provide evidence of a link-up between the racist movements of Britain, the United States and South Africa, and strengthen the view that Mosley's visit to the Union had as its purpose the tightening of these links.

It cannot be a coincidence that the threatening letters now flooding Notting Hill, are couched in a similar vein to those recently seen in South Africa, and are, like them, signed KKK.

The British leaflet purports to give the 'racial facts' about Negroes, and contains material almost identical with that being distributed both in the Southern States and in South Africa.

A new feature of this racialist propaganda, and one which has

made its appearance only since Mosley's visit to Verwoerd, is that it contains fulsome praise of apartheid, and recommends to the British electorate that it should adopt the same "firm policy towards the Coloured people as that adopted in South Africa.

Ghana—Simple

Question to Israelis

Ghana's Ambassador to Israel, Dr. William Helen, was responsible for what the S.A. Jewish Times described as an "unpleasant situation," when he put Jewish leaders on the spot over their failure to fight modern-day fascism.

Certain Jewish leaders in the British Commonwealth wrongly think that they should not fight the Fascist Mosley, who has ceased his anti-Jewish activities, but is now fighting the Coloured peoples. The pathetic attitude which Jews are now adopting towards Mosley is angering all Coloured people, and especially Ghana.

He asked his listeners to express their opinion on the subject but "all awkwardly abstained."

VENEZUELA'S parliament has unanimously adopted a resolution of solidarity with Bolivia in a dispute with the United States, following the publication of remarks by a U.S. official that the best thing for Bolivia would be for the country to be divided up among its neighbours. A week of Bolivian demonstrations and the stoning of U.S. libraries and propaganda agencies was the result.

U.S. SPENDS £250m. ON SPIES But Results are "Plain Lousy"

SPYING has become a major American industry. There are no fewer than nine separate cloak and dagger outfits at work, carrying on an underhand intrigue on a world-wide basis and spending each year in the neighbourhood of £250 million of the taxpayers' money.

Though exact figures are secret, estimates suggest that between 20,000 to 30,000 full-time spies are now on the government's payroll. The best financed is the Central Intelligence Agency headed by Allen Dulles (brother of the late Foster). The CIA now occupies 30 or more buildings all over Washington and is building an enormous £23 million edifice all for itself.

One of the big things about the CIA is that, like its little brother here, the Special Branch, it doesn't

"S.A. Treason Trial" in Japanese

A Japanese publishing house, Kadokawa Shoten, has decided to issue a Japanese edition of "The South African Treason Trial" by Lionel Forman and Solly Sachs, and the contract has been signed in London. The translation is now being made in Tokyo and it is planned to have the book ready in time for the Australian return of the Special Court, following the result of the appeal which is being heard at Bloemfontein next week.

have to tell the public how much it spends or what it spends it on.

This probably saves them both a good deal of embarrassment.

PITCHED BATTLE

It saved the Americans, for example, from having to explain to the public who was responsible for the terrific rough-house in a Washington restaurant when the place was smashed to bits in a battle between CIA men and members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—each group having mistaken the other for Communist agents.

On the expensive side, there was the time—as reported by columnist Westbrook Pegler—that "agents" of the CIA had over \$10,000,000 in unmarked ten-dollar bills to the secret service of the Communist government of Poland in the belief that they were dealing with some 'underground' organisation which was opposing that government."

Pegler, by the way, thinks the CIA "no good and ought to be wiped out."

"PLAIN LOUSY"

Then there are intelligence failures for which CIA would rather not be held accountable. The most publicised fumble was its flat-footedness on the eruption of revolutions in Lebanon and Iraq, which took place without advance forecasts from its vast espionage network. "They didn't know what was going on," Sen. Wayne Morse angrily charged. "Our intelligence

is just plain lousy."

And that isn't very surprising if they rely at all on the sort of staff that men like Professor Mungler send to the U.S.A.



"Last message from the monkey reads . . . you should be up here too, you big ape!" (Jon in the News Chronicle)

FARM SLAVE SCHEME CRACKS

BA 300,05 NEW
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NEW AGE

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NORTHERN EDITION

Thursday, June 11, 1959

6d.

"EXILE CANNOT SILENCE ME"

—BEN BAARTMAN

DURBAN.

HUNDREDS of Congress members crowded Durban station last Saturday to meet Mr. Ben Baartman, Worcester ANC leader, who was exiled to a remote spot in Northern Zululand last week.

Owing to a derailment, however, the train was delayed and the Congressmen had to leave disappointed.

Mr. Baartman was served with a banishment order under the Native Administration Act on Thursday, June 4, exiling him to Ngwenzulu in the Inqwavuma district.

Mr. Baartman, aged 35, was born in Molleno, near Queenstown. He has never been to Natal before, and does not know the district to which he has been exiled. He has no friends or relations there and does not speak the local language.

He was told to leave Cape Town at 6 p.m. on the day he was served with the order.

Expecting Mr. Baartman to arrive in Durban on Saturday morning, over 100 volunteers assembled on the station platform to greet him, but were told that the train would arrive in the afternoon. Many more people arrived at the station after lunch but the crowd was again disappointed.

It was learned that the train was delayed between Van Reenen and Swinburne owing to a derailment.

Returning to the station to meet the train from Cape Town at 6.15 p.m. on Saturday the well-wishers were once again disappointed when it was discovered that Mr. Baartman was not on it.

Mr. Baartman's train eventually arrived in the early hours of Sunday morning. He was met by a representative of New Age, and two other members of the press. (Continued on page 5)

Some Farmers Release All Their Workers

From Ruth First

JOHANNESBURG. FIRST SIGNS THAT THE EXPOSURE OF THE EVILS OF THE FORCED LABOUR SYSTEM IS HAVING EFFECT CAME THIS WEEK WHEN AN EASTERN TRANSVAAL FARMER WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN TO COURT TO PRODUCE SOME OF HIS LABOURERS SURRENDERED HIS FARM'S ENTIRE LABOUR FORCE AND DROVE THEM BACK TO JOHANNESBURG.

By Tuesday his example had been followed by 5 other farmers, who decided to release their labour through the Government scheme of contracting petty offenders.

This decision was taken although it is now harvest time, the busiest season of the year. Court actions have served to expose the rottenness of the scheme, and these six farmers at least—perhaps to be followed by more—have decided that it's not worth the trouble.

(Continued on page 5)



A young girl, sack over her waist, stands in the mallee lands. A half-belt of leather, with hooks at each end, secures the grain bag to her body. As she moves along in the lands she pulls the bag behind her.

June 26 Deadline For Economic Boycott

Bosses Bargain With ANC

JOHANNESBURG.

A LARGE and leading canning concern that suspects it might be among the firms on the Congress boycott list to be announced on June 26 is offering substantial labour concessions for its name to be withdrawn from the list.

Included in the offer is this firm's recognition of the trade union, facilities to shop stewards to collect trade union dues in factory hours and on factory premises, and the re-employment of

some 24 workers sacked after last year's stay at home.

Negotiations have been opened between this firm and the African National Congress.

CORRESPONDENCE

The African National Congress is also having correspondence with the Langeberg Ko-Operative Beperk. This Cape firm sent a long letter to Congress, tracing its formation and history and stating that it is not a Nationalist firm, has no party political connections at all, and should not be included on the boycott list.

The Nationalist newspaper Die Burger recently criticised LKB for entering into negotiations with the ANC about the boycott saying this served only to strengthen the boycott weapon and encourage the ANC.

In reply, Mr. Paul de Wet, of Ashton, a member of LKB, wrote to Die Burger:

"You must bear in mind that our canned products which are marketed overseas amount to £7½ million a year, and there is no doubt that the ANC with the support of its friends overseas can do great damage to our farmers.

"It must also be remembered (Continued on page 5)

CHILD LABOUR ON THE FARMS

Report by Peter Nthithe

Picture by Joe Gqabi

IN the Eastern Transvaal, off the national road to Swaziland, the mallee were being harvested in the fields. As we got nearer to the lands we saw that the harvesting teams were African women and young girls, working with large grain bags fixed about their waists with leather belts and hooks.

As they moved along the rows they dragged the heavy, fast-filling sacks with them, and both hands were free to break two mallee heads simultaneously off the stalk. As the cobs filled the bags a worker swiftly removed them and fixed others to the waists of the women who went on working furiously.

One team of women had the farmer behind them driving them to work faster and yet faster.

This is the casual labour system or itagu as it has come to be known among Africans.

WAGES

The women earn 2s. 6d. a day and the children one shilling a day. (Continued on page 5)



Ben Baartman gives the Afrika salute as his train pulls into Durban station.