

DURBAN COUNCIL CONSULTS WITH ANC

Welcome Development in Efforts to Ease Tension

From M. P. NAICKER

NEW AGE, in a special editorial on the Durban unrest last week, called on the Durban City Council to hold discussions with the Congresses and other representative bodies.

As if in answer to the editorial, Mr. S. Bourquin, Durban's Director of Bantu Administration, called at the office of Mr. Moses Mabhida, Deputy President of the Natal African National Congress last week, to arrange for such discussions.

The discussion which took place in the Offices of the Congress, in Lakkian Chambers, Durban, was something quite new to Durban politics.

The head of the Bantu Administration was seated at a desk opposite peoples' leader, Moses Mabhida.

On a hard wooden bench on one side of the office sat four earnest but bewildered youth obviously unable to understand this new development, awaiting enrolment as members of Congress; in one corner a university student was studiously reading the latest copy of "Liberation"; there was the usual flow of traffic by people coming in and out of the Congress offices, and our cameraman was busily clicking his camera.

It just did not seem as though a major new political development was taking place

Women Demonstrate

At the same time, outside the Durban City Hall, over 250 ANC women were demonstrating against the most recent raids in the Cato Manor area where homes were broken into by the police. A number of women alleged that they had lost their clothes, kitchen-ware and even food during this raid.

And one of their main demands was the very thing then taking

(Continued on page 6)



Bourquin meets Mabhida—a new experience

WORLD SUPPORT FOR BOYCOTT SHAKES INDUSTRY

'If Businessmen Are Alarmed—Let Them Fight The Nats.' says ANC

THE extent and speed of the world-wide response to the call by the Congresses for a boycott of apartheid products has not only come as a shock to the Nationalist Government and its supporters, but has even exceeded the expectations of the Congresses themselves.

New Age reporter RUTH FIRST sought and obtained an exclusive interview with Mr. Duma Nokwe, general secretary of the ANC, this week, on the ANC attitude to the boycott.

"The ANC welcomes all demonstrations of solidarity by the people of South Africa," said Mr. Nokwe.

Asked to comment on Eric Louw's charge that a trade ban is an interference in South Africa's internal affairs, Mr. Nokwe said:

"The phrase interference in South Africa's domestic affairs has been consistently abused by cabinet ministers. The Jamaican people, through their government, surely have a right to determine with whom they will trade. They have now decided not to trade with South Africa because of its racialist policies. How can this decision be an interference with the domestic affairs of South Africa? The Nationalist Government has banned thousands of books printed and imported from certain countries because, apparently they object to the policies of those countries. Is this an interference with the domestic affairs of those countries?"

QUESTION:
Do signs point to the boycott spreading?

ANSWER:
From the reports in the daily press it appears that since Jamaica decided to ban South African goods, the boycott has spread to the following countries: Grenada, Barbados, Dominique, Nigeria, Mauritius, Sierra Leone and reports from various exporters indicate that there is an antagonism from customers to South African goods in various countries.

QUESTION:
Any comment on the call by Mr. C. Marx, President of the Federa-

led Chamber of Industries for an end to all boycotts and his statement 'boycotts benefit no-one, but they can cause real suffering—most of all to the lowest income group, who will be the first victims which are said misguidedly to be for their benefit'.

ANSWER:

As far as the boycott of Nationalist products is concerned in South Africa, the African National Congress will continue their boycott because it is one of the few ways in which it can express its disgust with Nationalist policies. We are aware that a successful

(Continued on back page)

Morolong Endorsed Out Of Cape Town

THE Cape Western Region of the ANC has protested in the strongest terms against the treatment meted out to Mr. Joe Morolong, a member of their committee, by the authorities.

Mr. Morolong, who was recently fined £2 for being in Nyanga without a permit, has been endorsed out of Cape Town. When he approached the Lange administration officials to have his documents put in order he was ordered to leave the area. No reason was given.

"This is open political victimisation," the ANC alleges. "Mr. Morolong is one of the most outspoken opponents of the Nationalist government."



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Boycott The Festival

THE Congress movement will call on all Non-Europeans to boycott next year's 'Festival' to celebrate 50 years of Union.

They will go further: they will organise counter-demonstrations to register their determination to end White domination in their lifetime.

The ANC statement issued last week said the Government and its supporters might have good reason to celebrate half a century of the establishment of the Union. The majority of the people of the Union, the Non-European people, right-thinking Europeans and in particular the Africans have no cause to celebrate.

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Time For an All-in Congress? A New View

ALL of those who have participated in the discussion on whether or not we should have one single all-in Congress seem to agree that in principle it would be a good thing for people of the different national groups to work together in one body. The point of disagreement is simply whether or not we are able in practice to mobilise more people into the anti-Nationalist struggle through our present form of organisation than we would through one all-in Congress.

I wonder if there is not posing the question the wrong way. The Congresses grew up to meet a particular political need. The ANC was formed because the Africans are hit in particular ways by our political system and have felt the need to unite as Africans to further the legitimate interests of Africans. The Indian Congress was formed similarly because Indians felt a need to unite to fight for their own cause. In the face of the increasing oppression, and as a result of their advanced political understanding, the African, Indian and other Congresses have, in comparatively recent times, formed themselves into a firm alliance with a common programme—but that is because each of the Congresses realises that its own interests are best served by a united fight for the interests of all.

The fact that there is the Congress alliance must not be allowed to obscure an equally important fact—that each of the Congresses continue to serve the particular needs of its own members. The leading role of the Indian Congress in the fight against Group Areas is but one example of many.

We fight racist theories because they assert falsely that some races are superior to others. We carry on because we are convinced by the capabilities of the different South African nationalities, and that all shall have the right to full equality as citizens of a single South African State.

But the fact that we are all South Africans does not mean that we can blind ourselves to the existence of different national groups with distinctive languages and cultures and subject to distinctive forms of political oppression.

The experience of every other similar country proves that as long as this continues to exist, there will also continue to be separate national organisations to express the special aspirations of each national community.

Merging the Congresses into one all-in body would, therefore, solve nothing. For immediately there would again inevitably arise new national bodies to serve the special requirements of each community.

But this does not mean that the arguments in favour of a single political organisation composed of people of all national groups are wrong.

ONE ORGANISATION
There is a very urgent need for a single organisation in which Africans, Indians, Coloureds and Europeans can work together, plan together, study together and organise together on the basis of full equality.

The Congress movement has often stressed that it is not a political party. It is a united front made up of people of the most diverse philosophies, who have come together out of a common desire to fight apartheid.

But there is a need, in addition

to the national organisations, for a single multi-national political party, with a long-term political programme. Such a party, which would naturally be composed of Congress members, and would give unstinted support to the Congress movement, would be an immense asset to our country.

For such a party to succeed it must not scamp nervously behind the Congress movement, as does the Liberal Party, always frightened that the Congresses may do something "rash", always sniffling about for "communist influence", never sure whether it is more scared of getting too close to the Congresses than of losing too far from them.

What we need is a party based firmly on the most militant and advanced section of the population, the Non-European working class. It is significant that socialism, the international philosophy of working-class parties in all countries, is publicly recognised by almost all national liberatory leaders, from Nehru, to Nasser, to Nkrumah, as the only way to bring about a swift and lasting improvement in the living conditions of the people.

Smashing apartheid will lift a very great burden from our shoulders. But it will not mean an end to our problems. Far from it. A new and greater challenge will face us—the building of a nation free from apartheid. Both the fight against apartheid and the planning of the future, the Congress movement needs a brother-in-struggle—a multi-national socialist party.

CONGRESSMAN
Cape

High Taxes in "City of Saints"

THE present tax increase of £1 15s. to African men has added more burden on us. Here in Grahamstown for instance, the average wage per African is £5 10s. per month, and the rents mount from £1 to £2 15s. a month. People are raided day and night for taxes.

This kind of oppression is coupled with unemployment, and the unemployed are expected to pay these taxes and rents. What surprises one is, some Councils especially here in Grahamstown, are trying to convert labour. This is called "City of Saints", a fast imitating Verwoerdian line. It was the first Council to ban meetings of more than ten Africans in the Union.

DONALD B. NQRURU
Grahamstown

Respect the Anthem

WHY do Africans not take their National Anthem seriously as they should. Many times I have tried to attend National Meetings which would satisfy my feelings as an African singing Nkosi Sikelela I Africa or Morera, Boloka Sebaba. In many meetings you will find that there is some disturbance or there is one scratching himself, one clearing spectacles or one sneezing his nose and another standing at ease, instead of the simple strict attention. The most silly abuse is that they sing the Anthem in the shebeens which makes the whole thing lose its dignity. What a shame.

C. R. S. KOTI
Newclare, Johannesburg

Schoolboy Labour

SOME of the schoolboys who have failed to register for employment at the Boksburg administration office and have met with hardships.

These boys were conveyed by the municipal sanitation trucks to certain factories to work at cleaning up the stones and hoing among the factories. Some of them were even working inside the factories as part-time workers.

The location superintendent is sometimes seen assisted by the municipal police carrying piles of brown flat boxes to the old administration offices. The contents of the boxes, which contain clothing, are displayed before the boys.

If a boy feels he likes a certain cloth, his name is written down and the money he owes is extracted from his monthly wage.

If a boy feels reluctant to proceed with this under-paid employment a municipal constable is sent to fetch him from his home. This has led to the boys being ridiculed and dubbed "convicts" by those who have not yet registered for employment in the administration office.

McCORMICK P. NKAMBULE
Boksburg

CHIEFS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

I AM of the branch of the Amandlambe of Idutywa, and I was deputed to my birthplace in 1957 under Section 10. I was also charged secondly, with "inciting and agitating" the people to intensify the bus boycott. I joined the ANC in 1951 and lived harmoniously in West Bank Location, East London, always interesting myself in local and national causes. In 1956 I was elected chairman until I was kicked out by my deportation.

The Government must lift the ban from Chief Lutuli, also from Mr. Tambo, Mr. Duma Nokwe, and others. We Africans won't budge an inch in our fight for our legitimate rights, and I am sure we will carry on to the bitter end. I also want to stress this—the African chiefs must join Congress or resign their positions for the sake of the people's progress. The same applies to the clergymen.

CHIEF Z. MITOKONDALA
Idutywa, Cape

CLAIRWOOD WINTER HANDICAP

WIN/PLACE
AND
QUINELLA
TOTALISATORS
AT

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EDITORIAL INDUSTRY AND THE BOYCOTT

THE way some big businessmen are talking, nowadays, one would think that they brought their money here and built their factories only because of their deep love for the Africans and their desire to improve African living conditions.

They tell us about their great "act of faith" in investing their money in South Africa, and cluck sadly about the way the Africans, by supporting an economic boycott, are undoing all the good the kind capitalists have been doing for them.

"The boycott will have the effect of hitting the very people, the Africans and the Coloured people, whom it was their purpose to help," the Chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, said solemnly last week, and the head of the Chamber of Industries, Mr. Charles Marx, called on Congress in similar vein not to rock the industrial boat.

But surely everyone knows that one of the biggest things attracting these capitalists to South Africa is the criminally low level of South African wages. No secret has been made of this in the past. When the Government goes out to encourage investment in this country it trumpets as one of its biggest selling-points "cheap labour in abundant supply."

Big business has never shown such a concern for the welfare of the Africans before. It has always taken some major upheaval to frighten them into speech—a successful bus boycott, or a Durban revolt. And even then, how remarkable it is that they do so much talking and so little doing.

They issue statements about the need for wage increases. They even point out the economic truth that the capitalists themselves also benefit from a rise in wages, because it would increase the amount of money available for the purchase of the goods from their own factories.

But all of them want someone else to start off with the raising of wages. Very few and far between are the industrialists who themselves voluntarily improve working conditions. Every increase must be fought for against the bitterest odds. And as we showed in a recent series of articles, in spite of all the talk about the need for higher wages, the real wages of the African workers are not improving but getting worse.

The big guns in the Chambers of Commerce and Industry may as well drop their hypocritical concern about the harm the boycott will do the Non-Europeans. If they really cared about the Non-Europeans, organised Commerce and Industry could have brought the Nationalists to their knees years ago.

Commerce and Industry are worried about only one thing. The harm that the boycott will do them.

The fact is that the low level of African wages and the whole framework of oppression is something of a boomerang. The African worker has been brought pretty close to the level where it is true to say that he has nothing very much to lose—except his chains.

The boycott is aimed at the Nationalist Government. The Congress would certainly prefer to fight the Nationalists through the ballot box. But the polling booths are closed to Africans. In this sense, the boycott has been forced on them. It is a political boycott, and the Congresses have gone to great lengths to ensure that only firms which are controlled by enthusiastic supporters of apartheid—a cruel, immoral system of dictatorship—shall be "named." (And as was seen in the case of a certain cleaning co-operative, it is a great deal easier to have one's name removed from the Congress list of "named Nationalists" than it is to have one's name removed from the Government's boycott list of "named Communists.")

Nevertheless, as things have developed overseas, it is clear that the boycott will hit not only the Nationalists, but also all other exporting companies.

These companies would be wise to place the blame not on the Congresses, but on the true culprits, the Nationalists. For the fact is that South Africa is suffering torment at the hands of its rulers, and the Africans are the greatest sufferers. But misery spreads like a cancer. More and more people are hit by the results of Nat misrule, and if it is the turn of industry today, industry has been given the answer by the Congresses:

Your way out is the same way out as our own—the defeat of this Nationalist Government. However little we may seem to have in common, there is one important interest that we share. We both need to break the Nationalist stranglehold. And remember this. Apartheid can destroy Commerce and Industry. It can never destroy the African people.

Spy Bungles—So Police Swarm On Little Village

False Report Brings Them Hunting For ANC

A FALSE report by a police informer brought a police raiding party drawn from half a dozen points in the Western Transvaal to take part in a dawn round-up of men and women in the peaceful little African village of Wildebeespan, near Klerksdorp.

During the raid shots were fired, a number of villagers, women among them, were assaulted, and over a hundred people were arrested for beer and pass offences and carted off to the police station at Stilfontein to pay fines.

This little police effort must have brought over £200 into police coffers. Over and above the fines paid on the spot, or at the police station on the evening of the raid, some villagers without money for fines appeared in court the following day.

Police who knocked up one woman resident of the village told her

bluntly: "You are the cause of the trouble. You left Klerksdorp to come here with your communism."

Then they let the cat out of the bag. The police had been tipped off by an informer in the village that there was due to be a conference of the African National Congress Women's League on the Sunday of the raid.

"Where is your agenda for the meeting," they asked the woman they were questioning. "If I have an agenda it's for the ANC, not for you," was her reply.

"Why don't you put up a flag over your meeting to save the police from going round the village looking for it," was the bright question of one policeman.

The rest of the police were carrying out what was to them a routine raid. Houses were searched for beer and passes demanded from men and women. In a short while over a hundred villagers of both sexes had been crowded into a yard ready to be taken away in police vans.

One African with a wound behind the ear said to have been

caused by a police assignai was later removed to hospital.

UNDER ARREST

Five members of the family of the African who owns the land on which the village stands found themselves under arrest.

One daughter of the family visiting her father's home for the school holidays, was making the fire in the kitchen when she heard a commotion and came out of the door to see her cousin being assaulted as he was pushed into the police van. The daughter still in her hand she tried to protest at the assault and found herself under arrest for obstructing the police and assaulting them. She was handcuffed to her cousin and put into the van with him.

When she protested to a European police officer that the handcuffs were too tight, she was threatened with a pair on the other hand too. It was nightfall before she was granted bail.

A number of villagers laid charges of assault against the police.



Congress officials Mr. James Hadebe, secretary of the Transvaal ANC, Mr. T. Nkobi, ANC national organiser, and Mr. Alfred Nzo, member of the ANC Working Committee, leaving the building of the British

ANC MEN GO TO SEE
U.K. HIGH
COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner in Pretoria, after presenting the ANC memorandum for the freeing of political leaders in the Federation and Uganda to the British and Federation government representatives in the Union.

BRITAIN WANTS SUMMIT MEETING

EVEN if the Foreign Ministers fail to agree at Geneva, people in Britain would like to see a Summit meeting.

This emerges from a New Chronicle Gallup Poll taken recently, when people were asked:

"If the Foreign Secretaries fail to reach any sort of agreement in Geneva do you think that the West should or should not agree to a Summit meeting of the heads of Government?"

VOTERS
Should ----- 68%
Should not: ----- 7%
Don't know ----- 25%

POLICE HUNT 70-YEAR-OLD FREEDOM FIGHTER QOQQA

SIX Special Branch pounced on "Father" Fikile Gqagqa, a 70-year-old Congress veteran, in Port Elizabeth last week, and told him to pack his personal belongings. Bawo (Father), is how the younger people refer to this revered veteran of the movement.

Under conditions of strict secrecy the Special Branch locked him up throughout the day on the 9th, and all the police stations denied that they knew his whereabouts. After a day-long search New Age located him and also found out that he was to be put on the East London train, in the evening, under police escort. About thirty minutes before the train left he was escorted to his compartment in handcuffs.

Members of the Special Branch and uniformed police were present. Two detectives from the Transkei escorted him.

Bawo Fikile Gqagqa arrived in P.E. a few weeks back on a visit. He came from Cawtatweni Location in the Willowdale district where the Special Branch had raided him a few weeks earlier and taken copies of New Age, an ANC membership card and some letters. The raid took place after a Native Commissioner had lost his temper and abandoned a meeting he had convened at the location.

This happened in the location where the Government has collected over £1,000 in communal fines for the destruction of fences by unknown persons, where a chief was

shot dead a few months ago, and where the machinery of the Bantustan administration has collapsed.

According to information obtained from the local police he may be charged with holding an illegal meeting.

JOHANNESBURG. WHO tipped the Special Branch off? Was it the office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner or the Central African Federation representatives in Pretoria?

A delegation of three African National Congress officials who travelled to Pretoria on Banda day to demand the release of political detainees in the Federation was met

at the front doors of the offices of the United Kingdom by five uniformed policemen.

Their representations for Nyasaland's freedom completed at the U.K. Commissioner's offices, the Congress delegation set out for the Central African Federation offices, tailed almost bumper to bumper by the police van.

The Congress memorandum presented to both High Commissioners urged the British Govern-

ment to recognise the right of self-determination of Africans in the Federation, to release Dr. Banda and his fellow political prisoners, and to lift the state of emergency in the Federation and Uganda.

The National Consultative Committee of the Congress movement sent a cable to Dr. Banda in the Gwelo Prison in Southern Rhodesia expressing the solidarity of the people of South Africa; and another cable to the Governor of Nyasaland and demanding the release of all political.

RAND NYASAS

Nyasas in Johannesburg marked July 6—Banda Day—by offering prayers in their homes in memory of their people who lost their lives in the struggle against Federation, and those who are in prison under the emergency regulations.

Organised by the Nyasa Mourners' Society the Banda Day Anniversary recalled the day when Dr. Banda first set foot in Nyasaland after his 40-year exile and was handed a broom with which to sweep away Federation, by the widow of Chief Gomani, one of the staunchest anti-Federation fighters. 40,000 Nyasas welcomed him home at Nyasaland's Chleka airport.

Telegrams were sent to Dr. Banda now imprisoned in Nyasaland, and messages demanding his release were forwarded to the Rhodesian Government, the British Colonial Office, the High Commissioner in Pretoria and others.

The message to Dr. Banda from the Nyasa Mourners said:

On the eve of anniversary millions of your people remember unshaken and unflinching leadership to self-government and secession from Federation slavery. May the youth hereafter hail Chlembwe and Banda as freedom fighters.



Ubawo Fikile Gqagqa handcuffed is standing at a train window between two detectives. The face behind him is that of a uniformed policeman.



The people like many flowers. The dogmatist thinks they need only one—the one he likes.

SOVIET WRITERS CALL FOR WORLD STAGE RADICAL CHANGES

Guest World Stage by Wilfred Burchett, writing from Moscow

FOR five days recently, Soviet writers met in the Kremlin and discussed their problems. Their use of the hall where the Supreme Soviet meets shows the importance the Soviet government and Communist Party attached to this Third Congress of Soviet Writers. Eighty-eight speeches were made, but the liveliest, the most important and most hopeful came from a non-literary figure, Nikita Khrushchev.

All started on a dull enough note with an uninspired and uninspiring report on "The Tasks of Soviet Literature in Communist Construction" by Alexei Surkov, Secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union. The Congress later elected Konstantin Fedin to the post. Surkov said little that was new, skimming very lightly over the trouble which have beset Soviet writers since the Communist Party's 20th Congress and mainly exhorted writers to extol the virtues of the "positive hero" in the advance to Communism.

Apparently it was not all Surkov's fault that it was so dull. The report was a collective effort. The poet Alexander Tvardovsky, explaining his remark about "the homage still being paid to the inertia of yesterday's existence," said he was referring mainly to Surkov's report.

"In all honesty, I cannot blame Alexei Surkov alone," he said amidst much laughter, "since this document was prepared in the manner which Gleb Uspensky's muzhik objected—the one who said it was impossible for one letter to be written by the whole village."

NO WITCH-HUNT
Speculation in the West that the Congress would turn into some sort of witch-hunt against Boris Pasternak proved unfounded. To the best of my knowledge his name was mentioned only once, and extremely briefly, during the five days' session. This was by Surkov, who referred to "ideological armour bearers of the cold war . . . who organised a hue and cry around the expulsion of Pasternak for his treacherous behaviour unworthy of a Soviet writer."

Pasternak is written off, by writers with whom I spoke, less harshly than that—as a rather naive eccentric who belongs to another century. Incidentally, his name is on bill-boards all over Moscow these days as translator of a revival of Schiller's *Wallenstein* at the famous Moscow Art Theatre. There was much heart-searching about themes and treatment suitable to match the Seven-Year Plan and Soviet society's rapid advance towards communism—and of how and where the "positive hero" could be found and how to handle him. There was a general condemnation of sugary, happy-ending works and those which avoided the real problems of life as it is today—and sought to present it as it should be tomorrow.

One of the most interesting contributions was made not at the Congress, but in an article in the Writers' League journal, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. It was by the excellent short story writer and novelist, Konstantin Paustovsky, whose asthma probably prevented him making a speech.

He attacked what he said had become a tradition of making deep apologetic bows when writing about shortcomings in Soviet life, and "a second harmful tradition of reluctance to write of suffering. The fear of even alluding to sadness, as if all our life must go on under a sky of sweets and sugar to the accompaniment of the false-beautiful laughter of 'militant' males and females."

It is pure romanticism, or realism with a dash of romanticism or something else. I am merely grateful to the author for his fine gift," Tvardovsky was heartily applauded at this point. "Anyway," he continued in what would have been heresy not so long ago, "who objects to romanticism if it gives birth to splendid works of art, if it celebrates our era? Or to the artist, which with powerful conviction gives authentic pictures of real life? No one . . .

"Write as your conscience demands, as your knowledge of the given sector of life permits, and do not be afraid in advance of editors and critics . . ."

FOR TOLERANCE
That the ideas expressed by Paustovsky and Tvardovsky have the backing of Khrushchev was clear when the latter spoke on the closing day. Khrushchev above all appealed for tolerance and conciliation between the writers. He made shrewd appraisals of the "varnishes"—those who paint an over-rosy picture of Soviet life—the "blackeners" who do the opposite, of the "tommy-gunners" who went gunning for those who wandered on to the rocks of "revisionism" and of those who are now gunning for the "tommy-gunners." These are the various factions which sprang up in the confusion that followed the 20th Congress.

Khrushchev advised everybody to bury the past and forget labels and get on with their writing. He spoke of the length of time he had spent in the Soviet Union. He was highly critical of Soviet society but was a sensation in the Soviet Union and abroad.

"Some of our ill-wishers abroad," said Khrushchev, "said it was all but the best work produced by Russian literature. Three years, however, have passed. Who is reading this book now, who needs it? Dudintsev cleverly noticed some negative phenomena, but presented them in an exaggerated, deliberately generalised way. But I have said before and say now that Dudintsev has never been our enemy and has a huge and ardent support in the Soviet Union."

FORGET AND FORGIVE
Khrushchev went on to make some remarks which would have seemed startling a year or so ago. "Not only Dudintsev, but also other writers who approached the portrayal of the life of our socialist society from their own 'inner-high view' (the vision of Gorky's) quite evidently also wanted to help the Party, their people to surmount negative phenomena."

Writers who did this in a "distorted and exaggerated" form, continued Khrushchev, aroused the ire of others. A struggle developed "of quite a sharp nature which is still making itself felt in your midst. He felt that the time had come to forget and forgive. "You may ask: What do I call for—the fanning of passions in struggle or for conciliation? My answer is—for the unity of forces on the basis of principle . . . There is a correct proverb: Don't hit a man when he is down. If in an ideological struggle the enemy surrenders, if he admits defeat and expresses readiness to take to right positions, don't wave him aside; understand him, give him a hand so he can take his place in your ranks and work with you . . . It is necessary to believe in man," said Khrushchev amidst stormy applause.

Much else of what he said was in similar vein, with homely, human illustrations. It was a speech free of dogmas or clichés or any attempt to lay down a literary line. I have studied it minutely without finding the term "socialist realism" for instance—which by no means indicates this is a discredited formula here, but stresses Khrushchev's interest in results rather than formulas.

AIR CLEARED
Khrushchev went out of his way to shift responsibility for guidance and what was printed from party and government shoulders on to those of authors and editors—carrying his long-overdue decentralisation campaign in the economic and political sectors into the literary field as well.

You know that it is not easy to tell off-hand what should and what should not be printed. "The easiest way is to print nothing at all. Then there would be no mistakes and the man who forbade the printing of this or that would seem very wise."

"The most common method of disabling themselves is to sever the big muscle attaching the heel to the shin bone. Some have severed the muscle behind the knee. One amputated a finger. These injuries which cause dreadful pain are made with discarded shaving blades and sharpened pieces of flat iron . . ."

THE CONVICTS SAY THAT THIS SELF-MUTILATION IS CAUSED BY

Inhuman Conditions at Kougapooort Prison

NEW AGE DEMANDS A JUDICIAL ENQUIRY TO SEE WHETHER THEIR ALLEGATIONS ARE TRUE

"I WOULD sooner carry my leg on my shoulder than remain in the Kougapooort farm jail," said a "bloubaatjie" (indefinite sentence) convict who is one of a number who have been admitted at the Livingstone Hospital.

During the last four months batches of long term convicts—some of them serving indeterminate sentences—have been admitted suffering from self-inflicted wounds.

The most common method of disabling themselves has been to sever the big muscle attaching the heel to the shin bone. Some have severed the muscle behind the knee. These injuries which cause dreadful pain are made with discarded shaving blades and sharpened pieces of flat iron. Some of the convicts have been admitted more than twice in about four months.

This happens at a dam in Kougapooort, about 60 miles from Port Elizabeth, near Patensie. Construction work on a large dam which will have cost about £2 million when it is completed has been going on for about three years. When it is completed it is expected that almost the whole of the Gamtoos Valley will be under irrigation, and that fruit production will be stepped up considerably. In the event of a drought Port Elizabeth would also be able to supplement its supplies from this source.

To supply the labour force for the construction of the dam the Government allowed the farmers

to construct a farm jail near the project. About 400 convicts are housed in a high-walled wood and iron jail surrounded by a high security barbed wire fence.

Causes of Mutilation
In my investigations about conditions in the jail I have tried to get to the root of the causes behind the unusual form of escape from jail hardships.

The jail officials won't talk. But this is what the convicts say. The convicts say that the food is much too little for the very hard work they do at the dam. They complain that but for

Every now and then during the past few months, there have been press reports that convicts at the Kougapooort Dam prison, near Port Elizabeth have been admitted to hospital as the result of self-inflicted wounds.

There have been no fewer than 48 such cases reported since February. Unconvinced of the truth of police explanations that the convicts concerned were merely lazy and wished to avoid work New Age asked its Port Elizabeth correspondent Govan Mbeki, to investigate the jail.

This is what Govan Mbeki has to Report . . .

usually unable to have sufficient time to eat even the little they get. Often it happens, they say, that by the time some of them in the

queue receive their food there is not more than 5 minutes left. When the signal to resume work is given everybody must stop eating and return to work. Otherwise punishment follows.

"Beaten Up"
The convicts complain that farmers supervise them at work and allege that on the slightest pretext they may be beaten. "A few of these men seem to delight in beating you up for nothing," one convict said.

He gave as an example the case of a convict who asks for permission to go to the toilet during the working hours. If he fails to obtain permission from all the farmers in turn who super-

vised a convict labour squad he may be beaten up for not obtaining permission from each in turn, this convict alleged.

And if a convict goes from one to the other he may be given a kick in the pants for wasting time while the other farmers stand leaning on their rifles and laughing.

They have one sanitary bucket at the place of work. Often throughout the day they work in water, sometimes almost up to the waist. They are not given protective clothing, and the water during the cold season has been unbearably cold. In rainy weather they are not allowed to wear rain-proof jackets, and on the day following they still have to wear the wet jerseys, the allegations continue.

In the morning they wash in water that may remain unchanged for a week in one crib. As cement cakes on their bodies during the course of the day the water in the crib becomes filthy in one day.

"We are not Mad"
Commenting on the practice of disabling themselves one convict said:

"Boetie, I have seen bioscope pictures where slavery is shown, but nothing like the conditions in Kougapooort dam. "Some people probably do not understand, but we are not mad."

A lunatic destroys property, injures others but never inflicts injury and pain on himself. It is a painful operation to cut these tough muscles with the poor instruments we use, but if it comes to the push I shall cut off my leg and come here carrying it on

arrived Mokgoko was loaded on to a wagon. "He was dead," Johannes said.

Another witness said he saw the bossboys beat Mokgoko every day. During one of the beatings the farmer came up and pushed Mokgoko. When he fell he kicked him in the face and took the whip from one of the bossboys.

... THIS IS HOW HE DIED
THREE days after the morning funeral for Cornelius Mokgoko the inquest into his death was resumed in Bethal. This is what witnesses told the magistrate:

Mokgoko was sent to the farm "Legdaar" of Mr. "Ryk" Meiring.

Inquest witness Johannes Shumba was on the same farm and he saw Mokgoko arrive. He was strong and well then.

On his first day in the lands Mokgoko lagged with his work. He was put on the ground on his back and two indunas Mahlangu and Phiri struck him with sticks.

On the second day Phiri had a horse and Mahlangu a knobkerrie and they struck Mokgoko with them after they had made him lie on the ground. Mokgoko was struck all over the body on both days.

"I WANT TO GO HOME"
On the second day the farmer Mr. Meiring arrived when the men were eating. Johannes Shumba heard Mokgoko tell the farmer and the indunas: "I cannot work any more, I want to go home."

That day Mokgoko went back to the compound with the farmer. On the third day he was again in the lands but he could not do much work and he was beaten again by the two bossboys. One held him while the other struck. On the first struck him while the other held him.

After breakfast Mokgoko could not get up. A number of the men were called and told to put him in the shade of the wagons. The bossboys sent for the farmer and after he had

CORNELIUS MOKGOKO HAD TWO FUNERALS . . .

CORNELIUS Mokgoko was buried, for the second time, in Vlakfontein, his home, last week.

The first funeral was a rough and ready though equally moving affair got up by his fellow labourers on a Bethal potato farm, who had watched him die after beatings in the fields three days after he had been "sold" to the farm for not paying tax.

A young African who had just passed his school matriculation examination and had been arrested while he was looking for his first job and sent to the Meiring farm at Bethal where Mokgoko died, conducted, that first funeral service.

Leading the volunteers who

carried the coffin to the graveside were ANC volunteers in sacks, with strings of potatoes round their necks. And at the graveside service speakers told the circumstances of the death of Cornelius Mokgoko. Said one speaker: "We had heard of the potato boycott but we did not know what it was all about. Now we know . . ."



In sacks and with potatoes round their necks as a reminder of the horrors of farm conditions which led to the death of young Mokgoko, ANC volunteer carry the coffin to the graveside. On the coffin, in a mound of soil, lies a small heap of potatoes.

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Govan Mbeki.

my shoulder rather than work in Kougapooort dam."

A story is common amongst the injured convicts Coloureds and Africans—that those who continue to sever their muscles are going to be transferred to Robben Island.

Towards the end of the parliamentary session the Government announced that the department of Justice was going to appoint a departmental commission to investigate the conditions in the Kougapooort Farm Jail.

WHAT IS NEEDED IS A PUBLIC JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.



AS THE COFFIN IS LOWERED HIS MOTHER WEEPS.

INDIA'S CRICKETERS SAY 'NO!' TO APARTHEID TOUR

Critique Worrel for knuckling under to Apartheid

INDIA'S Cricket Board of Control has turned down a request to bring a tour to South Africa to play against Non-Whites.

No self-respecting cricketer should help to strengthen the apartheid barriers erected by the South African Government and the West Indies Board of Control should not permit Frank Worrel to bring his team to tour South Africa, it feels.

This stand is revealed in a letter to the West Indies Cricket Board of Control by the president of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Mr. Rutilal Khushaidia.

APARTHEID IN SPORT
Unfortunately apartheid has taken deep roots in all sports of South Africa, the statement said. It is very unfortunate that politics has crept in the province of sports and has challenged the normal rights of human beings. The South Africans who have been fighting for their rights have already written to Mr. Frank Worrel to drop the idea of taking his team to South Africa on a play against Non-Whites but they have already fallen on deaf ears. Similarly a letter signed by thirty persons accusing of treating and standing on trial in South Africa had the same fate.

"To humiliate Non-Whites further, the South African Government has shrewdly issued visas on condition that this team shall only play against Non-Whites, shall observe all rules and regulations as regards their travel and hotel accommodation. This means that they shall stay in hotels and travel by coaches reserved for Non-Whites. They will not be permitted the use of coaches in Railways and stay in hotels reserved for Whites. I am surprised that Mr. Frank Worrel, who is receiving his education in England—a most democratic country—has decided to undertake this tour under these humiliating and insulting conditions. South African sportsmen have been fighting for the removal of colour and racial discrimination in sports for many years. It is noteworthy that they are supported in their

fight against these barriers and discrimination by a few and sensible Whites in South Africa.

SHOULD NOT PERMIT TOUR
"It is my sincere personal appeal on the merits of the issue that you do not permit Mr. Frank Worrel to take this tour to South Africa."

"I may for your information state that my Board has also received a similar request from the same body to make a goodwill tour to South Africa and play against Non-Whites. We have decided not to take such a tour on the very same reasons. Trust our decision will strengthen your hands in taking your decision as requested above."

JOHANNESBURG.

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WHEN the bitter pill of inferior Bantu Education and indoctrination was thrust down the throats of the African parents, the former Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, boasted that Bantu Education was free and that

the parents were going to be in charge of the education of their children.

In the four years of Bantu Education the facts have thrown the lie into Verwoerd's teeth on both counts. The 'education' is NOT free—and the parents have NO say.

But in answer to the plea of the senior Labour Department official in Natal, discussions continued.

At the time of going to press the results of the discussions are not known.

For the first time without any difficulty African women have been promised an interview with the Mayor to discuss their grievances.

The boycott of Municipal beer halls which has now entered the third week still continues. The beer boycott is in fact spreading. Last week women entered the Verulam (Natal North Coast) beer hall and after reorganising with the police raid in Cato Manor has then been a complete boycott since.

The first Municipal bus to enter Cato Manor since the disturbances three weeks ago was in shambles after it was attacked by women and men demonstrators. An African prison warder was subsequently arrested, charged with incitement to public violence, found guilty and sentenced to one year's hard labour. The boycott of Municipal buses continues unabated in this area.

Angry Africans sent the driver and his assistant of a State food distribution lorry racing for cover at Inchanga Location, near Maritzburg. After blocking the road with tree stumps and stones they destroyed all the food and smashed the windscreen of the lorry.

The reason: The lorry was carrying potatoes! Similar action was taken by Indian and African residents of Rabethorpe, a Pietermaritzburg Non-European suburb a few days earlier.

BE WISE

At a meeting called during the Chinese revolution, a young peasant moved this resolution:

"Death to the spies, away with the flies."
Build up honesty and break down the lies."

In dealing with the flies he said:
They look their best when they are dead.
The ordinary ones get fat in the rich man's bin,
Whilst poor people walk round haggard and thin,
There is the boss fly in the house on the hill,
Who sits and eats whilst the workers toil.
But the fliest fly of them all,
Is the god fly behind the monastery wall.
He preys by day and prays by night,
Sucks the blood of the people, shuts out the light.
We must free China from the fly, free her of the serf.
Make our country the happiest, most beautiful, on earth.

The picture in China today is this,
The ordinary fly just doesn't exist.
The ones in the house on the hill are all gone,
They joined the workers in the common song.
Whilst the god fly sits alone in his cell,
Praying that his soul will not go to hell.

Don't tell me that there are no flies in our dear land,
With passes and permits, they're always on hand.
Then learn from the Chinese what they did to their flies.
Be wise, be wise, be wise.

Cape Town

JOHN MORLEY

BANTU EDUCATION IS FREE BUT YOU MUST PAY FOR IT

From ROBERT RESHA

JOHANNESBURG.

WHEN the bitter pill of inferior Bantu Education and indoctrination was thrust down the throats of the African parents, the former Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, boasted that Bantu Education was free and that

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In the Western Areas of Johannesburg where parents protested vehemently against Bantu Education in 1955 there is unhappiness and helplessness. At first they were told that the increase of fifteen shillings in poll tax was intended to finance African education. But now they are again being heavily levied by the School Board.

Having children in school is becoming good business for the school boards.

"DONATION"

Normally in Bantu Education schools children and lower classes pay a tickey per quarter into the school fund. In the higher primary classes they pay sixpence.

In the Western Areas the position is entirely different. Children have to pay a shilling a month. The first tickey is taken to the school fund and the ninetpence is entered in the books as "donation" in spite of the fact that the children are forced to pay this shilling or be sent home.

The defence of the School Board is that the extra ninetpence is used to pay extra teachers which the Board employs. The Bantu Education Department has not voted money to employ extra teachers to cope with the number of children. The next allocation of money will be made in 1961, until then the Department is not concerned.

According to the regulations which have been circularised to all schools, agents and business firms are not allowed to visit schools for the purpose of conducting business.

A.P.B. IS PRIVILEGED

In spite of this notice, the African Parents' Board enter the schools with great ease to conduct their business. No principal dares complain. As a result this firm has the monopoly of supplying stationery to African schools.

All school Boards are also encouraged to have their funds with the Volksbank. "Even though this appears to be an advice, in fact we have no choice, for no one dares oppose the suggestion."

For the first time the history of African high schools, students writing for junior certificate examinations at the end of the year will have to pay a sum of £1.5s. Scholars writing the standard six examinations have to pay 5s.

UP IN THE ALLEY

WELL, having disposed of another boil in my nose I am able once more to breathe the fresh and exhilarating wet winter ozone—ah, ah, ah, hish! hish! Bless you—and have been able to differentiate between smells of different kinds.

A strong smell of goo assailed my nostrils the other day and I discovered that it was exhaled by a Dr. Van Eck who has been trying to tell us Culludis and Africans that economic boycotts will not do any good.

No doubt many of us miss our potatoes and our old brands of cigarettes and maybe some of us will be hit if outside countries decide in a big way they don't want S.A. goods. But us black folks are just about used to hard times, and a little more suffering isn't going to do us a helluva lot of more harm, since it's all for the cause, too.

So get your backs up, good people and keep a stiff upper lip, and let ole Doc Van Eck grumble about the profits that are going down the drain, and let ole Doc be more worried about than anything else.

Another small bit he heard the other p.m. and who did it come from, but a local boogier called Nails Abrahams, and it was the sweetest sound of success. The last time I saw him he was down to his last five-pound note, but now he is driving around in a new car, a black limo, and a hooter that plays calypso music when you press the button.

"It's this boycott," he tells me, handing me a two-and-sixpenny cigar. "I am cashing in on it."

"How so?" I asked him suspiciously.

"Rum," he says. "I am now peddling genuine Jamaica rum. In fact, I know it's genuine, because I taste it myself. Like he tells me the boys in Jamaica said they don't want South African goods everybody is curious to know what we get from that country. It is rum, besides Jamaica ginger, it's rum. So I am now in rum. I just add some of that Jamaica ginger to the usual stuff. The ginger part must be the real works because it's got Jamaica Ginger printed on the

labels of the little bottles. Anyway, trade is brisk and I even get orders from certain Members of Parliament. Very soon I'll be able to take a sea trip to ole Kingston



By ALEX LA GUMA

Town and have a good time with those catypso. So long, pal."

He zoomed away, bus playing the Banana Boat Song, leaving me in doubts as to whether he needed congratulations or curses.

I HAVE also been assailed with assurances from members of the Eoan Group to the effect that everything is fine in their part of the forest, and that there is no sign of that old discrimination.

We trust that is so, and wish them luck.

WE WELCOME T.I.C. BULLETIN

THE Transvaal Indian Congress has added one more to the number of South African democratic publications. It is called T.I.C. Bulletin and its first issue appears this month.

The four pages of the bulletin contains articles and news stories dealing with the aims of Congress leaders, the pending tour of South Africa by the West Indies cricket team, a history of June 26 and youth news.

The primary purpose of the bulletin is to keep the Indian people abreast of the political situation and bring closer contact between the Indian community of the Transvaal and other provinces.

(Continued from page 1)

place—an immediate meeting between the Council and the accredited leaders of the people—the African National Congress.

Whilst Mr. Bourquin was arranging another meeting to take place between an official ANC delegation and himself, the women presented a memorandum listing their grievances and demands to the Mayor who promised to meet them some time next week as he was engaged at a Conciliation Board which was meeting to discuss higher wages and working conditions for Non-White municipal workers.

The political climate has indeed changed in Durban. For the first time in the history of the people's struggle for freedom, higher wages, better working conditions and recognition of their organisational demands.

A senior Council Official met and discussed the problems of the people with the head of the ANC in Natal. Who, in more, he apologised, according to Mr. Mbahida, for his failure in the past to meet the ANC, and admitted that he had made many mistakes in his approach to the people. The Deputy President of the Congress was able to tell him that the police raids in Cato Manor must stop; that they are brutal and are responsible for the serious situation in the townships;

The Divisional Inspector of Labour spoke out in support of an immediate increase in wages for Non-White workers at a Conciliation Board meeting. The Board which was meeting to discuss wages and conditions of Municipal employees was on the verge of a deadlock as some members tried to put off the discussion until the Wage Board met in a few months' time.

GERMANY LED WESTERN MINISTERS BY NOSE

An On-the-Spot Report from Geneva by Sam Russell

ARE Hitler's former generals and German Big Business which helped Hitler to power to be allowed to dictate Western policy in the international negotiations with the Soviet Union which lie ahead?

Is it to be Adenauer uber Alles, and is Brentano, Adenauer's Foreign Minister, to come before everyone else?

These are questions to which all thinking men and women, whatever their politics, must demand answers now that the Foreign Ministers' Conference has resumed at Geneva.

They are questions I have asked during the six weeks of the first stage of the Geneva conference, while watching the activities of Adenauer's men working to wreck the conference.

SHADOW

The shadow of Dr. Adenauer, West Germany's senile and power-crazy Chancellor, hung like an evil-singing miasma over the Geneva conference.

Time after time when it seemed that agreement was being reached on some point or other, Adenauer's men did their damndest to prevent it.

And in this they were assisted first and foremost by General de Gaulle and his Foreign Minister, M. Couve de Murville, who in the private sessions of the Big Four Foreign Ministers was, in fact, Dr. Adenauer's moultpiece.

Adenauer's antics were assisted, too, by the weakness of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who while disorienting himself from them privately, lined up publicly alongside Adenauer under the plea of preserving "allied unity."

REASONABLE

But, as Mr. Bevan said so rightly in the House of Commons the other day, "it seems reasonable to us that it should have an opportunity of commenting on the Geneva conference, as well as Dr. Adenauer."

NEARER

Dr. Adenauer's Foreign Minister, Herr von Brentano, complained bitterly to West German correspondents in Geneva that the West "had missed the bus" in not ending the conference a week before it adjourned, and in insisting that it should end altogether without any date for reconvening.

That Adenauer and his men failed in the cold war to end and to resolve the present abnormal situation in Berlin, which could be used by the West German militarists to whip up the cold war to a hot war.

NEARER

Mr. Macmillan has agreed "that it would be a mistake to underrate the degree of success that has already taken place at the Foreign Ministers' Conference. The Foreign Ministers have not reached agreement, but undoubtedly the positions are more clarified, and in certain respects are nearer together."

Mr. Krushov in Moscow and the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Gromyko in Geneva expressed themselves in almost identical terms.

So it would seem that the talks were useful. Yet I can now disclose something about the last session in Geneva. When the Ministers were

discussing the wording of the final communique, the Soviet side proposed that it should say that "a useful" exchange of views took place.

But the French Foreign Minister, acting as Adenauer's moultpiece as well as de Gaulle's, objected to the word "useful," and said that he would only accept the word "broad."

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd rather sheepishly agreed. And when the Soviet representatives burst out laughing and turned to the British representatives and asked whether they thought the talks had not been useful, there was no reply from the red-faced British.

This is only one incident of many which occurred during the Geneva conference's first stage.

On another occasion, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd told certain correspondents privately that on the Soviet Union's latest proposals on Berlin, agreement could be reached by the West reducing its troops in West Berlin while the Soviet Union conceded "a certain prolongation of time" for Western troops to remain, and guaranteeing access.

NO ULTIMATUM

He added, however, that he could not present such precise proposals because it might cause difficulties with Adenauer and Eisenhower.

So when the Soviet side presented proposals very close to Mr. Selwyn Lloyd's ideas, he joined with his Western colleagues in rejecting them as "completely unacceptable" and started claiming that they represented an "ultimatum."

In an attempt to justify breaking off the conference the West made a great deal of fuss about the time limit suggested by the Soviet Union for ending the work of the proposed All-German Committee and for ending the occupation regime in West Berlin. First the Soviet Union had suggested one year, later three months. Mr. Krushov in Moscow and Mr. Gromyko in Geneva both made it crystal clear that if the West preferred another time limit the Soviet Union was prepared to discuss it, and that there was no question or intention of presenting the West with an ultimatum.

FOR AGREEMENT

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd claimed in the House of Commons that Mr. Krushov had said that "if agreement

was not reached at the end of 18 months, all Western rights in Berlin would be extinguished. In other words, he was indicating what seemed to be a reversion to the method of ultimatum.

This is quite untrue, and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd knows it. The Soviet Union is insisting on a time-limit because only in this way can Dr. Adenauer and his men be prevented from wrecking all possibilities of agreement.

That agreement is in the interests of the people of the West as well as the people of the socialist countries. It is in the interests of all those who want to prevent the West German militarists from ever again being in the position of dictating their terms to the world—as Hitler did not so long ago, with consequences none of us are likely to forget.



Zec in the London Daily Herald.

De Gaulle Continues Efforts to Increase French Power

Seeks Italian Junior Partners

BEHIND the five-day visit by French President de Gaulle to Italy, from which he just returned to Paris, lies the ambition to found a powerful Western European alliance in which France will have a decisive say.

This idea, along with that stressing the need of France to possess nuclear weapons, constitutes an important part of de Gaulle's plan to strive for an equal share with the U.S. and Britain in Western European leadership.

De Gaulle and his accompanying Foreign Minister De Murville, held several talks with Italian President Gronchi and Foreign Minister Pella. The topics discussed during the talks, Pella told the press, were "the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference, possible nuclear research collaboration between the two countries and problems in North Africa, with special emphasis on Algeria."

According to Associated Press, and Italian papers, De Gaulle also explored the possibility of forming a Western Mediterranean alliance which would link with NATO. The proposed alliance, according to the French plan, would include France, Italy, Spain, Morocco and Tunisia.

There are indications that De Gaulle's scheme is not quite in line with the intentions of Italian ruling circles which despite their desire to improve Italy's position in NATO with the help of France, are not willing to risk offending the U.S. by becoming a junior partner of De Gaulle.

The Scotsman pointed out last week that De Gaulle's visit embarrassed the Italian Foreign Minister since it aimed at seeking Italian support for France's desire "to join the 'nuclear club' and to be one of the big three atomic directorate in NATO."

While the Italian Government favoured the idea that "the smaller powers in NATO should be con-

sulted on a par with Britain and the United States, "the Scotsman" said, "it would not accept the idea of delegating Italy's representation in NATO's topmost councils to France."

The London Daily Telegraph wrote that Italian officials "would deprecate any weakening of Italy's association with America and her allies so as to bolster up De Gaulle's ideas about 'La Gloire'."

COLD-SHOULDERED

Italy and Belgium had proposed that the NATO Foreign Ministers should meet before the resumption on July 13 of the Geneva Conference to listen to the opinions of the smaller powers. The proposal was cold-shouldered by Britain and the United States. The official communique issued after the French-Italian talks made no mention of the proposal. But instead it suggested talks in Geneva before July 13 between the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, the U.S. and Italy.

The talks would take the form of a luncheon given by de Morsville to Pella, according to a French News Agency dispatch which wrote somewhat complacently that "Italy which has frustrated its own hopes of the big international talks would appreciate being represented through another power at all future summit conferences. France meanwhile would increase its authority with regard to the United States and Britain by making clear that it speaks not only in its own name but that of West Germany and Italy."

COLONIALISM

The communique mentioned briefly and vaguely the unanimous view of France and Italy on the need for "aid for under-developed countries". In other words, it emphasized not only its own name but the colonial policies of the two countries.

But, the Scotsman pointed out, Italy "does not wish to be committed in any way to supporting French colonial policy" because it was "keen to approach the Arab world with clean hands."

WILL GREECE LET NATO DOWN?

Gov. Hesitates over Missile Bases

WITH the announcement by the governments of both Italy and Turkey that they are willing to obey U.S. instructions and establish launching sites for guided nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union, the silence of the Greek government is becoming louder every day.

Greece has until recently been one of the most docile of the NATO countries, and her failure to fall quickly into line is one of the many recent signs that all is far from well in that organization.

The Greek Opposition parties have united in a concerted campaign to draw public attention to the perils that could arise from the presence of rockets in Greece.

YUGOSLAV OPPOSITION
The Athens correspondent of the London Times noted last week:

"Internally, two Opposition nationalist parties wholeheartedly support the Communist plot that Greece should ban nuclear weapons from her soil. Externally, acceptance of missiles might damage Greek relations with Yugoslavia,

which strongly opposes the establishment of such bases in neighbouring countries, probably for fear that her own strategic importance might thereby be diminished."

The sponsor of the Opposition campaign against the missiles, Mr. Markozinis, leader of the small Progressive Party, after a recent visit to Moscow evolved the theory that Greece could refuse to accept missiles on her soil and still be a loyal member of the Atlantic alliance.

GREEK-RUMANIA PLAN
He suggested a plan whereby Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania would agree to ban rockets from their territories; devise a system of supervision; and secure a

joint Soviet-American guarantee for their accord.

His plan, endorsed by the Liberal leader, Mr. Venizelos, was reiterated in general outline by the Rumanian Government in a recent Note to Athens.

It is evident that Mr. Markozinis and Mr. Venizelos, whose parties lost ground in the general elections of May, 1958, and the municipal poll of last April, felt that this plan might appeal to moderates who since the downfall of the centre parties have had no political home between the Radicals now in power and E.D.A., the chief Opposition party, which has full Communist support. These two control about four-fifths of the seats in the Chamber.

LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHASABALA by Alex ha Guma

After tracking Little Libby to a shebeen, Sergeant Shark seems to have forgotten his mission.



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RACING TIPS

These are Damon's selections for Saturday:
Charity Handicap (A): 1. DIVULGE; 2. Harvest Rule; 3. Marena.

Charity Handicap (B): 1. EARLY PIPPIN; 2. Minstrel Cat; 3. Divulge.

Trial Handicap: 1. TASTY DISH; 2. Operation; 3. True Panatta or

Berwick.
Progress Seven: 1. CLING; 2. Cape Farthing; 3. Sir Buller.
Maiden Plate: 1. KERASON; 2. Sagli; 3. Stainless.

Juvenile Plate, C. and G.: 1. FERROZE SHAH; 2. Steamline; 3. Domenica.

Juvenile Plate, F.: 1. AIRY; 2. Pipe Line; 3. Dear One.

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GOOD INTENTIONS PAY NO BILLS

TO think is to act, said some philosopher, somewhere or other. The lucky fellow was obviously never faced with the problem of raising money for New Age!

Had he been faced with the problem—as we are—he would soon have found that there are plenty of people who just think, and think, and think, without doing anything about it.

There must be thousands of our readers who think to themselves: I really must give New Age something this month, but the month goes by—and the thought remains a thought. Spurred by an uneasy conscience, they probably think even harder the following month—with the same result.

If, when the printer phoned us about his account, we were to say, "we think we'll pay you at the end of the month," his reply would be short and very much to the point: Stop thinking about it, just send me your cheque.

We would all be well away if good intentions paid our bills, but they don't!

So, please, translate your kind thoughts into action and send us your contribution today.

Never forget that New Age needs money regularly, month after month.

Never forget that we have to fight every inch of the way. Never forget to SEND YOUR DONATION!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
E.G. £1, Sacred River £5, Egg £1, Premier 10s, Bella 10s, Mica £1, F.H. 2s, Rough Diamond £7.10, Biz £1.
Johannesburg:
Tennis players 12.6d, Jumble sale £23.10, Esther £1, Council collections 14.1d, Violet £2, Friend £5, Collections £4.10, E. 14, Friends £20, Donation £40, Tiger Fish £5, Dennis £2, Malvern £1, P. £1, "Get Out" £2.2, Harry £3.
TOTAL: £133 1s. 11d.

JUNE 26 IN CRADOCK

JUNE 26 in Cradock was well supported. Ninety-five per cent of the citizens in this little town, who are denied human rights by the Nationalist Government, demonstrated that one day June 26 will be observed by all people of Africa as a public holiday, under the colours: Black, Green and Gold.

On June 25 more than a 100 people assembled in the St. James Hall where a prayer meeting under the auspices of the ANC was conducted. They all managed to stay from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. the following day preaching and praying for the success of the economic boycott of Nationalist products.

At midnight the Secretary of the local ANC branch appealed to the people to pray quietly within themselves as the day June 26 emerged from the dark. For five minutes the Hall remained quiet. Among the things to be prayed for, the people were asked to remember Chief A. J. Lutuli, President General of the ANC and Mr. Oliver Tambo as well as the Secretary General of the ANC, Advocate Duma Nokwe who were recently served with banning orders by the Nationalist Government. Two policemen, one a member of the Special Branch from Grahamstown, were present. Both were Africans. The Freedom Charter was read to the people and a list of the products to be boycotted. Most of the speakers dwelt very much on farm labour and all people were convinced that by eating a potato one may just as well slaughter his own child and eat him.

While all this was taking place, Mr. Robert Charles Swart's boys, armed to the teeth, patrolled the location the whole night in search of something to bark at but unfortunately for them no incident took place. (LET DOGS DELIGHT TO BARK AND BITE FOR 'TIS THEIR NATURE TOO).

On June 26 all was quiet in town and in the location, except for the police vans. Businessmen supported the call. In the evening the whole location was dotted with candle lights in front of the houses and some houses made big fires and children gathered around these fires discussing topics from books and some parents gave

freedom lectures to their children. While the police of Mr. Swart's demonstrated the unrest of the Nationalist Government, the people of Africa demonstrated what Africa ought to be like. (WOHULLA ILIZWE LENY! INDODO NGOMTHETHO OYI BANTU! NOKWE, E. K. KHAN (GONA)? Verwoerd, stop that Bantustan Bill, the land is for all who live in it.

E. L. VARA

WORLD SUPPORT FOR BOYCOTT

(Continued from page 1)

boycott of Nationalist products in South Africa might mean the loss of employment to those Africans who are employed in these factories, but as Nationalist products become unpopular in the country, non-Nationalist products will become popular.

As far as the boycott of South African goods by other countries is concerned, those countries are free to decide whether they should continue the boycott or not. Mr. Marx is not right when he says that the lowest income groups will be those who will suffer most.

Those who manufacture and export for profit will lose the profits they would be making if their goods are not bought.

It is true that the lowest income groups will suffer but they have suffered bitterly for many years under the present policies of the Government and have borne the burden of apartheid, colour bar policies, low wages and repression for far too long already. They see the trade unions as a demonstration of solidarity with their freedom struggle by the people of the outside world.

CIRCLE BUSINESSMEN AND CIRCLES ALARMED AT THE BOYCOTT BECAUSE IT WILL BRING HARDSHIP TO THEMSELVES AND TO THE WORKERS HAS A CLEAR REMEDY: TO TAKE STEPS TO CHANGE THE STATE OF AFFAIRS THAT MAKES SOUTH AFRICA AN OUTCAST FROM THE CIVILISED WORLD.

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