

'WE'D RATHER DIE THAN GIVE IN'

NEW AGE

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Natal Women Have Reached Breaking Point

From M. P. NAICKER DUBAN.

"FOR how long can we put up with the vicious policies of Native Commissioners? For how long can we see our children wither away and die through starvation? For how long can we live on the miserable wages that are paid to our menfolk?"

"It is better for us to die than submit to these conditions," said one woman delegate from Isipona at a meeting of women held at the Bantu Social Centre, Durban, last week.

This is the crux of the problems facing the African people in both the urban and rural areas of Natal. Groups of women from almost every trouble spot in Natal have visited the New Age offices in Durban, and each group has the same heart-rending story to tell. They just cannot carry on any longer.

THE BREAKING POINT HAS BEEN REACHED AND UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES RECOGNISE THIS, THE SPORADIC AND SPONTANEOUS DISTURBANCES WHICH NATAL HAS WITNESSED DURING THE LAST TWO MONTHS WILL CONTINUE.

Govt. Turns Deaf Ear, Courts Impose Heavy Sentences

Long terms of imprisonment and high fines are not having the effect the authorities hoped. At the time of writing nearly 2,000 people, mostly women, have been arrested. About 900 have been sentenced to a total of over 200 years imprisonment and/or fines totalling over £10,000. Yet still the demonstrations go on!

New trouble centres are Estcourt, where 48 women were arrested for demonstrating outside the beer hall; Table Mountain, where 20 women were arrested last week-end in connection with a dipping tank incident; Colenso, where several hundred women demonstrated outside the local municipal beer hall and called on their menfolk to boycott municipal beer—10 women

were arrested for damaging sections of the beer hall.

At Port Shepstone 27 women were arrested for marching through the main streets, and in the nearby reserve of Mdahal 228 women were arrested for demonstrating during dipping operations at the reserve.

On Monday there was a clash between the police and several hundred women.

Continued on page 4

The Women are Angry



Women from Table Mountain, near Maritzburg, react angrily when they discover that women from Edendale with whom they were to hold a meeting have been arrested for being in possession of dangerous weapons.

"SPREAD THE STRUGGLE"

THE

Consultation—Verwoerd Style

—Lutuli

Congress Conference For September 6

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.

SIXTY hand-picked African National Congress volunteers were out in the main trouble centres, in Natal, throughout the whole of last week-end in a drive to rally the people around Congress and to mobilise them in an organised disciplined struggle for freedom.

The volunteers were charged with the tasks of winning the people's support for clear-cut demands within the framework of Congress policy and to:

- Organise for a Natal-wide conference of elected representatives of the people which will

be held at the Bantu Social Centre on Sunday, September 6, 1959.

- Recruit members into the Congress and establish contacts in areas which have no Congress branch.

- Organise welfare committees to cater for the needs of the dependants of the hundreds of women jailed and of those who have been killed or seriously injured during the disturbances.

The Natal Indian Congress in a special circular to the Indian people, headed: "Africans and Indians are Brothers!" has also called on the Indian people in these areas to assist in this connection.

LUTULI MESSAGE

Armed with over 100,000 leaflets containing a message of solidarity

Continued on page 4



Flanked by a strong posse of police, the Assistant Native Commissioner meets women delegates at Sutherland, Maritzburg, to hear their grievances.



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

AFRICANS HAVE LOST CONFIDENCE IN BRITAIN

The Devlin Commission, headed by a judge, found that (1) Nyasaland is temporarily a police state; (2) that there was no massacre plot; (3) that the whole population of Nyasaland was against the imposed Federation, and (4) that the killing of over 53 people during the emergency was unjustified.

I am not trying to disagree with the Commission of Inquiry that there were some volatile speeches and letters by some of the Congress members, but this is not applicable enough since Nyasaland is a police state. In a police state a moderate is a stooge. Extremist views always go hand in hand with a police state, so we can now understand that some of those men were packed up with steam as a result of being under a Government whose Governor was the head of a police state. So some of the steam escaped and might have caused some minor burns on the faces of those who administer the police state.

We are now in a position to know the true colour of Mr. Lennox-Boyd and his henchmen: they are dishonest men because they had confidence in the Devlin Commission, before coming to Nyasaland—and today finding out that a Judge could not support a cooked-up story, decided to challenge the findings. And I would say that the Africans and the people of the world have lost confidence in British Colonial policy. Because everywhere in the world Mr. Justice Devlin is known to be an honest man.

Now Mr. Lennox-Boyd and his "son", Sir Robert Armitage are not going to resign because they fear that might affect the British elections in October, and because of this reason they want Nyasaland to continue as a Political Laboratory where experiments must be carried on every now and then. These men are responsible for the death of 53 African people of Nyasaland, whose only crime was to want freedom and justice, and who strove for recognition as human beings, struggled for a higher standard of living and education and facilities, to get a decent job, a decent wage and above all, asked for the right to determine the destiny of their own country so that it might be free and get out of the imposed and imposed Federation.

If it be a crime for an African to ask for the above things then all Africans in Nyasaland will plead guilty and are prepared to be detained or shot. These are the things we demand, and the leadership of Dr. Bhele, and con-

Unemployment in Furniture Industry

My attention has been drawn to an article appearing in your issue of August 13, 1959, and dealing with the future of this Company.

You will doubtless have seen the statement in the Cape Times on August 12, 1959, in which it was indicated that an amalgamation of the furniture manufacturing business of this Company and that of the Invelin Furniture Factory is in the process of arrangement. This means that a number of those employed by this Company at present, which it was referred to the new merger company to be known as Starck Invelin Furniture Ltd.

R. A. COOPER,
Chairman,
G. H. Starck, Ltd.,
Elsies River.

tinuously demand: the Imperialists and Colonialists in Nyasaland deny to these fundamental rights. THOMAS ANDREW KARUA
One of the men detained in Southern Rhodesia, 20, Gower Street, London, N.W.

Hard Life in Naaupoort

Naaupoort is a place which falls under the district of Rustenburg. It is 87 miles away from Rustenburg town. This place is a very small village which was bought by the Africans, while the other lands around belong to the Government. The people of the village used to plough the land that belonged to the Government owing to the fact that their own place is too small. Their cattle also used to graze on the Government land, and when they paid the Government every year.

In 1951 the Government wanted to take the portions belonging to the African people, and when they refused to sell, they were told they could not plough the Government land any more. The people then divided their own ground into small portions in order to make a living, but while they were doing that the police (rangers) started impounding their cattle.

When they asked the reason for this the people were told that they should move the Die Paarl, six miles away, where they could plough and graze their cattle. In all our Non-European shop owners and other business people, we should extend our appreciation for the contribution they made in their action and in losses. The day might seem to have represented a loss in sales, but in reality they have safely invested in the esteem of the people. When we reach our destination which is freedom, this voluntary step and co-operation on their part shall pay them good dividends, for now we know they are one with us.

H. TONE

Another ANC Man Endorsed Out

I have been out of a job since November last year after working at a hospital for five years. In March a detective came to me and asked me to come to the Phillips police station where they wanted to ask me about my furniture that was lost two years ago. When I got there I was arrested on a permit charge and was let out on bail of £15. From the 2nd March they kept on postponing the case until July 21 I was charged with being in Cape Town without permission and found guilty and sentenced to 4 or 7 days in jail.

But I maintain I came to Cape Town in 1942, therefore I have been here more than 15 years. On the next day I went to Langa to get a permit to seek work, and was told that I had no right to remain in the area. I was given one month to prepare to leave for Tsoelo.

I am a man with a big family, a wife and four children, and have been unemployed for six weeks. Where must I get money to go to Tsoelo? We are people without a place in our fatherland, and an ANC committee member, and we will fight our battle from village to village to defend our freedom and dignity.

Freedom in our lifetime,
ZACHEUS Z. MSUSA
Nyanga, Cape.

DETAINEES NEED HELP

Thank you very much for your letter of 29/7. It was really kind of you to have written me and the interest you have shown.
It was very big news among fellow detainees to read from your letter that you had sent us a parcel of magazines and that you had made arrangements for the paper to be sent every week. We have not yet received the parcel.

We really need clothes, food and medicines. Send us what you can.

In our diet we have cut out breakfast because of the little money we get. Any second-hand clothing will be welcome. One of my two friends has asthma.

NEPHAS TEMBO
Detention Camp,
c/o D.C.,
Mentziesburg,
Barotselands.

(In addition to what New Age can do itself, readers are invited to make contributions for the welfare of the C.A.F. detainees at the above address.—Ed.)

Shop Owners Invested Well

It was most heartening to see how June 26, 1959 was celebrated. Even the daily papers could not help admitting the success and the impressive manner in which the whole day was observed.

This day gave the lie to the usual jeering that people do not support the ANC, but are intimidated. Here on this day, every person was intimidated by his own conscience and intelligence.

To all our Non-European shop owners and other business people, we should extend our appreciation for the contribution they made in their action and in losses. The day might seem to have represented a loss in sales, but in reality they have safely invested in the esteem of the people. When we reach our destination which is freedom, this voluntary step and co-operation on their part shall pay them good dividends, for now we know they are one with us.

A. B. MNISI

White City.

Musopole Arrested in Tanganyika

Katoba Musopole, the Nyasa leader described by the authorities as "General Flax," has been arrested by the Tanganyika police in Dar-es-Salaam and extradited to Nyasaland to stand trial on charges of incitement arising from the emergency.

The Tanganyika wrote to New Age describing how he avoided capture on the outbreak of the emergency, and escaped to Tanganyika. Apparently the British authorities in Tanganyika do not grant asylum to political refugees who are Black, and Musopole was eventually arrested.

The Nyasaland Government had offered rewards of £1,000 to anyone who could help kill or arrest Musopole, amongst others.

LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:

- Cape Town:
S.M. 5s. More good food 12s. 1M. 2 1/2d., Dear of Canterbury £1. Perbre £10. Diab. £10. Cars £1. Bliz 10s. G.G. £1. A.B.M. £1.1. Unity 5s. Brains (per J.S.) £1.
Johannesburg:
Joe E. Intellectual £8. Clarice 10s. Collections £7.10. Dave £1.1.
TOTAL: £54 12s. 11d.

EDITORIAL

GOVERNMENT IS ASKING FOR TROUBLE

To judge by the utterances of the Minister and Secretary for Bantu Affairs, Mr. de Wet Nel and Dr. Eiselein respectively, the only action the Government is going to take to solve the Natal crisis is to intensify the repressive measures against the people.

Dr. Eiselein talks of punishment. "The State will hold the Bantu communities concerned responsible for the repair of the damage done. The first requirement in so far as the Bantu are concerned is that they must help to bring to book the evil-doers and agitators."

Mr. Nel hints at possible action against the ANC. "We hope to solve the whole problem," he said.

Neither of them says a single word to indicate that the grievances of the people are even understood, let alone that they will be met. Dr. Eiselein's statement is not even addressed to the African people, whose complaints he evidently intends to ignore completely. The whole purpose of his statement is to reassure the Europeans that the situation is in hand, that the Africans have nothing to grumble about, that all the trouble is due to agitators and subversive organisations.

IF THE GOVERNMENT THINKS TO SOLVE THE NATAL PROBLEM BY BANNING THE A.N.C. AND IMPOSING COMMUNAL FINES, THEY ARE MAKING A DREADFUL MISTAKE. THEY WILL MERELY GUARANTEE THAT THE AGITATION AGAINST THEM WILL CONTINUE AND INTENSIFY.

The cost in future conflict and hostility between the races is too awful to contemplate.

Govt. Powerless

At the same time, nobody should think the Government are simply ignorant, that they are misinformed by their officials and don't know what is going on. They know very well. Dr. Eiselein mentioned that the trouble is due to methods of slum clearance, influx control, distribution of labour, compulsory dipping of cattle and the prohibition on beer brewing.

He knows it is Government laws and regulations that are driving the people to desperation. But neither he nor his Government is prepared to back down. They have taken the decision that apartheid is to be enforced on all the peoples of South Africa, no matter what misery and distress is caused in the process. They bully and bludgeon the 9 million Africans, consulting none of them in the process, and then complain, when the inevitable opposition breaks over their heads, that "this senseless destruction can only be understood against the background of the sustained and exaggerated criticisms of everything the State does for the benefit of the Bantu." . . . "The restrictions and responsibilities placed on individual Bantu in such cases are designed solely for the general welfare of the community as a whole."

What disgusting callousness and hypocrisy! Dr. Eiselein knows as well as anybody else that the restrictions etc. are designed solely to preserve White supremacy. That is why the Government is quite incapable of solving any of the problems of the country. Can they abandon influx control and section 10 without abandoning apartheid? Can they abandon Bantu Authorities and dictatorship in the reserves (which are supposed to be the areas, mark you, where the Africans rule themselves) without abandoning apartheid? Can they give way on a single front without losing the whole war?

That, at least, is the way the Nationalist mind works. And that is why the Nationalist Government is not even prepared to sit down and discuss its problems with other sections of the population.

The events in Natal should make it clear to all that there can be no compromise with apartheid or the Nationalist Government. The peaceful representations of the people are ignored. Their more militant demonstrations of opposition are bloodily and brutally suppressed. The Nationalist Government rules in the spirit of Verwoerd and Die Volk Ueber Alles and to hell with the opposition.

People Will Not Submit

The Government must understand that the mass of the people, who have no say in the framing of the laws which they are expected to obey, are not prepared to submit tamely. They will not accept the role of perpetual scavengers in the White man's society. They will not accept inferiority and oppression. They demand their rights, their freedom, and they are going to get it, no matter what punishments and penalties Eiselein and De Wet Nel may devise to stop them.

THE EVENTS IN NATAL ARE THE WRITING ON THE WALL. LET ALL READ IT ARIGHT, AND THEN JOIN AND INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE TO RID THIS COUNTRY OF THE APARTHEID MANIACS BEFORE THEY HAVE DRAGGED US ALL INTO THE DEPTHS.

BOATHA BEATING BY FARNER

The Worm's Progress

ALLEGED Labourer's Statement to Court

JOHANNESBURG. ECHOES of the farm labour scandal still reach the courts. Last week, in the cases of two Africans released from the farm of Mr. S. P. Botha of the Nigel district, it was announced that the Nigel Farm Labour Bureau had agreed to pay the Government to pay the costs incurred by themselves and the farmer brought to court for the illegal detention of labourers.

ARRESTED AND HANDCUFFED
In the case for the release of Ben Ncube from the Botha farm, Lewis Dube arrested in Rosebank for a pass offence detected in his affidavit to court how he had protested from the outset that he did not want to work on the farms. He would rather go back to Rhodesia, he said, but he was kept locked up in pass office cells and then taken to Nigel.

There he told officials he had £3 4s. 4d. for his fare but he was locked up for about ten days until one morning a European came to his cell and said that he was to be transferred to a police station. Ncube was handcuffed and taken to a van outside where a man who he later learned was the farmer Mr. Botha was standing.

"When he saw me coming," said Ncube's affidavit, "he took out some handcuffs. I asked why I was not being fetched by the police. The European official told me that he had no time to call the police but that European would take me to the police at Devon."

Ncube was ordered into the truck. One pair of handcuffs was used on his wrists and another pair used to handcuff him to a bolt at the back of the truck. Mr. Botha got in and drove the truck.

BEATEN AND BEATEN
"When we got to the farm Mr. Botha drove his van right next to me. In his hands was a red piece of hose three to four feet long. Botha ordered me to get undressed. I asked him why. He said I had refused to come to the farm to work and he was going to give me a hiding to teach me not to be stubborn."

Ncube describes how he told Botha he could not get undressed while he was handcuffed to the van.

"He then released my right hand. I got undressed because I did not

know what else he carried in his pocket. Well I was getting undressed Botha told me it did not matter to him whether he killed me when he gave me a hiding. If he did kill me he would use me for manure. I could not get properly undressed as my left hand was still handcuffed to the truck. While I took my jacket and my shirt off, I could not take them off my left arm.

"While I was thus handcuffed with my left hand to the truck and had my clothes off Botha started hitting me with the hosepipe. He hit me all around my body, under my arms, on my chest and stomach. I screamed and jumped around. Botha shouted at me not to make a noise. I then collapsed and became unconscious."

HEAD IN WATER
"The next thing I remember was that my head was in the water in the dam and my body on the bank."

Botha ordered two Africans with him to help him out of the dam and back into the van where he was again handcuffed. He was then driven into the fields and Ncube was ordered to get undressed, to put on a sack and to work. He failed.

When he became conscious again a bossboy was pouring water on his head. He told Ncube to work and that if Botha came back and found him sitting down he would kill him. "I told the bossboy I did not care if I died."

Botha later returned and had Ncube taken back into the van to the pretent that he was going to hospital. Instead he was taken to the compound on the farm and given yet another beating.

For a time he could not eat or move around but a few days later he went into the fields to work. There he was again assaulted, this time by a bossboy.

"Ncube says he was assaulted on many occasions."

ONE WAS KILLED
On Boxing Day, says his affidavit, one of the workers was killed. "Bossboy Stole hit him with a sjambok. I saw this with my own eyes. During the assault the man collapsed. He tried to get up but could not."

Still unconscious, this man was put under a shower but did not revive. The bossboy was taken to court subsequently, but Ncube says he does not know the outcome of the case.

"The bossboy nevertheless returned and was soon carrying his stick again and assaulting people. I say that the assaults were regularly committed and were the most terrifying experience on Botha's farm."

Ncube was on Botha's farm from about December 19, 1958, to July 19, 1959. There he met Kaijia Ncube, the man released by the habeas corpus application to court, who, says Ncube, "no more wanted to go to the farm than I did, and remained there against his will".

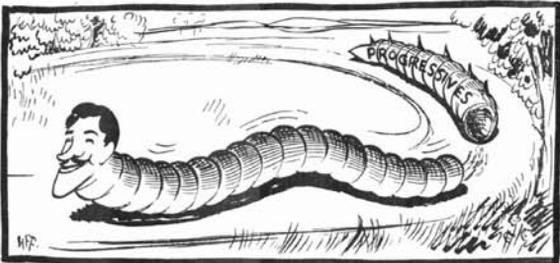
Special Branch Raid in Reserve

From JOE MOROLOGONG, in exile near Vryburg

By Telegram

The Kimberley special branch of the police conducted a raid in this reserve and carried off 35 documents.

I will send a full report as soon as possible.



GRAAFF: "I had to drop that end! It suddenly developed a bit of a backbone."

Pan-Africanists Split: Dr. Tsele Forms New Body

JOHANNESBURG. THE Pan Africanist movement is barely on its feet, yet already it is split from top to bottom.

There have been two developments. ONE, Dr. Tsele has dubbed himself "national leader" of his own organisation at last. This is a departure from his previous history of flitting from one political camp to another. The new movement he calls the Pan-Africanist Freedom Movement, and he says it is a split from both the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress.

It even has a flag already, though apparently not much else. The flag is white red and green horizontal stripes. Dr. Tsele says his organisation's first meeting was attended by representatives of seven areas in the Transvaal and one from the Cape.

His Freedom Movement, he says, had been formed to replace the "now paralytic and helpless ANC and has taken over the organisational and intellectual guardianship of Africans in the Union."

TWO. Inside the Pan-Africanist Congress Mr. Josias Madzunya has

announced that he is withdrawing the oath of allegiance which he gave to Mr. R. Sobukwe when the latter was elected Pan-Africanist president at the first national conference of the movement.

He is dissatisfied with the leadership of Mr. Sobukwe, he says. Since the elevation of Mr. Sobukwe as president, said Mr. Madzunya, his policy had been to wait and see. He had now decided that the leadership of the movement was deviating from its aims.

MEETING WITH EUROPEANS

One objection Mr. Madzunya enumerates is that the Pan-Africanists, though in his eyes meant to be a purely African movement, are meeting with Europeans and some of its leaders have addressed meetings of Europeans. This is probably a reference to a meeting of the Liberal Party in Pretoria addressed by Mr. Sobukwe, accompanied by members of his executive.

One reason for Mr. Madzunya's dissatisfaction may be that he has been cold-shouldered by the leading Afrikanists and is not consulted by them or drawn into their confidences.

Mr. Madzunya says he will not leave the Pan-Africanist Congress. "When the engine of a car is not good you must change the parts of that engine," he said.

However, there are suspicions abroad that a leading member of the executive of the Pan-Africanist Congress is talking turkey with Dr. Tsele and is also a link between Dr. Tsele and Mr. Madzunya. This

contact may bring the two dissidents together.

ANC STATEMENT

The Transvaal African National Congress issued a brief statement on Dr. Tsele's new outfit and warned him again that his new organisation was doomed to failure if it was founded to fight the ANC.

The Pan-Africanists, said the statement, were already showing signs of cracking while the ANC, as the true mouthpiece of the oppressed people, was going from strength to strength.

The ANC called on the people of Lady Seborne to rally behind it and ignore Dr. Tsele and splinter organisations which could serve only to confuse and disunite the people.

Dr. Tsele, said the ANC, had been tolerated for far too long inside Congress, where he had made one mistake after another and shown gross lack of discipline.

DEATHS

CORMACK, Mrs. L. M. Passed away in Durban on Saturday 15. Deeply mourned by Margaret, Michael, John and Alison.

Mrs. Cormack: New Age extends sincere condolences to Margaret and Michael Hawthorne and family on the death of Mrs. Cormack.

FINED FOR HOLDING ILLEGAL MEETING IN RESERVE

JOHANNESBURG. Three African National Congress members were fined for holding an illegal meeting in a Rustenburg reserve and one of them, Mr. Stephen Sepole, was sentenced to a fine of £100 or 12 months imprisonment.

Mr. D. Mahopo and Mr. P. Mogodise were sentenced to a fine of £25 each or three months. Rustenburg's district commandant admitted under cross-examination that he had regarded this as a serious offence because he had mistakenly believed that the African National Congress was illegal in the Rustenburg reserve, which was not the case.

When he arrested the accused (the three found guilty as well as four others: Mr. Vic Goldberg, Kate Nwakato, Mr. Henry Tona and Mr. David Magtha) he had expected them to be charged with a more serious offence than holding a meeting without permission.

A cine film of the meeting was shown to the court during the trial. The meeting took place in the Pilansberg area.

"THE FARM LABOUR SCANDAL . . . AN EXPOSURE"

by Ruth First

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Advertisement

RETREAT AREA MOVES

Once a bushveld, Retreat is rapidly growing into a little metropole with its own Cinema, Hotel and other public amenities, the latest addition being a most modern Dry Cleaning Service.

Situated opposite the Princess Theatre, PRESTO—The "Magic Touch" Cleaners—is staffed by qualified personnel capable of giving 2-Hour Spotless Service, Convenient Service includes 24 and 48 hours.

PRESTO is said to be the ideal cleaners for people who are particular about their clothes.

PEACE THREATS UPSET WALL STREET BOOM

WALL STREET, fearing a terrible outbreak of peace as a result of the forthcoming exchange of visits between Eisenhower and Khrushchev, went into a mighty panic, and the American share market dropped drastically. The announcement of the exchange visits was the biggest blow Wall Street, the hub of American capitalism, had suffered since the U.S. economy started speeding on the road to recovery from the depression it was in last year.

IT MUST BE RECOGNISED THAT U.S. BUSINESS HAS ALMOST FULLY RECOVERED FROM ITS RECENT DEPRESSION, AND AT A RATE FAR QUICKER THAN MOST PEOPLE ANTICIPATED.

Reasons for Upsurge

THE reasons for the upsurge are given by the American trade union co-ordinating committee AFL-CIO as follows:

(a) union strength, which helped keep consumer incomes strong; (b) unemployment compensation which made up part of the income lost through unemployment; (c) Congressional measures providing money for more highways, unemployment compensation, road building, federal pay hikes and other purposes; (d) increased state and local government spending; and (e) an eased money supply.

Though most were undoubtedly important factors in easing the crisis, they ignore other even weightier considerations.

● First is the sharp increase in military expenditure over the last year. This has meant a "anti-crisis" measure—hence the great fear in Wall Street that peace might break out.

● Another important factor was the stimulus to housing construction through increased loans and easier credit, together with greatly increased credit to consumers. As a result, debt increased enormously.

● Further, the decline in the West European economies was extremely mild.

● Finally, there was a great increase in the rate of profit for the monopolists during the period of recovery, brought about specifically in the present case by a high degree of rationalisation and speed-up in the period of decline, as well as the ability of monopoly capital to depress the price of raw materials at the time of reduced production.

Not Too Rosy

ALTHOUGH the recovery has been fairly complete and industry as a whole has reached a new high level of production, the picture is not nearly so rosy as U.S. government officials like to paint it.

● Whereas during the depression last year, net farm income showed an increase, it has now started once more to decline.

● Still less impressive is the lag in reduction of unemployment. At the bottom of the decline in April 1958, the number of unemployed was officially estimated at 5.1 million, or 7.5% of the total labour force, allowing for seasonal factors. By May this year it had fallen only to 3.4 million, or 4.9% of the labour force, as against 4.1% in May 1957. By June it had risen again to 4.2 million.

There has been a progressive rise in the rate of unemployment in successive boom periods after the war. During the war years joblessness was at a minimum. The unemployment rate in the American boom year of 1953 it was 2.9%. In 1956 it was 4.2%. Now it threatens to settle at a level in the neighbourhood of 5%.

A feature of the unemployment is that it is the Negroes, Puerto Ricans and members of the other national minorities who are being hardest hit. Negroes, for example, are being taken back into employment at only half the rate of White Americans.

● Equally noteworthy is the growth in the number of "distressed areas." In May 1957, there were 21 major industrial areas with more than 6% unemployment. By May 1958 the number had jumped to 86

(out of a total of 149 areas surveyed). A year later, despite the recovery, there were still 60 in existence.

Exports Drop

A FEATURE of the recent U.S. slump was the sharp drop in exports. The decrease last year came to 16% as compared with 1957, and in the first quarter this year there was a further drop of 6% relative to the same period last year.

Some of the export decline was due to the disappearance of special factors such as the closing of the Suez Canal. But this was not the main cause.

The chief reason for the decline in exports has been the completion of post-war reconstruction

WORLD STAGE

By Spector

accompanied by an industrial boom in Western Europe.

In order to meet the fierce competition being offered by European capital, American monopolists are increasingly stepping up investment in foreign-owned plants and building branch plants in Europe and elsewhere.

The London Sunday Express commented as follows on this trend:

"Hidden in the Sunday Express this is a frightening trend, because it indicates a spreading American hold on Britain. For a different reason it might also be a frightening trend for the American working man. Jobs are going overseas."

Price of Depression

EXTREMELY hard hit by the latest depression have been the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America which provide producers' crops for American industry. But the American people too have suffered.

Of the three post-war slumps, the 1958 one was the most severe.

The American economists, W. S. and E. S. Woytinski, have estimated that the three declines resulted in a direct loss of 113 billion dollars in national production, and an indirect loss in retarded economic growth of no less than 300 billion dollars.

Hidden in these figures is the price of income and the economic hardship suffered by the millions thrown out of work. Hidden in them, too, is the frustration of millions of young people in their desire to find decent employment or secure an education.

The fact is that despite the much touted prosperity of the post-war years, the average American worker has led a highly insecure existence. Every few years he has been confronted with an economic slump and the threat of short work weeks or unemployment for prolonged periods.

And today the outlook is at best uncertain. Underneath the facade of the post-war booms is the basic instability of the American economy, an instability which is growing.

● The economy has emerged from the 1957-8 crisis with an increased burden of military expenditure, a rise in the national debt and a considerable increase in the interest burden on the debt.

● It has emerged with a large increase in personal debt, amounting to more than 60% of consumer disposable income at the end of 1958, as against 40% in 1951 and 26% in 1946.

● It has emerged with a substantial amount of excess industrial capacity, persisting in spite of the rise in production.

● And it has emerged with an increased residue of unemployment.

ALL OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS ADD TO ECONOMIC INSTABILITY AND PAVE THE WAY FOR A WORSE CRISIS IN THE NOT TOO DISTANT FUTURE.



At the Umzimlo Magistrate's Court, Mr. R. I. Arenstein, one of the Congress lawyers, addresses women who have been charged with public violence.

Rather Die Than Submit

(Continued from page 1)

ired women on their way to see the Night Commissioner of the Umzimlo Magistrate's Court. The police refused to allow the women to continue and ordered a baton charge to disperse them.

In the meantime, instead of endeavouring to find the root causes of the disturbances, the authorities with their usual air of superiority state categorically that the ANC is to blame for the trouble.

Brigadier C. J. E. Assistant Commissioner of the South African Police, after a hurried visit to Maritzburg, gave as his reason for this assumption that "it has been repeatedly found that some of the leaders, and at times all of the leaders, were dressed in ANC colours or wore ANC emblems."

In some of the troubled areas which I visited I found that there were no Congress branches in existence. Only now are new members being recruited in many of these areas. As an example, at New Hanover there was no Congress branch in existence prior to the disturbances. Today over 240 new members have been recruited in this area and a branch is in the making. This is the pattern in many other areas.

GOVT. TO BLAME

Commenting on the allegation that Congress is to blame for the disturbances, Mr. Moses Mabhida, Acting President of the Natal African National Congress, told New Age: "We do not deny that in many areas we led peaceful demonstrations to Native Commissioners so that the people's grievances could be aired. That some of these demonstrations ended in arrests is due to the unsympathetic attitude of the police and the authorities rather than the people."

"Instead of trying to find scapegoats to cover up their own incompetence and blunders, the Government would be wise to take heed of what is going on. The people are in desperate straits. They want an end to the bureaucratic actions against them. They want a living wage."

"Harsh sentences, mass arrests and intimidation have failed and will not stop the onward march of the people for freedom. And the sooner the Government realises this the better," concluded Mr. Mabhida.



Members of a Welfare Committee bring food for the arrested women at Umzimlo Jail. On the extreme right is Congress organiser from Durban, Mr. Elias Kuncene.

SPREAD THE STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 1)

and support from Chief A. J. Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress, and 50,000 leaflets explaining the economic boycott of Nationalist products, the volunteers have been out as far afield as Harding on the South coast and Esbhowe on the north. Areas up to and including Charlestown in northern Natal have also been covered.

Further drives are being planned for this week-end.

In the meantime a similar drive is being conducted in the urban areas, mainly the African townships in and around Durban and Pietermaritzburg. Indian volunteers were also out in the Indian areas urging the Indian people to contribute funds for the defence of the women in jail and for welfare work and to prepare for the conference.

SPIRIT OF UNITY

The leaflets containing the message from Chief Lutuli thank the women for showing a spirit of unity in their struggle and congratulate them for refusing to take their crushing burden lying down.

The spirit of struggle is the spirit of Congress, says Chief Lutuli but

TREASON TRIAL DEFENCE ADMISSIONS SHOT IN TRIAL

But "It is not Our Job to help Crown Prove its Case"

From Robert Resha

"THE duty of the defence is to its clients. It is not the duty of the defence to make the Crown case easier," said Mr. A. Fischer Q.C. when he addressed the Special Court last week.

"It appears from the indictment," said Mr. Fischer, "that the accused entered into an agreement to make a revolution.

"The act of agreement arises from membership of or office-bearing in one of the Congresses with knowledge of its policy. The object of the agreement, i.e., to make a revolution, was the policy of each Congress.

"The overt act of joining a conspiracy is the adoption by an accused, by virtue of his Congress membership or position, of the Congress policy to make a revolution."

ADMISSION IN TERMS OF CODE

Admissions which could be made by the defence would fall into one of the following categories:

(a) Admission of policy of the Congress to make a revolution.

(b) Admission of one or more of the facts which the Crown relies on in the pleadings to support the inference of this policy.

(c) Admission of membership or position of an accused or co-conspirator in a Congress.

It is extremely important to remember that admissions in terms of the Code consist of admissions of fact and not of agreement as to what evidence the Crown will lead or to the order it will lead its evidence.

It should be obvious, continued Mr. Fischer, that before the defence can admit a fact it must state itself of two circumstances. First, that the evidence which the Crown has available and will lead to prove that fact is admissible and does not prove that fact. Second, that by virtue of the admission this evidence will not be led and that the object of making the admission, to save the leading of uncontroverted evidence and thus to save time, will be achieved.

The duty of the defence is to its clients. It is not the function of the defence to make the Crown case easier. It can therefore only make admissions if under the two circumstances referred to above are present.

SUPPORTING FACTS

An examination of the pleadings indicates that there are certain facts which the Crown alleges, supporting its inference that it was Congress policy to make revolution.

If all the documents in the schedules are put before the Court some of these facts, it seems to us, can and will be proved over and over again by admissible and relevant evidence. Admission by the defence of these facts will obviate the placing of many hundreds of documents before the Court.

These are the facts that the defence has admitted in the hope that the evidence relating to these facts will be eliminated and the case thus shortened, and notwithstanding the fact that the Crown has indicated the volume of evidence which each admission can eliminate.

Before it can make any further admissions, and in particular admissions relating to membership or position of accused, the defence must consider the evidence which the Crown proposes to lead in support of each fact, and thus ascertain whether the Crown can prove these facts and whether, by virtue of the admissions, the leading of a substantial amount of evidence will be avoided.

"We have appraised the people's upsurge in political consciousness from a positive angle and the Joint Congresses have decided to call this conference in order to consolidate the gains of the people and to further the united struggle for freedom and democracy for all in South Africa," he said.

Captain Buitendach raided the offices of the Transvaal Indian Congress on September 27, 1955, and seized documents. During the reading of documents seized by Captain Buitendach, the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff, asked the Crown what progress had been made with plans to shorten the proceedings. The Crown replied to say that the matter was still under consideration.

"It takes a long time for the Crown to consider things," remarked Mr. Justice Rumpff.

The Accused

The 30 accused in the first treason trial now taking place in Pretoria are:

Farid Adams, Helen Joseph, A. M. Kathrada, Leon Levy, Stanley Lollan, N. R. Mandela, Leslie Massina, P. Mathole, Pat Molloy, Joseph Mollife, M. Moolia, P. Morjeles, P. Nene, Lillian Ngoyi, J. Nkomo, Duma Nokwe, R. Resha, P. Sepele, Gert Sibande, W. Conco, T. E. Tshunungwa, C. M. Mavatsi, W. Mkwana, B. Ndimba, J. Nkampeni, F. Ntsangani, T. Tshume, Simon Tykhi and W. M. Sisulu.

Mr. Fischer for the defence said that no approach had been made by the Crown to the defence since certain admissions were made by the defence.

Mr. Trengrove then applied for permission to hand in to the Court a list showing the aspects in which the defence admissions fall short.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: The Court is not a buffer state.

Mr. Trengrove: The Crown wants to demonstrate once and for all how these admissions fall short.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: The conduct of the case is in the hands of the Crown but it must consider the Court too. The Crown appears to be unwilling to co-operate.

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE

Mr. O. Piroo Q.C. said that it was difficult to implement the suggestion made by the Court. It was impossible to give a summary of all these facts now. But at a later stage a less comprehensive summary might be possible. He said that it might not be necessary to raise the entire document. But the difficulty was that many of the documents were interdependent. Some documents dealt with more than one aspect of the case.

Mr. Justice Rumpff said it seemed strange that in relation to primary facts which are not in dispute there was no agreement reached.

THREE INJURED IN NYANGA POLICE RAID

Angry People Stone Van

CAPE TOWN.

A LARGE crowd of Africans, angered by beer and permit raids, stoned a police van in Nyanga West location last Sunday.

A white policeman who accompanied the raiders opened fire with his revolver and two African constables and a civilian were later found suffering from injuries.

According to reports from Nyanga West, police swooped on the location at about 6 a.m. on Sunday morning and conducted a house-to-house raid for beer and permits. Several residents were arrested and packed into a van and taken to the Philippi police station.

All a.m. another van-load of police entered the location and attempted to arrest a man for having home-brewed beer. His wife protested. She said she wanted to brew one tin of beer, and that if anybody had to be arrested, the police should take her. The police refused her protests and tried to arrest the man.

As a result of the campaign potatoes have been destroyed after people realised the need for the boycott.

In the early hours of last Friday morning two vegetable stalls believed to have been selling potatoes were burnt down by unknown people.

Mr. Matthew Ntsha, ANC organiser who lives in Nyanga West, commenting on the incident, told New Age: "The attitude of the police during these raids is always one of hostility, and the relationship between the people and the police has deteriorated to a great extent. Hunting people, stopping them for no reason, taking them out of bed in the middle of the night like animals during these raids and liquor raids have caused the people to regard the police as enemies rather than as the protectors of the public."

STONED VAN

Reports state that at this stage a struggle began between this man and the police. Attracted by the noise of the struggle, people, angered by the earlier raids, came from all sides of the location and began to stone the police van.

Thereupon the European policeman with the raiding party drew his revolver and opened fire. After the crowd had scattered it was discovered that two African policemen were suffering from stab wounds, and another had been shot. A civilian African was also found to have been shot in the leg. He and a woman were arrested and the two policemen were taken to hospital.

In the meantime Nyanga has been the scene of great activity in connection with the potato boycott. Teams of ANC volunteers have been seen around regularly at week-ends to talk to people and



TAXI-DRIVER FINED FOR CARRYING A EUROPEAN

Mr. J. Khahele, a taxi-driver of Kimberley, was convicted in the Kimberley Magistrate's Court recently on a charge of carrying a European in his taxi and fined £15, with the alternative of 30 days' imprisonment. Mr. Khahele, who has been a taxi-driver for 25 years, says his business has been crippled by his apartheid.

(Continued from previous column) facts which are not in dispute there was no agreement reached.

"K" PLAN

Mr. Justice Kennedy then made a new proposal that the witness should hand in a number of documents, but before doing so, all these documents should be given to the defence who could then, if satisfied, admit the documents were found in this form and at the place mentioned, etc., and the documents could then go on. Formal documents such as conference reports could go on without being read.

Mr. Piroo: I accept the suggestion.

Mr. Fischer stated that the defence will consider the suggestion. But he pointed out that there was a fundamental difference in procedure in that the Court and the accused would then hear the evidence for the first time at the stage of argument. The accused were appearing in a case of High Treason and it was not for the defence to fill in the gaps in the Crown case.

Mr. Fischer asked Captain Buitendach whether he agreed that the speeches read to the Court made by Dr. J. Simons, L. Forman, A. C. Jordan and Ngenyana at a symposium did not deal with the policies of any organisation. Captain Buitendach agreed. He also agreed that volunteers were required to do work for the Congress of the People not to go to jail.



Dr. A. Kazi spoke of the fruits of the strong alliance between the African National Congress and the Indian Congress.



Mr. Mistry congratulates Maulvi Saloojee on his election to the presidency.

NATS. HORRIFIED BY OVAMBO MEMO

"Playing into Hands of Our Enemies"

WINDHOEK. THE memorandum submitted to UNO by the Ovamboland People's Organisation asking for the territory to be taken from the administration of South Africa and placed under U.N. trusteeship (reported in New Age last week), has created a sensation in South West Africa itself.

It was printed as the main news item in the *Windhoek Advertiser* and was also given great prominence in the German paper *Allgemeine Zeitung*. Astonished and indignant that so much publicity should be showered on an "unknown" African organisation, there-by "playing into the hands of the enemies of the country", the Nationalist paper *Die Suidwester* then sought an interview with the "unknown" President of the organisation, Mr. Sam Nujoma.

The result was a lengthy article which appeared as the main front-page story in the *Suidwester* last week under the headline "We want to Free Africa". News of the split in the United Party in South Africa was pushed into second place in the *Suidwester* that week.

THE AIM The *Suidwester* found that Mr. Nujoma, who lives in Windhoek location, "can speak fluent English, can read Afrikaans and wants to learn to speak it". He is 30 years old, married and has three children.

The Ovamboland People's Organisation was set up in Windhoek on April 19 this year and has Ovambos, Hereros and Namas as members. It is the aim of the organisation to bring the plight of the Non-Whites of South West Africa to the attention of UNO and to send representatives to address that body, said Mr. Nujoma.

SOUTH AFRICA'S TURN "Upon the Non-Whites of South

"What about Hungary?" asked the *Suidwester* reporter.

It was difficult for UNO to intervene when a powerful country caused bloodshed, said Mr. Nujoma. But he could not understand why South Africa was so hostile to Russia. His organisation had nothing against Russia and wanted to live in peace with all the peoples of the world. All they wanted was equal rights for Non-Whites. "We give South Africa another 20 years. Then the Non-Whites will have all the rights they are now asking for. The Whites are playing a dangerous game. We don't believe in violence, but South Africa is powerless before the rest of Africa. We want to make the whole of Africa free. South Africa cannot stop it. Just an hour, a minute, a second—then everything will be over."

NO HATE

The Non-Whites do not hate the Whites, Mr. Nujoma added. "When the Non-Whites of South West have full equality, the Whites will have all the rights they enjoy at present."

Mr. Nujoma's parting shot to the *Suidwester* reporter was: "Don't report me incorrectly. If you do, I shall attack you in the press."

UP MY ALLEY

B.A.D. man De Wet Nel seems to be a very agile mental juggler. In fact he deserves his name up in lights in Henk Verwoerd's Craziest Show on Earth.

Latest tossing around of words



Mr. S. Satey delivered the secretarial report.



Leading Congressman from Klerksdorp, Mr. G. H. Patel, spoke in Gujarati on the Group Areas Act.

Report on T.I.C. Conference

"We want Privileges for None, Equality for All" —D. U. MISTRY

Johannesburg

CONCERN about the implementation of the Group Areas overshadowed the biennial general meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress at the Gandhi Hall on Sunday, August 16.

In opening the meeting the chairman, Mr. D. U. Mistry, said: "We want privileges for none—we want equal rights for all" and urged the 700 Indian men and women from all over the Transvaal who attended not to lose courage, to have faith in themselves, for the time was not too distant when the Non-White people would be granted their rights.

Speakers in English and Gujarati criticised the discussions held between the Minister of the Interior, the Group Areas Board and certain Indians and resolved to "warn the Indian people not to be misled by the manoeuvres of a group of individuals which is seeking for a plan of proposals to be submitted to the Group Areas Board on behalf of the Indian people living and trading in different areas and suburbs".

A resolution of the meeting expressed "a deep satisfaction with the great and powerful advances made by the Congress alliance headed by the African National Congress in rallying masses of people in its struggle against apartheid tyranny and for freedom, and re-affirmed Indian Congress policy of full participation in the Congress alliance; to combat apartheid measures of the Nationalist Government; and to work for a multi-racial society in South Africa on the basis of the Freedom Charter."

It also noted its appreciation of the "gallant and noble stand made against apartheid by the churches, ministers of religion, liberals and democrats among the European community," and welcomed the world-wide boycott against apartheid.

The meeting elected Maulvi I. M. Saloojee as president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, together with officials and a working committee of 60 people.

Potato Boycott

WOMEN CHARGED WITH ROBBERY

JOHANNESBURG.

Three African women, Mrs. Sina Keitseng, Magdeline Kamisie and Ruth Kasima, appeared in the Newlands Magistrate's Court on Tuesday last week on an allegation of robbery. They are alleged to have robbed Mr. Enos Tau, a vegetable hawker from Meadowlands, of bags of potatoes on June 27 and August 4 in Newclare.

Mr. Tau said that he was approached by a group of women in Newclare on June 27. They searched his trolley and asked him why he was selling potatoes as there was a boycott of potatoes. He explained to the women that he was not selling the potatoes at Newclare, whereupon the women took away a bag containing 4 pockets of potatoes to a nearby house and one of them brought back the empty bag and threw it on the trolley. On August 4, he was again met by the same group of women in Newclare and his trolley was searched again. Another pocket of potatoes was taken, emptied in his presence on the ground and destroyed.

He was advised by Magdeline to go away as the women were angry and he did so.

But before he could go any further, the women followed and caught up with him. They searched his trolley again and found another pocket of potatoes and destroyed it too.

During cross examination, Mr. Tau admitted that he did not know the accused. He received a letter at his house calling him to the police station at Newlands. He saw Magdeline at Newlands when he was asked to make a statement by the police. He made the statement in the presence of Magdeline.

He said that he saw the other accused for the first time in court that morning.

The case was adjourned to August 26.

KEEP WELL INFORMED

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Join the S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union.

THE SOCIETY OFFERS YOU post-free copies of all its own publications, plus all the pamphlets published in London by "Soviet Booklets."
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To the Secretary,
S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union,
P.O. Box 2920, JOHANNESBURG.

Please enrol me as a member. I enclose 7s. 6d. for one year's subscription.

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ASIA

'We Shall Win Again in Kerala'

THE general secretary of the Indian Communist Party, Mr. Atiy Ghosh, said in Delhi recently that fresh elections in Kerala would show the Communists had not lost the confidence of the majority.

Addressing a press conference on President Rajendra Prasad's dismissal of Kerala's Communist-led Government, he charged that since the President's intervention violence had increased against the Communists in the State.

The President signed a proclamation recently on the advice of his Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, ending the Communist two-year rule in the State. They were elected to power in 1957. Fresh elections are to be held—date unspecified.

AFRICA

SELF-GOVT. NOW,

DEMAND ALL RACES IN TANGANYIKA

SELF-GOVERNMENT NOW, AND INDEPENDENCE IN 5 YEARS. THIS IS THE WAY FORWARD FOR TANGANYIKA AS OUTLINED BY THE LEADER OF THE POWERFUL TANU

GANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (TANU) MR. JULIUS NYERERE

"I cannot imagine the British continuing to govern Tanganyika for more than another five years," he said at a recent press conference in London.

"We are impatient at home to achieve responsible government to be in a position to run our own affairs. We are not impatient about independence itself.

"I think independence can take care of itself once we are doing the job in the country," he said. He thought the chances were that East African territories would eventually federate.

At present feeling was becoming high in Tanganyika at the way it was becoming an economic colony of Nairobi, Kenya, he added.

As a result of years of "relentless struggle" TANU is now sign of its immediate aim of self-government. TANU supporters swept the boards in elections held last year. A post-election committee is now sitting to consider proposals for the extension of democracy in the country.

It is significant that whereas TANU had proposed as an interim step towards complete democracy that European and Asians in the territory should be guaranteed a certain number of seats in the next legislature, the Tanganyika Asian Association has called for a fully elected Legislative Council with no seats reserved for racial minorities at all.

A large number of European, like the Asians, have given TANU their wholehearted support.



Nyerere with European and Asian friends.

Ike and K. Talks Can Mark New Dawn

—Says Ehrenburg

THE Eisenhower-Kruschov exchange can mark the dawn of a new era in international relations and change the life of the whole of mankind, writes the Soviet novelist Ilya



The pipe of peace.

Ehrenburg in an article headed "Sign of Hope" in Izvestia recently.

"It is clear to all that the meetings must be followed by the top-level conference which is insistently demanded by all the friends of peace throughout the world," wrote Ehrenburg.

"Agreement can be reached either by people who bear no official responsibility, or by the people who bear full official responsibility," he added.

"Under present circumstances, the middle is of no use and the most dangerous thing is to restrict ourselves to meetings of people sufficiently responsible not to make a step backward but insufficiently responsible to make a step forward."

The peoples must be on the watch. "We live in a time of hope, but not yet of achievements, and be warned."

presumably by the State Department.

They received a sound caning at the international get-together seminar a Professor had argued their ideological bankruptcy was thoroughly exposed.

For example, at a philosophy seminar a Professor had argued that "religion had no scientific basis". An "expert" stood up to reply. The speaker had been talking rot, he said. That was all!

Sparks Flew at Seminar

THE Africans, Asians and Latin Americans spoke strongly about those who were silent about the atrocities of Nyassaland, Algeria and Guatemala.

The best defence this group of Americans could muster on their attitude to the Algerian War was that they could not afford to antagonise De Gaulle.

DESPITE THESE INTENSIVE DISCUSSIONS, HOWEVER, IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE DELEGATES CAME MAINLY TO ENJOY THE MAGNIFICENT CONCERTS, DANCES, ETC., WHICH WERE PROVIDED AND TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR DESIRE FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

One thing emerged clearly from the Festival, and that was that the enemies of peace and the enemies of the youth of the world joining together, were fighting a losing battle. That was felt throughout.

S. Africans at Vienna Youth Festival

WORLD YOUTH CELEBRATE, SMITE COLD WARRIORS

From a Special Correspondent
THE VIII World Youth Festival closed here triumphantly last week.

In more ways than one the Festival was a resounding success. It was the first festival to be held in the West. And it took place in the midst of a giant campaign of slander against its activities. Delegates landed in Vienna in the chilly atmosphere of the Cold War. Three aeroplanes flew overhead dragging tail signs reading: "Remember Hungary and Tibet!"

Squads of youths from America and West Germany hung around the African and Asian delegates, urging them to withdraw from the festival. Invariably they met the reply: "We are here for the Festival!"

African drum beats sounded, triumphant shouts from delegates from Cuba—"Long live Cuba!" "Long live Castro!"—the rest of the youth din set the pace for the start of the festivities.

Under a clear bright sky the delegates assembled for the formal opening. Arranged in order of the alphabet the delegates from the various countries stretched for a couple of miles. The route to the stadium was lined by thousands of Viennese whose reaction ranged from unbridled enthusiasm to mild uncommitted curiosity. At the stadium, however, the cheering crowds went wild. The message of "peace and friendship" was manifest as the Soviets marched in front of the Americans, the Arab countries next to the Israelis.

At an early stage, particularly during the peace march, the African delegates insisted on marching together as a single bloc without banners indicating various territories.

This was in recognition of the Accra Conference spirit of African unity. Algeria led the African delegation. Zanzibar formed the tail. South Africans marched between the Senegalese and delegates from Tchad. Every African territory, including Madagascar and Mauritius, was represented. In the green lawn of the stadium as delegates from 5 countries waltzed to the strains of the Blue Danube and as fireworks exploded, the big occasion was declared open.

THE NEXT DAY BROUGHT us with a shock to the realities of the world we live in. Not a word appeared about the Festival in the local press (except for the organ of the Communist Party). English and American right-wing papers published fantastic lies about the Festival. One New York paper said the stadium was only half full. In fact it is believed that this story was despatched a day before the festival started. A British newspaper said that 200 Russian officials had been sent to displace the International Preparatory Committee (responsible for organising the Festival). This was a blue lie.

FREE FOOD, CARS, ELLA AND DR. ZHIVAGO

THE NEXT DAY BROUGHT

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FORGED PAMPHLET

At every turn the delegates were handed piles of anti-Communist literature. A special newspaper, published in 7 languages, was distributed daily free of charge to the delegates. Its function was to slander the festival.

Copies of "Dr. Zhivago" were distributed free by the lobby loud.

The anti-Festival propagandists went to the extent of forging a pamphlet purporting to have been written by the President of the Chinese Peace Council. The allegation was that there was a split in China.

Free meals were given daily in special centres set up as counter-attractions to the Festival. And to further this purpose jazz groups, including one with Ella Fitzgerald, were specially imported from America.

Most of the propaganda was directed towards the African and Asian delegates. Young Czechs were promised free cars if they deserted the Festival and sought

THEY CAME FROM ALL AFRICA

TRANSVAAL Indian Youth Congress Chairman, Herby Pillay, was one of 12 young South Africans who attended the Seventh World Youth Festival which ended in Vienna recently.

They came from the Free State, Natal, the Cape, and Transvaal—a total of 100. Coloureds, Indians, Africans and Whites. "Not all of us subscribe to any one political thought, neither do we belong to the same political organisations; all of us are united in our desire for peace and friendship with the youth of the world," Herby wrote home to Congress. "Here we live, eat and have fun together—many for the first time—and it

is working wonderfully. In many ways it is a picture of the South Africa of tomorrow.

"From every corner of the world there are young people—one from Topolimo, one from Malaya, 400 from America, 1,000 from the German Federal Republic, and 800 from the Soviet Union. The whole of Africa is represented with Ghana having the biggest delegation from this Continent."



SPORTLIGHT

by
"DULEEP"



OFFICIAL ATTITUDE TO PROFESSIONALISM IN SOCCER

PROFESSIONAL soccer is much in the news these days, not only among the Whites but among the Non-Whites as well. This has produced a prompt reply from the President of the S.A. Indian F.A. and Secretary of the S.A. Federation, Mr. George Singh, in order to curb the speculators who have no other interest in soccer, except to "cash in" for their personal gain.

Mr. Singh issues the following statement:

1. I am fully aware of the recent proposals by certain individuals to introduce professional soccer among Non-Europeans in Durban.

2. As President of SAIFA, I want to say that my full Council thoroughly considered this matter last Monday, and though SAIFA is against the idea of professionalism, as such, my Association is definitely and most strongly opposed to opportunists and speculators trying to cash in on soccerites.

3. If professionalism has to come about, it will have to come from the players and clubs that represent them through the correct constitutional channels. The players have the democratic means of expressing their aspirations, and where these are forthcoming, I am sure and confident that SAIFA and all its units will give favourable consideration to such aspirations.

4. So far it is significant to note that no such aspirations for professionalism have come from the players themselves. The proposals appear to spring from the speculative minds of certain individuals who have had nothing to do with soccer or soccer administration in their lives, who now want to cash in on the game as has been done in boxing.

5. We do not want our soccerites to be exploited as many boxers have been.

6. If professionalism is to come, SAIFA will bring it about with regard and benefit to all.

7. It is a distortion of facts to aver that nothing is being done for soccerites. The existing machinery which is run by men, who have served and still serve in a completely honorary capacity, is totally for the benefit of the game and the players. All the units of SAIFA are non-profit-making and are bringing about many reforms and improvements for the benefit of those who play the game in ways too numerous to detail, but well known to all.

8. What is more, Non-White soccer is barred from making the rapid strides we all like to make, until such time as international recognition has been won, when we are free to send out and bring in teams to South Africa. When this

door is open to us, then only will the time be ripe to fully launch out on the highroad of professionalism. Mr. Seaman Chetty, who has failed to bring into South Africa professional soccer, should be the first one to realise the great efforts which SAIFA, the Soccer Federation, and SASA are making to open the door to full opportunity for those who play the game. If Mr. Chetty had served only one month as a soccer administrator, he would fully realise the tremendous strides that are being made in this transition period towards the creation of wonderful and unlimited opportunities for all soccerites in South Africa.

9. In the light of this SAIFA has wisely decided to oppose all outside opportunism and it will take firm action against any person coming under its jurisdiction who aids and abets such opportunism, which we feel at this stage is not in the best interest of the game and those who play it.

Footnote: The White Cape units are very much perturbed at the attitude of opportunism and it will take firm action against any person coming under its jurisdiction who aids and abets such opportunism, which we feel at this stage is not in the best interest of the game and those who play it.

Bantus Banned

THE S.A. Soccer Federation, Secretary Mr. George Singh, has publicly announced a ban on all matches between its units and any of the associations of clubs affiliated to the S.A. Bantu F.A., who last month joined the F.A.S.A. (Whites).

By this announcement, all African, Indian or Coloured teams coming under the jurisdiction of the Federation, cannot play against the affiliates of the Bantus.

Mr. Singh said that beside dishonouring their agreement with the Federation, the Bantu officials had completely ignored all overtures and appeals to remain as equal partners with the Africans, Coloureds and Indians. They had even ignored all letters and suggestions for a joint meeting. Mr. Singh added that they can no longer expect help with money-raising matches. Their sponsors, the White body, must provide such matches.

Pleasing to note also is that all three units of the Federation have independently taken decisions, during June and July, to ban all matches with the Bantus.

Cape Congresses Condemn Banning Threat

The Cape Western Consultative Committee of the Congress organisations have supported the ANC call for an impartial inquiry into the disturbances in Natal, and condemned attempts to ban the ANC.

"It is not enough for Mr. Eiselein to console with Native Commissioners and other officials and console himself with the view that everything is being done to control the situation," the statement says. "It is also an easy matter to blame agitators for the disturbances, as was done by the police. The Afri-

can people of Natal and all other parts of the Union have grievances and complaints against the authorities, against pass laws, beerhalts, raids and other humiliating experiences which have led to trouble in various parts."

Threats of banning the ANC would not lead to any solution of the problem, but only result in further racial animosity. The ANC was a legal political organisation, representing the vast majority of the Africans and had done more in the interests of racial harmony than the Nationalist Government could hope to do.

LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHABALALA

by Alex ha Guma



SEWING MACHINES & CYCLES

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State-Aided Food Scheme to Close

CAPE TOWN. THOUSANDS of lower income families will be hit when the State-aided food depots close at the end of November.

During ten years vans and special depots have been selling groceries and other foodstuffs to the public at prices below normal. The State-aided food scheme was first introduced shortly after the last war when the Cape Town Housewives' League agitated against the rise in prices of food, hoarding and profiteering. On several occasions warehouses were entered by the angry people and food distributed to the public. The authorities thereafter introduced a subsidised sale of foodstuffs.

Most affected by the ending of this scheme will be the Non-Whites. At the Athlone depot a mother of seven said that the family grocery bill would rise by almost half when

the depot closed. "By buying here we have been able to save a penny or twopence on each item," she said. "If I have to buy from the shops it will mean that we will either spend more or eat less."

BUTTER
One of the most popular occasions at the depots is "butter day", when crowds of people flock to buy cheap butter. As a valuable foodstuff this will be missed by the poorer people, for in comparison with 3/2d. and 3/4d. a pound in the shops, butter is sold at 2/8d. at the depots.

"I have been buying butter from the depot since the time of the war," said another housewife. "It is just as good as that sold in the shops and we save a sixpence on a pound. This is a great help and will be sorry to see the depots closed."

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Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

- Maiden Plate: KEBREN. Danger
- Giant Steeple: KEBREN. Danger
- Kenilworth Progress Stakes: DUNCAN. Danger
- CKLING'S SELECTED. Danger
- Top Travel.
- Wyberg Moderate Handicap: Jay
- Ari
- Kenil
- SQ
- gate
- Wynb
- WA
- Wynb
- S
- Kenil
- THL
- Flyn