

STATIONS, GAS REMAIN UNCHANGED ON WOMEN

Mighty Protest Expected at Sunday Conference

From M. P. Naicker
DURBAN.
THE Natal People's Conference to be held at the Bantu Social Centre on Sunday is expected to be the greatest and most representative conference ever held in Natal.

Volunteers who have been out in the various areas of Natal report that the call by Chief Lutuli, the President-General of the ANC, for this conference has been most enthusiastically received. They also report that whilst the people are still disturbed by the lack of understanding and the attitude of complete disregard for the people's grievances by the authorities, they have accepted the Lutuli call against violence and for peaceful demonstrations. In many areas such dem-

onstrations are being organised. The police, however, obviously acting on the instructions from B.A.D. secretary Eiselen that Native Commissioners must not meet mass delegations "except with recognised Bantu Authorities tribal chiefs and the responsible main leaders of the community", have taken vicious action against the people's demonstrations, as was the case last week when 600 marched to meet the local Native Commissioner at Campdown.

Mrs. Violet Ndlovu, the tip of whose little finger was cut off and who has a deep gash on her head, gave New Age the following account of what happened:
"After a meeting of representatives from Cato Ridge, Fredville, Hammerdale and Table Mountain, all in the magisterial area of Campdown, we organised a mass deputation to the Native Commissioner on Wednesday, August 19. A suggestion at this meeting that we all carry arms was ruled out, as we had received news that Chief Lutuli and Congress were against armed demonstrations, and that any demonstration which was organised must be of a peaceful nature."
"On Wednesday morning we

BEERHALL BOYCOTT INTENSIFIED

ANC Reply to Council's Refusal to hold Talks

DURBAN.
A TENSE situation still exists in the African townships of Durban owing to the stubborn insistence by the City Council that they will only discuss the people's grievances with the "elected representatives of Africans"—meaning the Advisory Boards.

Local officials report that they are being overwhelmed by the number of people asking to join Congress since this meeting was held.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS
"We have passed the stage when we could treat our womenfolk as minors and someone to be protected."
Continued on page 3

Any incident, no matter how small, involving the Corporation could lead to disturbances. Last Sunday a Corporation bus was set alight and completely destroyed after it was involved in a collision with an African motor cyclist in the Cato Manor area. The bus service was reintroduced recently in spite of the boycott of Municipal buses in this area since the first disturbances.

The Joint Congresses, repeating the call of Chief Lutuli to the people urging non-violence and no destruction of property, told New Age that they had repeatedly appealed to the Council to meet their representatives to discuss concrete steps to end the tension.

"But every effort at such meetings has been turned down by the Council. In the meantime the main grievances of the people, which sparked off the struggle on June 17 are still there.

"We hope the Council, with the present incident fresh in their minds will consult with the Congresses with a view to ending the tension. Any such discussion must be held in a spirit of genuine conciliation and the Council must be able to grant the people some concessions."

BEERHALL BOYCOTT TO CONTINUE

In view of the Corporation's refusal to meet the Congresses, the African National Congress has decided to intensify its boycott of Municipal beerhalls.

This announcement made by Mr. Moses Mabhida, Acting President of the Natal ANC, was received with great enthusiasm at a packed meeting held at Lamontville last week. The meeting, which was organised by the Lamontville branch of the ANC, was the biggest ever held in this area.

JOHANNESBURG.

THE national executive of the African National Congress has announced that the potato boycott ended officially on August 31—in victory.

The decision to bring this successful campaign to a close this Monday applies throughout the country and will end the boycott in all provinces.

A full meeting of the ANC national executive had originally decided that boycott closure date would be August 31. The Transvaal at first made representations for this date to be a month later, September 31, but later agreed to August 31.

LUTULI'S STATEMENT

In a statement last week-end, Chief Lutuli said the boycott was being called off with the full concurrence of the leadership of the Congress alliance.

Thinking all those who had helped to make the boycott the great success it was, Chief Lutuli said: "I want to thank particularly

• The traders who supported

us at great financial loss to themselves, and with the risk of losing their regular customers;

- The consumers, especially housewives, on whom fell the task of preparing meals for the family;
- Individuals and groups who popularised the boycott and pre-



Chief Lutuli—thanks to boycotters.

voiled on others to respect it."

He added: "I hope those White farmers of South Africa who are guilty of the malpractices of treating their African workers in atrocious ways will repent of their ways. Respect for moral standards of behaviour demands this of them."

GOVT. MOVE
The announcement of the victory

NEW AGE

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DE WET NEL: "Dear me—I get so confused—de-white spotting the black spots—de-sparking the white bolts—putting the blacks on the spot—help!"

POTATO BOYCOTT IS OVER

of this boycott as a protest against brutal farm labour conditions in the Transvaal potato belt coincides with the drawing to a close of the Transvaal potato season.

It also comes at a time when the Government itself has recognised the success of the boycott by means of a notice published in the Government Gazette last week prohibiting the sale of third grade potatoes in the towns.

For some weeks now the markets have been flooded with third grade potatoes which Africans have steadfastly refused to buy. Farmers have told country shopkeepers that they had a bad season—thanks to "that ANC boycott."

The potato boycott was launched at the national anti-pass conference held in Johannesburg on May 31 (the week-end). Chief Lutuli was banned from gatherings and confined to the Grootville area for five years at the time when public indignation at the exposure of farm labour horrors was at its height. The potato boycott did more than anything else to bring home to the man in the street how strongly the people feel about the use of the pass laws to keep the farmers supplied with cheap, forced labour.

Potatoes are the staple diet of hundreds of thousands of urban

African families. Almost overnight they disappeared from kitchens and eating tables. Shopkeepers took the cue and stocked no further potatoes.

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NEW AGE LETTER BOX

MEN TO BLAME FOR NATAL WOMEN'S TROUBLES

The time has come to bring to the notice of our menfolk the truth about the beerhalls. The fact is it is the men who are responsible for every sentence, fine or hardship imposed upon our struggling women in Natal.

If our menfolk refrained from patronising these degrading institutions without first waiting for the women to attack them, it would hardly have been necessary for our women to act and finally land before the courts, by continually patronising such halls they

are not only leaving a difficult battle to our women, but are joining forces with the enemy and making life even more difficult for our women.

If our men are such cowards as it seems, why don't they clear off from the battlefield and leave the women to face the enemy more clearly? When are our men going to grow up and stop acting like fowls which keep running where they are not supposed to? Why must it be that the men only stop after the women have taken action?

Really, I believe that our men must do something about this, or at least keep far away from these bars, where in fact they get robbed, assaulted and arrested.

Long live the Natal aunties!

SUPPORTER

White City, Johannesburg

Inhumanity of Bantustan

Mr. Phillemon Modisoetsile had a surprise visit from the BAD (Bantu Agricultural Development) police, earlier this month. The BAD policeman accused him of allowing his sheep to graze on Government property and demanded 15/6 for the 31 sheep that were grazing on the property.

After a long argument he paid the 15/6. Mr. Modisoetsile told me. He did not get a receipt, and later he received a summons to appear in court for grazing his sheep on prohibited ground. Admission of guilt was 15/.

Mr. Modisoetsile showed me receipts for over £12 paid in grazing fees since 1951. He said, "The Government wants to end the ownership of animals by the Bantustans. The place where we are supposed to graze our animals is about 5 miles from the location, and very dangerous for our old people. It is even dangerous for boys. A man who was hired to look after the sheep in the winter of 1957 was found dead of exposure at that place, and nobody wants the same to happen again."

This old man who is 87 years old does not even get a pension because he owns 4 cows and 31 sheep, although he has to help keep his family. He is an ex-teacher and ex-Magistrate's Court interpreter.

His story reveals the naked inhumanity of the Bantustans, a bluff for the whole population of South Africa.

GOABOHI

Bloemfontein

BANTU EDUCATION MUST GO

How long will it be beneficial for the African students to attend high schools and other places of education under the Bantu Education Department? I hold it will not be long.

At the end of the year all J.C. candidates will be writing Bantu Education examinations. Six students have already been writing them. Fort Hare will be taken over by the B.E.D. Already the new principal has been appointed. African education will shortly be completely "Bantu".

The schools themselves seem to be adopting a definite pattern of intercourse between students, non-white and white members of the staff. Appropriate examples are those brought to light at Adam's

College (now Amanzimtoti Zulu Training College) and Lovedale.

Added to these facts and the fact that in our libraries we find such books as "What is Communism" issued by the U.S. embassy in Pretoria, and threats from a vice-principal that when he became principal "there will be no fooling here," it becomes clear that every student must become a Communist satellite.

Bantu Education must go! Let the students and teachers raise the cry! If there is anything an African student can lose, it is the slave mentality which the Nationalists want to drive into their minds either by baton or persuasion!

THABO MBEKI

Idutywa, Cape.

PETTING THE WHITES

EDITORIAL

SO De Wet Nel assures the White traders in the Transkei that they won't have to worry about getting out for at least 100 years. And he tells the Whites of Port St. Johns that they can stay for good, since the area (which could possibly be developed as a port) is far too valuable to be handed over to the Africans.

Thus in a few words the Minister of Bantu Affairs and Development has once again exposed the fraud of Bantustan. He is telling the Africans they are incapable of running a trading store, and won't be capable of learning for at least 100 years. And he is also telling them that if ever the Transkei becomes an independent state, it needn't expect White South Africa to give it a port on a plate. It will probably be a state without access to the sea, like Basutoland, incapable of existing independently from the Union—that is, we repeat, if it ever happens.

In effect, what De Wet Nel has told the Whites in the Transkei is: "Don't worry boys. All this Bantustan bull is pure propaganda. You can go on bedding the Blacks for as long as you like. The Government will never drive you out."

Non-White South Africa will not once again that while Black spots in White areas must be demolished forthwith, while spots in Black areas may stay for 100 years. That is the "equal justice" of apartheid.

Non-White South Africa will also notice the speed with which the Government hastened to reassure the nervous Whites of the Transkei that their interests would be looked after; and compare it with the Government's callous refusal to say one word which would reassure the desperate Africans of Natal that their grievances would be taken into account. The Whites must be petted and persuaded because they are voters; the Blacks can be bludgeoned into submission because they aren't.

Hitler, too, thought the rule of the Nazis would endure for 1,000 years. Mr. de Wet Nel should study a bit of history before making any more fatuous prophecies. Does he really think he will succeed where Hitler failed?

ANC WILL TEST LANGA BAN ON MEETINGS

Big Rally Called at Bunga Square on Sunday

THE African National Congress is to test the ban on Sunday open-air meetings which the Langa superintendent, Mr. S. A. Rogers, has attempted to impose on the people of the township.

A mass public meeting has been announced for this Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. and it is being widely advertised in the township.

The holding of public meetings in Langa on Sundays, the only day when the people are free to attend them, has been a tradition at the township since its earliest days. Some months ago, completely out of the blue, the superintendent dictatorially announced that he would no longer permit Sunday meetings.

The ANC was told that permission had to be obtained from the City Council for the holding of meetings and that police action would be taken against anyone who held a meeting without a permit.

In April the ANC, therefore, wrote to the Town Clerk asking for permission. No reply was received for over three months. Then, at last, a letter came, not from the Town Clerk, but from Mr. Rogers:

"DISCUSS WITH POLICE"

The ANC application, he said, "has been discussed with the police authorities who indicate that they do not favour your application as the holding of these meetings may affect the peace and tranquility of the inhabitants of Langa."

After obtaining legal advice, the ANC wrote again to the Town Clerk.

"As we were under the impression that this is not a police state and that permission for the holding

of a public meeting in the municipal area had to be sought from the City Council and not from the police, we took legal advice. We have been advised that it is the City Council and the Council alone, from whom it is necessary to obtain permission."

The Town Clerk was asked therefore to refer the letter, not to Mr. Rogers, or the police, but to a meeting of the City Council.

"With the long and proud democratic tradition of Cape Town in mind we are confident that the Council will be alert to continue to protect and encourage freedom of speech and expression for its citizens of all races."

ORDERLY DISCUSSION

The letter adds: "As far as the peace and tranquillity of Langa is concerned, our meetings have a very fine record of orderliness and free discussion—a record which is in no way inferior to that of the public meetings held by other Cape Town citizens."

The Town Clerk, Mr. Frank Gale, wrote in reply to the ANC that permission was not necessary, in his view, because a permit was only needed for a meeting in a public place.

"Since all members of the public do not have the right of access to Langa, the provisions of the regulation do not apply to meetings held there."

PERMIT NOT REQUIRED

It is in the light of the Town Clerk's ruling that the ANC has decided to call its meeting on Sunday.

Mr. Y. S. Mamfama will be chairman and Messrs E. K. Ndaba, D. Mgunuwa, J. Mzemba, C. M. Yakobi and Mrs. D. Maphula, will speak.

Build a New Society

Under the Nats, the Africans will never have freedom, they will the United Party give it to them. The White man says he came to Africa to civilise - he has succeeded in enslaving an entire people.

Freedom cannot be suppressed indefinitely. A time will come when every member of the Black proletariat will cast off the shackles of oppression that have bound them so tightly for so long. The day of deliverance is at hand.

A united African people can forge a new society—a society of equality where all men will be proud to call themselves members of the human race.

Not only is Africa rotten at the roots. The whole world is sick and suffering. Changing the capitalist system will not create perfect human beings, but at least a new society will give men bread to eat and the opportunity to express themselves fully in all spheres of life.

"SYMPATHISER"

Cape Town

£400 LOST IN 3 WEEKS

DID you notice the special insert in last week's issue? It was meant for you to read, think about—and act upon.

We went to the trouble and expense of that special insert because we hope that it will make you realise just what New Age means to the people of our country, and why you, personally, should accept the responsibility for seeing that we get the money we need to produce our paper.

It is urgent that you do accept that responsibility. We need at least £200 per week on the average in donations in order to keep going.

That average, unfortunately, is not being maintained. In fact, donations over the last three weeks have only been £79, 55s and £71. That means we have already fallen behind in the time of £400 within the short space of 21 days.

A few more weeks at that slow pace and we shall be very lucky indeed to survive beyond the end of October.

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V.W. £2; N.W. £1; J.H. 10s.; Industrial Council 14s.; "Kim" £1; Anon 10s. 6d.; Friend £5;

Durban:

J.N. £6; COD £2; AN £1 1s.; NAD £1; SV (Collections) £5 2s. 9d.

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4-Day Strike Wins 800 Workers Higher Wages

JOHANNESBURG.

A FOUR-DAY work stoppage by 800 knitwear workers of all races brought knitwear firms to heel



Shop steward Miss Anna Ramela addresses the workers.

lost week and forced them to carry out the terms of the agreement they should have been operating for almost a year.

The 800 workers will now re-

ceive a higher wage and thousands of pounds in back pay, will work a 40-hour week instead of 42 and 45 hours a week, will have three instead of two weeks annual leave and six instead of four paid public holidays each year.

In some instances workers were underpaid by as much as £4 a week.

DEDUCTIONS

Large amounts deducted from workers' pay packets for industrial council, medical benefit and sick pay funds and which have been accumulated by the knitwear firms have now to be paid over.

The dispute had its origin in the decision of the Industrial Tribunal in March 1958 that the knitwear firms should fall under the agreement of the clothing industry. This was to take effect from September 1958. Knitwear firms applied for exemption from the agreement, and got two extensions and an exemption from the hours of work laid down at the end of June.

The knitwear firms also appealed to the Industrial Tribunal against its decision and then to court. This court appeal was lost but a further appeal to a full Bench is pending.

COUNCIL ACTS

An Industrial Council request to the knitwear firms to pay over contributions to the council funds was ignored.

The Industrial Council decided

that the agreement had to be enforced and it notified both employers and workers that they were facing prosecution for a breach



G.W.U. secretary Miss Johanna Cornelius speaks.

the law as long as the agreement was not honoured.

Rather than face prosecution the workers left their machines. Four days later they were back—victorious.

20th ANNIVERSARY OF OUTBREAK OF WAR

Peace Council Message

JOHANNESBURG.

ON the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the second world war, the South African Peace Council issued a call reminding the country that "war can solve no problems."

The twentieth anniversary of the war, which brought torture and death to millions of human beings, caused destruction of cities and cultural treasures, created hatred and insecurity, should be a grave warning for the future. Let our slogan be: "No more war. No more aggression. Human rights must be secured for all the inhabitants of the globe."

The first weapon of mass destruction, the atom bomb, which was dropped on two Japanese cities at the end of the war, started a race to manufacture more and more powerful nuclear weapons, the mere testing of which bring suffering and deformity to pre-

sent and future generations. With the insistence of the French Government on testing their first bomb in the Sahara, the African continent too will be exposed to the dreadful effects of radiation.

The cold war has resulted in the division of the world into military blocs, in the establishment of bases for rockets and missiles, in the creation of "burning spots" in different parts of the world.

The Peace Council calls on all citizens to demand:

● Immediate control of nuclear tests;

● The banning of the manufacture of A and H bombs and the destruction of all stock-piled bombs;

● The beginning of full disarmament;

● All differences between peoples and countries to be solved by negotiation and not by force.

Joe Morolong Raided

Kimberley

The home of Mr. Joe Morolong, now in exile in Vryburg, was raided by the Kimberley Special Branch on Friday, August 21 and several documents were seized.

Mr. Morolong informed New Age when he arrived home at 1.45 p.m. that day he was informed that a local policeman had visited his house to find out whether he was home. The policeman had left with Mr. Morolong's daughter, brother and a briefcase.

While receiving this news a car drew up and three Special Branch men climbed out with his brother. They said they knew Mr. Morolong had been to Thaba 'Nchu and Kimberley and were going to search his house. Mr. Morolong demanded their identification and then allowed them to search his premises. They remained from 2 p.m. until 4 p.m. and took 35 documents away with them. The documents included a copy of *Africa South*, personal letters and a pamphlet about the H-bomb.

"I am no criminal to be followed and my movements to be watched by the Special Branch," Mr. Morolong said. "I protest very strongly against this intimidation even in the remote areas of the country."

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Beerhall Boycott

(Continued from page 1)

ected," said Mr. Moses Mabhida. "They have shown by their course and determination in the face of overwhelming police force and baton charges that they are prepared to make any sacrifice for their just rights."

Miss Mtswane, a local women's leader, speaking on the grievances of the people, said:

"The Corporation wants us to submit our grievances through the location Advisory Board. Where was the Board when so many of our women were arrested? They were nowhere on the scene. It was the Congress which came to our aid."

GRIEVANCES

Listing the grievances of the people in the Lamontville area, she said that they were simple and not too extravagant. "We demand: 1. £1 a day and not 1/6 of a month as the Advisory Board states. 2. Proper bus shelters. 3. An end to different rates of rent for same type of house. 4. An end to arrests for non-payment of rent. 5. An end to Municipal police raids at all times of the day and night. 6. At Nylon, where we are told that we own the houses, we are not allowed to make any improvements or additions."

Mr. M. B. Yengwa, and Mr. George Mbele, ANC Secretary and Organiser respectively, also spoke.

Report to Cape Conference being held this week-end stresses

"CONSERVATISM" THREAT TO A.C.

PORT ELIZABETH.

FOR the third year in succession the Cape conference of the ANC will take place in the Western Cape. This year it will be held in the Bariat Hall, Elsie River, this week-end, September 5 and 6, 1959.

In the same hall two years ago the overwhelming majority of the Cape branches rallied to Congress colours and routed the disruptive Africanist elements that have been such a source of obstruction in the forward march of the people towards Freedom.

The Secretariat report which will be presented deals in an objective way with organisational weaknesses and shortcomings, and relates them to the measures which the Nationalist Government is using to retard the growing strength of the people and their organisation. At the same time it indicates the measures which must be taken to improve the organisational efficiency and raise the political consciousness of the people.

After reviewing the efforts that

have been made to restore normal healthy conditions in some branches, and to revive others that were completely disorganised as a result of Africanist activities, the report points out that the gravest threat to the normal growth of the organisation is conservatism on the part of some leaders. The unwillingness to adopt improved organisational methods is an example of this.

The report says this evil is responsible for the organisational troubles that keep arising at the branches. Although the Nationalist Government is continually tightening its oppressive measures and making it more difficult for the organisation to carry on its normal activities, such as holding meetings, some of the branch leaders do not want to change the old ways of doing things. As a result administrative troubles which cannot be tackled effectively except by new methods designed to counter the Nationalist oppressive laws keep on cropping up and obstructing progress.

The report expresses disappointment at the failure of the branches to reach their membership targets. It is hoped that the weaknesses pointed out in the report will be eliminated by the branches and the regions in the ensuing year.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

The report recommends that all the branches should engage seriously on an educational campaign designed to enlighten its membership on the branches, course and goal of the people's struggle for Freedom. Towards the achievement of this the report strongly recommends that every branch should run a course of

group discussions based on 'ISIKHOKHELO NGE SIMO NENKQUBO YU MBUTO WE SIZWE'. The Executive has further provided a guide to study and lectures based on Isikhokhele. This simple guide (Speakers' Notes) is so arranged that the leader of the discussion knows the page and the paragraph where he will find the information to enable him to lead a discussion.

One of the aids to better organisation has been the zoning of the whole Cape into inspectorial areas. The report expresses the hope that if the system works well the organisational machinery will work more smoothly and maladministration at branch level will be reduced.

ON OFFENSIVE

The report also shows that during the course of the year the Executive has paid attention to the organisation of the people in rural areas. As a result of these activities small branches have been established in the reserves.

Referring to the economic boycott of Nationalist products and finance institutions, the report notes that this campaign places the Communist Government on the offensive. The report stresses the need on the part of the branches to maintain this initiative by ensuring that the boycotted products are not stocked by shops that depend on the oppressed masses.

Although part of the conference routine, work starts in the afternoon of September 5, Mr. J. A. La Guma, the National President of SACP, will officially open the conference on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. The report recommends that every branch should start after the opening address.

25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Dear Friend.—The Textile Workers' Union is 25 years old. We cordially invite the workers of South Africa to celebrate with us 25 years of struggle for a better life.

Each branch of the Union will be holding its own celebrations over the week-end of the 5th, 6th, 7th of September, and we invite you to visit our offices for further details.

An exhibition of our 25 years of struggle will be held at the Union's Head Office, 121 Union Centre, 31 Pritchard Street, Johannesburg on the 5th and 7th September and all are invited to attend.

With Trade Union Greetings,

The Textile Workers' Industrial Union,

BEHIND THE INDIA-CHINA BORDER INCIDENTS

WORLD STAGE
by Spector

THE details of the border incidents between Chinese and Indian troops are at the moment as obscure as the actual border itself.

As more information is made available, so will it be easier to clear up exactly what has been going on in the regions between the north east frontier of India and Tibet, and, more important, why. In the meanwhile, however, it is possible to make preliminary observations on the basis of facts which are well established. These are:

1 THE border between China and India is as yet still not fully defined. The present border dispute relates to a region of mountainous countryside where the south-eastern portion of Tibet meets the two Indian protectorates of Sikkim and Bhutan.

The border line which the Indian Government, apparently with the support of all parties, claims should be respected is known as the MacMahon Line. This line was marked out on a map by the British representative at the Simla Conference in 1913-4. In 1947, India, from the west end of Bhutan into Upper Burma, and runs for 850 miles along a little known and largely inaccessible mountainous area.

According to a correspondent of the London New Statesman, this line was selected arbitrarily on the basis that it stood back about 100 miles from the plain of India. Explorations of the previous two years had given the British adviser at the Conference, Sir Charles Bell, sufficient information to identify the boundary line in general terms. It was not defined in precise geographical terms, but Bell drew on a map a red line, and this was subsequently agreed to with small modifications by the Tibetan delegate, Prime Minister Shatra.

The Chinese representative first initiated the Simla Convention, which carried the map accepting this rough line as the Indo-Tibetan border. Two days later, however, the Chinese government told its representative that he must not proceed to a formal signature.

The MacMahon Line has never been demarcated on the ground. When the British Raj came to an end in 1947 in India, however, the Indian Government regarded it as the official frontier.

A THICK RED LINE ON A MAP COULD IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES PROVIDE WITH SUFFICIENT CLARITY THE EXACT LINE OF THE BORDER, AND ANY LAWYER WOULD HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN DECIDING ONE WAY OR THE OTHER IN THE CASE OF ANY PARTICULAR BIT OF DISPUTED TERRITORY. Then there is the further complication that the Chinese have never officially accepted the MacMahon Line, which they may well, not without justification, regard as having been imposed by the British imperialists as a means of securing the greatest amount of territory for the British Empire.

CHIANG AROUND
2 A SECOND fact is that the exact demarcation of her borders is in general of more importance to the Chinese than to the Indians. The reason for this is that the Chinese have good cause to fear armed attack from the outside, whereas the Indians have no cause whatsoever to fear attack from anyone, with the exception perhaps of Pakistan.

When Chiang Kai-shek was forced to leave the Chinese mainland, he took with him his ambition of restoring himself and the Kuomintang as matters in China. The more isolated his supporters became in China itself, the more did Chiang feel the need to mount an invasion from outside China. In this he has received the active support of the American policymakers, who have spared neither effort nor expense to carry on intrigue against the Chinese People's Republic.

Bands of Chiang's supporters have for the past ten years been making sporadic incursions into China in desperate attempts to sow terror and confusion amongst the Chinese people. These raids have been made all along the Chinese frontier.

From China's troops were swept out of China the People's Liberation Army advanced with such speed that their opponent had no choice but to take the shortest route to the frontier, even if this meant that they ended up in remote areas. Secondly, the Americans have been ever-ready to supply air and other transport to Chiang's men.

In order to cope adequately with these recurrent attacks, the Chinese Government has found it necessary to deploy troops along considerable stretches of her border.

If Chiang were to cease his vain but persistent efforts to restore himself as dictator of China, there could be little doubt that the present border dispute with India would never have taken place.

The recent uprising of the Tibetan aristocracy has ended in complete failure, but the Chiang Kai-shek

clements, who at the time of the uprising boasted of their active support for the rebels, have not given up their hopes of stirring up further trouble.

Armed bands of Tibetan rebels still hover on the Tibetan border. So active are they that the Bhutan government has found it necessary to complain bitterly of their marauding activities. Chinese troops on the Tibetan border have in all probability been given instructions to deal strictly with these bands so that the transformation of Tibet may continue in peace.

In a situation like that there is every chance that Indian troops in the area could be mistaken for Tibetan rebels. The Tibetan rebels would certainly do everything in their power to see that such mistakes took place.

Indian Prime Minister Nehru must realise, too, that as long as he gives comfort and shelter to the Dalai Lama and his cohort of princes, there will be continued tension on the Indo-Tibetan frontier.

TIBET REBELLION
3 A THIRD fact which should be borne in mind in assessing the situation is that the recent incident in Tibet has to some extent marred the relations between China and India.

Although Nehru wisely resisted the attempts at the time of right-wing elements in India to stampee him into open hostility with China, some sharp words were spoken about the situation both by Nehru and by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

While Nehru accepted in general the Chinese thesis that the Tibetan events were a purely domestic affair for the Chinese, he nevertheless allowed the defeated Tibetan rebels to flee to India and then allowed them to set up a centre for anti-Chinese activities there.

In trying to understand how the Chinese reacted to such behaviour on Nehru's part, one should imagine how the Indians would react to a position in reverse. Say, for example, there were an uprising against the Indian Government in the state of Bengal, resulting in the defeat of the rebels. Assume then that the rebels fled to south-western China and established a centre of operation there for a proposed invasion of India. Would Nehru then not feel, to say the least, annoyed at China's interference in her internal affairs?

"PRESS VENOM"
4 AS usual, too, in cases of this sort one can expect an enormous amount of gassing about the situation to come from people who relish any opportunity to launch out against the Communists. This is clearly illustrated by a comparison of the relatively moderate statements made on the situation by Nehru and the wild accusations of the extreme Right and the Right-wing Praja Socialists in the Indian Parliament.

"The persistent parliamentary questions," reports the 'New Statesman' "the headlines, the venom of the Times of India and some other newspapers, are not stimulated by any real menace (to India), but by the desire of the Premier's enemies to make the most of his very real anxieties."

Such wild allegations have, of course, been eagerly seized upon by the Western Press in an attempt to discredit the Chinese and to drive a wedge between India and China.

5 THIS brings us to the fifth and most important feature of the situation and that is that the ties of friendship between India and China are basically really strong, and that both parties stand to lose far more than gain by any weakening of those ties.

Not only have the two countries traditional bonds going back for thousands of years. In recent times the two countries have been drawn close together by their common desire to eradicate imperialism from Asia and to see that peace is maintained in the area.

The friendship between the peoples of the two countries and their common aims have resulted in extremely cordial relations being established between the Governments of the two lands, and, in particular, between Prime Ministers Nehru and Chou En-lai.

For many years the friendship between the two countries than merely the relationship of the two states concerned.

It was their agreement to live in friendship side by side on the basis of the Five Principles of Co-existence that laid the foundation of the historic Bandung Afro-Asian Conference and the subsequent upsurge of the struggle for independence and reconstruction throughout Africa and Asia.

Both the Chinese and the Indians must be fully aware of their responsibilities to all the peoples of these two continents, as well as to the peoples of the whole world, to set an example of good neighbourly relations.

THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA AND ASIA CAN LOOK FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE TO THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE INDIA-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE. NEITHER COUNTRY COULD AFFORD TO HAVE THE DISPUTE RESOLVED IN ANY OTHER WAY.

WORKERS WANT £1 A DAY—CANNOT LIVE ON LESS

LIVE ON LESS NEW AGE PICTURE FEATURE ON FAMILY BUDGETS



Arithmetic must be turned upside down when some families try to explain how they come out in their wages. Mrs. Maluleke set down to tell us what she spent each week on food, coal, wood, transport, rent, furniture purchases, burial society fees, church fees and dry cleaning, and when she had finished it seemed the Maluleke family spent more than they earned. That is little enough: £4 10s. a week if Mr. Maluleke's wage as a messenger. Rent alone comes to £2.18.7d. The Malulekes have four children. Here is Mrs. Maluleke with two of them.

THE gap between wages and cost of living of African workers is widening, not narrowing, despite the talk by employers of wage increases. For the great majority of workers, the pay envelopes on Friday afternoons remain as thin as ever.

Meanwhile rents have gone up for thousands of Reef township families, transport costs have risen sharply in the last few years, tax for men has been almost doubled from £1 to £1 15s., and apart from the poll tax Africans are being levied for the erection of school buildings.

The abolition of free hospitalisation in the Transvaal has placed yet another burden on workers' shoulders. Non-White workers who earn over £75 a year have to pay from 1s. to 7s. 6d. a day depending on their incomes.

A MINIMUM WAGE OF £1 A DAY REMAINS THE CRY OF WORKERS THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE COUNTRY. THEY CANNOT LIVE ON LESS.



Mrs. Maria Magazala of Orlando East doing the washing that is her only source of income. She lives on £5 a month. Her only daughter is training to become a nurse.

RENT IS A NIGHTMARE

THE Masombuka family of Mofolo Village has not £21 a month to live on, let alone to buy food. The family lived in the Orlando Shelters and paid 5s. a month for their shelter until they were given a house in Mofolo three years ago. It is a great change for the better as now the family has three rooms, but the rent has shot up to £3 a month.

Mr. Masombuka works for a metal firm and earns only £3 a week. His wife does washing to bring the family up to £14 a month but it is a mystery how the family survives.

The Masombukas live on porridge flavoured with onion and tomato day in and day out, except for meat twice a week, but the total weekly meat bill is only 12s. and how far can that go in a family of 10?

A NIGHTMARE
The rent bill is a nightmare, so the family faces it in two stages: every fortnight £1 10s. is put aside from Mr. Masombuka's wages for the rent.

"I do not know how we are living. We live by the grace of God," said Mrs. Masombuka on Wednesday. "Every week on Wednesday our money is finished and we have to wait until Friday when my husband gets his pay. The week we pay rent we buy food for £1, the week after we spend £2 on food, then again the rent comes round."

The whole family has only eight blankets between them. Mrs. Masombuka uses two to cover herself and two children, her husband likewise sleeps with another two of the children, and the remaining children huddle under the other four.

Transport and rent together eat up more than one third of the family's money.



Three bread-winners in the Kubeka family earn between them only £26 a month. Transport costs for three bread-winners are correspondingly enormously high: over £5 a month for train and bus fares because both Mr. and Mrs. Kubeka have to travel in daily from Mofolo by train and then catch buses to their jobs in the suburbs. The Kubeka eldest son has been working only for the last two months, and his added earnings are going towards pulling the Kubeka family out of debt. The two little girls who go to school have no shoes, and the two little boys wear tuckies.



These are three of the Mofokeng children of a family of eight of Orlando East. They are living on an income of £2.16.7 a week earned by their brother who is a garage labourer in Orlando.

CHILDREN KIDNAPPED FOR FARM LABOUR

From a Special Correspondent
Johannesburg

TRANSKEI residents are very worried by the disappearance of herdboys while shepherding their father's cattle.

Some estimate that each month more than 200 boys are kidnapped or enticed to work in South West Africa or on Eastern Transvaal farms. The area is dotted with farm labour recruiting offices and mine recruiting depots.

I was at Umtata recently waiting to board a train out of the Transkei, when 44-year-old Wilson Bangaza of Qoqoqo approached me. His eldest son, Linda Bangaza, thirteen years old, had disappeared while on his way home from school two months ago, he said.

Boys behind him on the road had said that they saw young Bangaza called by two Europeans travelling with an elderly African. They saw the African talking to Linda and then the boy got into the van they were in. The van drove along the Umtata-Kokstad road. It had a Bethal registration number.

"That was the last Bangaza family saw of Linda, and his father had tried vainly to trace him since that day two months ago.

Other boys under the age of 16 years have disappeared in similar fashion.

Parents feel strongly that some Government action is needed to protect their sons from unscrupulous recruiting agents who approach youngsters under the age of recruitment and offer them sweets, meat and blankets and other inducements to get them away

from their homes to work on farms.

Learning the Hard Way

EVEN the Government's farm labour commission sits to investigate the scandal of pass offenders in the cities being forced to do farm labour and other methods of recruiting an unwilling farm labour force, little children as young as seven and eight years old can be taken from the classrooms of farm schools and ordered to do farm labour.

South Africa has the scheme explained in the words of the Minister of Bantu Education himself.

He outlined this scheme in the Senate in June of this year, but it passed unnoticed by the press.

"You may perhaps tell me," the Minister said, "that there is a great desire in the urban areas for post-primary schools in order to keep the children off the streets; that they should

development for that farm school."

The great majority of farm schools do not go beyond standard JI, so that children from the ages of seven or eight upwards can be forced to weed, pick meales, dig out potatoes and hoe as part of their so-called education.

RESTRICTIONS IN TOWNS
A month earlier the same Minister told the Senate that it was policy to restrict the building of schools above standard II in the towns.

But higher primary schooling (from standard III to standard VI) and especially post-primary schooling (from standard VI upwards) would be given preference in the "Bantu areas."

"You may perhaps tell me," the Minister said, "that there is a great desire in the urban areas for post-primary schools in order to keep the children off the streets; that they should

rather be brought into the schools than be allowed to remain on the streets where they become toists. I want to put it very clearly that the keeping of children off the streets of our cities, the keeping of the children away from the toists gangs is not a function of education; it is a social function. An educational function is a function which must be instituted for the development of the community, and for this reason you must give them higher education in the areas where the process of development has to be stimulated, and that is in the Bantu areas.

"For this reason it is our policy to restrict higher primary, but particularly post-primary education in the urban locations, but not in the 'Native' areas; preference is given to the 'Native' areas in regard to the establishment of that type of school."

"THE FARM LABOUR SCANDAL . . . AN EXPOSURE"

by Ruth First
Read the latest NEW AGE Booklet
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price 1/6d, Post Free
Obtainable at all New Age offices.
See last page of New Age for addresses.

Baton, Gas, etc.

(Continued from page 1)
gathered our people—over 600 in our hands—and marched to the Native Commissioner's office. We carried only arms' carried were two white flags to denote that ours was a peaceful mission.

STOPPED

"As we reached the Native Commissioner's office, we were met by a strong posse of armed police who stopped us and ordered us into a small, narrow lane. Here the police chief inquired about our demonstration and we told him we wanted to see the Native Commissioner about influx control and an increase in wages for our men-folk."

"Asked why it was necessary for such a large delegation and why we could not send one or two representatives of our leaders, Mrs. Annastacia Mofe informed us that she had once been to see the Native Commissioner on behalf of the people and that a hearing had taken place but a hearing had been refused. He then told us that he would convey our view to the Native Commissioner, but she refused, saying that she would not attend any of our discussions. We asked him if he would take a copy of our memorandum to the Native Commissioner. He refused, saying that there was nobody's postbox and ordered us to disperse in five minutes."

TEAR GAS

"Before we could even move off, tear gas bombs were thrown into our midst and in the confusion that ensued the police attacked with drums, Molotov bombs, and water. I tried to state that though there were a number of African policemen present they did not attack us."

"I can tell you how many women were injured. There were many. I am told one woman from Hammerdale lost some of her front teeth. I lost part of my front teeth and have a deep gash on my head."

"This happened when I caught hold of the baton of one of the policemen who was about to hit me and refused to let go even after being hit on the head. I only let the baton go when it was hit on the hand with which I held the baton."

"Had I got hold of that baton I would have hit back at the police as I cannot tell you just how angry I was at this unprovoked attack on us even after we had made it clear that we were on a peaceful mission. Any terror that was inside me when the tear gas bombs were thrown had left me and I made up my mind that it was better to die than let this go unchallenged."

UNEASY QUIET

This statement has been confirmed by a number of women whom I interviewed at Fvdsville the same evening. There is an uneasy quiet in the area and all the women I met are determined to see the Native Commissioner again. Asked what they would do if they were stopped in the same way again, they said that they will use other methods of conveying their grievances to the authorities. Asked what these other methods would be, they would not elaborate apart from saying: "You will see."

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"SAME DAY SERVICE"

TREASON TRIAL

HOW TO SHORTEN THE TRIAL

From Robert Reha
HOW to shorten the treason trial? Is the question occupying everyone's mind in the Special Court at Pretoria. The trial ended its fourth week of handing in of documents seized from the offices of the Congress and the South African Peace Council with discussions between the Crown, defence and the Bench, and between the defence counsel and the accused, but the problem is still unsolved.

The defence made further admissions. It admitted that the newspaper "Fighting Talk" was dispatched from the offices of the South African Congress of Democrats, and that B. Turak, Naicker, New Age, Dawood Sedat and Seake received copies of "Fighting Talk" for sale.

C.O.D. PROPAGANDA

Under cross-examination by Mr. S. Kentridge (for the defence), Detective-Sgt. Strachan of the Security Branch admitted that at the time he conducted the search, the Transvaal Indian Congress was concerned with the Group Areas Act. He also admitted that to his knowledge the Congress did not use extravagant language.

Mr. Kentridge: Did you come across anti-pass propaganda by the Whites?

Sgt. Strachan: Only by members of the Congress of Democrats.

Mr. Kentridge read into the record the constitution of the Federation of South African Women. He asked Sgt. Strachan if some of its aims and objects were to fight for full equality, the right to vote and to hold public office, equal pay for equal work, the struggle for the protection of children?

Sgt. Strachan replied that only the Coloured people complained about these things.

The Crown read and handed in a document "Political Line" by Friends of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kentridge objected on the grounds that this organisation was not one of the organisations mentioned in the indictment.

Mr. A. Fischer Q.C. (for the defence): I am instructed that this organisation has been out of existence for 15 or 17 years.

The defence objected to a number of documents because they were irrelevant, unsigned and undated, or had already been put in by the Crown, or were copied by the Bench, however, ruled against these objections.

Mr. A. O'Dowd (for the defence) addressing the Court for the first time since the case started, objected to the handing in of the pamphlet "Tenth Anniversary" of

the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress. He argued that the mere presence of a document in the hands of one organisation emanating from the offices of another did not make the document admissible.

Mr. Hoexter (for the Crown) arguing on the admissibility of the document said that the document showed association and it referred to the liberation movement, imperialism and colonialism. The document was handed in.

YOUR LOUDEST NOT ENOUGH

The accused handed in a petition complaining that they could not hear one of the members of the Crown team, Mr. Terblanche. Mr. Terblanche said that he was doing his best and speaking as loud as he could.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Your loudness is not enough.
Mr. Justice Rumpff: Either the Crown should improve or the loud speaker system should be improved or the Crown should find someone with a loud voice to read the documents.

"ROAD TO LIBERTY"

A statement by Mr. L. Bernstein entitled "Road to Liberty", made at the first conference of the South African Congress, was handed in. The accused heard the statement for the first time.

It reads: "There is little need at this conference to dwell at length on the necessity for an organisation such as is now proposed to be formed, since we have all gathered here to take that step. I want only to touch on some of the factors that are important to our discussion here today, and which require your attention and discussion today."

"It may well be asked why it is now, when the whole democratic movement is under the heaviest attack of its career, that the time for such an organisation has come. I think it is that, fundamentally, we all feel that South African affairs are moving to a decisive clash, in which are ranged on one side all the forces of reaction, gathered under the slogan of apartheid and White supremacy; and on the other side all the forces of democracy and progress, gathered under the banners of ending race discrimination and establishing a living and all-embracing democracy."

"That clash has been a long time in the making—all South African history has been pregnant with it—but until recently it has been possible for people everywhere to avoid taking sides, to put off the day of decision till tomorrow, or to convince themselves that the clash was getting on the roads as long as they are not White."

It is that, so, one can almost hear his sigh of relief every time he gets the news that another victim was black.

★
ERIC LOUW need have no complaints about Independent Editorial Services in Washington, U.S.A. In fact we believe he even enjoys by having the S.A. Information Service in Washington dish out their stuff.
★
A large technicolour rubber stamp on the front of the IES Newsletter No. 9 prevails on Editors and Executives to see page 3, and there nicely written up ready to go into any paper he falls for it, we have the facts behind the facts about our country:
"Anyone knows that the South African Government is a responsible, grown-up, serious and advanced nation, facing a terribly serious problem with a coloured population outweighing the whites nearly 10-1. Anyone who has ever been there for a few days in S.A. knows that there is no underfeeding, even

and traditions. On the other hand a new and powerful force had emerged in the clear and obvious challenge to the whole concept of White supremacy and limited democracy."

"It will not be easy. There will be casualties; for no group in this country will arouse more bitter shower of abuse than ours, which challenges the whole basis and source of fascism directly."

NOT ADMISSIBLE

Head-Cons. Van Papendorf, the fourth witness to hand in documents seized from the Congress and the Peace Council, said that he attended a meeting called by the Peace Committee on the eve of the formation of the Peace Council on August 22-23. He was given documents by a certain Indian who said he was from Natal. These documents related to the Peace Council.

Mr. S. Kentridge objected to the handing in of the April, 1951 record of the Transvaal Peace Council because this was before the period covered by the indictment. "It is not admissible evidence. It is pure hearsay," concluded Mr. Kentridge.

Mr. Trengrove for the Crown said that in view of the defence objection that he was not putting in the documents this was before the period covered by the indictment.

★
LIPMAN ON PLATFORM
Head-Cons. Van Papendorf handed in another document which he said he had seized from A. Lipman's house in Hillside, Johannesburg. He also attended a conference of the Peace Council, Mr. Lipman was sitting on the platform at the time.

Mr. Kentridge: We object to the handing in of this document. My information is that Mr. Lipman

was not a secretary of the Peace Council.

Mr. Trengrove asked the witness if he searched the house of Alan Lipman and whether he knew of another Alan Lipman. The witness replied that he searched the house of Alan Lipman and he knew of only one Alan Lipman.

Mr. Trengrove: This document is admissible. It shows Lipman as a member of the Peace Council and the document was found in his possession.

Mr. Kentridge: The document refers to representatives of organisations on the Peace Council. Even if there is some evidence that can be drawn that he was a member of the organisation, he is not a co-conspirator and it cannot be said that every member of the organisation is ipso facto a co-conspirator. That he told the witness he was the secretary is hearsay.

Mr. Trengrove said that the objection of the defence to this document would affect some of the other exhibits and those would be withdrawn for the time being.

Anti-Pass Fighter Jailed

Port Elizabeth
A sentence of seven months imprisonment was imposed here last week on Mrs. Maramadana Byana in a case arising from the fight against the women's passes. She appeared in court on two charges:

● of robbing the complainant, Joyce Mahlabane, of Zakele, of her reference book.

● of inciting others to commit robbery of reference books.

On the first charge she was sentenced to 3 months with compulsory labour, and on the second to 4 months. In both cases there was no option of a fine.

Four others are to appear on similar charges. They are Mrs. Florence Matomela, Mrs. Nosisa Hina, Miss Miriam Maseko and Miss Nonditini Mavwana.

UP MY ALLEY

KEEP death off the roads. This slogan is supposed to apply to all of us, but apparently Bas Viljoen, the Administrator of South West Africa, doesn't think so.

"Road accidents take a heavy toll of lives every year," he said at a meeting of the S.W.A. Road Safety Association. "The Whites of the Union and South West cannot afford to lose a single person that way." (Die Suidwester Aug. 22).

I get a funny feeling Herr Viljoen doesn't give a damn who gets killed on the roads as long as they are not White.

It is that, so, one can almost hear his sigh of relief every time he gets the news that another victim was black.

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among the people who won't work. As a matter of fact, the movies of the riots (atato Mar) show some women (whose size was three times that of the average white woman).

All this and a few more facts of life for Americans, who are also informed that "South Africa was never Negro. . . there were no Negroes when the Boers settled the empty lands long ago."

★
By ALEX

LA GUMA

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AFRICA

**Peace Offer Stands
say Algerians**

An Algerian spokesman in Cairo said recently that the Provisional Algerian Government's terms for talks with the French remained unaltered. They must take place between the two Governments on neutral territory and cover the whole Algerian problem.

Asked about reports in Paris that Ferhat Abbas, head of the Provisional Algerian Government, was willing to accept a personal invitation from President de Gaulle to go to Paris to discuss the end of the Algerian fighting, the spokesman said it was up to M. Abbas to comment.

M. Abbas was quoted in the West German weekly Der Spiegel as saying that his Government had "always declared itself ready to meet French Government representatives to negotiate on the Algerian question, without preliminary conditions and without a fixed agenda."

"What we cannot accept is that we arrive back again at the colonial or semi-colonial status quo after five years of war. The only possible solution is an independent Algeria."

M. Abbas added that the French Government's "peace of the boys" proposal meant the unconditional capitulation of the Algerian Liberation Army. "That is unacceptable to us," he said. "We can see in it only a ruse. France does not want to negotiate seriously with us."

MIDDLE EAST

SECRET EGYPTIAN TRIAL FOR 68 LEFT-WINGERS

Nasser Jails Thousands

LATEST step in Colonel Nasser's campaign to wipe out all Left-wing opposition in the United Arab Republic has been a secret trial in Cairo of 68 trade unionists, Communists, journalists and others.

The prisoners accused of trying to overthrow the Nasser regime, face minimum sentences of ten to 15 years hard labour.

These 68 people, many with long records of struggle for Arab

Among those arrested were Dr. Ahmed Chaker and Fayek Farid, both former Members of Parliament; Azzab Shatta, vice-president of the Textile Workers' Union in Shoubra; Mohamed Youssef Medarak, general secretary of the Catering Workers' Union.

MOST NOT CHARGED

Others held include Ahmed Taha, formerly general secretary of the steering committee of the preparatory congress of the Egyptian General Confederation of Labour; Yassin Moustafa, president of the Leather Workers' Union, and Sayed Moustafa, secretary of the Fram Workers' Union.

University professors, journalists, artists and writers are also known to be among the detainees, most of whom have not been charged with any offence.

They are being held in prison camps under atrocious conditions. Hunger strikes against their conditions began at two camps—at Fayoum and at Citadel camp—early this month.

At Fayoum the detainees' only diet had consisted of beans—for which they had to pay themselves. The strike is also in protest against the torture of prisoners. Reports reaching London tell of horrifying tortures being used in addition to beating detainees.

GUARDS WITH WHIPS

Some have been subjected to electric shock treatment—as favoured by de Gaulle's paratroopers in Algeria—others immersed in iced water; some had air or water pumped into their stomachs.

At Fayoum the detainees are packed into cells built for a much smaller number, and only allowed out 15 minutes in the morning and again in the evening to visit the toilets.

They are watched by guards

carrying whips—who use them without restraint.

Earlier this year Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour M.P. for Eton and Slough, appealed to President Nasser either to release the prisoners or to give them a public trial.

President Nasser replied last month that those arrested were serving "foreign disruptive policies" which they were trying to impose on "an innocent public". Their activities must be "reduced to cipher value," the President declared.

It has been noted that the Alexandria trial began just before the United Arab Republic resumed diplomatic relations with King Hussein of Jordan.

This move was welcomed by Britain and the U.S., and was seen as a part of the Nasser Government's attempt to get a Middle East line supported by the imperialist Powers, against Premier Kassem's Government in Iraq.

DIED AFTER JAIL TORTURES

NEWS that Farjallah Helou, secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party, has died after being tortured in a jail in the United Arab Republic reached London recently.

He was arrested in Damascus, capital of the Syrian regime of the U.A.R., on June 25. No charge was made against him, but he was taken to jail in Damascus and tortured.

Despite repeated official representations by the Lebanese Government, the U.A.R. authorities refused to admit they were holding him.

There were widespread protests at his arrest and torture in the Lebanon, other Middle East countries and in Europe. Farjallah Helou had devoted 30 years of his life to the cause of Arab liberation.



Nasser—strongman.

liberation—are believed to have been held completely isolated in the months before the trial.

Their families were not allowed to visit them, nor to send clothes or food. Their guards were notorious for their brutality.

NON-STOP ARRESTS

It is known that all 68 have declared that what they mainly object to in the present U.A.R. regime is the internal policy of President Nasser, which forbids political parties, free speech and

**Nasser Still Plotting
Against Iraq**

THE President of the Iraqi People's Court, Col. Faidel Abbas Mahdawi, recently said the United Arab Republic began plotting against Iraq only a week after the revolution in July last year and were still engineering plots against her.

Col. Mahdawi, who was speaking during the trial of nine officers and one civilian charged with complicity in the abortive Mosul revolt last March, said the revolt was planned by imperialists and President Nasser.

assembly, and independent trade unions, and that they reaffirmed their determination to work for a democratic system in Egypt.

They were among the first people held in a series of arrests of Communists, trade union leaders, journalists and others which the U.A.R. authorities have carried out almost non-stop this year.

The number arrested in the Syrian part of the United Arab Republic is even larger than in Egypt.

THE U.A.R. AUTHORITIES HAVE MADE NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE NUMBER ARRESTED.

BUT LOCAL ESTIMATES WHICH HAVE BEEN JUST REACHED LONDON PUT THE TOTAL SEIZED AS BETWEEN 2,000 AND 5,000 IN EGYPT AND BETWEEN 3,000 AND 6,000 IN SYRIA.

**African Leaders
Arrested, Exiled
in Congo**

IN an all-out attempt to stem the rising tide of the independence movement in the Belgian Congo, the Belgian colonial authorities have had more than a thousand Africans arrested, 63 imprisoned and others exiled in the past few months.

After widespread and serious rioting earlier this year, the Belgian Government promised to take steps towards granting the people of the Congo a greater measure of self-government. While the authorities have been slow to implement these promises, they have not hesitated to clamp down on the leaders of the African independence struggle.

At a press conference in Leopoldville last month, Mr. Patrice Lumumba, chairman of the Congo National Movement, protested strongly against the arrest of Mr. Albert Kalonji, a member of the legislative assembly, and chairman of the Congo National Movement of the Kasai province. Kalonji had been arrested, he said, because of his outspoken demands for the setting up of a Congo provisional government.

The so-called quarrel between the Kasai and the Baluba tribes was nothing but a pretext used by the colonialists, he added.

Soviet Circomra

The world's first circomra cinema has been completed in the Soviet Union. The cinema is circular in shape and the film is projected on the entire wall surrounding the hall. There are no seats and the audience walk about right in the middle of the film. Twenty-two projectors are used.

The first circomra film is entitled "The March of Spring," and the spectator has the sensation of being surrounded by surging waves, that of walking through open country, and climbing up mountain peaks.

TOURISTS IN GREECE



GUIDE: "These are Ionic columns, and those are American."

**Soviet Letter Concealed
from Socialists,
charges PRAVDA**

THE organisers of the Socialist International Congress in Hamburg last month concealed a letter they had received from the Soviet Communist Party calling attention to the key problems of war and hunger.

This was revealed by an editorial in Pravda recently which said that the congress showed its leaders to be out of step with the times and unwilling to throw off the fetters of the cold war.

On the letter, which a Pravda correspondent asked delegates and members of the congress presidium, including Aneurin Bevan, their opinion of it all replied they knew nothing of it.

WHEN TOLD ITS CONTENTS, MR. BEVAN, SAYS PRAVDA, DESCRIBED IT AS BEING OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

The letter, the text of which is published by the Communist Party newspaper, notes that differences on important issues divide the Socialist and Communist

parties in many parts of the world.

TWO EVILS

"**BUT** today all sections of the international labour movement have one common historical task: to prevent a devastating new war and to rebuff reaction's attempts to launch an offensive," says the letter.

It goes on: "We address this letter to you because despite many years of struggle mankind still suffers from two evils—that of the threat of war and that of hunger. We, like you, know that the evil of hunger and poverty could have been already abolished if it were not for the intolerable burden of arms expenditure."

"We appeal to you to turn your attention to this problem and to seek to find ways and means to secure effective co-existence between countries with differing forms of government."

LOSSES

AS a result of surrender to capitalist ideas, and blind anti-Communism, the influence of Social Democrat parties has declined, says Pravda.

After the war Social Democrats

headed or were members of Governments in 22 countries. Today the corresponding figure is eight, while the number of votes received in elections and party membership has shrunk.

"The greatest losses have been suffered by those parties whose leaders have with particular obstinacy pursued a policy of anti-Communism and aided the ruling classes to carry out a policy of war preparations."

The Socialist International, says Pravda, now unites parties with about 11 million members, while its influence extends to trade unions, with 55 million members. But the Communist Parties, with more than 33 million members, are the decisive force in the international labour movement today, while trade unions, with a membership of 95 millions are under Communist leadership.

The organised Labour movement acting in unity, rallying around itself all the peace-loving forces can make a decisive contribution to peace," says Pravda. "To achieve this great aim all sections of the working class can and must co-operate."

