

FARM SCANDAL CASE AGAIN

Potgieter Denies "Slavery" Charge

NEW AGE

Vol. 5, No. 47. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, September 10, 1959 6d.

Has New Age Committed Contempt of Court?

REPORTS of the *Musa* habeas corpus petition in *New Age*, the *Star* and the *Sunday Times* are to be drawn to the attention of the Attorney-General by the Supreme Court Registrar, Mr. Justice Snyman said when Counsel for Mr. Potgieter alleged that the three papers had committed contempt of court.

All three newspapers received letters from Mr. Potgieter's lawyers. The letter to *New Age* accused us of slanted reports, of commenting on proceedings that were pending and of acting as "fact-gatherer" to answer in advance any defence Mr. Potgieter might raise.

The articles and photographs complained of appeared in *New Age* of May 7, 1959, under the heading "FARM SCANDAL: ARE POLICE, N.A.D. INVOLVED?"

"Facts contained in the stories and depicted in the photographs, as explained by their captions, were not in the papers before Court," said the letter to *New Age*, "and concern happenings which did not take place in the precincts of the court. There was no evidence in the affidavits of the type of clothing worn during the period that he (*Musa*) was a labourer, nor was there any evidence of the alleged happenings as contained in your story. These bits of evidence were introduced solely by yourself—apparently to exacerbate the feelings of resentment towards our client that might be felt by right-minded persons on a mere perusal of the allegations set out in your stories. As this occurred at a stage before our client even had an opportunity to disprove the allegations contained in the supporting affidavits he has at the outset been seriously prejudiced in his defence."

Unlike in America, said Counsel for Potgieter when this matter was raised in court, "there should be no trial by newspaper."

The newspaper reports had led to Potgieter receiving a number of insulting letters.

Mr. Maiseis said Counsel for Mr. Potgieter had access to the Attorney-General and to court. "He knows his remedy."

Before the court adjourned for the day, the judge said he had decided to ask the court Registrar to draw the attention of the Attorney-General to the newspaper reports for "such action—if any—as he might consider necessary."

JOHANNESBURG. KIDNAPPERS should be given no "chance" and no warning of action against them. *Musa Sadika* had been abducted to the Potgieter farm and there kept prisoner. If ever there was a case where it was necessary to apply for habeas corpus, this was the case.

These remarks were made by Mr. I. A. Maiseis Q.C. when he appeared for *Musa Sadika* in the Supreme Court last week. Mrs. Sadika's habeas corpus application for the release of her husband from the farm Wikkelfontein near Heidelberg was the first of the court petitions for the release of farm labourers this year. Last week the matter came to court for argument on costs.

Mr. Potgieter's case was that Sa-

dika had not really been detained on the farm, and had a demand or request been made for his release it would readily have been acceded to. Sadika's wife had rushed to court unnecessarily, it was argued.

The aim had been to publish to the world the general conditions on the farm; and also to punish Mr. Potgieter through the costs of the actions.

Mr. Potgieter denied that labourers on his farm were assaulted and said his supervisors were not allowed to carry weapons. He said the workers had adequate food and slept in a large, airy, clean compound on single beds with blankets provided.

Sadika's affidavit and that of other workers on the Potgieter farm said they had been taken to the farm after being arrested for pass law offences, that they were

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MUSA SADIKA THEN ...



James Musa Sadika when he was released from the Potgieter farm at the end of April. This photograph was an exhibit in last week's court proceedings and was filed in court.

...AND NOW



James Musa Sadika as he was produced in court and shown to the Judge last Thursday.

ANC Leader Explains

WHY POTATO BOYCOTT WAS CALLED OFF

From Mandlha Nkosi DUBAN. THE potato boycott was the first direct attack on one of the main pillars of reactionary policies in our country, namely, the feudal farming interests. The main economic base of the South African cheap labour structure, with

its pass laws, migratory labour, low wages, is the twin pillar of mining and farming interests," declared Mr. Moses Mabhida, Acting President of the Natal African National Congress, introducing a special statement on the Potato Boycott to the Natal Peoples' Conference held in Durban last Sunday.

"In a brilliant outflanking movement the Congress, led by the urban working class, utilised the purchasing power of the masses to direct the searchlight on abuses on the farms and to serve notice that the people are tired of the present set-up," he continued.

Continued on page 3

EDITORIAL

VERWOERD'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR BLACKS

ACCORDING to press reports, the Government has instructed Municipal Non-European Affairs Department managers that no White person should be allowed to enter African areas, including locations, except on "legitimate business"; further, that even people who have been given permission to enter on "legitimate business" grounds should have their applications refused at the least suspicion that propaganda of a racial or subversive nature may be spread.

This order is a drastic interference with the freedom of the African people. In the first place they are compelled by law to live in locations. Now, already more or less behind barbed wire, they are being told who may and who may not visit them, and what they may discuss with their licensed visitors.

What is "legitimate business"? One can well imagine that the Government will regard as "racial or subversive propaganda" any criticism of apartheid or Government policy.

The Government is evidently determined to turn all African locations into what can only be described as concentration camps, where all opposition to apartheid will become impossible.

On the face of it, the Government's instruction may well be illegal, and it should be tested in court at the earliest possible opportunity. But the Government can always pass new laws to give itself the powers it wants, so that the legal solution is not the final one.

It is of the utmost importance that this latest assault by the Government on the freedom of the African people should be resisted with determination in the political sphere. The Government wants to end all contact between Black and White except on the basis of master and servant, because it is only through complete separation, ignorance and mutual prejudice that apartheid can survive.

Conversely, those who look to build a South Africa in which all can live, work and meet in complete freedom without distinctions of race or colour must strive to preserve all forms of normal contact between the various groups, because it is only in this way that fear and prejudice can be dispelled and mutual respect and racial harmony fostered.

In the last resort, the City Councils are responsible for the implementation of the Government's orders. Location superintendents are paid by the Councils and carry out their instructions. All democratic citizens have the public duty to bring pressure to bear on their Councils to ensure that they refuse to co-operate with the Government's vicious proposals.

NEW AGE IS HONoured ABROAD

"I WOULD like to take the opportunity, while writing to you, to congratulate you on the production of a wonderful paper and the wonderful part you are playing in the fight, common to all progressive people, for maintaining and strengthening human dignity."

A reader from England.

"New Age is a real treasure house of information... only time, having to sleep and attend to local obligations besides getting a living, prevents me from paying more attention to the inspiring fight against apartheid." A reader from Australia.

Yes, not only in South Africa is New Age read and digested—it plays an important part outside our country as well.

New Age is the only weekly newspaper which presents the struggle of the Congress movement accurately. It is the only paper which stands foursquare behind the campaigns of the Congress movement.

Because New Age can be

used as an organiser for Congress campaigns it is entitled to the support of all who support the Congress movement.

If you are interested in the success of the Congress movement, sell New Age regularly. If you want to ensure that New Age comes out each week, collect money for the people's paper and send us in your own donations TO: DAVID.

Last Week's Donations:
Durban: TC. 10/6, C.O.D. 16, Anon. 10.

Cape Town:
E.A. 9s, A.H. 15s, A.P.S. 14s, R. & M. £2 2s, Alf. £1, I.M. 2s 6d, J. & H. 15s, Anon. 15s, H. & V. (in memory of Mrs. Dick), £5, S.K. £25, Friends, £3, A.A., £1, B.B.M., 9s, Alf. Sisters, £1, Egg, £1, Cheque, £2, Harry, £1, Curry, 11s, 3d, A. 10s.

Johannesburg:
J. T. 7s, Rebecca, 15s, Clarice, £1, Zabeed & Shabben, 10s, J. £15, John, £1, Esther, 10s, H.R. £3, Eddie, 10s, S.H., 10s, Friend, £2.
TOTAL: £105 13s. 3d.

CORRECTION

In the report in New Age of August 27, "Brutal Beating by Farmer Alleged", statements in affidavits attributed to Ben Ncube were made by Lewis Dube.

Youth Congress Conference

DURBAN. A Youth Congress conference was held here last week-end. A full report will appear in the next issue of New Age.

Mr. Mokgoko Thanks New Age

Referring to the death of my son Cornelius Mokgoko who died on the farm of Mr. R. G. Meiring at Bethal, I generally wish to express my wholehearted thanks to the following for the parts they played in helping to recover the corpse which was buried and later exhumed at Bethal, and bringing it to Pretoria for burial.

Firstly I wish to thank Mr. Jonas T. Nkomo and Mr. J. Kapari who when told of my bereavement advised me to contact New Age from whom I got great help, through their reporter Joe Gqabi who paid visits to Pretoria. I also thank the attorneys who helped me.

Secondly I wish to thank the members of the ANC and Messrs. Mahano, A. Kopane, Ditsele, and Dr. Tsele who took a great part in the funeral arrangements and expense until the last hour.

Finally I wish to thank the Rev. Brander who conducted the funeral at Vlakfontein and also all our people who attended.

JOHANNES MOKGOKO
Pretoria

ban on Chief Lutuli and other Congress leaders, and expressed its confidence in them and solidarity with the treason accused.

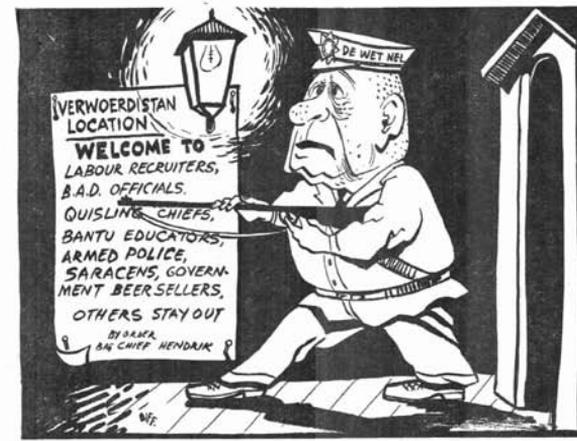
"Conference reiterates its determination to intensify the economic boycott and the boycott of beer-halls in its area," said another resolution.

The regional executive was congratulated on the successful rout of the Africanists from the ranks of Congress in the Alexandra area, and condemned the Verwoerd Government for its actions during the Natal situation.

Mr. B. Molewa was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Alexandra Branch.

MOROLONG ARRESTED

VRYPBURG. Mr. Joe Morolong, the exiled ANC leader whose home was searched by Special Branch men recently, has been arrested on a charge of being in possession of banned literature.



"HALT! WHO GOES THERE?"

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

WITZIESHOEK TROUBLES DUE TO INFORMERS

I wish to draw the serious attention of world opinion to the fact that the cold bloodshed and loss of lives at the Witzieshoek Native Reserve on November 27, 1950, was due to false informers and the fearful blunder of the police, and not to me, the innocent hunted scapegoat or any of the other innocent scapegoat accused who stood trial in Harrismitth in 1951.

These false informers are dangerous to the public peace. This bunch of untruthful cowards cannot tell God's obvious truth, save binding and selling others and playing and pretending to be good boys.

Tellers of the truth are termed

subversive agitators, Communists, totosis, etc., and are faced with persecution, torture, treason, assassination, irrespective of whether they know the meaning of the most feared communism.

Witzieshoek is an unblest mess under brutal provocation, assault, piracy, exploitation and extermination, and stealing of both our large and small livestock.

New I am in danger of assassination. Why should I die for the sins of false informers? My health is ruined from five years in jail for no sin of mine. The truth shall never associate with the untruth. T. M. MPHEHENG
Witzieshoek.

ANC CONFERENCES IN CAPE TOWN

THE annual conference of the Cape Provincial ANC held in Elsie River last week-end called for the establishment of a special fund to assist in intensifying organisation among the rural population.

Delegates arrived from all over the Cape to attend conference and discussions were held on all aspects of ANC policy and organisation. The new administration was called upon to provide clear and explicit machinery and an educational programme for the entire membership. If the ANC was to survive the attacks of the Government, attention should also be paid to the rural areas, said conference in deciding to establish the special fund for the organisation of the countryside.

A resolution was passed endorsing the decision of the leadership to call off the potato boycott. Mr. O. Mpepha was returned as President of the Cape Province. The Secretary is Mr. T. T. Makwabe, Treasurer Mr. Bennie, and others on the executive are Messrs. Z. Malindi, A. Sibeko, S. Makheta, Z. Ngenwa, V. Mini and Mrs. F. Baardt.

Opening the conference, Mr. J. A. G. Guma, of SACPO, said that any attempts to outlaw the ANC would meet with failure providing all remained true to their conviction to intensify their organisation among the rural population. The only opposition to the Nationalists was the Congress alliance led by Chief Lutuli.

The Coloured people were not giving the proper support to the Congress as was expected. As the majority of the oppressed in the Cape, they should not place their faith in the political parties, but should understand their very decisive influence in the trends of events if they were organised.

ALEXANDRIA

An impressive Alexandria regional conference was held at a time "when most of the leaders are silenced or being tried for treason by the Nationalist Government," said Mr. Bernard Molewa, chairman of the Alexandria ANC, who opened the conference.

Mr. Mvenyemi dealt with the fasco of Bantustan, and presented the Secretarial report.

The conference condemned the

TWO KILLED IN CATO MANOR SHOOTING

12-Year-Old Boy Among The Victims

From M. P. Naicker
DURBAN.
LIFE is cheap in Cato Manor. Apart from deaths through malnutrition and all the other diseases that go hand in hand with low wages, starvation and indescribably filthy living conditions, very many die from violence.

Last Saturday two more Africans were killed and at least three, including a twelve-year-old boy, were injured after police attacked a group of Africans who had allegedly gathered in protest against the arrest of six men following a beer raid.

The beerhalls are still being boycotted by the majority of the people. The Cato Manor beerhall has been closed since the beginning of the disturbances in Natal in June. Twelve-year-old Velle Malaso, the injured lad, gave me this story from his hospital bed.

"My mother is in jail for having taken part in the June disturbances. My father is dead.

"I was in my yard when I heard a lot of noise nearby. I ran towards the noise to see what was happening.

"All of a sudden I saw a policeman facing me with a revolver in his hand. The next thing I knew I was shot."

A second man, Mr. Mokoena, a 28-year-old African railway worker said:

"I was on my way to my brother's house on a visit when I heard a number of people running behind me. When I saw that they were being chased by the police, I also ran.

"It was only when I reached

home and saw the blood on my trousers that I realised that I had been shot in my buttock," he added.

The police story that has been splashed in the Sunday papers is that over 500 people stoned a small posse of police who were on a routine liquor raid. One of their number was cut off by the

"rioters" and they therefore had to fire in self defence.

Neither the policeman who was cut off from his colleagues nor any of the others appear to have been injured in this so-called riot. The ANC, it is believed, is to take up the cases of the victims of the police attack and legal action may be instituted.

ARRESTED IN JO'BURG, SENT TO NATAL SUGAR FARM

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Joseph Babutsi of Alexandra Township was arrested under the pass laws earlier this year because of being sent to dig potatoes on a Bethal farm, he was handed over to a Natal Indian sugar cane farmer, Mr. Desai, who also owns a shop in Pietermaritzburg. Twenty-eight men including Mr. Babutsi were asked to touch the pencil in the hands of the European official in the pass office to

signify their agreement to the contract, and the next day they were in Stanger on the sugar farm. Each worker had to buy his own grain sacks for bedding. There were no assaults on the farms and the workers were allowed to leave the compound, said Mr. Desai, but the farmer took the workers' pass-books from them.

Twice there were police raids for passes on the farm and on the second occasion some of the workers were arrested and sentenced to 10 days in jail for not having passes, though they protested that the farmer had taken them. Mr.

GOVT.'S GROUP AREA FEELERS

Bid To Trap Indians By Compromise Proposals

JOHANNESBURG.
STIFF, unbending Indian opposition to Group Areas seems at last to have convinced even Government circles that they can never drive the Indian community into the Lenx group area; and that some "modified" solution to the group areas question must be sought.

Off-the-record unofficial overtures have been made to the Indian people over the last few weeks or longer. They were made by an individual who has been prominent in Group Areas Board hearings and has on occasion represented the Board's committee at certain investigations.

The propositions put are still vague but they point to a weakening on the part of the Government. The "modified" Group Areas proposals floated are clearly aimed at

testing Indian reaction and trying to judge whether members of the Indian community will fall into the trap of agreeing to be party to amended Group Areas schemes.

For the last seven years Indian communities in different parts of the country have been unwavering in their refusal to help demarcate group areas. Their appearances before Group Areas Boards were to express their opposition to the Act in principle and to expose the fraudulent character of the Group Areas proposals which would uproot and ruin the Indian people.

Group Areas have been promulgated in a number of areas but implementation of the proclamations has been found to be a long and difficult process.

UNDER FIRE IN THE COURTS

In the case of Claudius in Pretoria, it has been the Pretoria Municipality that asked for an extension of time within which Indians in the suburbs must move. The Western areas of Johannesburg were due to be vacated by Indians in August, 1958, but the validity of the proclamation is under fire in the courts. There are a number of other court actions pending.

The cost of Group Areas implementation is ruinous, and the schemes are proving utterly unworkable.

The exploratory discussions held with leading Indians centered round proposals that instead of Indian communities being moved on bloc from their present business sites, blocks of business sites should be allocated for them.

Residential segregation would still be enforced, it is suggested, but not in remote areas like Lenx, and some existing Indian residential areas are said to be candidates for declaration as Indian residential group areas.

Leaders of the Transvaal Indian Congress feel that acceptance of any such plans would mean trapping the Indian people into cooperating with the Group Areas Act after years in which their united opposition to it has rendered it unworkable.

There would also be sections of the Indian community in a given area who would have to move from their present places of trade and occupation and acceptance of any of the plans being mooted would not be in the interests of all the members of the community. The "block" system for businesses, it is said, would be ruinous to In-

dian businesses outside the block, and impracticable.

Transvaal Indian Congress policy remains one of spinning any "deal" over Group Areas.

Potato Boycott

Continued from page 1

Stating that the people, in the cities particularly, came to the aid of their sorely oppressed brothers on the farms, Mr. Mabhida said that this was merely the beginning, "a good beginning, but still only the beginning."

These forces that benefit from the exploitation of the Africans on the farms are entrenched and powerful. They will not be shaken by the boycott of a single product for as long as a boycott of many products. That is the reason why the movement decreed that the potato boycott should be temporary. It was a protest boycott!

Urging the people not to be dizzy with success and reminding them that much work remains to be done, Mr. Mabhida said that there were gaps in the organisation.

"Insufficient explanatory work was done as to the reasons, limits and purpose of the boycott. Some thought it was a boycott intended to last forever. Others had all sorts of curious notions. This is a lesson for us. Also we must realise that there are still going to be many more boycotts."

PERSUASION, NOT FORCE

Dealing with certain coercive methods that were used by un-disciplined people during the boycott, Mr. Mabhida said that the struggle for freedom would be a long one. It could only be won by people who were convinced of the correctness of our policy. To initiate a person to support a campaign was short-sighted and played into the hands of our enemies. "Our people must support us because we are following the right policy," he added.

Mr. Mabhida said that, as in all campaigns, organisations and discipline were essential. An army in which every soldier did what he liked would be defeated.

"The Government has temporarily forced labour scheme as a result of the pressure against it. A commission has been appointed to investigate the scheme and to report the results of its commission to see whether or not the Government has ignored the wishes of the people. It may then be necessary to take further action."



Mr. Joseph Babutsi.

Babutsi also had a spell in hospital when he fell ill but the farmer would not release him from his contract till he had worked the period spent both in hospital and jail.

By the time Mr. Babutsi left the farm he had not a penny in his name. His wages had gone on medicine during the time he was ill on the farm.

SAIC COMMENT

Asked to comment on this case, Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, said: "I am glad that this has been brought to our notice. We shall most certainly take up the matter with the person concerned."

"I want to take this opportunity to re-iterate what I said at the June 26 Rally held in Durban when the potato boycott was launched in Natal. We do not discriminate in our attitude to anyone who exploits the people, be he a European, an Indian, an African or a Coloured."

"We shall do our utmost to expose them all . . ."

DEATH OF HILDA NOMBEU

CAPE TOWN.

The death occurred last week of Hilda Georgina Nombeu (71), a member of the ANC, a former member of the Communist Party, and ex-treasurer of the Retri branch of the S.A. Women's Federation.

The funeral service was conducted by four members of the Church of England. The flag of the ANC was held by two volunteer standing behind the Minister. About 300 people attended, an ANC members wore their uniform.

"New Age extends its sincere condolences to Dora Tamana, Geo'frey Ntloko and other members of the family.

UPRY ALLEY

SOUTH Africa's roving ambassador, Tommy Boydell, who should more appropriately be dubbed roving whitewasher for apartheid, has again added his penny's worth to the creed that Nationalist politicians like Makuluhaas De Wet Nel use as soft-soap.

Supporting the Makuluhaas argument to expel Indians from Bantustan, Tommy places the blame on Indians for causing friction between the Congresses. Apparently blind from his own "realism," Tommy did not appear interested in the fact that during the recent disturbances in Natal the Africans could have "settled the Indian problem" as he says they want to do, but made no attempts to turn against Indians. In fact provocateurs who tried to create anti-Indian feeling were dealt with by the Africans themselves.

The African people might have fallen into the trap of racialism in 1949, but today it is a different story—thanks to the Congresses.

No amount of smokecreens or whitewash for apartheid by Tommy Boydell or De Wet Nel can disguise the fact that it is the racialism that they preach that creates the chaos.

★
 WHILE some of Cape Town's City Councillors are trying to decide whether to call Mrs. Newton-Thompson Mr. Mayor or

Madam Mayor, many citizens are asking why, since we are to have a female mayor, she should have had precedence over somebody like Cisny Cool who has had a much longer and more distinguished career as a city father, or mother.

The citizens might not be concerned with the colour of the mayor and we have nothing against Mrs. Newton-Thompson personally, but the choice of first citizen seems to have a performance of that old black boy about it.

Mrs. Cool's father Mr. Abdu-rhman, also the most distinguished Councillor of his day, was also never elected Mayor. Why?

★
 THE citizens of Maritzburg at least weren't prepared to hand over the keys to Herr Doktor Verwoerd, and ticker tape was replaced by fireworks, teargas and custard pie.

However I am not prepared to support the jingo slogan of "Go Home Dutchman" directed at a citizen of the country, even if he is the P.M. and stormier-in-chief of the Nationalist Party. Not that I don't want Verwoerd to go home; but I've got nothing against the Dutch.

★
 U.P. Will Hit Harder, said a headline down here. Since Oppie pulled out it should have been U.P. Harder Hit.
 ALEX LA GUMA.

While the World Watches Anxiously

The "New Ike" Prepares For His Greatest Test

FOLLOWING Soviet Premier Khrushchov on his historic tour of the United States of America this month will be hundreds of pressmen and photographers from all over the world.

And following the pressmen and photographers will be hundreds of millions of people throughout the world anxiously awaiting news of whether the leaders of the world's two greatest powers have been able to take the first major steps in ushering a new era of peace into the world.

Early last month it was announced: "Nikita Khrushchov will stay in Washington for two or three days and also make a tour of the United States of America for 10 days. He will have unofficial conversations with the President which will provide the opportunity for an exchange of opinion on problems of mutual interest.

"During his visit to the United States Nikita Khrushchov will have the opportunity to see for himself the country and its people and to familiarize himself with the way of life."

The announcement that President Eisenhower would visit the Soviet Union later this (European) autumn and spend a few days in the Soviet Union, was made in similar terms.

JOURNEY TO EUROPE

Since that dramatic announcement was made much water has flowed under the bridge. In particular President Eisenhower has spent much time travelling to and fro to explain the significance of the visit, having spent several days in Britain, France and Germany conferring with the leaders of those countries about the coming exchange of visits.

Eisenhower's unofficial talks with MacMillan, Adenauer and de Gaulle have been successful, with the lengthy communiques which usually emanate from such discussions. In fact the pressmen have complained bitterly that although they are given news in great detail of the various courses of the visit, Eisenhower has had to eat during their conversations, they are told nothing of what was said.

Accordingly, it is difficult to assess what the prospects for the future meetings between Eisenhower and Khrushchov are. It is left in the dark as to the extent that Adenauer and de Gaulle have managed to persuade Ike to negotiate from a position which will make a break-through in East-West relations impossible.

As far as Britain's position is concerned, it is quite clear that MacMillan ardently hopes that the Eisenhower-Khrushchov talks will be successful, for the British public is as the man who started the whole business with his visit to the Soviet Union earlier this year.

Successful talks could therefore mean millions of votes for the Tories in the forthcoming British elections.

The relatively mild exchange of notes between West Germany and the Soviet Union gives some cause for hope that Adenauer has personally come to the realisation that a relaxation of international tension is desirable, or at least inevitable.

The desirability of Adenauer and de Gaulle, however is that they are the only on the Cold War for their positions. The rulers of both Germany and France feel that their main lever against the United States is the promise of the contribution they can make to NATO, and the threat of what they can do to wreck NATO if their wishes are not met.

"BRIEF, OMINOUS"

Ike received a sharp reminder of the powerful West German forces who oppose a relaxation of the cold war when he travelled through Germany.

"Among the welcoming streams across the streets of Godesberg were some bearing the brief but ominous legends: 'East Prussia,' 'Pomerania,' 'Silesia,' and 'Sudetenland,'" reports the London Times.

"These streamers and slogans express at the very least the demands of various highly vocal groups which in one way or another receive official support. Whatever may be the limits of American aspirations in Europe, President Eisenhower was reminded today that there are organisations here anxious to extend them into territory now part of Poland, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia."

HARRY RAISES HIS HEAD

The fullest statement yet given by Eisenhower as to what he hopes to achieve from the discussions with the Soviet Prime Minister is contained in an interview he gave to the Press shortly before he left for Europe in which he said that the talks, amongst whom is his predecessor Mr. Harry S. Truman.

Eisenhower declared that the West should "negotiate realistically" with the Soviet Union on disarmament.

Democrat Mr. Truman, in an article published in American newspapers, criticised the President's decision to visit Moscow.

"The power and leadership of the presidency should not be dissipated in ceremonial visits so reminiscent of those days when diplomats and rulers travelled back and forth 'on their balance of power' visits . . ." he wrote.

SHOW OF ANGER

In reply to a question based on this article, Eisenhower thrust out his chest and said with a show of anger that he was talking about finding some little break, some little avenue yet unexplored, through which they could possibly move toward a better situation.

He added that it seemed to him that everybody

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

was forgetting what the present situation was doing to the world.

THE COUNTRY WAS SPENDING 41,000 MILLION DOLLARS (\$14,637 MILLION) A YEAR ON ARMAMENTS AND NO ONE SEEMED TO THINK WHAT THE EFFECT WAS.

Any President who refused to use his time, prestige and energy to try to discover new avenues toward peace ought to be condemned by the American people.

Mr. Eisenhower's remarks seemed to be directed as much at the cold-war statesmen he was to meet in Bonn, Paris and London as at critics at home.

BASIC AIMS

In a prepared statement he outlined the basic aims of his journey to the West European capitals, saying he would ask the statesmen there to restate Western readiness to "negotiate realistically" with the Soviet Union.

The West should be ready to negotiate "on any reasonable and mutually enforceable plan for general or special disarmament."

It should be ready "to make a real beginning toward solving the problems of a divided Germany and help in reducing, otherwise, tensions in the world."

In his talks with the Western leaders he would pledge America's devotion to peace "with honour and justice."

STILL 'BUI'S'

But the pressure from the cold-war diehards in America and West Europe was reflected in the many qualifications which even the "new Eisenhower" wove into his statements.

For example, he pledged America's intention to "support Western unity in opposing by force if necessary, any aggression"—implying that the Soviet Union was preparing aggression.

He also told the Press conference that the United States would never concede that there was a sound, durable or working peace until "captive nations" now under "Communist domination" had the right of self-determination.

Mr. Eisenhower announced that he personally would meet Mr. Khrushchov at the airport when he arrives in the U.S. on September 15.

It had been said earlier that Mr. Khrushchov was a friend of State and would therefore not meet by the President.

The tenor of this statement allows one to express a certain amount of cautious optimism as to the prospects of the forthcoming talks.

If the "new Ike" can keep this up, then there is little doubt that he will go down in history as the hopelessly politician who succeeded where the expert politicians failed.

Several years ago, as the American people pined for an end to the long drawn-out Korean War, Eisenhower, the golf-playing soldier, had greatness thrust upon him in the shape of the American Presidency.

Eisenhower hoped to bring about peace in Korea, and thereby become a hero in the eyes of the millions of the American people. Now, as his second and last term of office draws to an end, he has the chance of making peace a reality for years to come for hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

Let us hope that, pushing aside the crippling enemy of his cold-warrior allies, he rises to the occasion.

"Our men must get £1 a day"



Workers' representatives leaving the Maritzburg Magistrate's Court Buildings after the Wage Board sitting. From the left: Miss S. Mazubuko, Mrs. R. Ndlovu, Mrs. S. S. Cebekulu (leader) and Mrs. M. Mabhida, who represented the Maritzburg and District Women's Association; Mr. Jack Spence, Liberal Party, and Messrs. Moses Mabhida and Billy Nair, SACTU.

Natal Women Complain To Wage Board

FOR the first time in Natal, African women took an active part at a Wage Board sitting when four representatives of the Pietermaritzburg and District African Women's Association submitted verbal evidence before the Wage Board which met recently to investigate rates of pay for unskilled workers in Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Pinetown.

Leading her evidence in Zulul, which was translated to the meeting, Mrs. S. S. Cebekulu, the leader of the delegation, told the Board members that the wages being paid to their folk were not adequate for the support of the home and the purchase of foodstuffs.

"For this reason our children are always sick. Local doctors and nurses at the clinics in our area advise us that we could minimise the illnesses which are in Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Pinetown, if we had more money to buy food and other necessities," she said.

"Apart from this," she said, "we must find money to pay for school books for our children, and to pay poll tax and other taxes, rent, bus fares, firewood, etc."

"For these reasons we support the demand that the council be paid a minimum wage of £1 a day," she concluded.

A comprehensive memorandum in support of their demand for a national minimum wage of £1 a day was submitted by the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Leading verbal evidence before the Board, Mr. Moses Mabhida, Chairman of the Durban Local Committee of SACTU, said that crime and other illegal activities were the direct result of low wages.

Employers have lost all thought of humanity and are only concerned with profit. Unskilled workers are not being paid wages commensurate with the hard manual work they have to do," he said.

Mr. Billy Nair, the second member of SACTU's delegation, said that Non-White workers constituted 70 per cent. of the total labour force in the country and yet they receive only 30 per cent. of the total wages paid to the workers in industry and commerce.

"This huge gap in wage rates between White and Non-White workers must be closed, as Non-White workers have to pay the same prices for food and other essentials," he added.

Submitting a demand for £4 to £5 per week for all unskilled workers, Mr. Jack Spence, representing the Liberal Party of Pietermaritzburg, said that his organisation had carried out a survey in one of the African areas in Pietermaritzburg and found that the average African family of five needed at least £20 14s. 7d. per month to pay for bare essentials.

"THE FARM LABOUR SCANDAL . . . AN EXPOSURE"

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'THE BENTEN'S HEAR', 'WE FEEL THE ME'

1,000 Delegates at Natal People's Conference

DURBAN. OVER 1,000 delegates, of whom nearly 400 were from more than 45 rural areas of Natal, packed the Bantu Social Centre in Durban last Sunday in one of the most representative conferences in the history of the political movement in the Province.

Almost every area in which there had been disturbances in recent weeks was represented. The majority of the delegates were women, many of them in traditional dress and large numbers with babies strapped on their backs.

Under a bright red banner stretched across the top of the platform reading "Makabongwe Amakosini" ("We thank the women") at the multi-racial representatives of the Congress alliance (Mr. G. S. D. Nyembe, veteran Congressman from Grahamstown, was in the chair. Fraternal messages of solidarity were delivered to conference by Mr. N. T. Naidoo, representing the NIC, Mr. Melville Fletcher (COD), Mr. Stephen Dhlamini (SACTU) and Mr. Peter Ntshhe (Youth Action Committee of the Congress).

One minute's silence was observed by the gathering for those who had died during the disturbances, followed by the singing of the Congress song, "Ungama Lomihlalo Sifuna Madoda" ("The burden is heavy, we need the men").

Resolutions were passed attacking forced farm labour and the pass laws and demanding £1 a day. A special resolution was passed calling on the people to demand Congress by organising branches in every area of Natal and pledging to "work unceasingly for the repeal of the Suppression of Com-

munist Act, the Riotous Assemblies Act and other measures which enable the Government to ban organisations, newspapers and leaders."

LUTULI'S MESSAGE

"We are aware of the fact that people as a result of desperation at the terrible conditions under which they live, and sometimes owing to deliberate provocative acts by the authorities, may spontaneously resort to violence. But our task is to educate our people on the efficacy of Congress methods of struggle," declared Chief A. J. Lutuli, President General of the African National Congress, in a specially prepared report which was read to the Conference by Mr. Moses Mabhida, the Acting President of the Natal ANC.

"We do not preach the use of non-violent methods of struggle for the benefit of our enemies but for the benefit of our own people and

for the ultimate benefit of our multi-racial society," he added.

"Under our slogan of South Africa violent struggles would probably leave a legacy of bitterness which will render it difficult to establish a firm and stable multi-racial democracy in the future."

"One point does deserve mention. By and large even where demonstrations in the past two months have contained a violent element it has not been directed against any persons or sections of the community but rather against institutions that appeared associated with policies that caused the people's suffering. It was fundamentally an attack on local or national governmental policies."

GOVT. SHOULD ACT

Answering some of the charges by Government officials who blamed the ANC for the violence during the demonstrations, Chief Lutuli called on the Government to take positive steps to remove the grievances of the people, which are well known to them.

The African people were not without power to make the Union of South Africa a place where such frauds as the apartheid laws would not exist, said Chief Lutuli.

The African people might have no voting rights, but they were the desired South Africa through the ballot box, but if they marshalled their buying power and labour power, they might induce South Africa to mend its ways.

FREEDOM CHARTER

"Our programme is the Freedom Charter. The Charter is a clear and noble expression of our aims for the South Africa of the future in which all groups irrespective of race, sex, colour or creed will live a free, democratic and prosperous existence," said Mr. George Mbele, Secretary of the Natal African National Congress.

"The people are tired of being regarded as commodities—as labour power. They are tired of being moved about in the interests of a few magnates, industrialists and financiers. The pass laws, influx control, controlled areas, and farm labour laws in reserves and farms, low wages, taxes in terms of the so-called 'Nationalist policy of self-help,' these are the things that are causing the South African set-up to strain at the seams."

Calling for the formation of powerful invited forums of all those who are prepared to engage in a genuine struggle against the Nationalists, Mr. Mbele said that the success of the struggle can only be provided by the mass of the people who follow the leadership of the Congress movement.

IMMEDIATE TASKS

Congress committees, he said, must undertake the following tasks:

• Arrange for proper welfare and defence of all persons who are in need of aid as a result of the present situation in Natal. In many villages, he pointed out, hundreds of people are missing, children have found themselves without a mother, and husbands without a home, as a result of being sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

• Embark on campaigns based on issues the women have raised in their demonstrations. Such campaigns must be conducted on a national scale.

• Carry out continuous propaganda to the people on the vital importance of the policies of the Congress movement.

FARM SCANDAL CASE AGAIN

Continued from page 1

on the farm against their will and worked there under guard. The sleeping quarters were filthy and infested. They were given sacks to wear and use as blankets. The workers were continuously beaten.

NO EVIDENCE The case was argued on affidavits from both sides alone and no evidence was led. Mr. Maiseis said he had thought till a day before the hearing that there would be a trial. Mr. Potgieter, he said, was "skulking behind affidavits" and had refused to give evidence personally.

Mr. Maiseis drew the attention of the court to the fact that Mr. Potgieter had not denied an allegation by Sadika that he had been threatened with death if he made any complaint to court at the original hearing.

A MATTER OF URGENCY Urgency, argued Mr. Maiseis, was written all over the face of tabeas corpus proceedings. The one thing underlying habeas corpus actions was that the court is zealous to safeguard the liberties of the individual.

An affidavit by Sadika filed in court said that on the morning of the case he was taken to court to be produced there, he was told that if he made any complaint in court he would be killed. He had been guarded by a bossboy in court.

"My wife tried to speak to me on a few occasions but I was not permitted to speak to her and was kept under the guard of the bossboy. I was terrified of what was going to happen to me, especially when I got back to the farm. I had no idea that there was a possibility I would not have to go back to the farm."

Replying affidavits by Potgieter said it was the advice of lawyers that Sadika should not be allowed to talk to anyone until he was produced in court. It was maintained that he was not under guard in court, and that the bossboy with him was merely an interpreter.

The farmer was in no better position than a kidnapper. Must he be given an opportunity to remedy his crime?

"The respondent is not to be believed in the light of his conduct when he says all you had to do was to ask for Sadika," said Mr. Maiseis.

A CONTRADICTION He quoted from the affidavit of Mrs. Viljoen, who runs a dairy farm. She had traced the husband of her servant, Douglas Kumalo, to the Potgieter farm. Mrs. Viljoen had written to Mr. Potgieter to ask if Kumalo could work on her farm instead, but had received no reply to the letter.

Mr. Potgieter said he had received no such letter.

"Unfortunately," said Mr. Maiseis, "two persons have made statements in this, among them Douglas Kumalo who had said he had been threatened by Mr. Potgieter after he had been on the farm five months and told his 'madam' that he must get a letter but he would not be allowed to go until the madam had been repaid."

"Is there any reason to suppose Mr. Potgieter would have been more tender with Sadika?"

"The affidavit of Joe Gqabi was even more serious. He visited the farm at the request of Sadika's wife and Mr. Potgieter had looked at the content of his master. This was in violation of the provisions of the Act, and as a result there is a measure of deprivation of freedom which is a wrongful form of deprivation of freedom."

Mr. Coetzee then dealt with the sequence of events prior to the court petition and said he must get off the property. "I tried to lead with him whereupon he got in his jeep and drove against me. He drove behind me until he came to the boundary of the farm and told me to get off and not come

back or he would give me a hiding."

Mr. Maiseis continued: "The only language Mr. Potgieter understands is the language of a soldier. In effect what he is saying is 'Give me a chance not to kidnap any more. Give me a chance not to starve or ill-treat any more. Give me notice when you start against me and when I am given a lawful detention there is no notice at all.'"

TOO MUCH DRAMA, SAYS POTGIETER'S COUNSEL For Mr. Potgieter Mr. G. A. Coetzee said:

"Far be it for me to suggest that personal freedom and rights should not be upheld. On the other hand we must not create too much drama out of an ordinary occurrence in South African life. It must be seen against that background. This matter—as well as Sadika—are victims of a system which may be a bad system—I'm not here to defend it—where the Nigel Bureau obtains labour recruits for the farms. The way labourers are brought there should not concern us. The respondent (Mr. Potgieter) is not responsible for this. He goes to the Bureau and the contract with one or more labourers is entered into on an official basis. He sees his labourers at the Bureau for the first time. There is no reason why he should know this is no contract or the scheme is unlawful one. He presumes the contract valid."

"The Masters' and Servants' law makes detailed provisions on the rights of servants such as Sadika. I cannot see any purpose in his purpose was to show up the general conditions on the farm and this purpose would have been thwarted if Sadika had been taken off the farm after request or returned to Nigel."

This had been no case of abduction, said Mr. Coetzee. He asked that the case be thrown out of court. Judgment was reserved.

Mr. Acting Justice Snyman was on the Bench. Appearing for Mrs. Sadika were Mr. A. Maiseis Q.C. with Mr. L. R. Dison and Mr. G. Bizos (instructed by Mr. J. Carlson). Mr. Potgieter was represented by Mr. G. A. P. C. Kotze and Mr. C. Elou.

Mr. Maiseis: This newspaper was not even served on us as part of the case. The newspaper is quite inadmissible.

This copy of New Age was not admissible as part of the record of the case.

PUBLIC FORUM

Mr. Coetzee then dealt with the affidavit by Dorcas Sadika which he argued was padded and repetitive, and said in 27 pages what could have been said in one. A number of other affidavits filed were unnecessary.

The case had been converted into a public forum which Mr. Potgieter could be attacked and general conditions on his farm exposed. This was the real reason why demand had not been made for a public purpose was to show up the general conditions on the farm and this purpose would have been thwarted if Sadika had been taken off the farm after request or returned to Nigel."

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IN OPPOSITION TO THE LIBERAL PARTY

THE announcement by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer of his resignation from the United Party and his declaration of support for the stand of the Steytler "progressives" brings about a qualitative change in the political situation.

Up till now it has been difficult to gauge just how far the rebellion in the United Party would go. The original band of rebels consisted mainly of the younger men in the party. Their policy of some form of common-rol franchise for Non-Whites had been overwhelmingly defeated at the United Party Congress in Bloemfontein. Graaff may have lost his principles in the course of the Congress, but he appeared to have kept his principals with him, and even went back two of the old guard who had not joined the rebels—Waterson and Hamilton Russell.

Though a number of the more liberal rank-and-file members of the United Party in all centres rallied to the rebel standard, it appeared that Graaff would have used the United Party machine at his disposal, and that by the time of the next election the rebel group, if it were still in the party, would be wiped out, just as previous United Party rebels like the Bekkerites and Bernard Friedman had been wiped out.

UNUSUAL

Yet there were unusual features about this rebellion. For one thing, they left the United Party with their tails up. They got a deal of support from the English press. There was obviously widespread public sympathy for them, and widespread criticism of Douglas Mitchell for moving the Bantustan motion that split the party in half.

Then came the Straus resignation from the United Party—a hollow echo from the political warfare, and which left the general public unimpressed. For who and what is Straus today?

But then came the Oppenheimer bombshell. And bombshell it is. Because Oppenheimer is not just a private individual like you or me—or Straus. He is the richest man in South Africa, head of the giant Anglo-American mining corporation, head of the De Beers international diamond monopoly, a powerful figure in the Argus newspaper outfit.

In the words of Die Burger's political correspondent the morning after Oppenheimer's announcement: "It is no longer merely a matter of principles, of powerful business interests which now enter the fray".

It is a melancholy reflection on the nature of our capitalist society that principles only become respectable when they have the backing of big money.

WHY NOW?

The question which must be answered is: Why has the Oppenheimer empire decided to leave the United Party and plump for the "Progressives"?

And the answer is: It has lost confidence in the ability of the United Party ever to get back to power. The U.P. line with its liberal wing in the past has been: "You have got to stick with us because we are the only party which can get the Nats out of power." After we have won power, we will be able to afford more liberal policies." That line doesn't go down any more.

But there is more to it than that. For after all, who hope have the Steytler group of being returned to power in the near future? Obviously very little.

No, the Oppenheimer move is

not dictated solely by political opportunism. There are other factors at work.

MIGRATORY LABOUR

All South African Governments up to now, including the present Nationalist Government, have served the interests of two main sectors of our economy—the mines and the farmers. The policy of apartheid—based on the fact that you will be based on migratory African labour, was peculiarly suited to the needs of the mines and the farmers. It was because these two industries in the past dominated our economy, that it was possible for the Nationalist Government, even though it represented only a minority of the White electorate, to survive.

But in the last 25 years a big change has taken place in our economic set-up. Whereas in 1936, mining and agriculture between them accounted for 31.9 per cent. of our total national income and industry only 17.3 per cent., by

1956 the figures had altered to 26.7 per cent. and 23.9 per cent. respectively. The following table gives the breakdown:

Percentage Contribution to the National Income.			
	Agriculture	Industry	Mining
1936	11.9	17.3	20
1956	14.5	23.9	12.2

The position of industry has improved still more since then, and it now contributes about 25 per cent. to the total national income.

Thus in relation to mining and agriculture, the position of industry in the economy has become much more powerful; but so far there has not been much reflection of this in the political sphere. Both Governments and their policies have continued to serve the interests of the mines and the farmers, often even at the expense of industry.

NEW NEEDS

For industry requires a different type of labour force from mining and farming. In a factory the industrialist needs a plentiful supply of trained operatives, men and women who can read and write, who can work intricate machinery, who have some level of technical training. In short, he needs a plentiful supply of semi-skilled, not unskilled pick and shovel labour.

On the whole industry has found the migratory labour policies of the present Government wasteful in the extreme. The migratory labourer who comes from the Reserves to the town to seek work has to be trained up for his job in the factory, yet no sooner has he acquired his new skill than he returns to the Reserve home again after a year or two, and the factory has to train a new, raw recruit all over again to take his place.

Thus the Chamber of Industry has repeatedly pleaded for a stable and permanent labour force in the towns, so that men could live a settled life with their families on the spot, available as an urban proletariat for the needs of fast-expanding industry.

To the industrialist, the Government's idea of Bantustan is sheer craziness. Not only does it imply that he will never have available the free labour supply that he wants; it also implies that the father, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer.

His most recent pronouncement on the subject was in his chairman's statement to the Anglo-

Industrialist can see only advantages in this policy. And even the Government's plan for White industries on the borders of the reserves does not attract him, because it still implies a perpetuation of migratory labour.

So the industrialists plump for integrating non-apartheid. They are prepared to accept the corollary which so frightens Verwoerd—a common roll and political representation of Non-Whites in the general Government. Money—and not race—is the criterion by which the industrialist judges the progress of his society.

MINING TOO

And today it is not only the industrialist who supports integration but also the miner. The mines have always wanted to promote Africans to more highly skilled jobs, but have been prevented ever since the 1922 strikes from doing much about it. But in recent years the Oppenheimer group has steadily pressed, both in the political and in the economic spheres, for an extension of integration. On the new Free State mines, which are far more mechanized than the old Rand mines, Oppenheimer has tried to establish African villages for permanent mine labourers, but has been stopped by Verwoerd from applying this policy to more than a small proportion of his total labour force.

There was a clash between them about it more than once in Parliament. Here is one occasion from the 1953 session of Parliament:

OPPENHEIMER: Let me explain that in regard to this need for having more skilled Natives, that some of the mines in the Orange Free State have been going in for a policy of establishing Native villages on a small scale, to give the natives an opportunity of acquiring the necessary measure of skill. It is quite necessary, in order to enable us to have Natives with the necessary degree of skill to cope with the new mechanization we are going in for. But the Hon. the Minister of Native Affairs (Dr. Verwoerd at the time) is trying to sabotage this scheme. He has got some half-baked scheme in his head and on account of it he is trying to prevent the mining industry from housing its Natives quite separately from the Europeans, in decent villages where they can live a family life and where they could stay permanently and acquire the skill which is necessary to deal with mechanization.

VERWOERD: It is a wrong system.

OPPENHEIMER: It is being done in the interest of the country. Hon. members on the other side always accuse me of sabotaging the good reputation of the country. If there is one thing that has improved the reputation of this country, it is that some part of the mining industry was making experiments in respect of a permanently settled Native labour force and the Hon. Minister by trying to interfere with that experiment, is doing damage to this country's reputation overseas.

VERWOERD: You want to have a large number of Native villages all over the Free State and we do not want that.

LATEST STATEMENT

Oppenheimer has not lost interest in the political solution since being forced to leave Parliament and take over the conduct of Anglo-American affairs after the death of his father, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer.

His most recent pronouncement on the subject was in his chairman's statement to the Anglo-

American Corporation in May of this year when referring to Verwoerd's Bantustan policy as "both impractical and dangerous", he said:

"Most Europeans in South Africa now realise that in due course the Government will have to change the partition of the country . . ."

"There has been some talk of eventual full independence for the African areas but I do not believe that South Africans of any race or party would seriously contemplate the partition of the country. And it is surely plain that autonomous African territories will never accept membership with Europeans in one political system, unless they can at least look forward to a fair share in the central government of the whole system. The development of local self-government for Africans in the tribal areas, and the granting of Africans of a part in the central government, are not opposed, but complementary conceptions."

It is because the United Party, constantly attempting to appease the plateland voter, has failed to stand firmly by this principle of integration plus African participation in the central Government, that Oppenheimer has eventually become disillusioned with it. The Bloemfontein conference of the 1958 month and Mitchell's opportunistic Bantustan motion were the last straws.

NO CONFIDENCE

Big money—finance, mining and industry—has long had confidence that the United Party can adequately defend its interests. That is the significance of the present crisis in the United Party. Oppenheimer's break with Graaff is not dictated by pure philanthropy, but by what is known as enlightened self-interest.

At the same time, it is significant that Oppenheimer has not decided to join the "Progressives" though he finds himself "in general sympathy" with them.

"I have no intention of joining any other political organisation at this stage."

The operative words are "at this stage". Oppenheimer's main interest "at this stage" is merely to smash the present alliance in the U.P. between the liberal right-wingers and the reactionary plateland voters which, in his view, is hindering progress towards the emergence of a more unified opposition to Verwoerd's apartheid.

What will arise from the wreckage of the U.P. it is difficult to assess "at this stage". There is speculation about the position of Harry Lawrence, Waterson, Hamilton Russell, and others. The likelihood is that there will be a clean break down the middle, with the plateland conservative section tending to get closer to the Nationalists, and the liberal right-wing grouping themselves round the "Progressives".

POLICY VAGUE

But the "Progressives" will have to attract more influential public support than they themselves, and considerably more public support, before they can be regarded as an adequate instrument for the likes of Oppenheimer. And to do this they will have to adopt a clear policy.

Their only policy statement so far has been that of Mr. Leo Boyer in Natal: "Our first aim in the Progressive Party will be to extend to the Non-European a growing measure of participation in our Western civilisation. If we are prepared to share, we shall retain by merit the leadership we cannot keep through force by force." But they are against universal suffrage.

"Thus there is still the talk about "White leadership." And what is the Progressive Party policy going to be towards the question of Non-Whites sitting in Parliament, before the Party gets to the stage of laws, Group Areas etc. etc. There are still plenty of headaches in store for them before a new party policy can be fashioned.

They have said they find the Liberal Party extreme and unrealistic, but they may win to their side many of the more right-wing members of the Liberal Party, who have never been completely happy about the Liberal Party's extra-Parliamentary activity. They may also attract unattached "liberals" like Molteno, Centlivres and others who have been pining for a party of substance to which they can wholly commit themselves.

REALIGNMENT

Skilfully handled, and with strong leadership, there could ensue a most interesting realignment of forces.

On the Nationalist Party itself the collapse of the United Party will have no immediate impact, except to strengthen their chances of scoring a sweeping victory in the coming elections. Certainly, the basic issue dividing the Nationalists becomes ever more ridiculous. But in the long run it may mean that for the first time since 1948 the basic issue dividing the Nationalists from non-Nationalists may become clearer to the White electorate—and that can lead to a general strengthening of the opposition to Nationalist apartheid as a whole.

CONGRESS STAND

Congresses can welcome the break-up of the United Party and the emergence of the "progressive" group as a good thing. And above all, the Congresses can contribute to the present clearing of the air by standing firm by their basic policy as incorporated in the Freedom Charter.

For if anything has led to the present situation, it is precisely the failure of the United Party and the emergence of the "progressive" group as a good thing. And above all, the Congresses can contribute to the present clearing of the air by standing firm by their basic policy as incorporated in the Freedom Charter.

The Congress movement is the only sheet-anchor for democracy in the stormy seas of contemporary politics. Holding firmly aloft the banner of equal rights for all in a free and open society, the Congresses face the future confident that theirs is the only just cause, and that public opinion amongst all sections of the population is steadily moving towards their point of view.

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ASIA WESTERNERS ALL LAOS INFILTRATION LIE

WESTERN sources have convincingly given the lie to the U.S. allegation that North Vietnamese troops have infiltrated into Laos.

● No less a person than **CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF OF THE BRITISH ARMY**, Sir Francis Festing, announced at a press conference in New Zealand last month that available evidence did not justify claims that troops were entering Laos from North Vietnam. "I have seen no official or reputable information that there is extensive intervention by North Viet Nam," he added.

● An unnamed "SENIOR FRENCH OFFICER" who is in close and frequent contact with the Royal Lao Army* and

who is also in contact with the London Times correspondent in Laos has, according to the Times, discounted reports of large Communist forces in Northern Laos and has declared that the problem there would be solved by political, not military, action.

"FACE-SAVING"

The officer reported after a visit to the Northern Provinces that there were no Pathet Lao forces in the field larger than a platoon. Even these small groups were sufficient to frighten the Royal troops commanders out of their

with, causing them to abandon post after post. Since then, said the officer, the Royal Government had been going in for a certain amount of "face-saving."

There was no real evidence that the Pathet Lao arms had recently entered the country. The provinces of Phong Sally and Sam Neua had been under Communist control for four years, and it was well established that the Pathet Lao (Laotian Communists), before relinquishing the provinces in 1957, had concealed large quantities of arms. These, he believed, were the ones now being used in Sam Neua.

Government military communities, which in the past have often been alarmist and sometimes contradictory, now declare that calm prevails on all sectors," concludes the Times report.

● THE LAOS GOVERNMENT

itself, towards the end of last month, admitted that its claims had to be taken with a big pinch of salt. The infiltrating troops had all gone back, it announced—aware that its allegations might have to stand investigation soon.

The Laos Defence Secretary, Colonel Phoumi Nosavan, declared recently that all battalions of regular troops trained by North Viet Nam and infiltrated into Laos had now left.

'EXAGGERATED'

Remaining in the north-east civil war provinces were 1,200 Pathet Lao irregulars, the Colonel claimed.

His remarks followed an announcement the previous day by the Laotian authorities that in the panic of the first few days the number of "infiltrating troops" was "considerably exaggerated."

Both statements have been made as growing numbers of newspapermen are making their way to the Laos trouble-centre.

As the world's nations prepare for the new session of UNO, the U.S.-inspired anti-Chinese campaign is being stepped up. Alleged repression in Tibet is always mentioned. This article is by the first British journalist in Tibet since the March uprising.

TIBET DICTATORSHIP SMASHED BY SERFS

From ALAN WINNINGTON LHASA.

AFTER a still unbelievable flight across the roof of the world at 21,000 feet in an oxygen mask I am again here in Lhasa—the heart of Tibet.

It is already obvious that the serfs and poor lamas are themselves smashing the ancient dictatorship of the lamaseries and nobility.

In the process they are exposing a feudal repression as black as any in history.

Tibet's poverty-stricken masses are overcoming their fear of the nobility and are quickly creating their own organisations to wipe out forced labour and personal servitude and reduce rents and interest to a level where they can get enough to eat.

But they are not harming the lamaseries or taking revenge on those nobles who abstained from rebellion, no matter how cruel in the past.

SERVILITY GOES

No Whips—Smiles

These deeply religious serfs are beginning to realise the nature of the clerical-lit dictatorship of the nobility and the lamaseries. For the first time Lhasa's common citizens are masters of the city. Tibet remains the same, with the world's bluest sky, glorious snow mountains, flowers, lamaseries nesting in valleys—but the people have changed.

Baldiffs' whips have disappeared and servility has gone. Bowing,

offset brought everyone to a halt, bats off, bowing low.

Yesterday the only aristocrats I saw were some progressive ones walking in a demonstration with commoners against forced labour, serfdom and usury, or passing through the streets without their former escorts of whip-bearing lackeys.

Thousands of butter lamps were still flickering dimly in Jokang temple—burning 4,000lb of butter daily to light its countless images and priceless relics. But



Tibetan girl Chammuchu (first from left in front row) registering at the third primary school opened in Lhasa since March. Chammuchu's mother (behind her) was formerly a mobile servant of a noble family.

scrapping and sticking out of tongues are replaced by handshakes and smiles.

When the Hummer Super-Snope that brought me from Lhasa airport was halted, roadmen's thrust horny hands into the car to shake mine. All the way to Lhasa ex-serfs clapped and waved happy greetings.

In Lhasa itself the Arabian Nights survives, with stone-built rambling houses, muddy lanes, wheelless dogs, twirling prayer wheels, pilgrims, monks, Moslems, gold roofs, wine houses, religion, colour, dirt, beauty and stench.

When I strolled round the city recently crowds gathered to shake hands and pat the foreigner. It was enough that I came from Peking and as such represented freedom from serfdom.

Four years ago, a broad-clad nobleman passing through the

I was shown round by cheerful poor lamas who now administer the temple by committee.

Not one brick or relic has been harmed in this holiest place of Tibetan lamasism.

PAST LIVES

Mobilising People

Nearby in a dusty courtyard a man was lying face down, apparently being flogged by lama officials before a rapid audience (and in tattered sheepskin, patched homespun or gaudy silks).

It was the new theatre group of Lhasa commoners acting out their past lives and mobilising the people to wipe out forced labour, servitude and usury.

A similar play about the sufferings of a former vassal who is now chairman of one of Lhasa's street committees is drawing packed houses in the city's first theatre. The phrase "not a dry eye in the house" is literally true.

This morning there was a meeting of 700 serfs belonging to Lahu Tiewong Dorje, one of the richest Tibetan aristocrats and one of the cruellest, judging from the terrible deeds charged against him as he stood bowing before his former vassals.

Murder, rape, flogging to death and incredible medieval extortion were described in detail by shaggy-haired peasants and tearful, bearded and raped women.

Then all his records of poll tax, usurious debt going back generations, whips, chains and other torture instruments were burned as he watched.

Lahu was commander of the Lhasa rebels and a bitter opponent of any shade of reform.

GUINEA DRAFTS ECONOMIC PLAN Soviet Aid

THE Government of Guinea is drafting its first national plan for the country's economic development, which would enable the people to extend their activities in the spheres of national reconstruction in conditions of great enthusiasm and creative emulation.

This was announced by the Speaker of the Guinea National Assembly and member of the political bureau and political secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea, Mr. S. Diallo, at a reception in Moscow shortly after the signing of the Soviet-Guinea technical co-operation agreement.

In terms of the agreement, the Soviet Union is to give Guinea a long-term loan of 140 million roubles at 2½% annual interest, to be repaid over a period of 12 years. The loan was granted to cover the cost of Soviet economic and technical assistance in building a number of industrial establishments, developing agriculture and laying roads.

"Africans greatly appreciate expressions of solidarity on the part of countries supporting the colonial people's fight for national independence and enter into deep friendship for them," declared Diallo.

A further tribute to the Soviet Union was paid by the leader of the Guinea Parliamentary delegation in the Soviet Union, the time, Mr. K. Dauda. "In observing the life of your great country," he said, "we can see the success achieved by socialism in the economic and cultural spheres in only 42 years."

"We are facing the same task," he continued, "but first of all we must consolidate our economy."

Anti-Left Offensive By India's Right Wing

RIGHT-WING ELEMENTS IN INDIA HAVE BEEN MAKING ALL-OUT EFFORTS TO SMASH THE GROWING FORCES OF THE LEFT AND TO WEAKEN THE AUTHORITY OF PRIME MINISTER NEHRU.

This emerges from the following recent developments:

● Their attempts to create an atmosphere of tension along the

India-China border and to alarm the Indian people by talk of Chinese threats to invade India.

The falsity of their claims has been exposed by the Prime Minister of Bhutan, the Indian protectorate that is supposed to have been invaded by the Chinese, who flatly denied that any such invasion had taken place.

Nehru announced further that there had been no request at all from Bhutan, or its neighbouring protectorate Sikkim, for Indian aid against the Chinese.

The only people who have invaded these two protectorates have been Tibetan refugees, who, declared the Bhutanese Comptroller a short while ago, had entered Bhutan 1,500 strong and had started looting and terrorising the people.

Further refutation of right-wing Indian claims came from a former British Governor of the Indian Province of Assam, who declared that the MacMahon Line, the borderline which the Chinese are alleged to have crossed, never was the boundary between India and China.

● Their attempts to get rid of Krishna Menon, outstanding Indian diplomat, as Minister of De-

fence. For many years Menon was Indian Ambassador to China, and he was one of the principal architects of the great India-China unity of the past few years. He is a close personal friend of Nehru, and an ardent advocate of Indian neutrality.

● Their powerful cracking down on the demonstrators in Calcutta who have gone over to direct action to get food for the starving millions of the city.

Hundreds of leaders of the demonstrators have already been arrested, including two members of Parliament.

Among the leaders arrested were these members of the State Legislative Assembly—Mr. Ganesh Ghosh (Communist), Mr. Niranjan Sen Gupta (Communist), Mr. Jatin Chakravarty (Revolutionary Socialist Party) and Mr. Sobodh Banerjee (Socialist Unity Centre).

The widespread support for the campaign, which has the backing of all left-wing and socialist parties except the Praja Socialists, has alarmed the right-wing and determined them to ensure complete control of the Indian army for themselves so that they may maintain their rule in India after Nehru goes.



Nehru—under pressure.

SPORTLIGHT

by

"DULEEP"

AND NOW FOR THE ALL BLACKS TOUR...

DURING the great debate on the West Indies tour, much was said and heard, for and against, and much enlightenment came about from the various discussions that ensued. Even now that the West Indies tour has been called off, there are still many who are in doubt whether it was the correct thing to do. Our cricket, some say, has been thrown back twenty years. Others say that politics should not be introduced into sport.

But is it not politics, when Non-Whites are debarred from representing their country? Is it not politics when we practise racial discrimination in Non-White sport? Is it not politics or religion when sporting units in the Western Province discriminate against Moslems becoming affiliated members?

Today, sport cannot divorce itself from politics. It is no use sports administrators taking a neutral attitude, for if we are striving for international recognition, we will have to have many encounters, political and otherwise. Apartheid, discrimination, lack of suitable playing facilities, representation on international bodies—all have a political bearing, so that whichever way we fight it, we have to face the political issue at some stage if we are to overcome these obstacles.

The right-minded people have tributed in their battle against the apartheid West Indies tour, but the fight is far from over. In fact it is only the beginning, with SASA leading the way. Now attention is concentrated on the controversial All-Blacks tour of South Africa next year. The Maoris are in arms at the exclusion of their players from a national side. They do not insist that there must be a Maori in the side, but election must be based on merit, and not on colour.

The South African White press has emphasised that there are no Maoris worthy of consideration this year against the Lions. This may be so, but it is the principle that is at stake. Will Maori be selected to tour South Africa next year, if on merit he deserves selection? Or will his nomination be discarded on the grounds of avoiding embarrassment to him when in this country?

As much as one likes to see tours maintained over the years, the bigger principle of selection on merit must be given foremost consideration as a matter of principle. If there is no chance on the part of the S.A. Rugby Board, one can see the writing on the wall that this will be the last All-Blacks tour to take place on the basis of apartheid.

Meanwhile, I ask: are the Congresses going to boycott the All-White All-Blacks rugby tour—if it comes off?

SASA STATEMENT

TO give a clear picture just why the West Indies cricket tour was opposed by so many sportsmen throughout South Africa, I feel that a clear and apt statement by Mr. Dennis Brutus should settle the argument once and for all.

This is what Mr. Brutus had to say in a special interview:

"The first intimation SASA received of the cancellation of the Worrell tour was congratulatory telegrams from George and Paarl. Our immediate reaction was a simple one: to intensify our efforts so that we may expect a team of West Indian cricketers soon, but without the humiliating and shame-

ful stigma of racial discrimination.

"SASA is not prepared to rest content at having averted the danger of an apartheid tour. We must press forward with fierce resolution until we have achieved our goal of true non-racial sport for all South Africans. And that means we must redouble our fight with regard to the elimination of racial discrimination in the touring teams of New Zealand rugby players and South African cricketers next year.

"We are naturally pleased that our efforts to inform sportsmen everywhere of the dangers of a racial tour have borne fruit; that it has not been necessary for us to request the intervention of the West Indies Federation government, with whom we have been in communication since all that the necessity for demonstrations of opposition to this racial tour, repugnant to all right thinking South Africans, has been averted.

"We are pleased too, at the lively controversy which this tour has occasioned. It has enabled us, once and for all, to identify those sportsmen who stand for the progressive evolution of true sport in our country. Those who were unable to understand the dangers of this tour may yet join the sportsmen who are now marching into the international arena. But if they are incapable of adapting themselves to the dynamic changes in our sports scene, and wedded to the hoary traditions of racialistic location or photo sport, are unable to raise their eyes to the high peak of international recognition, then it is best that they be discarded.

"SASA, as the spearhead of the fight for true non-racial sport in our country, is pledged not to rest content until it has achieved full international recognition for all our cricketers, with recognised matches against all the cricketing countries of the world, as well as its work for all South African sportsmen."

FASE PROPAGANDA

Dr. Danie Craven, president of the White S.A. Rugby Union, at an informal gathering with a group of Maori elders, gave an "eye-wash" talk to which the press was conveniently not admitted. But it was reported that he said the trouble was not with the team (the Maoris), who were a cultured race, but with the South African Africans who had not yet emerged from a generally primitive state, and who would take many generations before they would approach the level of civilisation which the Maori people had reached. He further advised that Maori never lose their culture, to hold on to their arts and crafts and not to let civilisation obliterate them.

What a picture to present to people who, as at appropriately states, know very little of South Africa's problems. Why not allow a group of these select Maori to accompany the All Blacks, completely independent from the team of players, and see for themselves the New Zealanders of this country are really primitive, uncultured and below civilisation level.

All I can say is: What a distorted picture dear Mr. Craven has given the New Zealanders. I never realised that, besides being a sportsman, Danie is also a propagandist, quite adept at giving people outside this country, the grossly false notion that the Non-Whites are still living in the Stone Age. It is most interesting to hear the views of our readers on this statement of Mr. Craven's.

LITTEE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHAGALALA by Alex de Guma



BIRTHS
Gosschalk: To Ruth and Bernard a daughter. Both well.

Racing at Kenilworth

These are Damoon's selections for Saturday:
Kenilworth Onen Handicap: SOUTHERN DRAWL. Danger, Ascot Park.
Wyngberg Handicap B: DARK MAID. Danger, Taurus.
Kenilworth Handicap 2nd: TOPPING MOON. Danger, Quer Love.
Wyngberg Progress Stakes: GAMBLER. Danger, Gay Daniel.
Kenilworth Progress Stakes: WRAITH. Danger, Pen Royal.
Wyngberg Moderate Handicap: MINSTREL CAT. Danger, Arrogant.
Maiden Plate: PLEDGE. Danger, Invarian.

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LANGA ANC HOLDS SUNDAY MEETING

Superintendent's Ban Broken

CAPE TOWN. More than 300 Africans gathered in Bunga Square, Langa last Sunday afternoon at a meeting called by the ANC to challenge the ban on meetings imposed by the location superintendent.

Sunday meetings were banned by Mr. Rogers, the superintendent, months ago, but upon application to the City Council the ANC was informed by the Town Clerk that permission was only required for meetings held in public places, and since Langa was not a public place no permission was necessary.

The meeting, the first held since the ban was imposed, was spirited and enthusiastic, the speeches punctuated by the singing of freedom songs.

The superintendent's ban on social meetings has been a major grievance of the location superintendent and will be present.

Br an wit aft 10 1

Women Protest Against Raids, High Rents

CAPE TOWN.

Over 2,000 African women attended a mass meeting at Nyanga last Sunday to hear a report back by a deputation which had interviewed the Native Commissioner to protest against high rents, permit and liquor raids in the location.

The deputation interviewed the Commissioner in Salt River on August 27 and another appointment has been arranged for this Friday, at which the location superintendent will be present.

Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 4 Barkers Street, Cape Town, 101. Shalby Road, Salt River. This newspaper is published by the Cape Times, 124 Adelaide Street, Phone 22-4222. Tel. 101. Shalby Road, Phone 22-4222. 124 Adelaide Street, Phone 22-4222. 124 Adelaide Street, Phone 22-4222.