

WE WILL NEVER STOP SAYING "AFRICA MUST COME BACK"

— Elizabeth Mafekeng's Farewell Message



Elizabeth Mafekeng and her baby Theresa Uburu, who have been driven from their home by the Nationalist Government.

They Swore and Called People Kaffirs

Hungarian Hooligans Driven Out Of Nov. 7th Meeting

JOHANNESBURG.
An organised attempt by Hungarian "freedom-fighters" to smash a meeting celebrating the 42nd anniversary of the Soviet Union was successfully foiled by a crowd of 500 people attending the meeting in the Gandhi Hall, Johannesburg, last Saturday.

Before the meeting started about 50 Hungarian refugees, mostly young men employed on the gold mines, filed into the hall and took their places at the back and along the sides.

After the singing of "Somlande Lutali", the chairman, the Rev. D. C. Thompson, tried to open the meeting, but his voice was drowned by the Hungarians singing their national anthem.

When they realised what was happening the audience, mainly Africans, struck up with "Imungase Vangeli." The Hungarians con-

tinued their screaming and heckling, and the chairman and other speakers on the platform had to restrain the multi-racial audience from forcibly ejecting them.

APPEALED TO POLICE
The chairman, Rev. D. C. Thompson, appealed to the police to maintain law and order, and at first the police attempted to reason with the Hungarians until Major A. Spengler, of the Special Branch, declared this was "a political meeting" which anyone had the right to attend.

The Hungarians became more provocative and started to move towards the platform, carrying posters showing photos of the Hungarian uprising and pictures of Soviet leaders defaced with chewing gum and broken eggs.

They tore down a photographic exhibition in the foyer and armed themselves with the splintered wooden stands which had supported it.

Eggs, chemical powder bombs

(Continued on page 4)

CAPE TOWN.
THERE was peace in Paarl until B.A.D. Minister de Wet Nel served his banishment order on Elizabeth Mafekeng. From that moment racial passions were aroused, to explode in a night of bloody violence last Monday as thousands of Elizabeth's fellow-workers surrounded her home to demonstrate against her departure.

European shops were wrecked. Cars driven by Europeans were stoned and overturned. A number of people were lucky to escape with their lives. Several were treated in hospital for injuries.

PEACE, ORDER AND GOOD GOVERNMENT IN PAARL HAVE BEEN DISTURBED BY THE NATIONALISTS, NOT BY ELIZABETH MAFEKENG.

While the crowds milled around her home last Monday — the day she was ordered to leave Paarl and go into exile at Southey in the Northern Cape — Elizabeth slipped out with her three-month-old baby Theresa Uburu and went into hiding — "to avoid bloodshed," as her husband told the press.

She left her husband and her ten other children in the care of her eldest daughter, Sophia, aged 21. Also in her home is her 95-year-old father-in-law. They will be helped by her mother, who lives nearby, and neighbours who have pledged that the family will not suffer while she is away.

In a farewell message which she sent to the mass protest meeting on the Grand Parade last Sunday, Mrs. Mafekeng said:

"I think everybody is upset to-day in the country. But I personally am not upset about my going. (Continued on page 3)

NEW AGE

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And Yet Another Family Is Destroyed

Natal ANC Man Sent Into Exile

DURBAN.
MR. Cijimpi Mnyandu, a popular leader from the Umbumbulu district, is the latest victim of B.A.D. Minister De Wet Nel. He was served last Saturday with an order deporting him to Sibasa in the Northern Transvaal.

The order, which was served at about twelve, gave Mr. Mnyandu less than ten hours to inform his wife and two children—a boy and a girl—that he would have to leave them for an indefinite period, attend to all his private affairs and depart for his new "home."

Speaking at the November 7 meeting of the International Society for Peace and Friendship, Mr. Mnyandu said that he had been expecting trouble from the police

since he was arrested during the recent demonstrations in the Umbumbulu area. For instance his wife had already collected stocks of food and over 120 bars of soap for such an eventuality.

Urging the people to work harder for freedom, Mr. Mnyandu said that the banishment of Congressmen was a sign of the fear that the Government has for Congress.

The meeting gave him a rousing send-off and over £23 was collected for him from the gathering.

He left the meeting with the singing of Freedom songs ringing in his ears. Over 300 volunteers gave him another rousing send-off at the railway station.

Mr. Mnyandu was given another station send-off in Johannesburg by members of the Transvaal Indian Congress after he had spent some hours in the city on the way to Sibasa.



A section of the enormous crowd which gathered outside Elizabeth Mafekeng's home on Monday.

Hosepipe Assault On Labourer Alleged

Farmer Tries To Keep New Age Reporter Out of Court

JOHANNESBURG.
AN Eastern Transvaal farmer, Mr. Robert Schwartz, who is the farm Vierfontein appeared in the Ogies Magistrate's Court last week on an allegation of having assaulted Selwyn Mali, an African who was a labourer on his farm.

Schwartz's picture and some of his story first appeared in New Age during July. We carried a picture of the hand from which one of his fingers had to be amputated.

ARRESTED

Mali told the court how after his arrest for a pass offence he had been sent to work on the farm.

He was beaten every day with a hosepipe on the potato fields by the "Indians."

"They beat me on the head and on my hands. I was swollen at the back of my head and hands. My back was also sore."

Mali said that these assaults sometimes took place in the presence of Mr. Schwartz. When they reported to Schwartz about assaults in the fields, Schwartz would beat them up.

"Schwartz also assaulted me. His dogs bit me as he was assaulting me and tore up my clothes. I worked with pain and difficulty because of my swollen hand. Schwartz told me

to dip my hand in hot salted water and smear grease on my hand. This made my hand worse."

Mr. Schwartz took him by lorry one day saying that he was taking him to hospital. He dropped him on the road and said: "This is the road to hospital." Mali went along the road until he got to Edendale Hospital where his finger was amputated.

In reply to a question by the prosecutor, Mali said that he reported the matter to "the big bosses of Congress." Asked why he did not report to the police Mali said: "How could I report to the police because they arrested me?"

NEW AGE REPORT

The attorney for the defence cross-examined Mali on the report in New Age. Mali said that he did not read the report as he could not read. Nobody read the report to him.

Asked if he remembered Ruth First, who wrote the report, Mali said that he did not remember the person who interviewed him.

The farmer charged with the assault on Mali objected to the presence of the New Age reporter in court during the hearing.

Police called the reporter into an office and asked him what he

wanted in court. A sergeant said the reporter had no right to listen to the proceedings without permission. He would suggest to the magistrate, he said, that the proceedings be held in camera.

In court the farmer's attorney raised with the magistrate the presence in court of the reporter and a friend of his. His client objected, he said.

The magistrate shook his head impatiently at this, and the matter was passed over.

The case was adjourned to November 20.

MAKIWANE AT ACCRA CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.
Mr. Tennyson Makiwane, former treason trialist and ANC member, represented the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions at the historic All-Africa trade union conference held at Accra in Ghana from November 4 to 9.

The conference was called to set up an All-Africa trade union co-ordinating centre which would speak in the name of the workers of Africa. The new body will seek to represent Africa's workers at the United Nations and at the International Labour Organisation, and will put forward workers' demands for the continent as a whole.

Apartheid and race discrimination in South Africa will be one of the main targets of attack of the new body, it is expected.

AFRICAN TRADERS TO MEET

JOHANNESBURG.
African traders here are very worked up at the recent threat by Ministers that their businesses are not secure in the townships and the time may come when they will have to move out of the towns into the "Bantu" areas.

Members of the African Chamber of Commerce, the Johannesburg Traders' Association and the Bantu Winkler Association are being invited to meet together on November 15 to decide what to do.

Funeral of Mr. Fanyana Majosi

DURBAN.
Fanyana Majosi, the most popular rank-and-file trade union and Congress leader, was laid to rest after one of the most impressive funerals ever held in Durban. The funeral procession was led by over 500 Congressmen and women in Congress colours.

Speaking at the graveside, Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, said that the first time he met Mr. Majosi was in jail during the Defiance Campaign. He had joined the first batch of volunteers on the night they defied apartheid at the Durban railway station.

"I was impressed by his simplicity and sincerity from the very beginning. After we were released I was even more impressed when he moved the thousands who flocked to our meetings at the famous Red Square with his fiery eloquence," he said.

Urging the people present to carry on the struggle for freedom and democracy in our country, Dr. Naicker said: "This is the only fitting tribute we can pay to this man who is no more with us and who dedicated his life for the cause of our people."

Test Yourself as a Democrat!

WHAT is your relationship with New Age? Have you ever asked yourself that question? If not, now is your chance.

Take your pen or pencil and fill in the following questionnaire, answering "Yes" or "No". Score ten points for each "Yes"; nothing for a "No".

1. Do you call yourself a democrat?.....
2. Did you give New Age a donation last month?.....
3. Did you give us a donation the month before last?.....
4. Have you ever given New Age a donation?.....
5. Do you give us a donation every month?.....
6. Have you ever collected any money for New Age?.....
7. Have you ever given us anything for jumble sales?.....
8. Have you ever organised, or helped to organise, a function for New Age?.....
9. Have you ever sold New Age?.....
10. Are you at present a regular voluntary seller?.....
11. Do you pass your copy on to a friend?.....
12. Do you buy our pamphlets?.....
13. Do you sell our pamphlets?.....
14. Do you believe in Freedom?.....
15. WILL YOU GIVE US A DONATION THIS MONTH?.....

Now count up your score and see where you stand.
150 Points: Top marks.

You are an excellent friend to New Age and a first-rate freedom fighter.

100 to 140 Points: Very good indeed. Make a note of your "No's" and turn them into "Yes's".

70 to 90 Points: Not bad, but you are doing very much better if you really tried.

40 to 60 Points: Somewhat lukewarm. You are not doing enough for New Age, but you are moving in the right direction. Move a little faster please!

Below 40 Points: You should be ashamed of yourself. Definitely high time you played a more active part in keeping New Age alive.

DON'T NEGLECT NEW AGE!

MAKE NEW AGE YOUR RESPONSIBILITY!

THIS WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Cape Town: London Committee, £30; Carr, £1; F.S., £5; A.S., £10; S.K., £10; Mrs. W. St. Jean and Himmie (in memory of Lionel), £5; S.A., £1; P.M.S.F., £10; I.K., £1; Sacred River, £5; P.K. (Curtains), £5; R. B. Bretter (in memory of Lionel), £3 19s.; J.Z., £4; S.D., £5; C.B., £1; Ashol and Hubs (in memory of Minnie), £2; November 7th, £7 8s. 3d.

Johannesburg: Bennie and Mary, £20; Clarice, 10s.; Harry, £3; M. & M., £5; Leyvickie for jumble sold, 12s. 6d.; Orange Grove, £2; Greenfield, £2; Parkview, £2; Rebecca (in memory of Lionel), £2 10s.; Mrs. F., £5; J., £5; Issy, £4; Friends, £20; Esther and Hymie, £1; E., £4; Len, £2; Plus, 4s.
TOTAL: £185 19s. 9d.

EDITORIAL

TWO FAMILIES DESTROYED BY APARTHEID

DURING the last week, the unity and happiness of two families has been destroyed as a result of Government policies.

In Tramway Road, Sea Point, a family is mourning the death of 58-year-old Mr. Frederick Mitchell, a lorry driver, who committed suicide after months of worry and depression over the Group Areas notice that had been served on him to leave his home.

In Paarl, Elizabeth Mafeking has been torn from her husband and family by an order banishing her into the wilderness of the Northern Cape.

These are the human victims upon which the apartheid monster feeds. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are not rights granted to Non-Europeans in this country. The majority of the people must suffer, and perhaps die, for the benefit of White Supremacy.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Botha, slept no less soundly after learning of the death of Mr. Mitchell. Yet it is the policies of his Department which drove Mr. Mitchell to his death and have brought misery, fear and insecurity into the homes of thousands of Non-Whites all over the Union.

Nor did Mr. de Wet Nel, the B.A.D. fountain, squeeze out a single tear for the fate of Mrs. Mafeking, despite the country-wide outcry against the banishment order against her. For Mrs. Mafeking is black, and Mr. de Wet Nel is not concerned about her fate. White Supremacy comes first.

These Nationalists are the men who still complain about the treatment meted out to them by the British in the concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer war; who are even indignant that some of their number were interned during the last war, when they sided with the enemies of the country.

Yet they are inflicting upon the Non-Whites of this country injustices, humiliation, pain and suffering beyond anything they themselves have had to endure and in fact comparable only with the savageries inflicted upon the world by Hitler.

Let Mr. Botha, Mr. de Wet Nel and their Government know that the death of Mr. Mitchell and the banishment of Mrs. Mafeking will achieve the exact opposite of what they want. The oppressed will not thank the Nationalists for these gifts, nor will they be contrary to these punishments.

On the contrary, this pitiless inhumanity will only increase the determination of the people of this country to intensify the fight against the evil of apartheid. This is not a reasonable Government which rules over us; it is a monster, without heart, without compassion, without conscience.

THERE CAN BE NO SUBMISSION AND NO COMPROMISE WITH APARTHEID. IT MUST BE DESTROYED. JUST AS HITLERISM WAS DESTROYED, BEFORE PEACE WILL BE RESTORED TO OUR RAVAGED LAND.

1,000 at Durban Meeting on Russian Anniversary

DURBAN.
Over 1,000 people packed the Bantu Social Centre, Durban, to hear speakers of the International Society for Peace and Friendship address them on the significance of the Russian Revolution. Messrs. R. J. Accotson, M. D. Naidoo and Messrs. Mabbida addressed the meeting on the economic advances made during 42 years of Soviet rule, the role of the Soviet Union on the peace front and the policy of the U.S.S.R. on the national question and colonialism.

The meeting adopted a resolution welcoming Mr. Khrushchev's

call for complete disarmament made at the United Nations and supporting a summit conference. A further resolution condemned nuclear tests, particularly the French test in the Sahara. The meeting urged the French Government to abandon the test.

Mr. M. P. Naicker was in the chair.

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1,000 Objections to Group Areas

DURBAN.
Nearly 1,000 individual objections to the latest Group Areas proposals for three areas in Durban have been handed in to the Group Areas Board.

The objectors state that they are totally opposed to the proposals and declare that it is not desirable that their areas should be declared a group area, "as we have lived in peace and harmony all these years and the proclamation of these areas into group areas will result in racial friction and animosity where none existed before."

Elizabeth Mafekeng's Farewell Message

Continued from page 1

CAUSE I think that we mothers feel what the pass laws and other oppressive laws mean to us.

MUST STAND TOGETHER

"We mothers are the people who gave birth to children and we are the people who suffer most from the laws of the Nationalist Government.

"We must stand together and unite to fight for freedom.

"I don't see my way out if the mothers remain silent because there is a clear picture today for them. The Nationalist Government is determined not only to destroy mothers and fathers, but also even babies which cannot help themselves.

"What have I done? Even when someone kills, he must appear in court. How long will the people of S.A. keep quiet?

"Today it is my turn. Tomorrow it will be the turn of another mother.

NAT CRIME

"I personally feel I have committed no crime. I appeal to every woman today in South Africa,

BANTUSTAN EYEWASH

"Fetch pure water from me. I am a fountain." De Wet Nel told the Zulus at Edouwe.

White and Non-White, not to think of me, but to think of my children. For a mother to disappear from her children without committing a crime—the crime lies with the Nationalist Government.

"The struggle must go on. The people must not be discouraged because I have been taken away by the Government. There must be more Elizabeths to carry the struggle along. Even in the desert there will be no place left because we will never stop saying: 'Africa must come back!'

"FREEDOM IN OUR LIFE-TIME"

MINISTER ADAMANT

Mrs. Mafekeng's disappearance came at the end of a week of frantic activity in which many individuals and organisations had tried to persuade the BAD Minister de Wet Nel to rescind his order.

President of the Congress of Trade Unions, Mr. Leon Levy, telephoned Mr. De Wet Nel at his home and asked for an appointment for himself and the General Secretary, Mr. Leslie Massina, to meet the Minister. When Mr. Levy and Mr. Massina turned up at the office at the appointed time, they were informed by his secretary that he was not prepared to see a "mixed" deputation. Appeals that the matter was urgent were of no avail. The Minister was prepared to meet the officials separately, but not together. The SACTU deputation was thus forced to leave the Minister's office without seeing him.

Another attempt to meet the Minister last week was made by the Congress of Democrats National Secretary, Mr. Ben Turok, who telephoned the Minister's secretary for an appointment. He said that he had just visited Southey and was appalled by the conditions there. He was asked by the Secretary if he wanted to make representations about the conditions of banishment or to appeal for a withdrawal of the order. He replied that he had both objects in mind. In that case, he was told, there was no point in seeing the Minister. The banishment order was definite and final, and the Minister was not prepared to withdraw it.

INHUMAN BARBARISM

A resolution condemning the banishment of Mrs. Mafekeng as an act of inhuman barbarism and demanding that all the political exiles be set free was passed at the mass meeting on the Parade last Sunday. Speakers included Senator Leslie Rubin, Mr. Len Lee-Warden M.P., Mr. J. C. A. Daniels (of the Liberal Party), Mr. J. la Guma, SACP President, Mr. A. Sibeko and a number of other Congress leaders. Mr. Thomas Ngunywa was in the chair.

A fiery note was struck by a number of women speakers from Paarl, who said: "We have had enough of being slaves. They think that by banishing Mafekeng they

are finished with Congress. But in her place 20 new leaders will arise."

And Mrs. Hester Adams, of Groot Drakenstein, exclaiming towards the Special Branch, declared roundly: "You can write it down in your books. We say Mrs. Mafekeng is not going."

ANC STATEMENT

In a statement Mr. Oscar Mpeha, Provincial President of the African National Congress, says the riot in Paarl is due to "the deepening sense of grievance and frustration among the masses of the people caused by the present intransigent and inhuman policies of the Nat Government.

"The majority of Non-White workers in Paarl are employed in or in one way or another dependent on the food and canning industry. Their trade union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union, which has a proud record of struggle on their behalf, has been subjected to continual and vicious attack by the Government. Their trade union leaders have one after the other been summarily banned. Strikes in the industry have been declared illegal, placing the employers in an almost unassailable position. The workers have been excluded from unemployment insurance benefits.

"The extension of the permit system to African women, who

WORDS FAIL US!

CAPE TOWN.

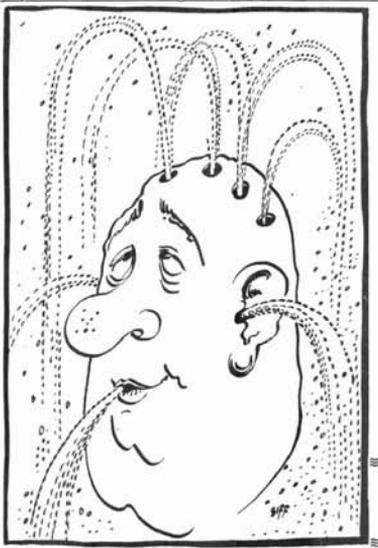
In an attempt to defend the Government's order banishing Elizabeth Mafekeng to Southey, Die Burger's political commentator Dawie, in his column last Saturday, condemned the English press for stating that "the woman has been separated from her children."

"This is untrue," says Dawie. "THE GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED TO REMOVE THE WHOLE FAMILY, AND EVEN TO A PLACE WHERE THERE IS A SCHOOL."

now play a big role in the industry, has increased the general feeling of insecurity and the fear of broken homes.

"The banishment of Elizabeth Mafekeng, mother of 11 children, President of the trade union and a highly respected leader in Paarl, must be seen against his background for it is obviously the spark that set the tinder ablaze."

The statement says the people were inflamed by the callous refusal of the Minister to rescind the banishment order.



Portrait Of A Women's Leader

ELIZABETH Mafekeng, mother of 11 children, trade union and women's leader, with a lifetime of political and organising work to her credit, is a remarkably young-looking and sprightly 41.

She had to leave school after standard 5, in 1932, when her eldest sister got married, and help look after her grandmother, who had brought her up. Her father had died in 1921 and her mother was working in Kimberley at the time.

Elizabeth took work at the canning factory of H. Jones and Co. in Paarl, and remained in the employ of the same company for the next 21 years.

If we think wages are low today, they were even lower then. For her work as a "female labourer", Elizabeth was paid 7s. 6d. a week. Today, as a result of the struggles of the Food and Canning Workers' Union headed by such leaders as herself, beginners' wages are a little higher—11 10s. a week, plus cost of living allowance of 18s. 3d.; though still little

enough, in all conscience.

The factory work was seasonal, and in the off-periods Elizabeth and her fellow-workers used to work on the fruit farms for 2s. 6d. a day.

JOINED THE UNION

In 1941, the workers at H. Jones and Co. went on strike for higher wages, and with them went Elizabeth. This was her first real introduction to the trade union, which she joined at the time.

At that time the Food and Canning Workers' Union embraced all workers in the industry, irrespective of race. Later, however, the apartheid laws in industry compelled the union to split in two, and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union was born. Elizabeth was made a member of the executive committee in 1952 and was elected President in 1953, a position she has held ever since.

Shortly after she was elected President she was dismissed from the employment of H. Jones and Co. But her branch stepped into the breach and appointed her to the post of full-time secretary at a salary of £4 a week. Her husband, who was marked by many tough battles with the bosses and the Government. She joined the African National Congress in 1951 and took part in the historic Defiance Campaign the following year. Her batch were detained in jail awaiting trial for 19 days but were acquitted when

finally brought before the court.

She also played a prominent part in the big Wolsley canning strike in 1954.

This year again Elizabeth has been to the fore in the women's struggle against the issue of reference books. (See picture on page 5.)

Elizabeth's children are following in her footsteps. Her eldest daughter Sophia is a union shop steward and a member of the ANC Women's League, of which Elizabeth herself is national Vice-President. Elizabeth's second daughter Gertrude is also active in the union and is an organiser of the ANC Women's League. Five of the remaining children are still at school.

TRIP OVERSEAS

Elizabeth has been out of the country once—in 1955, when she was invited to attend a conference of food workers in Sofia, Bulgaria. While she was overseas she travelled extensively in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, China and Britain, and attended the Youth Festival in Warsaw.

"An unforgettable experience she says. "To live in a country where there is no colour bar is like breathing clean air after falling in a drain."

Now this brave, great-hearted woman, who has devoted her whole life to the upliftment of her people, has been sent into the wilderness by the Nationalists. She has committed no crime, she is not even accused of one.

NO DEMOCRAT CAN REST UNTIL SHE AND ALL THE OTHER PRISONERS OF APARTHEID HAVE BEEN SET FREE.

TOUGH BATTLES

Elizabeth's career has been marked by many tough battles with the bosses and the Government. She joined the African National Congress in 1951 and took part in the historic Defiance Campaign the following year. Her batch were detained in jail awaiting trial for 19 days but were acquitted when

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JOHANNESBURG



Canning workers' leader Mrs. Hester Adams told the Grand Parade protest meeting last Sunday: "They may take Mrs. Mafekeng away, but they will never stop us fighting for our rights." Interpreting for her is Mr. Simon Makhetha.

KHRUSHCHOV MAN OF THE PEOPLE

NOVEMBER 7th has come and gone, and the Soviet Union, the state which the critics said could not survive, is a thriving 42 years old.

This is a convenient occasion to give a short biography of a man who has been described as the "most dynamic figure of our time." Soviet Prime Minister Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchov, for his own growth richly symbolises the development of the Soviet Union.

Khrushchov's story is indeed the classic one of the rise from rags to riches, but with a difference. As he himself recently said in America, his riches do not consist of the ownership of large estates and possession of a huge bank balance. "I am the richest man in the world," he told his bewildered American audience, "because I am the representative of the state in which exploitation has been abolished, and because I speak with a clear conscience on behalf of its millions of people."

Khrushchov was born in the village of Kalininka, Kursk Region (in the Central European part of Russia), on April 17, 1894.

The Khrushchov family was among the poorest of the rural population, the father having worked on the Donbas mines (the Ukraine) from early youth.

HERDSBOY, MINER

Nikita went to work at a very early age as a herdsboy in Kalininka and in the neighbouring villages.

Joining his father in the Donbas, he found work as a fitter's apprentice in an engineering plant and

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

later he became a mining-machinery repair mechanic. "When I read Zola's 'Germinal,'" Khrushchov later recalled, "I was under the impression that he was writing not about France, but about the pit in which my father and I were working. The lot of the workers was the same in France and in Russia. And later, when I attended lectures on political economy, and the lecturer spoke of the class system under capitalism, of the exploitation of the workers, I had the feeling as though Karl Marx had been the mine where my father and I were working."

POGROM

Even before he became politically active, he developed a burning hatred of exploitation and oppression. A story is told of the days when, a sturdy youth, he boarded with a Jewish family. One evening, after the village Jews had been subjected to a vicious pogrom, Khrushchov returned to the household with blood streaming from his head.

His landlord was horrified to find that he had been harbouring, as he thought, one of those responsible for the attack on the Jews, but Khrushchov soon put his mind at rest—Khrushchov had received his wounds helping to defend the Jews from their assailants.

In that period, the Donbas miners and steel workers comprised one of the foremost detachments of the revolutionary working class of the Ukraine and of all Russia.

Endowed with a keen, inquisitive mind, the youth was rapidly initiated into the interests of the workers; he learned about the needs of the working class and their struggles for freedom.

In 1918 Khrushchov joined the Communist Party. During the Civil War he served in the ranks of the Soviet Army on the Southern Front. After the Civil War, Khrushchov returned to the Donbas, where he was employed for a time as assistant manager of a mine.

WORKERS' COLLEGE

He soon left the mine to enter the Workers' Faculty college preparatory schools with a three to four-year course which existed in the USSR in 1919. They were organized in order to enable industrial workers and working peasants to receive a secondary schooling, in some cases without giving up their regular occupations) of the Donets Industrial Institute.

After his graduation he was elected Secretary of the Petrovsk-Marinsky District Committee of the Party, where he handled questions relating to mining and agriculture. Later he was Chief of the Organ-

ization Department of the Yuzovka District Committee of the Party, following which he held leading Party positions in Kiev (the Ukraine).

In 1929 N. Khrushchov entered the Industrial Academy of Moscow (a higher school which trained specialists for the national economy of the USSR in Moscow in the late 'twenties and early 'thirties), where he was elected Secretary of the Party Committee. Beginning with January 1931, N. Khrushchov held the post of Secretary of the Bauman and later of the Krasnaya Presnya District Committees of the Party in Moscow.

IN MOSCOW

Subsequently, N. S. Khrushchov was elected to increasingly more responsible posts in the Party.

In 1934 he was elected to membership in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), in 1935—to the post of First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the Party, in 1938—to the post of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and in 1939 he became a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which was reorganised into the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU in 1952.

STALINGRAD

During the Second World War Khrushchov was in the combat army as a member of the Military Council for a number of fronts. He took an active part in the defence of Stalingrad and in the preparations for the defeat of the Hitlerite troops at Stalingrad, as well as conducting important work in connection with the organisation of the partisan movement in the Ukraine against the fascist invaders.

In 1949 N. Khrushchov was elected Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Secretary of the Moscow Regional Committee of the Party; in 1953 he was elected First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

In March 1958 the Supreme Soviet of the USSR appointed N. Khrushchov Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Since 1952 he has been a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Khrushchov has been married twice. His first wife died during the famine in the Soviet Union in the early 1920's, and several years later he married his present wife, who was then a teacher. According to his wife, the Khrushchov couple managed to teach each other a lot. He is a good family man, she declares.

What sort of a man is he? The quality which most amazes the panting reporters who follow him on his various trips is his amazing energy. A direct, thrushful personality, he is on the go all the time.

He has a quick sense of humour, a capacity for rapidly getting to grips with a problem, and remarkable ability to size up people and grasp their point of view. His rich turn of phrase has become famous, and stems from his close contact with the Soviet working people.

Typical was his reply to those agronomist experts who declare that his plan to step up rapidly the production of grain was unworkable because not enough places of storage could be built in time.

The Soviet people have all the storage space you want, Khrushchov answered, and the very best storage too—their stomachs.

NO CULT OF K.

Khrushchov more than any other Soviet leader has been responsible for the rapid elimination of the evils associated with the Stalin cult. Personally he is much happier talking to workers or peasants than being on show on important occasions.

Though he has much natural dignity and pride, he has gone out of his way to avoid having any fuss made of him in the Soviet Union, and to be regarded as a very human "man of the people."

Both on the domestic and the international fronts he has shown that he can combine a firm adherence to doctrine with a flexible, practical approach to particular problems.

He has swept away many cobwebs in Soviet society, and has not hesitated to hammer the bureaucracy which so slow down the rate of advance.

As a traveller he has outstripped even the late John Foster Dulles. Next year he plans to pay a visit to our continent. The people of Africa look forward to his trip with great interest. For unlike Dulles, wherever he goes he opens new doors and blazes new pathways. Who knows what he will do for Africa?



Our pictures show:

ABOVE: The crowd at the Nov. 7 meeting, mostly members of the African National Congress, start up South African Freedom songs to drown the Hungarian hecklers.



LEFT: The Hungarians, who included a large "dukkal" element, tried to break up the meeting by singing songs.

BELOW: The chairman of the meeting, the Rev. D. C. Thompson, complains to a police officer about the attempt to break up the meeting.

Convict Labour

JOHANNESBURG With unemployment figures rising in South Africa, reports have reached New Age that convict labourers are being employed by the Boksburg Municipality to repair pavements. Several groups of two or three convicts under the supervision of White wardens were seen working in the streets in the centre of the town last week.



On Welensky's Orders?

Special Branch Raids On Reef Nyasas

JOHANNESBURG. THE Special Branch seems to be worried that Nyasas may start a campaign to stop recruits coming to work in the Union's gold mines and on the farms. In Special Branch raids on the homes of officials and members of the Nyasaland African National Congress last week this was one of the subjects on which Nyasas were interrogated. The raids started at 4 a.m., and some houses were searched for at least four hours. Detectives went through every book in one house, and scrutinised every sheet of paper. They were looking, they

said, for anything to do with "Kwasa" (the slogan of the Nyasaland Congress, meaning "Dawn"). From one house they removed correspondence with Mr. K. Chiume, the Nyasaland Congress leader who escaped arrest during the emergency round-up in Nyasaland and who is now living abroad. They also removed personal family letters from Nyasaland. Nyasas Congress officials were also called to Special Branch headquarters at The Grays for further questioning. "How many members has the Nyasaland Congress in South

Africa?" was one question. The Special Branch could find that out by asking the immigration authorities how many Nyasas there were in the Union, the Special Branch was told, for every Nyasas in the Union was a Congress member. The Special Branch also wanted to know what the treasurer of the organisation did with the money he collected from members and if he issued receipts for monies collected. "We Nyasas trust one another," was the reply. The Special Branch said they were also investigating the relations between the Nyasaland ANC and the Congress in the Union.

HUNGARIAN HOOLIGANS

(Continued from page 1) and tomatoes were flung into the audience and towards the platform. One man brandished and fired a revolver.

Infuriated, the audience rose to its feet, laying their hands on any object they could find—chairs, desk-lis and benches—drove the Hungarians from the hall. Several people received head injuries during the skirmishes.

After an uneasy interlude, in which the Hungarians screamed outside while senior police officials apparently differed amongst themselves, the Hungarians were actually readmitted to the hall under police protection.

The meeting-breakers swore, screamed and again flung rotten eggs and tomatoes—some of which actually hit policemen who were defending them from the audience.

Two elderly Hungarians mounted the platform to appeal to their compatriots in their own language, but they were shouted down by the "dukkal" element among the fascists.

The discipline and determination of the audience, however, proved too much for the intruders, who gradually drifted out of the hall, while people listened attentively to the speakers, including Dr. Z. Kazi, Mr. Paul Joseph and Mr. Alfred Nzo.

The Hungarians hung around in small groups outside for a while, but had all disappeared by the time the meeting ended at 8 p.m.

RESOLUTIONS

A resolution was adopted calling on the Government to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, condemning the proposed French atomic explosion, and deploring the action of the "so-called freedom fighters of Hungary" in attempting to break up the meeting.

Some comments by members of the public who attended: "Now I can understand better what happened in 1956."

"Hungary's gain in losing them is our misfortune."

"As if we haven't enough fascists here, they have to import them."

"They don't seem to have learnt any English, except how to swear and call people 'Kaffirs'."

In a letter to the Minister of Justice, the Rev. Thompson, chairman of the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, has severely criticised the role played by the police at the meeting, charging that they stood by and protected the hooligans.

Location Seething With Anger

THE GOVT. TOOK ALL THEIR CATTLE

PORT ELIZABETH. ABOUT 100 armed police under Station Commander accompanied the Native Commissioner and the Messenger of the Court on an expedition to attach livestock at the homes of 252 people in Jaji's Location last week.

This was a sequel to events dated 1958 when a Trust fence was cut by unknown persons. In terms of the law, the Native Commissioner has the power to condemn a special court to sit in the field near the scene of the damage.

To Trust property, and sentence whomsoever, in his opinion, might possibly have been responsible for the damage. Many cases of this nature have been tried as a result of the cutting of Trust fences in the Gqeke and the Transkei. People have resorted to this tactic to express their disapproval of the Government's land policies. The police have found their normal investigation methods completely useless and have never been able to trace any of the culprits.



All over the Western Cape women have taken part in militant demonstration against the pass laws. Last week 56 ANC women were arrested at Roubosch when they demonstrated against the issue of reference books. They were later released on bail of between £5 and £10 each, the charges ranging from being in the area without permits to obstruction and public violence.

The picture above shows 25 of 26 women who were arrested in Paarl when they demonstrated against the issue of reference books on October 2. They remained in jail until October 20, when they were brought to court and charged with being in Mow-vent location without a permit. All were cautioned and discharged. Crosses mark, in the back row, Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking, who had her baby daughter Theresa Xuru in jail with her, and, in front in the spotted dress, Mrs. Mafeking's eldest daughter Sophia, aged 21.

CHOIR CONCERT FOR TREASON FUND

CAPE TOWN. INGOMA means music. In this instance, music of a nature rarely heard in Cape Town. On Saturday, November 14 at 8.15 p.m. in the Temple Israel Hall, Green Point, there will be an INGOMA evening of massed African choirs.

The choirs, which are from locations and townships around Cape Town, are both Xhosa and Zulu. Exotic names such as Boiling Water, Never Give Up, Red Tigers, indicate their character.

RACING TIPS

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Juvenile Plate (Colts): TUDORMARA, Danger, Blaze of Glory.

Juvenile Plate (Fillies): FLEUR, Danger, Farmers Bay.

Progress Six: DISTILLER, Danger, Zilla's Smile.

Tiger Vale Handicap: OIL GAUGE, Danger, Tauрус.

Maiden Plate: VOLGA, Danger, Hustla La Vista.

Progress Seven: FAST CAR, Danger, Walton Heath.

Owners' Handicap: ENCANTADO, Danger, Sun Lass.

Ascot Handicap: STEEL COURAGE, Danger, Liberty Bay.

"INGOMA" AFRICAN FOLK SONG AND DANCE

with massed choirs

TEMPLE ISRAEL HALL Green Point

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14 8.15 p.m.

Admission 7/6 and 5/-

Tickets obtainable at 2 Vlam Gebou, Church Square, Cape Town (Phone 3-3506), or at the hall on the night of the concert.

In aid of the Treason Trials Defence Fund, (W.O. 2092)

From the ANC will come two children's choirs. From Nyanga and Langa, Kensington and Windermer, come the adult choirs, who sing traditional and contemporary topical songs.

The Kensington Harmonisers, led by Mr. Somnise, the stars of the evening, although dressed in Transkei blankets, bring a big-town sophistication with their intricate arrangements of ceremonial songs. This is a programme of indigenous African music, the music from which Township Jazz has blossomed.

It is an unusual opportunity for Cape Town and is in aid of the Treason Trials Defence Fund. Tickets are 7/6d and 5/- and may be obtained at 2 Vlam Gebou, Church Square (Phone 33506) or at the door on the night of the concert.

MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING AT ASCOT SATURDAY, 14th NOVEMBER

FIRST RACE 1.30 P.M. £1 DOUBLE

10/- and £1 QUINELLAS AND

5/- JACKPOT 5/- on last four races

Jackpot forms available at Club's totalisator office, 1st Floor, Montarch House, 60 Long Street, Cape Town and at all suburban depots as listed in the Race Card.

BUSES: Leave for course from Dock Road at corner of Alderley Street and from Lower Buitenkant Street near the Castle entrance. R. C. LOUW, Secretary.

Tel.: 52249, 53781.

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Statements and Opinions: What Others Think About The

INDIA-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

The people of Africa view with alarm the deterioration of relations between the two great Asian countries, India and China, which has resulted from their current border dispute. What stands behind the argument over the frontiers? What are the prospects for the future? Will the tension increase?

These questions are being asked anxiously by all people in South Africa who are concerned about the strained relations between the two countries whose friendship formed the basis of the great Bandung Afro-Asian Conference.

We cannot supply full answers to these questions. What we can do, however, is to provide our readers with the views of important persons and newspapers abroad on the subject. The views of the Indian and Chinese Governments have been fairly fully reported in our local press. Here we print excerpts of what other people have said.

From Other Countries

ASIA

Indonesia

"Asia Unhappy"

THE largest circulated Indonesian paper *Sin Po* wrote on August 31 when the tension was at its height:

"No reasonable Asian will be happy at the prevailing tension between China and India. It pleases only the imperialist Powers which have been playing upon the differences of the two countries. These imperialists desire to reimpose their domination in Asia. Still no change has been lost. There are many ways to find a solution through methods other than the use of guns."

Mongolia

"Both Sides Anxious"

IN the middle of September the Premier of the People's Republic of Mongolia, Yumjagin Tsedenbal, paid an official visit to India. Wherever he went he was greeted with the greatest cordiality and made warm references to "India's valuable contribution to the settlement of international problems."

Premier Nehru, on the other hand, referred to the age-old ties between India and Mongolia, and the present friendship.

At a Press Conference, on the eve of his departure, Tsedenbal made it emphatically clear that he felt that both India and China were anxious to settle the present border disputes on the basis of friendship and co-existence.

A Joint Communiqué issued on September 16 stressed the adherence of India and the Mongolian People's Republic to the principles of coexistence.

AFRICA

Egypt

"What About Bandung"

DESPITE the fact that a certain amount of tension existed between the Governments of the United Arab Republic and China, the *Cairo* daily *Al Shaab* in its September 5 editorial wrote:

"India and China, Asia's big two, being the axis of the continent's security have always been a target of imperialist designs to create enmity and a kind of cold war between the two countries? And what has become of Bandung?"

EUROPE

Soviet Union

"Settle Misunderstandings"

SHORTLY before Soviet Premier Khrushchev left on his trip to the U.S.A., the Soviet news agency Tass issued a statement which expressed the "confidence of Soviet leading quarters" that:

"The two Governments will settle the misunderstandings that have arisen taking into consideration their mutual interests and in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and India. This will also help to strengthen the forces coming out for peace and friendship."

This statement was warmly and publicly welcomed by the Indian Prime Minister, and was greeted with dismay by the virulently anti-Chinese element in India.

The Soviet press, while pointing out that only the imperialists will gain from the present tension between India and China, has been at pains not to take sides in the sense of blaming either China or India.

CAN BE RESOLVED

says Indian Paper

WHILE most of India's press used the recent incidents at Ladakh on the Tibet-India border as an occasion for abusing China and for calling for strong military steps by India, the *Indian Statesman*, presented a more sober view of the situation.

In its issue of October 25 the paper wrote:

"Last week's incident though calling for strongest condemnation need not be regarded as important in itself. . . It is not very different from the many which have marred Indo-Pakistani relations over years without wide repercussions. The fact that these two neighbours are now resolved to settle their border differences may, in part, reflect the anxiety which militant China is causing both. But it also suggests that though border incidents between two neighbours may continue for years, they can be resolved in a friendly fashion if both parties are willing."

Visitors To Hungary

Including businessmen, 153,575 people visited Hungary last year, more than in any year since the liberation. And 205,000 Hungarians visited foreign countries—twice as many as in 1955.

JOHANNESBURG. AFRICANS have looked to China and India as champions of peace in the world and are hence gravely concerned with what appears to be a deterioration of friendly relations between these two great ancient countries of Asia.

The African National Congress national executive has therefore written to the Prime Ministers of China and India, Chou En Lai and Nehru, urging "as a very high organisation" that the two countries do everything possible to settle their disputes by peaceful negotiation.

The African National Congress has the highest respect for the great statesmanship of India and China and is confident that the leaders of the great Chinese and Indian people will find a per-

manent solution honourable to both countries, say the letter.

It adds "The peoples of Africa, Asia and indeed the whole world have watched with the greatest admiration the rapid progress of these two great nations since their emergence from colonial status to the great nations they are today. We have been inspired by the leading role they played in the Afro-Asian Bandung Conference, the basis of which was the enunciation of the five principles of Panch Shila by the Prime Ministers of China and India.

"We have looked upon these countries as champions of peace, hence our grave concern with what we consider an unfortunate disturbance of the great friendship which has existed between the peoples of China and India for centuries."

"WE CAN ASSURE YOU THAT ANY DISTURBANCE OF PEACEFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN YOUR COUNTRIES WILL HARM THE SOLIDARITY AND HURT THE PRIDE OF THE AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES."

ANC URGES PEACE

Call To Nehru and Chou En-lai

INDIAN C.P.'s STAND

The following are extracts taken from a resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party at the beginning of last month:

THESE unfortunate developments are a matter of serious concern not only for the people of India but for all freedom-loving Asians because India-China friendship has been the cornerstone of Afro-Asian solidarity and freedom. . . .

● The Central Executive Committee takes this opportunity to reiterate emphatically that our Party stands with the rest of the people for the territorial integrity of India and it shall be second to none in safeguarding it.

● But the Committee is confident that Socialist China can never commit aggression against India just as our country has no intention of aggression against China.

● The Central Executive Committee warns the people that the present unfortunate situation is being exploited by the U.S. and other imperialist circles abroad to draw India into their net.

● Moreover, these lamentable developments in India-China relations are being deliberately magnified and exploited for diverting people's attention from the problems of their life and living, for disrupting and suppressing the country's democratic movement and for inciting the people against the Communist Party.

● The Central Executive Committee is of the opinion that the deterioration in the relations between India and China started over Tibet. The activities of the Dalai Lama and his entourage, in utter defiance of all established international usages and through gross abuse of asylum given them, have aggravated the situation.



Nehru Urges restraint.

"JOIN CONGRESS", THE CROWD SHOUTED

B.A.D. Chiefs Get Hot Reception in Jo'burg

JOHANNESBURG.

THE open-air reception to Chiefs Zwelidumile Sigcau and Archibald Velile Sandile outside George Gogh's Communal Hall on Sunday turned out to be rather a fiasco.

Dr. A. B. Xuma's attempt to speak and use the "Africa" thumbs up sign was greeted by booing and loud shouts of "sell out" from the crowd.

"Lutuli is our chief" and "We don't want Government-appointed chiefs," shouted the crowd, adding: "Let those chiefs join Congress and be under Chief Lutuli."

The reception to the Ngqika and Pondo chiefs from the Transkei brought to the Transvaal on an official B.A.D.-sponsored visit was scheduled to begin at 9 a.m. but was postponed to 3 p.m., because there were very few people present.

By the afternoon a large force of municipal and South African police were present. A member of the Advisory Board opened the meeting by saying the presence of the chiefs was merely for them to meet their people and for the people to see them. No questions would be allowed from the floor, he said.

The Manager of the Johannesburg N.E.A.D. made a formal speech of welcome to the chiefs. "Unable to get a hearing, Dr. Xuma appealed to the audience to 'behave with dignity.' Speaking in Xhosa, he said: "You are a disgrace to the African nation. Your behaviour will never free Africa. A nation will never go forward till the chiefs take the lead. The chiefs can only take the lead if we give them our full support and respect."

NAUGHTY CHILDREN

Dr. Xuma turned to the chiefs and said: "These people who are making a noise here are not adults but just

Johannesburg's naughty children." Chief Velile Sandile could not get a hearing in the noisy crowd which continued to shout that he would have nothing to do with Government-appointed chiefs.

The meeting ended with the crowd singing Congress songs. The only singing at the meeting who responded to tribal salutes of "Ah Velile" and "Ah Zwelidumile" were a lorry-load of miners from the City Deep compound brought en masse to the reception.

HELP SELL
NEW AGE

BOOKS

THE FALLACY OF RACE

DR. SIMON BIESHUEVEL, Director of the National Institute for Personnel Research, has probably given more systematic thought than anyone else to what he calls an 'African personality'. He recently summarised his conclusions in a Hoernle Memorial Lecture to the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, which has been reprinted in a pamphlet entitled 'Race, Culture and Personality', price 3s. 6d. I find the results disappointing.

He is haunted, as he was 20 years ago when studying African 'intelligence', with the possibility of discovering an inborn, biological, racial difference between Black and White people. He concedes that of 'factual evidence there is so far none' (p. 9); but he cannot get the notion out of his system. It seems to me that the scientific procedure would be to exhaust the sociological evidence, which can be obtained with reasonable accuracy, before turning to dubious and unverifiable hypotheses for an explanation of group differences.

CLIMATE

In this paper he suggests that a tropical climate may have favoured the selection of relatively inert types (p. 10) and consequently that the future African society may be somewhat less efficient and at a lower level of technological achievement than 'Western' civilisation (p. 37).

Dr. Bieshuevel is no racist, but I find it disconcerting that he should without evidence put forward propositions that dovetail in neatly with the racial prejudices of South African Whites and bolster the belief in their innate and eternal superiority.

The concept of an 'African' personality seems to me no more valid than the idea of an 'African' intelligence or 'African' culture, and rather more difficult to establish. Bieshuevel must think so too, for he says that 'the differences between African cultures far outweigh the similarities, and this in turn means a diversity of personalities which defies generalisation' (p. 10). Why look for something that does not exist?

ATTITUDES

For the most part he identifies 'personality' with what is popularly called philosophy, or an attitude to life. He contrasts a 'typically Western utterance' of Tennyson ('To strive, to seek to find, and not to yield') with the repudiation of 'Western' materialism by two French poets of African origin (p. 35). I was reminded, however, of Wordsworth's line 'The world is too much with us' and its own repudiation: 'I'd rather be a Pagan suckled in a creed outworn.' I am not satisfied that Africans, as a people scorn the material things of the machine age, and feel that Bieshuevel must find more convincing evidence if he wishes to establish the existence of a specific 'African' philosophy.

African attitudes are dominated by the change-over from tribalism and by the colour. Bieshuevel makes ample provision for the former, but treats racial

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CONDOLENCE

FORMAN—To David Forman and family, heartfelt condolences from J.K.

discrimination as a side issue. If, as he suggests, Africans experience difficulty in acquiring the habits and ideas suitable for an industrial society, is there need to look farther for an explanation than to the demoralising and cramping effects of segregation? The reader must judge for himself; the following extracts from Bieshuevel's pamphlet may help him to decide:

'Of all the conflicts between groups, that between races is probably the most stubborn' (p. 2). Think of the religious wars, or of the Nazis' attempts to exterminate Jews.

'The township family is, however, much attenuated' (p. 15). What opportunities are given to urban Africans to build a stable and normal family life?

'When he (the tribesman) must work, he adopts a migratory work pattern by preference' (p. 26). Does he have a choice; and why has the proportion of Union Africans employed on the mines dropped to 30 per cent of the total labour force?

'Migratory miners are considerably more sensitive to the way in which they are handled and to managerial interest in their well-being than to rates of pay' (p. 26). Aren't the rates of pay uniform for all gold mines? How does one explain the great African miners' strike of 1946?

A new vitality in African townmen is 'part of the bustle of the African market-place, a liveliness, instinctive urgency, joie de vivre, rather than the capacity for sustained effort of the laboratory, the planning office and the board room' (p. 34). What opportunities are there for Africans to enter these places—except as 'cleaners' and messengers?

Dr. Bieshuevel provides the most devastating criticism of his own hypothesis when he states that 'the more deeply Africans are drawn into that essentially Western culture, the world of work, the more thoroughly do they acquire the personalities functional for that culture' (p. 33). This being so, any special attitudes that Africans display ought surely to be attributed to social origins and circumstance and not to a racial characteristic.

H.J.S.

Job Reservation and the Trade Unions

ONE of the most pressing problems facing the trade union movement in this country has been created by the Industrial Conciliation Act of the Nationalist Government. Should progressive trade unions fight for the de-registration of the present 'mixed' unions? Or should they press for separate, segregated organisations led by Coloured and Indian trade unionists? Where do the African trade unionists figure? How can the working class best resist the dangers of job reservation?

A recent booklet* produced by an outstanding husband and wife team in the South African progressive movement, Ray Alexander and H. J. Simon, poses these questions without directly answering them. What the booklet does do, however, is to provide the background history and data necessary to approach the problem in a scientific fashion.

In the space of 40 pages the authors have compressed a wealth of fully referenced detail on the history of the colour bar in industry and in the trade union movement, while at the same time presenting a clear and rounded picture of the

subject as a whole.

Amongst the specific topics dealt with are the colour bar on the mines, the economics of inequality, the Nationalist Party and the trade unions, trade union attitudes and Non-White reaction.

The authors conclude: 'The law is being used to prop up a system of racial discrimination that has been undermined by the material conditions of the economic situation. Trade unionism has suffered greater setbacks... The disappearance of the open unions under White leadership will create the possibilities for the emergence of Coloured, Indian and African leaders in the segregated unions.'

This book is essential reading matter not only for trade unionists, but for persons from all sections of the liberatory movement.

One looks forward to further publications from this team.

A.S.
* 'JOB RESERVATION AND THE TRADE UNIONS', by Ray Alexander and H. J. Simon.

Obtainable from Enterprise Publishing Co., P.O. Box 40, Woodstock, Cape. Price 2s. 6d.



HAVE YOU READ THESE PAMPHLETS?

The following pamphlets can be obtained from the CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS, P.O. Box 4088, JOHANNESBURG.

C.O.D. PUBLICATIONS:

Freedom is the Apex—Chief Lutuli speaks to White South Africans	6d.
Bantustan Bluff—An Analysis of the Government's Proposals	6d.
African Poll Tax	Free
Freedom Charter	Free
Counter-Attack (Free to members, otherwise 5/- per year)	Free

S.A. INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS:

Economic Development of the 'Reserves' (The extent to which the Tomlinson Commission's recommendations are being implemented)	1/6d.
Racialism and the Trade Unions by M. Horrell	4/6d.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:

Poverty Wages—by Alex Hepple	1/-
Fighting Talk	6d.
Liberation	1/-
25 Proud Years—Stoai African South—October	1/-
*Blackout—A Commemorative Education	3/9d.
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