

ELIZABETH MAFEKENG

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NEW AGE

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WELCOMED IN BASUTOLAND

CAPE TOWN.

ELIZABETH Mafekeng has been given an enthusiastic welcome in Basutoland, New Age learns from a Congressman who has just come from Maseru, and who was in touch with her before he left.

She and her baby arrived at the border early on Tuesday morning, barely 15 hours after they left Paarl. They proceeded to a place just outside Roma, near the university college.

THAT NIGHT STUDENTS FROM THE COLLEGE GAVE HER A GRAND RECEPTION, AND THE FOLLOWING DAY PEOPLE FROM THE NEIGHBOURHOOD STREAMED IN TO MEET HER.

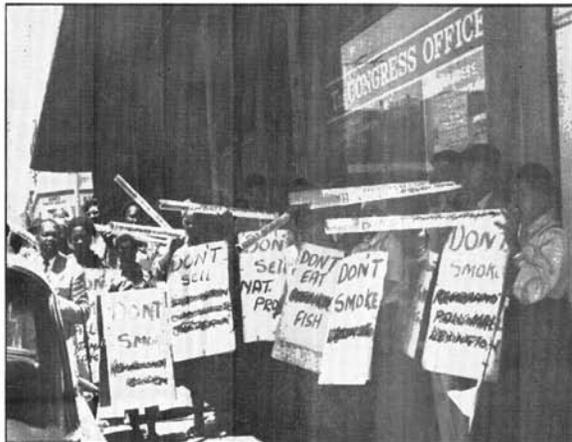
ON THE MOVE

Congressmen who were in touch with her, however, decided that she should not stay in one place but should keep on the move until she knew definitely that her request for political asylum would be granted.

(Continued on page 3)

S.A. Peace Awards

At a ceremony organised by the South African Peace Council, 20 World Peace Council certificates were presented to South Africans to mark their outstanding work for peace. Here Mrs. T. N. Naidoo, widow of the former Transvaal Indian Congress personality who was a colleague of Mahatma Gandhi in his early South African passive resistance campaigns and in the forefront of many Indian struggles in this country, receives the award presented posthumously to her husband. Handing the award to her is Mr. M. Szur, a leading light in the South African peace movement since its formation, who also received one of the certificates.



BOYCOTT NAT. GOODS

ANC volunteers paraded through the streets of Johannesburg last week carrying posters and symbols to remind the city of the boycott of Nationalist goods campaign to "hit the Nats in the stomach." The posters they carried announced the names of the cigarettes and fish products on the boycott list.

Above: Demonstrators outside the Congress office.

Left: A discussion with some passers-by.



PROGRESSIVE PARTY CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG

THE Progressive Party balance sheet cannot be drawn up solely on the strength of its first national conference. Much depends firstly on the final formulations, because important parts of policy are still left very vague, and secondly on the party's actions on the political battlefield. But some debts and credits can now be chalked up.

The main credit: the Progressives have taken a long step away from the spineless United Party policy of being afraid to differ from the Nationalists in case it frightens the platteland. Twelve outspoken Progressive Party M.P.'s backed by a party can make a great deal of difference to the nature of the Opposition in Parliament and stopping the United Party drift towards helping the Nats set up a one-party state.

The conference adopted a series of handsome declarations of high principles and reforms and some bold policy items like the abolition of the pass laws and the creation of a stable urban labour force by discouraging the migratory labour system.

But on the debit side some of the most vital policy questions were not decided by conference but shunted on to commissions of experts, and the party showed a strong

tendency to conduct enquiries rather than announce policy in clear and unambiguous terms.

For example a commission of experts is to work out the party's detailed policy on the franchise question and to recommend qualifications for the vote. These experts will not even necessarily be party members, it is understood.

MEMBERSHIP

Another thorny question not tackled boldly by the conference

was the matter of Non-White membership. Local branches are to be free to admit Non-Whites or keep them out as they decide, but this question hinges on the matter of vote qualification, for those eligible to join the party must be eligible to vote in terms of the party's civilisation test.

Recognition of African trade unions is the acid test on the Rand, and the party failed this test. Its (Continued on page 8)

THE ANC REPLY

NEW AGE LETTER BOX RETRIAL ORDERED FOR 12 JAILED CONGRESSMEN

The publication in New Age (October 8, 1959) of the inhuman sentences passed by the Northern Rhodesian High Court on Zambia members has greatly helped to expose the maladministration of justice in this country.

As a result, the so-called Federal Supreme Court has set aside the conviction and sentences and ordered that the cases be retried in the High Court.

Last week 12 Africans who appeared before Mr. Justice Windham in the High Court inquiry said their pleas of guilty had been made under duress. They had been convicted in the subordinate court at Chinsali earlier this year on charges of arson arising out of incidents in the Northern Province. The High Court had later sentenced them to periods ranging from 7 to 10 years imprisonment. "In so far as I am aware," said the judge, "this is the first occasion on which such an inquiry has been ordered."

The judge warned the 12 men of the penalties for perjury. All 12 told the judge they wanted legal aid and the inquiry was adjourned for counsel to be

briefed. The judge strongly recommended the issue of a certificate for legal aid, which he was prepared to grant if the necessary financial authority was obtained.

Long live New Age!
NEPHAS TEMBO
Detention Camp Mongu,
Northern Rhodesia

Lionel Forman

I have read in your paper about the death of Lionel Forman. Through your paper I wish to convey my most heartfelt condolences to his wife, children and family.

How many Lionels can be found from Europeans to take the place of the late Lionel? Lionel was a small short man, but taking into consideration the record he leaves behind him and the role he has played in the struggle for justice and equality for all irrespective of race or colour, one is bound to conclude that he should have been called "Lion".

There is one way to amuse the body and bones of the brave fighter—as is to step up the struggle so as to advance our goal, namely the attainment of freedom in our lifetime.

GREENWOOD NGOTYANA
Tsoemo, Transkei

Boycott the Apartheid Universities

One of the worst crimes committed by our present Government is to kill the people mentally by means of the racial so-called universities. The taking and declaration of Fort Hare as a Bantu University College has alarmed the world, and what has also alarmed us has been the establishment of a Coloured University College at Bellville.

The time is ripe for the people to react. I suggest that the Verwoerd-Nel-Serfontein so-called Universities be boycotted. Let the Government build the University at Bellville and continue with Fort Hare, but it must teach only the walls and the desks. We want South Africa as a people's country, not a divided country of Bantustan, Colouredistan or Indianstan.

The suffering we shall bear by not going to Universities is as nothing compared with the "Jabaa apartheid education"—in fact it is not education; it is oppression, exploitation, mind enslavement.

LINDA MBEKI

Idutywa



We Nyasas are mourning the death last week of Isaac Phiri, vice-chairman of the Nyassaland African National Congress, who was killed by gunshot on his way home after speaking at a meeting of our Congress members in Alexandra Township. The death of Isaac Phiri has robbed Nyassaland of one of her most active fighters for freedom.
Johannesburg.

De Wet Nel Flops in Kimberley

BAD Minister de Wet Nel visited here before the opening of the Galeshewe municipal offices on Friday November 6, but his visit was a flop, although he had met some of his benchesmen the day before in the hope of making a success.

He was first greeted by Congress women in uniform who demanded the withdrawal of the banishment order on Elizabeth Mafekeng. These peaceful Congress women were pushed aside unceremoniously.

Only about 400 people turned up at the ceremony. When de Wet Nel attacked Dr. Mncadi for leading the Natal women, the people became angry. A Government benchman told de Wet Nel that "these agitators must be stopped". The Congress women were ordered to leave the meeting.

De Wet Nel made no impression on the people. The four cattle slaughtered were rejected by the people. Only teachers and other apartheid stooges took the meat.

BERTRAND MABE
Kimberley

APPEAL TO YOUTH

I am appealing to the young Africans who are known as the Spoilers and the Msomis to rather join the Youth League of the African National Congress. The business of the Spoilers and the Msomis doesn't help them at all except to become jail birds and provide cheap labour for the farmers. It is time our youth became more politically minded and learned how to fight for their freedom.

Secondly, I want the members of our branches to know that the Bloemfontein City Council has refused us permission to hold our annual conference in December, so the branches must be ready with their delegates to go wherever conference goes.

J. B. MAFORA

Bloemfontein
(The annual conference of the ANC is taking place this year in Durban on December 12 and 13.—Ed.)

DON'T FORGET ABOUT US!

THIS time of the year is always bad for New Age collections. People are beginning to think of their extra Christmas expenditure, their holidays, their new clothes to go with the festive season, and they are inclined to leave us out of their reckonings.

We just ask for say ten per cent of what you are setting aside for the holiday season.

New Age comes out all the year round and has been supported all through the year.

There are too many things happening at the present time to run the risk of losing the paper. So feed us with what we need to keep going. Our food is money.
SEND YOUR DONATION TODAY!
MAKE IT AS LARGE AS POSSIBLE!

Last Week's Donations:
Port Elizabeth: Hardly Annual £15.
Cape Town:

Mrs. S. J. Brass (in memory of her husband) £1.1.3.4d., C.R. 10s., XYZ £7.10, Doubl. York £2, Dr. K. £2, Hwa 10.6d., A.Z. £1, A.B. £2, J. and J. £2, PRV £1.1, Bargar £10, Buddy £1.10.
Johannesburg:
Jumble sale £25, Pius 4s., Rootmaker 10s., Moosa (monthly) 10s., Mary Louise £10 A.L. £1.
TOTAL: £83 9s. 10d.

EDITORIAL

THE GOVT. HAS LEARNT NOTHING FROM PAARL

THE B.A.D. Minister has had another attempt at justifying the banishment of Elizabeth Mafekeng. "Ugly conditions were developing," he said in a letter to Die Burger. "He was convinced (as a result of the banishment) he had avoided a disaster at Paarl."

While the rest of the world blames Mr. de Wet Nel for provoking the disaster that Paarl did suffer last week, the Minister himself pretends that nothing has happened, or that infinitely worse would have been in store for Paarl had he not acted as he did.

The fact remains that the Minister and his officials have still failed to produce one jot or tittle of evidence that would justify the banishment of Mrs. Mafekeng. This is not surprising, for it is precisely because they had no case against her (or any of the other 80-odd exiles for that matter) that they were compelled to resort to the shameful device of banishment.

Mr. de Wet Nel's information officer Mr. C. W. Prinsloo also tried his hand last week, but all he could produce was details of Mrs. Mafekeng's trip overseas in 1955 to attend a world trade union conference in Bulgaria, after which she toured several of the socialist countries, including China.

Mr. Prinsloo quoted from New Age of December 8, 1955, which reported Mrs. Mafekeng as saying on her return to this country: "I was so happy I forgot I was Black."

If that is Mrs. Mafekeng's crime—that she was so happy in the socialist countries that she forgot she was Black—then socialists can thank Mr. Prinsloo for a free world-wide advertisement of the advantages of socialism. By implication Mr. Prinsloo has also condemned apartheid out of his own mouth—for obviously to avoid banishment in South Africa one must not be happy and must not forget one is Black.

NOT TRUE

But Mr. Prinsloo's shabby explanation is not the real one. Mrs. Mafekeng came back to this country in 1955. Why has it taken the Government nearly four years to punish her for her alleged "crime"?

When the treason arrests took place on December 5, 1956, Mrs. Mafekeng was one of those who was interrogated and whose home was searched by the police. But she was not arrested. No doubt the authorities would have loved to make her accused No. 157—but they had absolutely no evidence against her and had to let her go.

Nor has she done anything since that justifies the allegation that her presence in Paarl has disturbed "peace, order and good government." At any rate neither Mr. Prinsloo nor Mr. de Wet Nel has been able to frame any sort of complaint against her that will stand investigation.

Nevertheless, she and her youngest baby are now in exile, and her family has been broken up. That is more—and this is what the Government really wanted—her trade union and political work for her people have been brought to a stop. Mr. de Wet Nel has declared himself well satisfied with the results of his handiwork, even though it produced riot and bloodshed in Paarl, one death and many injuries, the inflaming of race relations and the further damage of South Africa's name abroad. He is apparently prepared to pay this price to get rid of someone who is "inconvenient" to him.

WHAT ABOUT THE OTHERS?

Mrs. Mafekeng's case has thrown a glaring light on the whole policy of banishment followed by this Government. Even while the agitation was raging about her, de Wet Nel was deporting two more of his political opponents, one from Natal and one from the Transkei. And we have no doubt that further banishments will follow—although possibly the Government will follow the Burger's inhuman advice that in future the victims of Government action should simply be kidnapped so as not to permit time for an agitation to develop.

Verwoerd has now offered to allow the whole Mafekeng family to go to Batuland if they want to. He will even pay their expenses. This is the cruel way the White Supremacists mock the fate of their victims.

The exile of Mrs. Mafekeng will not solve the problems of Paarl or of Verwoerd. On the contrary, it will intensify them, for the people from whom she has been torn are determined to right the wrong which has been done to her and to them.

In this they must have the backing of all democrats. Mrs. Mafekeng has the basic human right to live in Paarl with her family. This right must be restored to her and to all the other exiles, wherever they may be. For there will be no "peace, order and good government" in this country until all the banishment orders have been rescinded and the "living dead" allowed to return to normal life.

3 MAFEKENG CHILDREN QUESTIONED BY POLICE

CAPE TOWN.

THREE of the children of Elizabeth Mafekeng were among the large number of people interrogated by the police following the riots in Paarl last week.

A European policeman banged on the door of the Mafekeng home at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning and asked for the three children. One was away working night shift, so the police went off with the other two.

EYEWITNESSES SAY ONE OF THE BOYS WAS KICKED AWAKE BY THE POLICE THAT NIGHT.

One of the two children afterwards told New Age that he was questioned about the whereabouts of his mother.

The third Mafekeng child, who had been at work that Wednesday night, was interrogated by the police the next day in connection with the looting of the Van Zyl shop at the corner of Barbarossa Street, and the overturning and burning of a European-owned car in Klein Drakenstein Road — two of the most serious incidents that occurred at the height of the disturbances the previous Monday night.

Since he could establish that he had been working night shift when these occurrences took place, he was not detained.

67 IN COURT

Later in the week 67 Non-Whites appeared in court in Paarl charged with public violence. No evidence was led, and the accused were remanded to November 27. Bail was refused.

All the accused are being kept in the police station in Lady Grey Street, not at the jail, they were not being allowed visitors.

But some told their friends when they appeared in court that they had been beaten up by the police in the cells. One of the accused who appeared in court last Thursday wore a shirt stained with blood. Another had had a heart attack while in police custody and was carried into court in a blanket. He was later released on his own recognizances so that he could obtain medical attention.

Among the accused are a num-

ber of juveniles, including school-children. When the sister of one of the boys went to the police station to say that her brother was absent from school, a European member of the C.I.D. said: "That's nonsense. That's where they learn all these dirty tricks, in school."

INDIGNANT

Meanwhile, Huguonot Non-Whites are indignant at the statement of the police that it was "Coloured hooligans" who were responsible for the rioting.

Huguonot, where Elizabeth Mafekeng's home is situated, is a predominantly Coloured area. Only a few African families remain there, at most have been forced to move to the locations.

Nevertheless, Coloured and African workers, who had been taught the meaning of brotherhood by years of work of the Food and Canning Union, stood shoulder to shoulder to defend Elizabeth Mafekeng's right to remain with her family. On the night of the riot, it was mainly Coloured workers who were protesting against the Government's order banishing Elizabeth Mafekeng from their midst.

"But why call us hooligans?" they asked. "If anybody is responsible for the trouble in Paarl, it is the Government who break up families, not the workers of Paarl who try to keep them together."

"AFRIKA" SALUTE

On the Monday night, Coloured and African workers lined the

Klein Drakenstein Road, which passes through the centre of Huguonot at right angles to Barbarossa Street. As cars slowed down, the drivers were ordered to give the "Afrika" salute and were allowed to proceed when they had done so.

One driver refused and pulled out a firearm. He was dragged from his car and beaten, and his car was overturned and set on fire.

Eyewitnesses told New Age that it was at this stage that trouble broke out at the corner of Barbarossa Street, after shots had been fired from the direction of the Van Zyl shop.

"The people had no quarrel with the Van Zyls," New Age was told. "Mr. Van Zyl was always good to us, and Mrs. Van Zyl was dress-maker to half the neighbourhood."

"Elizabeth Mafekeng herself had been a customer of Mrs. Van Zyl, and had only recently paid her bill for clothing for her family. Why should we attack these people?"

The Coloured man who was killed, Mr. William Bruce, was struck down in the street outside the Van Zyl shop. The circumstances of his death have not been cleared up. The police say they only fired with their tear gas after bullets had been fired at them, and that Mr. Bruce was found dead after this exchange of bullets.

BUT THE TALK IN BARBAROSSA STREET IS THAT MR. BRUCE WAS HIT BY A BULLET FIRED FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE VAN ZYL SHOP.

Another man who was hit by

bullets at the same spot was returning home from work at the time. Although he insists he was involved in the clash quite by accident, he has been dismissed by his employers as a result of the incident.

OVERJOYED

Meanwhile the whole area is overjoyed that Elizabeth was able to escape to Basutoland, so by "Better than the desert," one of her neighbours told New Age. "At least she will live as a free woman in Basutoland."

Mrs. Mafekeng has many friends in the area where she is now living, including a number of ANC members, some from Paarl.



Professor C. L. S. Nyembezi, Head of the Department of Bantu Studies, Fort Hare, who resigned recently because he could not associate himself with the transfer of Fort Hare to the Bantu Education Department.

Next Youth Festival in 1962

The World Federation of Democratic Youth has proposed that the next World Youth Festival be held in 1962.

The federation, chief organizer of the recent Festival in Vienna, has not decided where the next one should be held. Until now the Festivals have been held every two years.

Basutoland Welcome

(Continued from page 1) She has been provided with a bodyguard.

So far they have protected her so effectively that neither police nor press from either Basutoland or the Union have been able to contact her.

But New Age is able to give its readers this message which has come straight from Elizabeth: **SHE AND HER BABY ARE WELL.**

SHE IS HAPPY TO BE SAFE IN BASUTOLAND, AND THE BASUTO PEOPLE ARE HAPPY TO HAVE HER AMONGST THEM.



It is for the exiling of Elizabeth Mafekeng that the world condemns South Africa, was the message of the posters carried in a City Hall demonstration in Johannesburg organised by the Congress of Democrats against the banishment of the woman Congress leader from Paarl.

Sequel to Paarl Riots

ANC Youth League Says

"We Will Not Tolerate These Banishments"

PORT ELIZABETH. A RESOLUTION vehemently condemning the bans, banishments and deportations imposed on the leaders of the Congress movement by the Nationalist Government and warning that the people will not tolerate these restrictions for much longer was passed by the annual conference of the Cape ANC Youth League held at Uitenhage recently.

"We deplore the police action and the mass killings and shootings used by the Government to suppress the freedom spirit of the people," said the conference. "Not even the Saracens will ever intimidate us, for we know very well that ours is a just cause."

Resolutions were also passed calling on all freedom-lovers to boycott the Union's 50th anniversary celebrations next year, and to intensify the boycott of Nationalist products.

Over 50 delegates and 200 observers attended the conference which was officially opened by the Cape ANC Secretary, Mr. T. T. Makwabe. The speaker of the conference was Mr. Temba Mqota.

MUST PREPARE

Delivering the Presidential Address, Mr. Eric Vava, President of the Cape ANC Youth League, appealed to the youth to prepare themselves to meet the challenge of a bitter time that lie ahead. Speaking on the Bantustans, he said they were the complement of the Bantu Authorities and Bantu Education Acts which were formulated by the Government to revive tribal divisions amongst the people and

create feelings of racial arrogance, tribal animosities and perpetual feud which end in faction fights and riots.

The Executive Report, presented to conference by Mr. W. T. Sobandla, the Assistant Secretary of the Cape ANC Youth League, said that the rape of Fort Hare University College by the Government was one of the first fruits of Bantu education, which the Government claims is a blessing for the African people but which in fact means indoctrination for the African youth to accept an inferior status as "thieves of wood and drawers of water".

The Report said that the cumulative pass laws were here to stay until these vexatious laws, which have turned our South Africa into an open prison for men and women, had been defeated. "The extension of the vicious pass laws to our mothers and sisters is a direct challenge to the youth of this country."

HIGHLIGHT

The highlight of the conference was a paper presented by Mr. Z. Nqini entitled "Let us build a mass youth movement." In this paper Mr. Nqini stressed the need for the youth to be organized around their interests namely sports, cultural activities, and educational affairs.

The following office-bearers were elected by conference: President: Mr. G. Howna; Vice-President: Mr. Z. Njikelana; Treasurer: Mr. W. T. Sobandla; Other Committee members: Messrs. G. Sambandla, E. Vava, M. Mfawee, A. Mthshile, Z. Mkaba, and S. Nangu.



"Now, would you call this an extended use of the word?"

Ex-Minister for the Belgian Congo says

CONGO'S "DISCONTENT" IS BELGIANS' FAULT

"A MODERATE, a Moderate, our Empire for a Moderate." Thus cry the Belgian colonial administrators, desperate at the sudden and immense political awakening of the African people in the mineral-rich Belgian Congo.

Alas for the Colonialists, they cry too late. Their "oasis of stability in the seething African Continent" has erupted, and, as if to make up for their late start, the Congo Africans are presenting their demand for independence with an insistent and massive pressure unprecedented even in Africa.

Though during the years Africans in other territories had managed to wrest political concessions from their colonialist masters, the people of the Congo were completely denied any say in the running of their country. Then, towards the end of 1957, in the face of increasing pressure from secret societies in the Congo and movement sweepings throughout the rest of Africa, the Belgian colonial authorities decided to give very limited rights to the growing class of African "evolués" in the Congo.

World Stage

By Spectator

I. KASABUVU

The Belgian authorities were extremely pleased with their venture when the evolvés in Leopoldville this comprised 51,000 of a total African population of about 350,000) elected people of the calibre of Joseph Kasabuvu to the mayoralty of their various suburbs.

For Kasabuvu, leader of the Abako, a movement set up in 1950 to help preserve the cultural identity of the Bakongo tribe, was essentially a moderate.

Already recognised as the outstanding African political leader in the Congo at the time, he instantly dissolved the smile on his face when, one morning office, he declared that the African people of the Congo demanded independence now. "There will be no democracy as long as elections are not general," he added.

"Kasabuvu's speech as mayor was the first speech made in the Congo by an elected and obviously 'accepted' African politician who claimed independence for his country," commented a Belgian correspondent in the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN (8.1.59).

"Since that speech," the correspondent continues, "even those self-governmental and appointed African leaders who had hitherto shown the most 'understanding' for the backward positions of their countrymen, and who had agreed that Belgium should remain in the Congo for a long, long time, felt it necessary to talk almost overnight about 'autonomy,' 'independence' etc."

IN OTHER WORDS, THE LEADERS HAD QUICKLY TO VOICE THE ASPIRATIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE OF THE AFRICAN MASSES OR ELSE BE CONDEMNED AND REJECTED AS STOOGES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

This it was that Moderate No. 1 made the speech which set the political ball rolling in the Congo and which, to that extent, set the stage for the riots which swept parts of the Congo in January this year. In these disturbances a thousand Africans were shot and 200 killed.

2. LUMUMBA

Meanwhile another event took place which was destined to have a tremendous political impact on the Congo—the All African People's Conference at Accra in December last year.

To that Conference went Moderate No. 2, M. Patrice Lumumba. Apparently it was only by accident that he went there at all. Delegates from East and Central Africa stopped in the Congo en route for Accra. They met Lumumba and suggested that he follow them, which he did by smuggling himself across the Congo border.

At Accra he was elected to the steering committee of the conference as the Congo representative, for he was the leading personality in the Congo National Movement, a loosely organised body of a number of African political organisations.

Now read in the words of the Guardian correspondent what happened at Accra to M. Lumumba "a man generally considered to be as 'moderate' as an African politician can possibly be. . . . There to the astonishment of the Whites who know him well, he proclaimed: 'VIVE L'INDEPENDANCE CONGOLAISE, VIVE L'AFRIQUE INDEPENDANTE!'"

This was a great blow to the Colonialists, but the more intelligent of them realised it was merely the writing on the wall. The riots at the beginning of this

year added an exclamation mark which only the blind could fail to see.

3. VAN HEMELRICK

This is where Moderate No. 3 came into the picture. He was M. van Hemelrijk, the Belgian Minister for the Congo. On his initiative a Commission was sent to the Congo to investigate the riots. The attitude of the Whites in the Congo was the main cause of the riots, the commission reported.

Now M. van Hemelrijk was by no means what one might call a progressive. Far from it. He was a member of the Christian Social Party, which together with the Belgian Liberal Party (extreme Right) formed the Belgian coalition Government. Like the rest of his party, he did not recognise self-determination as a right to which all peoples were entitled.

What he did realise, however, was that the African masses of the Congo would press ever more determinedly for the right to run their own country as they pleased. Although he did not hesitate to send increased numbers of Belgian paratroops to the Congo, he knew full well that Belgium did not have the military and financial resources to fight a campaign such as the French were doing in Algeria or as the British were compelled to do in Kenya.

Thus he enunciated his plan at the beginning of the year for the rapid advance of the Congo towards independence, announcing that he favoured the formation by March next year of a provisional central government for the Congo.

MODERATE BELGIAN!

By means of this policy of enlightened self-interest, he felt sure the future of the Congo as a virtual economic colony of Belgium could be maintained.

In June this year he paid a visit to the Congo. The Africans greeted him with respect, and it seemed that his plan would work well. BUT AS A MODERATE MEMBER OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT, HE WAS FAR FROM MODERATE FOR THE WHITES IN THE CONGO.

The Whites boycotted him, closed their shops as he visited their localities, and painted slogans all along his route telling him to go home.

VAN HEMELRICK HAD TO GO. As happened in Kenya and Central Africa, the demands of the small minority of Whites in the Congo were met by the imperial power while the wishes of the 12 million Africans were ignored.

VAN HEMELRICK DID GO. He was forced to resign when the Cabinet refused to back his plan. "A policy of piecemeal concessions," he declared, in his resignation statement, "may appear to be successful for a short period, but it is likely to provoke a crisis much more serious than the last one . . ."

The Christian Science Monitor's African correspondent writes that Van Hemelrijk's resignation on September 3 "has had a shattering effect in Belgium's African colony."

Yet the Belgian colonialists pathetically try to blame agitators and tribalism for the "confusion and discontent" that has characterised the situation in the Congo in the past weeks, conveniently ignoring the prophetic words of their own former Minister.

TRIBALISM

Belgian colonialism must bear the full responsibility for the present explosive situation in the Congo. For all the talk of the past few years, the Africans still remain practically powerless. Tens of thousands of unemployed lead a miserable existence in all the towns. The Belgians have furthermore completely failed to solve the urgent national problems which confront the country.

Tribal antagonism; which in the ordinary course of development might have worked themselves out in a rational manner, are as strong as ever, and according to African leaders such as Lumumba, are actually being deliberately fostered by the colonialists in order to impede the growth of the independence movement.

Through their complete control of education in the Congo, the Belgians saw to it that extremely few Africans ever advanced to the stage where they would get higher education. IN FACT, LESS THAN 12 PERCENT OF THE AFRICANS HAVE EVER GRADUATED FROM ANY UNIVERSITY.

Yet in their desire to extract the maximum profits from the Congo, the Belgian imperialists have created the basis for their own eventual disappearance from the country, in the shape of a large and increasingly militant African working class.

The African leaders in the Congo are close to the Congo people. They realise that their own political futures are bound up with those of their own people, and not with the Belgian colonial administration.

And that is why the Belgian colonialists will offer in vain their Empire for a Moderate (an African Moderate, that is, not a Belgian one)



Chief Velle Sandile looked rather put out at this reception to welcome him and Chief Zwelidumile Sigona in George Gogh. Was the heat of the afternoon too much for him?



Dr. A. B. Xuma scolded Africans who showed by their heckling that they were opposed to Bantustans. "YOU NAUGHTY CHILDREN," he said, as though he were Minister De Wet Nel himself!

WILL HUNGARIAN REFUGEES JOIN MOSLEY OUTFIT?

Attack on Nov. 7th Meeting Was Carefully Planned

From Ruth First JOHANNESBURG.

THERE is evidence here that the attempt by right-wing Hungarian immigrants to break up the November 7 meeting organised by the S.A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union was carefully planned by the emigré group here.

Many of the refugees are ready raw material for a storm-trooper organisation, and may well be drawn into the Mosley movement to be started in the Union.

Investigations by New Age over the past weeks show that although Johannesburg's Hungarian Association was started as a social club and to help immigrants to find work, three at least of the Association's committee members were among the meeting-breakers at the Gandhi Hall.

Further, leading lights in the Association

- had been busy for some time making arrangements to storm the meeting;
- telephoned and visited Hungarian miners the night before the meeting to make last-minute arrangements to enrol recruits for the strong-arm group;
- tried to get members of a Society of Serbian Combatants to join them in breaking up the November 7 meeting;
- had ready for use at the meeting posters sent from Vienna and used for anti-Soviet agitation in several countries.

STRONG PRESSURE

Members of the Hungarian community here are under strong and continuous pressure to follow the lead of the extreme right-wingers who run the Hungarian Association. Those who do not agree with the policies of these leaders seem afraid to challenge them for fear of victimisation.

Honorary chairman of the Hungarian Association is Dr. George Lederer, who was among the meeting-breakers on November 7.

This same Dr. Lederer was one of the contributing editors of the expensive 50-page glossy monthly magazine "REALITY" which, after publishing nine issues in the Union, suddenly went out of existence in August 1958, with a promise—as yet not kept—to resume publication "on a more permanent and commercial basis" in November 1958.

STRANGE BED-FELLOWS

"REALITY" brought together strange bed-fellows: emigré Royalists from Europe and Nationalist Republicans in South Africa, united in their fervent hatred of any democratic cause and using the bogey of Communism to enlist support for right-wing politics everywhere.

A number of leading Nationalists, including a Cabinet Minister and Nationalist members of Parliament, wrote articles for REALITY to explain away the Immorality Act and apartheid policies in general and to help immigrants (to whom the journal seemed chiefly directed) to accept without question the Government's policies of "Our New Fatherland", in the words of REALITY's editor, Dr. V. D. Stach.

The policy peddled by REALITY's articles and expressed by leading members of the Hungarian club has aspects similar to those of Mosley's followers. Significantly the European National Movement, the Mosley outfit to be launched here on January 10 by Sir Oswald's chief lieutenant in the Union, school teacher Derek Alexander, says its first aim is to "Create an effective instrument for English-speaking South Africans and the smaller immigrant European peoples." (Our emphasis).

This aim will be carried out "in brotherhood with the African people, not in competition with them or their National Party"—which once again mirrors the policy of the more defunct REALITY and leaders of the Hungarian Association.

QUICK WORK

These Hungarian refugees have adapted to Nationalist Government policies in record quick time. As one of their spokesmen told a New

Age reporter last week, "We have to work for the economic advancement of the Native and the sooner the better because these slogans are breeding among the poor, and the Natives think they will never get this through the Government. There are too many Liberals and Progressives in Killarney and Lower Houghton who talk about equality and socialism. . . . The man who died in Cape Town recently and asked for it to be shouted from the rooftops that he believed in Com-

munist didn't know what he was talking about. They go over to Moscow to get orders. . . ."

DYNAMITE THREAT

Talk among some of the younger Hungarians is already of the best meeting they will smash up, and some have threatened to "bring dynamite from the mines."

Next year a new inflow of 1,000 Hungarian refugees is expected from the refugee camps in Austria. Some members of the Hungarian community are seething in their criticism of the type of immigrant coming into the country. Many, they say, belonged to criminal groups in Hungary. Others were given jobs on the mines but broke their contracts and do not want to, or are unable to hold down steady jobs.



Mr. Cijampi Mayandu (second from the right), the popular ANC leader from Umbumbulu who was banished by B.A.D. Minister, de Wet Nel, was given a rousing send-off at Durban station on the first lap of his journey to Sibusa in the Northern Transvaal.

Bantustan Chiefs Get Hot Reception



Chief Velle Sandile takes the microphone.



"Lutuli is our chief," shouted the crowd. "Join Congress."

Peace Awards

JOHANNESBURG

The 20 South Africans presented last Saturday with certificates of honour for their work for peace are Chief Lutuli, the Rev. Arthur Blaxall, the late T. N. Naidoo, Maulvi Chachali, Advocate A. Fischeb, the Rev. D. C. Thompson, Cecil Williams, Theo Green, Hilda Watts, Ahmad Kathrada, Harold Michel, P. J. Simelane, Ruth First, Sonia Bunting, Phyllis Altmann, Michael Harmel, Dr. Michael Hathorn, D. A. Seccat, Leon Levy and Suzanne Stephens. Twelve of the 20 certificates were presented in absentia due to banning notices restricting the recipients from attending meetings or taking part in Peace Council activities.

(See Picture on Page 1)

"LET THE PEOPLE LIVE IN PEACE"

Women Condemn Pass Laws

CAPE TOWN WE do not want to push the White people out of South Africa. We say, repeal the pass laws and let the people live together in peace," said Mrs. Annie Silinga, President of the ANC Women's League, at a meeting in the Bantenging Hall, Cape Town, last Sunday.

and Africans should take courage from this fact.

LANGA DEPUTATION

Nearly 200 people attended the meeting, which was called by C.A.T.A.P.A.W. (Cape Association to Abolish Passes for African Women) to protest against the issue of permits and reference books to African women.

On Monday, a group of 180 women residents of Langa accompanied a deputation of eight of their number to the administrative offices, where the deputation was received by Mr. Rogers, the superintendent of the Township.

The deputation was led by Mrs. Annie Silinga and introduced by two Advisory Board members, the Reverends Sibhenya and C. Cikido. Other members of the deputation were Mesdames Pirala, Kampani, Sumbulu, Ncukane, Miyatase and Cikido.

The women lodged a strong protest against the proposed issue of reference books in the township. They had already suffered enough under the present permit system, they said, and the reference books would make the position much worse.

The Chairlady, Mrs. E. Stott, of the Black Sash, said that she was sure that all the women present, White and Non-White, wished to associate themselves with the anger felt at the summary banishment of Mrs. Mafeking and she recalled the previous C.A.T.A.P.A.W. meeting when Mrs. Mafeking had been most dynamic speaker.

Mr. Rogers informed them that he was a servant of the City Council and also, indirectly, of the State, appointed to carry out and administer the law and, with the police, to assist in maintaining law and order.

Advocate Miss J. de Villiers explained the workings of the various acts governing the movement and employment of African women. All speakers stressed the fact that until a date had been fixed in the Government Gazette, it was not an offence to be without a reference book.

Once an opportunity had been given to all women to get Reference books, the Government would publish a fixed date after which it would be an offence not to have them.

Speaking for the Women's League, Mrs. Silinga said that the Government was no longer satisfied with handcuffing the African men, they now wanted to include women too. Even those women who had taken out reference books had done so not because they wanted them, but because they were afraid.

If they did not want to take out reference books that was their business, but they should do nothing to try and prevent other women from doing it.

"My wish is that we should build up more and more unity against these hardships and I wish to thank all the White women who understand the hardships caused by the passes and who join in the struggle against them."

Mr. Rogers agreed, however, to convey the women's protest to the Government.

REPORT BACK

When the deputation returned, the women marched singing to a nearby field, where members of the deputation reported on the results of the interviews. Other speakers stressed the hardships of the pass laws, and called upon the women not to take out reference books voluntarily.

Reference books are due to be issued at Langa from November 27 to December 2.

WILLIE

"Hallo Baas." He got off the bicycle, turned it round and swung over to me. I was going the other way.

"Remember me, baas? Willie. At the butcher shop. Baas? You served once baas. Baas had such a beard. He was doing dramatics. Baas remember me. Willie. With baas de Villiers and baas Jasper was nog daar."

He pushed his cap off his eyes. "Hallo Willie. Yes I remember. I didn't quite. But the whiff of wine that came off him was friendly enough. "Where you been Willie, all this time?"

"Where baas been? I didn't see baas a long time."

"Oh I been . . . far away."

"Where baas been . . . Norway?"

"No."

"Swelldendam? Baas Jasper be's now in Swelldendam. Got his own show. Where baas been? I been down by the ice. Six months baas. Norwegian baas?"

"I hear Norwegians look after you well Willie."

"Ja baas. Hey but they treat you like a man baas. Look baas. I'm black, baas is white, but I'm Norwegian, they treat you like a man. Same bioscope, same food. I come back with a hundred two hundred and fifty pounds."

"And that do I do now? I still got a pound. Look baas, Here. Look. I go to the bank and they give me a form. But they got to give me a pound."

I looked into the perforated brown paper packet the banks use for their silver, and from among pieces of paper put together like ashes I pulled out a scrap. It looked like a washed out corner of a newspaper, but it was unmistakably part of a pound note.

"I been by the war. Only sixteen baas. My mader say no, but I run away go to Durban. They take us to Dar-el-Salaam, an Egypt. The Gyppos baas. Hey you got to look out. They throw you over wid their coat and ripl. Gone. Pay Book. Alles Weg. But the Italian women baas. Look, I say, I am Africa. You go wid me. You don't drink die give you baas. You don't remember nutting. Baas, a beautiful bed. High. You

By
ALEC BELL

somar fall in. Deep. You don't remember nutting. I know I push once. I push twice. And then I wake up next morning. You wake up eleven o'clock. You wake up quarter past eight. But the teropians baas. I got a tree-o-tree. And dere dey come. But they don't shoot. They just come to reconnoitre. Jes. Reconnoitre. Then they come again. But what is a tree-o-tree? The bullets is just nutting. They come. There in front someone fall over. Finish. I got a tree-o-tree. Baas I can cry. I say today I lif, I today I die. Baas see today. I lif. But baas, we come back. We got no right, Baas can come sleep wid me. No, I'm not married baas. I never marry, I get money. I go to Norway. I get to Norway. Good-bye South Africa. Look at Baas. They say he can't go. He go to Rhodesia. He go to United Nations. He go. He go to Norway. How baas? No, baas know. But he go. One day baas, look. You European. I'm

black. I can't help it if God made me black.

"All right baas, I see you again. Here take my five. Dat's it. Shake baas, shake. I only got a room baas. But you can come sleep by me. O.K. that. Good luck. Good luck baas. I see you again."

37 WOMEN LOSE THEIR APPEAL

JOHANNESBURG

Thirty-seven African women who took part in the anti-pass demonstrations here towards the end of 1958 have now lost their appeal against their sentence and convictions and must go to prison if they cannot raise their fines.

Eighteen women in the batch headed by Mrs. Jermina Makobela, who were sentenced last year to a fine of £10 each or one month in prison, had their conviction and sentence confirmed.

Eighteen women in the batch of Mrs. Emily Kamaakana had their sentence altered from a fine of £20 each or two months' to a fine of £10 each or one month.

The sentence of a fine of £50 of thirty months on Mrs. Magdalen Resha was altered to a fine of £25 or three months.

Mr. Justice Theron commented that the magistrate erred in imposing a fine of so small a dimension without making an inquiry to ascertain the ability of the accused to pay the fine.

Mrs. Resha was found guilty of unlawfully organising a public procession to protest against the issue of passes to African women.

Not Allowed to Live in Their Own Homes

Indians Robbed by Group Areas Act

From M. P. Nalcker

DURBAN.

THE Indian people are doomed to a fate of complete economic strangulation if the Group Areas Act is not defeated. The viciousness with which it is being implemented in Durban amply confirms the fears expressed by the Congress movement since this Act was passed.

Last week New Age learnt of the case of Mr. Venetymay of Wakesleigh Road, Bellair. This is his sad story.

For twenty years Mr. Venetymay lived in a shack on land leased from another Indian in the predominantly Indian area of Bellair. He then bought the land on which his shack was built and applied to the City Council to build a more substantial home. His plans were passed by the Council on condition that he demolished his shack immediately his new home was built.

WHITE AREA

In 1953, when his new home was ready for occupation, Mr. Venetymay was told that he would have to apply to the Group Areas Board for permission to stay in his home as this area had been earmarked as a White Group Area.

He was told, however, since the area was still wholly Indian in character he would not have any serious difficulty in getting a permit, and was advised to move into his new home and demolish his shack, which he did.

But it was not as easy as all

that. Three applications to the Board to occupy his house were unsuccessful. He refused to move as he had sunk his life savings of nearly £2,000 in this house, and still had a bond on it for a further £1,500.

He was charged and the magistrate ordered that he must move by the end of June, 1958. He did not move, saying that he had nowhere else to go. He was once again brought before the magistrate and the plea of his attorney was that in action resulted in his being fined a nominal amount of £1 with a further order to move.

He is still living in his house with the threat of prosecution hanging over him.

PENALTIES

If Mr. Venetymay continues to live in his house, he could be fined a maximum of £500 plus an accumulated fine of £5 a day for every day he has lived in this house since the first case against him was heard.

When New Age saw Mr. Venetymay and asked him what his plans were, all he said was: "Nynah (son), where could I go? I'll have to stay here and face the consequences . . ."

An isolated case? Certainly not! There are many more. Take the case of 73-year-old Mr. A. Singh, of Sea View:

He has a well-constructed brick bungalow of six rooms built nearly 50 years ago, but has been forced to live in a tiny wood and iron shed only a hundred yards away from his home.

The reason is that during the

latter part of the 50 years that he has been living in this house he let it out to Whites for a short period when he was ill and in financial difficulties. Now that he is back on his feet he cannot get a permit to live in his own home any more.

There is also the case of a house in Fynlands next door to a home occupied by Indians which has stood empty for over ten years because it is "reserved for Whites only". The owner has been paying his rates and taxes in full during all these years!

Then there is the case of Mrs. Mannie Pillay of Candella Estate. Her bond of £500 was called up and when the property she had owned for 17 years was put up for sale the Group Areas Board decreed that only Whites could bid. The area is wholly Indian so when the sale did take place there were no bidders and the Board bought the house for £501. After deducting the amount due to the bond holder she got nothing! Today she is being asked to pay £7 15s. per month rent to the Board for living in her own home!

FLATS STAND EMPTY

No European is interested in living in the predominantly Indian area of Greyville. So a £25,000 block of flats has been standing empty in First Avenue since May this year because the Group Areas Board has decided that it can only be occupied by Whites. The owners are losing £200 a month in rent while hundreds of Indian families continue to cry out for homes.

This is the stark reality of Group Areas!



A scene from the All-African show.

THE WASHERWOMAN

The grim struggle for existence of many of their late family is sensitively depicted in the musical stage play "Washerwoman" produced by Wilfred Sentso, director of the Syncofants Theatrical Company.

It is a simple play, acted naturally, yet rich in human feeling and experience. There is sadness and joy, hope and frustration brought into action in this play.

Against a background of sweet and cool instrumental music, occasionally enlivened with vocal solos, duets and quartets, we are told by song and action on the stage the story of an African woman forced to take in the washing of other women—the privileged "midams"—to supplement the family income.

The washerwoman brings up her children by ever remaining a "wash girl."

The youthful actors, most of them African, are apparently untrained, but show natural talent for stage craft. I was particularly impressed by the Minister (Horace Bekwa), "Tswagi" Mad Joc, the Madam, Mrs. Gordon (Emily Mokoena), and of course the Washerwoman (Mary Motungu) and her daughters.

Confidence decided on a special conference in three months time to work out forms of the new phase of the anti-pass campaign.

League officials elected are Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, President; Mrs. Kate Mxakati, Secretary; and Mrs. Albertina Sisulu, Treasurer.

YOUTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG

The annual conference of the Transvaal African National Congress Youth League will be held at the Communal Hall in Orlando East on Saturday and Sunday, November 21 and 22.

CANNING WORKERS CONFERENCE

CAPE TOWN

A Special Conference of Food & Canning Workers' Union and African Food & Canning Workers' Union delegates last week-end passed a resolution condemning the "unjust, unjust banishment of our leader and friend Elizabeth Mafekeng and demands from the Government the immediate withdrawal of the banishment order so that she will be free once again to resume her duties as mother, wife, friend and leader."

The conference said it regarded the Government's banishment order as another attack upon the unions. The Government hopes that by these banishment orders it will destroy our unions and intimidate the workers to accept low wages which the Government will enforce by its Wage Devising Commission.

The conference resolved "to redouble our efforts to organise all unorganised workers and struggle for higher wages and improved conditions of work for our people."

Racing Tips

The following are Damons selections for Saturday.

Juvenile Maiden Plate (Fillies and Geldings)

1st COUNTRY COUSIN. Danger Flour.

Wynberg Handicap B

1st MOCKING BIRD. Danger Kooljoon.

Kenilworth Progress Stakes

1st NORTHWIND. Danger Wraith.

Wynberg Open Handicap

1st HERALD THUNDER. Danger Appeal Court.

Maiden Plate

1st MOROCCO. Danger Green Arrow.

Wynberg Progress Stakes

1st HERALD'S FANCY. Danger Tropic Zone.

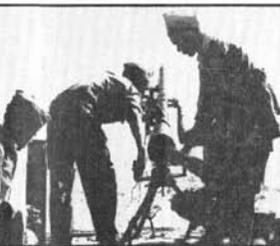
Kenilworth Handicap

1st ROYAL CHEF. Danger Red Copper.

THESE ARE THE ALGERIAN LIBERATION FIGHTERS



Carrying rifle and sten-guns, members of the Algerian Liberation Army stand next to an American jeep captured from the French forces.



READY . . . AIM . . . Gunners of the Algerian Liberation Army prepare for an attack on the French colonial troops.



A slap-up banquet to mark a successful deal? Algerian and Chinese leaders are in a jovial mood in Peking. This picture was taken at an official reception by the Chinese Government for a visiting delegation of leading members of the Provisional Algerian Government. On the extreme right is Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, and with him are Youssef Ben Khedda (with dark glasses) and Mahmoud Sherif (extreme left) Ministers of Social Welfare and Armaments and Supplies respectively in the Algerian Provisional Government. The Chinese are reported to have agreed to supply the Algerians with £3 million worth of arms, though there has been no official confirmation of this.

(Exclusive in South Africa to New Age)

After 6 Bitter Years of Fighting ALGERIAN LIBERATION ARMY is Stronger Than Ever

Five years ago, it is today fighting with relatively modern equipment. From its small mountain base in Aures, it has gradually liberated over two-thirds of the country's territory and its field of operations now covers the whole of Algeria.

PROVISIONAL GOVT.

The proclamation of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic on September 19, 1958, represented a major victory of the Algerian people in their struggle for national independence.

The military situation this year makes the prospects of the war all the more clear. In last June and July, the Algerian Liberation Army had sprung two fierce attacks on the French aggressor force in Bone, Algeria's third biggest port, and Algona, and inflicted on it the heaviest defeats since the war began.

"CHALLE" PLAN

In an attempt to change its defensive position, the French army unleashed late in July the unprecedented and much publicised "operation twin" against the second military area of the Algerian National Liberation Army. Four crack divisions of infantry, several regiments of parachute troops and large numbers of naval commandos were thrown in.

But the operation ended in a fiasco.

Reporting to de Gaulle the results of the operation, Maurice Challe, C-in-C of the French forces in Algeria, said that his mobile forces had lost over three regiments (three thousand men) and large quantities of arms.

At present, France is bogged down in Algeria. She has thrown in almost all her available ground forces, 60% of her air force and 90% of her naval forces, totalling more than half a million men. Yet in a series of actions the Algerian Liberation Army has smashed the "Challe" Plan and thrown the French Army leaders into despair.

The Algerian war has exhausted France. In the past five years over 100,000 of her troops have been put out of action. France has been spending some 800,000 million francs every year in her hopeless venture.

THE LOSS OF SORELY NEEDED PUBLIC FUNDS, THE LOSS OF LIVES AND THE GREAT LOSS OF MORAL STATURE IN THE EYES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, HAS CAUSED THE DEMAND FOR THE ENDING OF THE ALGERIAN WAR TO ECHO EVER MORE LOUDLY IN FRANCE ITSELF.

Inside and Outside Kenya, the Demand Grows

FREE KENYATTA!

The demand of the Africans of Kenya, as persistently voiced in recent months by the Tom Mboya group of M.P.'s, for the release from desert exile of the noted African political leader, Jomo Kenyatta, is being backed up by an international campaign sponsored by the Kenya Office in Cairo.

The Kenya Office, with the aid of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee, has distributed thousands of leaflets calling upon people throughout Africa and Asia to "appeal strongly" to the British Prime Minister, 10, Downing Street, London, U.K., to release Kenyatta.

The text of the leaflet is reproduced here:



THE ARMED STRUGGLE OF THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM FRANCE HAS ENTERED ITS SIXTH YEAR. AN ARMY OF HALF A MILLION FRENCHMEN HAS FAILED TO CRUSH THE ALGERIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY, WHOSE SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGNS HAVE FORCED FRENCH PRESIDENT DE GAULLE TO PRESENT A PLAN WHICH ACCEPTS THE ULTIMATE RIGHT OF THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

THE one hundred and thirty thousand men of the Algerian National Liberation Army are fighting resolutely against the French colonialist forces while their republican flag of moon and stars flies over two-thirds of the Algerian territory.

Five years ago, when the Algerian uprising broke out, there were only three thousand guerrillas with some shotguns and other battered arms confronting the fifty thousand men of the French forces. The arrogant French colonialists then described them as "lawless elements" and "badly organised bands."

On November 1, 1954, the French Governor's office issued a communique saying: "During the night, in various places in Algeria . . . small groups of terrorists committed more than thirty crimes of varied gravity."

French aircraft dropped leaflets over the villages of Aures, the base of the insurgents, predicting

that "terrible catastrophe will soon befall the rebels and then peace, as envisaged by France, will be realised."

Subsequently, thousands of French troops were sent to Algeria and a "state of emergency" was proclaimed. Prisons and concentration camps were put up and thousands upon thousands of Algerians were killed or interned.

With the connivance of and arms from the U.K. and NATO, the French colonialist forces resorted to indiscriminate bombing and started "mopping up" operations, "scorched earth war" and "totalitarian war." But their hopes fell flat. The fight waged by the Algerian people for national independence grew year after year both in morale and strength.

From the three thousand men at the outbreak of the armed uprising, the Algerian National Liberation Army has now grown to one hundred and thirty thousand men. Instead of with the crudest arms

"ABOUT JOMO KENYATTA

1. BIRTH: About 1900, Central Province, Kenya.

2. 1921: Embarked on political career, joining the Kikuyu Central Association, became its General Secretary. From then onwards became the Africans' Spokesman on land matters and delegate to all committees and commissions concerning the political status and future welfare of the Africans, like the Hilton Young Commission (1928-9), the Joint Committee for the closer Union of East Africa and the Morris Carter Kenya Land Commission (1952).

3. 1929-46: Stayed abroad and had his education at the London School of Economics. Travelled extensively in Europe and with Kwame Nkrumah (Prime Minister, Ghana) and others organised the 5th Pan-African Congress in London.

4. 1946: Returned to Kenya.

5. 1947: Elected President of the Kenya African Union which he later organised into a strong political movement.

6. 1952, 21st October, arrested on the allegation that he organised and managed the MAU MAU Society.

7. 1953, April 8th: Sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. Appeals against this conviction dismissed. His property including 31.24 acres of land confiscated.

8. 1958, November 22nd: Rawson Mwachira Mbowja; key witness at the Kenyatta trial in 1952, issued an affidavit that he and all other witnesses were procured and suborned to give false evidence against Kenyatta and revealed that the Kenya Government spent over £11,444 in buying witnesses.

9. 1959, April 14th: Kenyatta released from prison and served with a "restriction order" for exilement for life.

10. KENYATTA DENOUNCED MAU MAU:

He said: "I had never done anything to help Mau Mau, I was never a member, still less a manager of it."

He added: "Mine was a political organisation and had no business in organising police or Gestapo."

All in All: Kenyatta's exilement is gross injustice and stifling of leadership to the Kenya Africans: We appeal to you for support for his immediate release."

CHILDREN INJURED IN STATION STAMPEDE

New Ticket System Leads to Chaos On Railways

Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG stations have had a new weekly season ticket and method of ticket inspection introduced which probably helps the railways cut their losses on fares, but hits the African worker just where it hurts most: in his pay packet.

Weekly coupons have been replaced by weekly season tickets, which expire at the end of each week. This means that a worker may buy a weekly ticket, and be away from work ill for several days that week. As the ticket expires at the end of the week regardless of the number of times it has been used, he loses the fare paid for those days. The old weekly coupon was transferable from one week to another if not used up in any one week.

The new system brings in other hardships too. The bursters set up on the stations waste long minutes as train passengers have to queue before them to wait for the barrier attendants to clip the weekly tickets. Where under the old system the passenger merely handed in a portion of the weekly coupons and then filed past on to the platform, today the process has been considerably slowed up because the barrier attendants have to clip the weekly coupon of every passenger in the queue. During rush hours the delay is noticeably long as workers rushing to work or home again to the far-flung townships.

First ugly accident caused by the new system occurred at Jeppe Station recently when passengers pushing from the back of the long rush-hour queue caused a stampede on the platform. A large group was knocked down and trampled underfoot in the crush, and several women were seriously injured.



Crowded trains pour out passengers during rush hour at Park Station, Johannesburg. Floods of people make their way along crowded platforms, up the crowded stairways, and then have to pass in single file through the ticket barriers. Hours are spent travelling to and from work each day, and the new system of ticket inspection adds as much as an extra twenty to thirty minutes a day on to travelling time.

P.E. NURSES FOIL APARTHEID PLOT

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE South African Nursing Association, from whose membership Non-White nurses are excluded, is making a bid to persuade the Non-White nurses to comply with the discriminatory provisions of the Nursing Act.

Before the organising secretary of SANA visited Port Elizabeth recently, the authorities at the Livingstone Hospital called the Non-White sisters together and asked them to use their influence to persuade the staff nurses to attend a meeting which would be addressed by Miss Radloff. The authorities resorted to this plan as nurses had effectively boycotted previous meetings which had been convened by the authorities to tell them of the advantages of nursing apartheid.

The Non-White sisters then promised they would meet Miss Radloff on condition:

- She met both African and Coloured sisters together.
- That the sisters were under no obligation to persuade the staff nurses to attend.

When the meeting did take place the staff nurses boycotted it as they had done the two previous ones. At the meeting Miss Radloff advised the sisters to elect their representatives to sit on the Advisory Boards which will be set up under the Act to link Non-White nurses with the SANC and SANA, and which they would be represented indirectly by a European.

The sisters made it plain that

they were unwilling to participate in the election of representatives to discriminatory bodies. The meeting was hurriedly closed when the organising secretary was taken to task on the question of the shortening of the period of training for all other racial groups while in the case of Africans the period is to be extended by six months.

The officials of the non-racial Federation of South African Nurses and Midwives here told New Age that their attitude towards the elections which are due to take place in March, 1960, was set out unmistakably in a leaflet issued recently calling upon the nurses not to soil their hands with apartheid.

The Minister could use his powers to appoint his own stooges, the leaflet said, but nurses should refuse to take part in the elections.

NEW SOVIET BOOKLETS

- Khrushchov Speaks Over American TV 9d.
- Berlin and West Germany — — — 1/3d.
- Plan for the People What Soviet Citizens Get Besides Wages 9d.
- Full Text of Khrushchov Article for the American magazine "Foreign Affairs" 4d.
- World Peace is the Basis of All Progress 4d.

Send for the

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IN DEATH CELL FOR THE SECOND TIME

SIXTEEN Sekhukhune land tribespeople, among them Chief Mafema Madingo and one other woman, are again in the death cell in the Pretoria jail after being sentenced to death for the second time.

The Appellate Court in Bloemfontein ordered the hearing of fresh evidence at a reopened trial of the 16, but at its conclusion the death sentence was again passed on them.

The 16 will have their last chance of appeal this week when their case once again goes before the Appellate Court in Bloemfontein.

In the re-opened trial new evidence brought forward showed that important Crown witnesses who had given evidence of the killing of a sub-chief at the village of Madingo, John Kgolane, could have seen very little of the events, if anything at all. There was a hut between where they had stood and the place where the killing had taken place.

Evidence was also brought to show the method used by the police in getting witnesses to identify the accused. The sentences were all rounded up and

taken to one place and then shown to witnesses. There had been discussion between witnesses as to whom they had seen.

This evidence first came to light in the Lydenburg trial in which 71 Sekhukhune land tribespeople were acquitted. The evidence in that case centered round the same events as those in the murder trial of the 16.

The trial of the 16 goes back over 18 months to the unrest that broke out in Sekhukhune land after Government attempts to force Bantu authorities on the tribe and the deposit and withdrawal of arms from Mafema Madingo's Sekhukhune (since permissibly returned home from exile under certain conditions).

In all there have been 10 different trials over the last year. It is estimated that legal defence for Sekhukhune people charged in these trials, some of which went on for weeks, must amount to close on £10,000. The people of the Sekhukhune land Reserve have collected nearly £5,000 towards these legal costs.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

debate on African trade union recognition was one of the most controversial, and the conference rejected a proposal to recognise the principle of African workers to organise unions.

The resolution that went through says unskilled African workers should "under the guidance of the Department of Labour".

Harry Oppenheimer was present only for about fifteen minutes of the conference, but behind this significant trade union policy for Africans must lurk the hidden influence of the big Rand and mining employers of labour.

This matter of the organisation of Africans may prove a stumbling block for this party as many others, for talk of consultation with Non-White opinion, on which the Progressives have laid much emphasis, could blind them to the hard fact that Africans do not want consultation, they want to organise and govern. Despite the publicised consultation of the Progressives, Non-White leaders no Non-Whites were present at the conference, even as observers.

SELF-APPOINTED

The self-appointed steering committee which launched the party and made all the preparations for this conference, including the drafting of many policy documents, was transformed en-bloc into the party's first national executive. This body is to be composed of twelve M.P.'s together with the experts drawn in to help draft the first policy documents, and the conference had an opportunity to vote any new members on to the governing body.

CONGRESS VIEWPOINT

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS statement on the Progressive Party said this week that while the Congress does not necessarily approve of everything the party stands for, the emergence of the party is in the interests of the country and should be welcomed by all Congressists for the stand taken against Nationalist racist tyranny.

The ANC hopes those who re-

main in the reactionary United Party will reconsider their position and realise that the correct solution of South Africa's problem does not lie along the lines of the racist principle of "White leadership with justice" but in the direction of destroying all racial barriers.

The policy of the ANC is enshrined in the Freedom Charter based on the fundamental principle of universal suffrage for all adults over eighteen without distinction of colour or race.

"We hope one day the Progressives will realise the absolute necessity for this principle."

THE CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS said "We cannot but welcome the emergence of the Progressive Party, most of whose members were drawn from the United Party, for it means that one of the bastions of conservatism has split and an important section of Whites has fled from the dead-end policy of White baaskap. We hope the Progressive Party will not first steps away from reactionary White domination, will take up the fight for democracy with enthusiasm both inside and outside Parliament and make a lasting contribution to building a just society for all races in this country."

THE LIBERAL PARTY commented: "The Progressive Party has not yet decided on its franchise policy except to say that while all races should participate in the government of the country it should be through a qualified franchise on a common roll. It does not seem likely that the qualification will be less than standard eight which at the present time would involve the disenfranchisement of some 50,000 African people.

"This does not mean the Non-Europeans would have any immediate powerful voice in Parliament and indeed the Progressive Party has not yet made it clear whether they reject the principle of White domination in political life. Their policy seems still to be slanted to a non-racial, but not to be multi-racial. It will have to move some distance to meet African demands and the requirements of non-racial democracy."

TREASON TRIAL FETE

CAPE TOWN

Beautiful hand-made toys, baby and kiddie clothes, religious cakes and sweets, are only some of the good things that will be on sale at the fete to be held in aid of the Treason Trials Defence Fund in the Cathedral Hall on Friday, November 27.

The fete will start at 9 a.m. and carry through till 6 p.m., and for lunch there will be appetising snacks at the coffee bar and genuine Indian curry and rice.

Everywhere there will be bargains for all members of the family, as well as wonderful presents for Christmas — at the knitwear and clothing stall, for tots and teenagers, cardigans, frocks, skirts, shoes, aprons, swimwear.

At the plant stall there will be much sought-after prizes already packed, and exciting prizes await the lucky winners at the tombola and competition stalls.

Good books and records at bargain prices are also amongst the attractions, as well as a wide range of ornaments and household requirements.

So roll up at the Cathedral Hall next Friday, November 27, and support a very good cause.

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of the late Harold George Brass, from his wife and children.

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