

INDIAN WOMEN DISMISSED

AFRICAN WORKERS WALK OUT

In Demonstration of Solidarity

NEW AGE

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Hand-shake of Unity



Indian women, dismissed from their jobs, greet the African workers who walked out in support of them.

From M. P. Nalcker DURBAN.

A HIGH level of class consciousness and a further concrete example of Indo-African co-operation was displayed when over 200 African workers walked out of a local wool-washery in Durban last week in protest against the dismissal of about 20 Indian women workers who had joined their trade union.

The background to this great demonstration of working class solidarity flows from the Province-wide political demonstrations which was sparked off by the beer hall boycott in Durban early in June this year. Among the thousands of workers that were organised by the South African Congress of Trade Unions during these demonstrations and in the following months, were the African workers employed by this wool-washing concern. At a meeting of these workers early in August many workers raised the question of organising their fellow Indian women workers.

When approached by Trade Union officials the women pointed out that as they were in a minority—only 23 Indian women were in employment at this factory—they were afraid of victimisation if they joined the Union.

THE AFRICAN WORKERS IMMEDIATELY GAVE THEM AN ASSURANCE THAT IF THERE WAS ANY VICTIMISATION BY THE COMPANY THEY WOULD STAND BY THE INDIAN WOMEN.

DISMISSED

Except for one woman worker the remainder joined SACTU. Within a short while all Indian women who joined the Union were dismissed.

At a general meeting of the workers following their dismissal there was a demand by the workers for immediate strike action. This was avoided when officials of the African Textile Workers' Union, to whose fold in the meantime these members were transferred by SACTU, urged the workers to hold on until efforts were made by them to negotiate a settlement.

All efforts to negotiate failed, the employers arguing that these workers were not dismissed for joining their Union but because of a shortage of work, even though the firm was still working overtime every day in the week.

LOST PATIENCE

The workers lost all patience when five more African workers were dismissed by the Company. At 6 a.m. last Monday the outcoming night shift workers joined their morning shift comrades who were awaiting the arrival of their employers to discuss the question of the dismissal with them. The employers refused to do so and ordered them out of the factory premises.

Singing Congress songs and shouting "Africa!" "Maybuye!" the workers marched to the Textile Workers' Union offices. News of their action preceded their arrival at the offices and some of the Indian women who had been dismissed were already awaiting their arrival.

COMRADESHIP

There were wild scenes of comradeship when the dismissed workers met those who had walked out to vote with the Union.

"I FEEL MUCH FREER"

—Mrs. Mafekeng

MRS. ELIZABETH MAFEKENG IS NOW LIVING IN MAFETENG, BASUTOLAND.

A Congressman in Basutoland, in a report to New Age said that Mr. Mokhehle, President of the Basutoland Congress Party personally fetched Mrs. Mafekeng from the highlands, where she had been staying on her arrival in the Protectorate, and brought her to Mafeteng where she is now living with an old school-friend.

In a message to South Africa, Mrs. Mafekeng said: Although I am cut off from the rest of my children and my husband, I feel much freer politically and socially in Basutoland than I had been in the Union.

"I smelled this freedom when seeing the Basutoland Border guards checking our car number plates only, and with broad smiles telling us to enter. As I looked out of the car I saw a notice-board saying, KENA KA KHOTISO? ENTER IN PEACE! This reminded me of my previous experiences in the People's Democracies and England, when I once forgot that I was black."

"To all Food and Canning workers I say stand firm and rally yourselves around the workers' organisations. Not even deportations or banishments of your leaders will stop you from fighting for better conditions in your country. Remember you have the sympathy of the workers of the whole world behind you."

SEE PICTURE ON PAGE 8

MACMILLAN,

Stay Away!

says A.N.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

MACMILLAN SHOULD NOT COME TO SOUTH AFRICA. This is the strongly held view of African National Congress circles here. The 1960 visit to the Union of the British Prime Minister is seen as part of an active campaign by British Conservatives to whitewash the Nationalists.

Macmillan could also not have chosen a worse year to visit South Africa, the ANC adds, for 1960 is the year of the Union Festival which is a celebration of the triumph of White domination. The

great majority of the people have nothing to celebrate, only fifty years of the steady worsening of their plight to record. The spectacle of Macmillan fraternising with Verwoerd in this Festival year will sour African against Britain, it is felt.

Interviewed by New Age, ANC secretary-general Mr. Duma Nokwe said: "In 1960 it will be exactly 50 years since Britain sold out the rights of Africans with the Act of Union, and we are strongly reminded of that. With the Macmillan visit, Britain is again intervening actively in South Africa—against the African people. Africans have been closely watching Britain at the United Nations and this year saw that only three countries—Britain, France and Portugal—could be found to vote with the Union."

(Continued on page 8)

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NEW AGE LETTER BOX

PLEASE REPLY, Mr. NEL

With each passing day some new atrocity of the Government fills our hearts with despair and loathing. What right has Mr. De Wet Nel to banish Mr. Mafekeng without trial or a reasonable explanation? The reason given by him was that Mrs. Mafekeng was proving dangerous to the peace and order of the community. Come, come, Mr. Nel, surely a more adequate reason is needed? How can a woman who has devoted her life to the betterment of her fellow workers prove dangerous to the peace and order of the community for whose welfare she has continually fought?

WELL WISHER

Cape Town

I was very shocked about the banishment of Mrs. Mafekeng, who has eleven children and a husband. The Bantu Administration Department is the very source of the breaking up of African homes. The Minister should give valid reasons for banishing Mrs. Mafekeng so that everybody might know.

As South African women, Black and White, we want to live in peace and friendship and to be free. Whatever happens we will never stop fighting for equal rights.

MRS ANNIE SILINGA
Langa, Cape Town

Leather Union Denies Discrimination

In your publication of the 29th October, 1959, an article was published reporting to me from Port Elizabeth under the caption "LEATHER UNION MAY SPLIT ON RACE LINES". We, the undersigned, branch committees of both White and Non-White members, wish to refute the allegations contained therein relating to supposed racial discrimination and discrimination by the President of the Port Elizabeth

both Branch of the National Union of Leather Workers. We place on record that there are no differences between the two Groups of the Union who work together in close harmony and mutual friendship for the benefit of all members.

Signed at Port Elizabeth on December 23, 1959.

1. L. W. Boshoff. 2. N. M. Delpoit. 3. L. P. J. Olivier. 4. T. A. Nell. 5. J. J. Smith. 6. J. M. 7. O. Oelofse. 8. T. Fourie.

H. Williams. 2. H. J. Whiteboon. 3. J. A. J. Paul. 5. I. Barker. 6. B. Isaacs.

EASTERN CAPE YOUTH FESTIVAL

I wish to announce on behalf of the Eastern Cape Regional Congress Youth League that during the forthcoming holiday on Boxing Day, 26th December, 1959, young and old will be dashing their way to Uitenhage to attend this far afield organised festival which is sponsored by the Uitenhage Branch, Congress Youth League.

This Festival has been arranged in such a way that it may result in great success: Games have been organised such as Draughts, Dominoes, Cards, Bowling, Dancing and Soccer etc., for the Youth to compete in these games and those who are successful will be admitted to the final competitions in January 1960.

This will be a day which will highlight the level of youth organisation and activity in the Eastern Cape.

Festival Committees are due to start their work to plan and organise the success of the coming festival and we would therefore appreciate to receive support and goodwill from all people in our locality.

Africa... Mayibuyeti!!
Secretary, ANCYL
Port Elizabeth.

We Don't Want Nazi Methods

I come from the Transvaal and have been in Natal for about three months. Here the women are running all over the place, closing the dipping tanks. They started from Chief Hambake Majozi to Chief Makhokholoko Ngubane and closed more than 54 tanks. They are complaining about reference books, and about getting no wages for filling the tanks. Also the poll tax is now higher for their husbands and sons. £2.50 per month. Where can our husbands get the money, when they are not working?

In this Government's divided schools they teach the people to hate one another. But we don't want Bantu Education, or Group Areas of passes. The police are chasing our women all over the country, and we don't want the Nazi methods here either.

J. A. Z. SITHOLE

Dundee

African Stooges Back Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG
A openly preaching support for the Government "and its policy to Bastanats for their salvation and using most of the Nationalist's arguments, including even an anthem, it popped up and there, you have to look hard for them but you can run a few down.

● A meeting of African traders under the joint auspices of the African Chamber of Commerce and the Johannesburg African Traders Association and the Bantu Winkels Helpmekeer Vereeniging, heard Mr. E. Tshabalala of Mofelo Village, president of the last name body, ask them to buy Nationalist products.

"We are traders interested in profits," he said. "We must support the Nats, they are going to put big businessmen like the Jews, but you seem to be interested in supporting Jewish concerns and not the people who are the backbone of power. We must not listen to the people who say we must not buy Nationalist. This is what really angers the Government."

● Announcing the formation of a Bantu S.A.B.R.A. at a meeting at Zola, one of Johannesburg's south-western townships, Mr. Mabaso informed the audience that "Khoza S.A.B.R.A. was formed to help the Government in implementing its racial policies as regards Bastanats in particular. We do not fight the Government, like the ANC, in particular.

"Half a loaf is better than no bread," said Mr. Mabaso, "Never before have we Bantus experienced so good treatment as today by the Nationalist Government which treats us as his beloved children."

RESTIVE

The audience of nearly 100 people became restive when told by Mr. Zikala that "Because people do not want to listen to the Government our youth are being sentenced to death day after day... such people are dangerous to the peace and hanging is the best answer."

At this stage people started loudly abusing Mr. Zikala, calling him the "little dog of De Wet Nel" and an old man jumped onto the platform and called on the people to go home as the meeting had been called by "Government stooges".

About 15 people remained and even so the chairman, Mr. Khoza, failed to call the meeting to order. Only when Mr. Jerry Ntamo, secretary of the Zola branch of the African National Congress took the platform was peace restored. He called on the people of Zola to have nothing to do with the Bantu S.A.B.R.A. but to join the ANC, which was the masterpiece of the people of South Africa.

EDITORIAL

ANOTHER LESSON FROM DURBAN

JUST on eleven years ago, in January 1949, South Africa and the world stood aghast at the worst and most prolonged inter-racial rioting ever seen in the history of our country, when in an apparent frenzy of hatred, Zulu attacked Indian at Durban.

Racialists clucked tongue-in-cheek disapproval and drew hasty and heartless conclusions. Democrats were dismayed, but determined that it should not happen again.

Last week, also in Durban, two hundred African men walked out of their jobs in solidarity with 20 Indian women workers allegedly dismissed for joining their trade union. Where hatred and distrust had once ruled the day, African and Indian now stand shoulder to shoulder.

This incident, happily, is only one of many recent examples which the Indian and Zulu people of Natal have given of their determination to weld even stronger unity against common oppression, of their determination to struggle together for a South Africa in which race-hatred will play no part.

The Zulu people, in a series of outstanding actions, have shown that they know who the real enemy is, and that they will not again fall easy prey to those who seek to divide them from their Indian brothers. The Indians, for their part, have not been slow to grasp the hand of friendship. Unity in action is fast becoming the rule among both communities.

This unity and fraternity did not come about by accident. It is the result of Congress policy, and a great tribute to the magnificent work which the Natal Indian and African Congress organisations have done in that province. It has given new strength and confidence to the entire democratic movement and is a guarantee of further advance throughout the country.

Against the background of the Durban riots of 1949 and the picture presented in 1959, the difference between the policies of Apartheid and that of the Congress movement become sharper and clearer. The one leads to division, hatred, eventual bloodshed, and economic chaos and disaster; the other leads to peace and friendship, progress and prosperity.

Many South Africans of all races have learnt to recognise this difference in the last eleven years; many more will learn it in the days to come, for every step along the road which the Nationalists take towards fascism helps drive the lesson home.

The widespread Coloured participation at Paarl in the mass protest against the banishment of Elizabeth Mafekeng is another sign of the times. Under the impact of Nationalist attack the Coloured people, who have traditionally held themselves aloof, are moving ever faster towards unity with the African people. That unity, too, is not as far off as the Nationalists so fervently hope it is.

Durban and Paarl are far removed in space, the make-up of the population is different, but the spirit which moves the people is the same.

It is now the turn of the ruling-class to be dismayed—for they know that nothing spells doom for them quicker than unity among the oppressed.

CANNED BULL

THE accidental shipment to England of a number of tins of what was described by the Bristol health authorities as a "concoction of bone, gristle, hairs, kidney and liver, bits of arteries and veins," and "unfit for human consumption" has no doubt affected the blood pressure of those connected with this culinary catastrophe. What seems to have made the soup much too salty was the disclosure that the canned concoction had been "destined for the Native market." Urgent inquiries have been ordered, even by Dr. Verwoerd himself, in order to discover how the tins came to be wrongly labelled and exported as "stewed steak."

The whole hullabaloo reveals that another cat has been let out of the South African bag—or can, and in attempts to hold down any gorge that might rise at the fact that this canned offal is sold to Africans, we are asked to remember that even worms are delicacies among certain tribes in South Africa.

Yes, and so are frogs' legs to some Frenchmen, and bird's nest soup to some Chinese.

This does not explain the fact that a reputable health committee in England described the mess contained in the tins as unfit for human consumption. And we must still meet the kind-hearted mine-owner who buys loads of delicacies for his African workers, for it has been reported that a lot of this tinned offal is bought by the Chamber of Mines.

What really has been spotlighted by this incident is the abject poverty of great numbers of the African people who are compelled to eat offal for want of money to buy anything better.

Any talk about the virtues of offal as a delicacy is just pure tripe.

DANGER!

WE cannot remember when last we had to so boldly ledge such a shamefully low figure in our donations column.

Twenty-one Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Sixpence (£21.19.6) is not enough to pay for even one single column of print in our paper.

Last month was also nothing to crow about: First Week—£128; Second Week—£185; Third Week—£83; Fourth Week—£68.

Very weak every week; the net result is that we have fallen more than £500 behind in our average monthly requirements from donations revenue.

SLOW... SLOWER... GOOD STOP!

That is what will inevitably happen unless you heed the warning signs. New Age will grind to a standstill and the entire democratic and progressive movement will be thrown right out of gear.

There is a real danger that this will happen. December and January are always the crucial months for New Age. Circulation drops, helpers and donors go away on holiday, the festive spirit pushes political tasks into the background.

Your holiday hang-over will be much worse if, after the New Year, you wake up to find that New Age has suffered the same fate as your Christmas goose—dead and gone.

We don't want to be anybody's Christmas goose—but we can certainly do with a lot of fattening between now and the end of this month.

MAKE NEW AGE PART AND PARCEL OF YOUR CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS.

SEND YOUR DONATION EARLY—AND MAKE IT A GOOD ONE!

Last Week's Donations:
Cape Town: Student 5s., Jan and Stella £5, Mr. E.M.B. £1 and Benny and Mary £5, Film £2.3.6d.
Johannesburg: Playboy £3, Doctor £2, Joyce and Sidney £1.
Port Elizabeth: Doc £1, Babs 10.6d.
TOTAL: £21 19s. 6d.

MACMILLAN, STAY AWAY

Continued from page 1

Britain may be anxious to further her economic interests in the Union and to enter into an even more active business partnership with the Nationalist Government but this business deal will lose her the

friendship not only of Africans in the Union, but of Africans and African states throughout the continent. If Macmillan insisted on making this ill-advised visit he should get a proper picture of the Union, said Mr. Nkwe. This would mean meet-

ing not only Dr. Verwoerd but also ANC leaders—and Chief Lutuli—of whom Field Marshall Montgomery was so ignorant ("Who is he? Is he a good guy?" he asked a Johannesburg press conference), having a good hard look at the country and conditions here, but NOT by means of a conducted tour.

INCITEMENT CASE APPEAL THIS WEEK

JOHANNESBURG.

Eighteen people convicted of incitement in terms of the Criminal Laws Amendment Act as a result of the Stay-At-Home in April last year are due to have their appeal heard before the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein this week.

Of the original 25 charged, four were discharged in the Magistrate's Court and two after the Supreme Court appeal.

On the outcome of the appeal will depend whether the following will serve their sentences:

Messa, Stephen Segale and Isaac Bokala: 6 months in jail, Mr. Herbert Makule; three months imprisonment; Mrs. Christina Matthews: two months imprisonment; Mr. Joseph Mayola: one month's imprisonment.

Thirteen others given the options of fines had their sentences suspended on appeal to the Supreme Court.

GIANT FAIR FOR DURBAN

DURBAN

A gigantic Fair opening on December 23 and closing on January 2, is being sponsored by Dr. G. M. Naicker, Moses Mabhidia, Dr. M. N. Padayachee, Dan Naidoo, George Singh and others.

The function which is in aid of charity promises to be most entertaining as all sections of our multi-racial population are being catered for. Special attention has been paid to provide entertainment and bargains for the different age groups and according to Dr. Naicker, the Chairman of the Sponsors' Committee, the idea occurred to the group when they were discussing casually the lack of entertainment during the festive period for the vast majority of the Non-White peoples.

"We plan to have stalls with foodstuffs, sweetmeats, drapery, dresses, shirts and in fact almost anything that people need," said Dr. Naicker in an interview with New Age.

"We will also have a dance floor with a full-time band in attendance, a photographic stall with full time photographers who will take pictures of people attending, develop and print pictures on the spot; a fun fair with the big wheel and other kiddies entertainment including a wall of death," he said.

"I sincerely hope that the public will give its fullest support to this fair as all the proceeds are for very good causes," he added.

CORRECTION

New Age reported last week that Mrs. Lucy Mvubelo, one of the vice-presidents of FOPATUSA, the trade union body which is allied to SACTU, had been at the Lagos conference of the I.C.F.T.U. We learn that Mrs. Mvubelo had intended to go to Lagos after the conference on women workers she had attended in Geneva, but fell ill and was in hospital at the time of the Lagos conference.

BUSINESSMEN'S CAMPAIGN TO WHITENASH THE NATS

New Economic Boycott Targets?

JOHANNESBURG.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS spokesmen see the visit to South Africa of Montgomery and Maclean next year as part of a grand "Let's Be Nice to the Nats" campaign. Main theme song is that South Africa is a centre for highly profitable investment and quite safe for businessmen.

In the years since the Nats came to power British investment figures in the Union have reached the £600 million mark and could rise still higher. But first people in Britain must be helped to get rid of the nasty taste the Nats have left in their mouths. Apartheid is not as bad as it has been made out and South Africa has been seen to coventry unjustly goes the argument, so let's give her a new start.

Phase one in the whitewashing was the visit of Field Marshall Montgomery and significantly, this public relations tour was stage-managed by industrialist Sir Francis de Guingand.

Sir Francis is an influential industrialist and business man, chairman of Hercules and Philips Cycles, a director of Anglo Transvaal Industries Ltd, Anglo Alpha Cement, S.A. Torbanite, Union Line, Associated Manganese Mines, East Rand Extensions, Southern Van Kya Reef Gold Mining Company, Strip Steel, and other mining and industrial companies.

He is also a vice-president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries.

"UTTERLY SHOCKED"

In June, 1957, after a visit to Britain Sir Francis wrote an article in the Star in which he said: "I was utterly shocked by the attitude to be found in all quarters towards South Africa. The situation has reached a stage when something must be done. Official statements, Information Office publications and other such means can achieve little at this juncture. Some positive action must be embarked upon to promote further deterioration and prevent an improvement in overseas opinion. The acute shortage of capital so necessary to this young rapidly developing country is now manifest for all to see. Continuance of this lack of confidence could therefore prove disastrous to us all."

"NON POLITICAL"

In August of this year Sir Francis told a London paper, The Evening Standard, that he was launching a "non-political" propaganda organisation to present "the other side." Sir Francis said he was angered by the one-sided way South African affairs were reported abroad—"All Black and no White." The new body would be named the South African Foundation and would have an office in London.

There are good reasons to believe that this newspaper publicity to the new body to whitewash South Africa was a premature leak of information that Sir Francis would rather had remained confidential.

Because They Cannot Afford High Rents

RESIDENTS FACE IMPRISONMENT

From Joe Gqabi

JOHANNESBURG.

WIDOWS and washerwomen, sick people and unemployed will all go to jail in a few months'

time if they cannot pay heavy rent arrears. These are among the people brought to court in a steady stream during the recent Council mass round-ups and prosecutions in rent cases.

It is a familiar sight in the township to see scores of residents to be rounded up in their homes by municipal police and led off to the superintendent's offices where they are issued with summonses to appear in court.

Most of the rent cases arise out of the institution of a rental scale in 1957 when all families had to fill in census forms from which the Council could assess if the households were to pay economic or sub-economic rents.

As part of the anti-higher rents campaign many people did not fill in these assessment forms. The Council has mounted an assault on them as falling into the economic rental group.

Many of the people hauled before the courts are unable to pay their rents because they have been paying rents regularly each month, but the sub-economic rates. Now their arrears have mounted and many find they owe as much as £50.

The Council—with the Government behind it—is in practice using these households which did not fill in assessment forms by forcing them to pay economic rentals even if they earn far below the economic rental level.

CANNOT UNDERSTAND

Many residents, who are arrested cannot understand why this is so. They have been paying rent, they say, how could arrears have mounted up so? Some say that when they were given the rent forms they were unable to fill in their superintendents they were not regularly employed, but were casual workers, and could not fill in the forms. They say that when they employ them. In spite of explanations, they say, they have been placed in the economic rental group.

If the majority do not know their rights in court either, they do not know that even if they did not fill in the rent census forms they can plead not guilty and that they earn a wage that entitles them to be in the sub-economic group.

One after another these tragic cases come before the rent courts. Last Friday many convicted in the Kipton Magistrate's Court owed rents ranging from £30 to £3. They were fined £2 or two weeks in prison for failing to pay rents on due date, and were given from three to four months to pay their arrears. If they cannot pay up they will be sentenced to 30 to 45 days in jail without the option of a fine.

It is quite obvious that many of the residents who are appearing in court for these rent offences will never be able to raise these huge sums of money within the stipulated period and will most probably spend 45 days in jail and come out of jail to face prosecution again.

Seventy-two-year-old Mrs. Sinah Mogaase of Orlando West owes rent amounting to £52 15s. She has only two children, a daughter working as a domestic servant and earning £5 a month, and a son working for the Municipality and earning £1 18s. a week. Neither children support her and she has to do casual washing for her living. Mrs. Mogaase must pay the £52 15s. by the end of March or go to jail for 40 days without an option of a fine.

HELP SELL NEW AGE

pany, that is our fight," he said. "We have already got an increase of 2/6d. per week through the efforts of SACTU some while back, but are not satisfied with this. We shall continue our demand for £1-a-day, once the present dispute is settled," he added.

Continued from page 1

shaking, unique in itself in race-conscious South Africa, but made more so because one group comprised African men and the other were Indian women, there were shouts of, "Sanibetha akuthi ayikufa lapho nokufa lbona!"—"We told you we would stand by you!"

CONGRESSES CALLED

The Textile Workers' Union, failing to get a negotiated settlement, has called on the Joint Congresses to negotiate on their behalf. Two meetings of representatives of the employers and the Joint Congresses have been held and according to spokesmen of the Congresses they have agreed at the request of the employers not to make settlements of their discussions. A further final discussion is expected to be held early next week.

A leading shop-steward in an interview with New Age said that the Congresses have been called on merely to settle their immediate demand for the re-instatement of all workers.

"We don't want the Congresses to discuss higher wages and better working conditions with the Com-



Is the New-Independent Republic of Guinea

"AFRICA'S FIRST PEOPLES DEMOCRACY"?

On September 28 1958 the people of the French Colony of Guinea in West Africa took advantage of de Gaulle's referendum to make a resounding demand for independence. Guinea was the only French colony to vote for complete independence from France. de Gaulle was angry, but could not go back on his promise that those colonies who wanted independence could have it. Overnight the people of Guinea became the masters of their political destiny.

A new personality emerged into the public eye to join the illustrious band of African freedom fighters who had led their people to independence—Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea.

The colonialists hoped and worked for the collapse of the new Guinean government. They removed everything they could, including even such things as railways.

But the people of Guinea rallied to the Guinean Democratic Party, which had led them to their freedom, and to its leader, Sekou Toure. They have chosen to make Guinea an inspiration, a beacon light to all the peoples of Africa still in the darkness of colonialism.

WHAT ARE THE POLITICAL VIEWS OF SEKOU TOURE? WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THE NEW STATE OF GUINEA?

These questions are being asked with increasing frequency as Guinea strides ahead with seven league boots to a new life in which the remnants of colonialism are being rapidly swept aside.

Different answers are given by different people. Last year the London Times suggested that Toure was determined to set up Africa's first Peoples Democracy. The London News Chronicle poo-poohed this and declared that he saw himself as the "leader of a large federation of independent African states".

The American magazine Time called him a one-time agitator turned administrator, who allegedly declared that he was no socialist, but had studied the principles of socialism, Communism, the M.R.P. (French Catholic) and the European Unionists, and had adopted principles which correspond to the needs of Africa today.

The South African political commentator Anthony Delius, on the other hand, confidently states that the Times' prediction that Guinea would become a Peoples Democracy, has become true.

The Times, though, has reconsidered its first opinion. When Toure was greeted with all the trimmings by British Prime Minister Macmillan in London earlier this month, the Times declared that Toure was no Marxist, but merely an anti-colonialist.

(Shortly afterwards Toure had occasion to demonstrate his anti-colonialism.) At a London press conference he was asked if his visits to Britain and America were inspired by a desire to obtain economic loans. What do you

people think we Africans are? he retorted sharply. We are not beggars who come cap in hand to the capitalists in order to beg a loan.

But you recently asked and received a loan from the Soviet Union, his interviewer commented. That was different, replied



President Sekou Toure

Toure. There were no strings attached to the Soviet loan. The very variety of these opinions suggests that it would be wise to tread carefully where other newspapers rushed in. New Age recently received the full text of a speech made by Sekou Toure at the Guinea Democratic Party Congress in September this year.

TOURE'S SPEECH TO PARTY

As Toure pointed out in the speech, this is the only political party in Guinea, and it plays a decisive role in the affairs of

Guinea. The speech is a long one, running to nearly 60 closely-typed foolscap pages, so it will be convenient to extract the main points rather than to present lengthy quotations:

If the authority of the State, if the dictatorship exercised by the government, emanates directly from the whole of the people, then the dictatorship is of a popular nature and the nation is a democratic one, democracy being the exercise by the people of National Sovereignty.

For each human society democratic always corresponds in its form to given conditions which depend on the economic and social level this society has reached.

"Economic" dictatorship, financial dictatorship, personal dictatorship, military dictatorship, what are they save the exercise of national sovereignty for the benefit of the economic world, of financial world, a person or a given caste or social class?"

In history we find leaders who have ruled for the benefit of the people. "But, and this is the important point, the popular quality of the sovereignty exercised by a man or a group of men is necessarily precarious because it can be radically modified by the sole will of the man or group of men who exert it."

Toure goes on to discuss the nature of personal dictatorship, and the dictatorship exercised in nations by Governments with Members of Parliament elected according to at times very complicated means. These nations are not fully democratic because the dictatorship is "exercised by a feudality or a coalition of particular interests, or else by a clan or social class."

The first condition required by a democracy is freedom . . . but having won our freedom we have freely chosen our form of state . . . Those who are to exercise a part of the popular dictatorship will be designated by the people, who by democratic methods will invest them with authority."

(Continued in next issue)

"MAKE DECEMBER 10 A WORTHY ANNIVERSARY"

—Chief Lutuli

In this special appeal to all Congress organisations, Chief A. J. Lutuli, President-General of the ANC calls for nationwide observance of Human Rights Day.

THE formulation and declaration by the United Nations Organisation of human rights and the fundamental freedoms was a great achievement. It marked a significant stage in human development.



Chief A. J. Lutuli

Through the lead of some freedom lovers in the United States of America, Human Rights Day—December 10—was observed in many parts of the world.

This statement is intended to urge and plead for a nationwide observance of this day again this year.

Whatever is done, should be done in a non-sectarian way and spirit and should be a joint

undertaking embracing all freedom-loving groups and individuals in that area.

To do otherwise would be contrary to the nature and spirit of the United Nations Organisation which, for all its shortcomings, tries to be a true representative forum of organised and progressive world opinion and an agency that promotes the cause of peace and freedom in the world.

The anniversary of this Declaration of Human Rights Day should have a special

meaning and significance to freedom-lovers everywhere, but more so to the oppressed people who are cruelly and unjustly denied these rights and freedoms by the powers that be in their land, as is the case with Non-Whites in the Union of South Africa. The observance should flare up the hope in, and among, the oppressed people that the best is yet to be—and soon too!

I direct member organisations of the Congress Alliance to take the initiative where none has been taken to invite other progressive groups and leading personalities in an area to work in the joint venture to make the anniversary worthy of the noble objectives and status of the United Nations Organisation that formulated and declared these noble human rights and fundamental freedoms.

It is hoped that the observance will prick to repentance the conscience of White South Africa that believes in White supremacy, completely oblivious of the suffering this policy inflicts on the Non-White people and the harm it does to the name of South Africa in the outside world.

BASUTOLAND BOYS LURED TO UNION FARMS

MASERU.

THE Basuto are up in arms against Union labour recruiters who send agents into their country to entice young boys away to farm labour.

According to complaints sent to the offices of the Basutoland Congress Party here agents of a labour recruiting body that claims to work from Thaba Nchu but has a head office in Johannesburg, have been scouring Maseru in a car and offering youngsters work at £9 a week. After they have signed up, however, they find they are contracted to farmers. The agent's car has a Randfontein registration number.

A Maseru schoolboy Solomon Phasumane has made a statement to the Basutoland Congress recounting how he and three other schoolboys were offered work at £9 a week with a "petrol firm" in Thaba Nchu. An African agent made the approach to the boys.

journey by a 5 o'clock train to Johannesburg at Westgate. The boys agreed but Solomon was sceptical about the whole affair.

He asked questions which were not answered. Then on the table in the room he saw a labour contracting form which he put in his pocket and which is now in the possession of the Basutoland Congress.

The contract form is supposed to be read aloud to the recruit, fully interpreted and explained before any signature is affixed.

The Labour Agent must affirm that: "the consent of the parents or guardians of Natives aged between sixteen and eighteen years recruited for agricultural purposes had been produced to him."

But Samuel Phasumane, father to a letter to Congress, did not see the recruiting of his son.

POLICE NOT INTERESTED

On the contrary he reported his son as missing to the Maseru police. The police, he protests strongly, were not even interested. So Mr. Phasumane set out to trace his son's whereabouts himself.

The day after his son had disappeared he found the Randfontein car in Maseru "full of young boys of school age who said they had been offered work for the Thaba Nchu firm". He was told his son was already at Thaba Nchu in the Union.

The driver of the car claimed to be working for the Native Recruiting Corporation but Mr. Phasumane checked this with the police and found it to be untrue.

According to reports reaching the offices of the B.C.P. many herd boys have disappeared from the district

of Teyateyaning following the activities of labour recruiters, no doubt.

Helping Hands

POLITICAL police in Nyassaland and the South African Special Branch appear to have come to an arrangement to do one another's work.

Certain Nyasas who apply for permission to return to Nyassaland are now being told to report to the Special Branch at Gray's Building. There they are questioned about their knowledge of officials of the Nyassaland African Congress in the Union and about Congress generally. They are then told that the Special Branch will "let them know."

Footnote: Governor of Nyassaland, Sir Robert Armitage, has been on a "private visit" to the Union. Among other ports of call he has been seen at the offices and compound of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association.

Make up a Party for our New Age Xmas Eve Dance

In this dispatch from New York, Jarirundu Kozonguizi, one of the petitioners to the United Nations Trusteeship Committee on behalf of the people of S.W.A., writes:

How Eric Louw Was Rebuffed at UNO

IN the main the evidence of the "petitioners was of a factual nature, a description of conditions in South West Africa and the effect of these conditions on the Africans there. The petitioners also laid specific issues which called for prompt action on the part of the United Nations.

Amongst other things the United Nations was requested to intervene in the cases of Mr. Herman Toivo and the Reverend Marcus Cooper. The Reverend Cooper is under house arrest in Ovamboiland, whilst Mr. Toivo Ja Toivo was removed from his home and congregation in the well-watered Hoachanas Reserve early this year to the dry

Americans alleged to have assisted Mr. Beukes to reach the U.S.A. had said they were going to study flora and fauna in South West Africa.

All these people were members of a network of agitators comprising such organisations as the American Committee on Africa and the Committee for Race and Caste, which aimed at slinging mud at the Union of South Africa. Mr. Louw said.

The Trusteeship Committee nevertheless decided to grant the hearings to the petitioners, who included Mr. Beukes and Rev. Michael Scott.

S.A. DELEGATE ABSENT Throughout the hearing the



The United Nations Trusteeship Committee recently granted permission to spokesmen on behalf of the Non-White people of South West Africa to address its sessions. Our picture shows Mr. Jarirundu Kozonguizi (centre) at the microphone. Beside him are the Rev. Michael Scott and Mr. Mburumba Kerina. Seated with his back to the camera is Mr. Hans Beukes. (Photo: United Nations)

itsawais in the ever drought-stricken area in the Keetmanshoop district.

The attention of the Committee was also drawn to the "explosive" situation in Windhoek, where Africans are threatened with forcible removal from their homes to a new location eight miles out of town. The present location is only a distance of a mile or two from town and almost all people walk to work. Though the people have indicated in the clearest terms that they were not prepared to move to the new location, the Windhoek Municipality had turned a deaf ear to the people's protest, and work goes on on the building of the new location as if nothing has happened or is happening.

"OPEN DOOR" A request was also made that the U.N. should invoke the "open door" provision to enable the Reverend Michael Scott to return to S.W.A. This provision stipulates that missionaries who are subjects of member states of the League will not be denied access to the Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT On the general situation in South West Africa, the petitioners suggested that the case of South West Africa be taken to the International Court of Justice, and in the meantime, member States were exhorted to embark on an economic boycott of South African produce in support of the African National Congress.

Earlier in the session the Trusteeship Committee had heard Mr. Eric Louw speaking in opposition to the granting of hearings to the petitioners.

His main points were that the Rev. Michael Scott represented only an insignificant minority of the Herero people; Mr. Mburumba Kerina was an expatriate; and Kozonguizi's case was a serious one as he had travelled on forged documents; Hans Beukes had been disowned by his own people; the three

representation, then we would have to question Mr. Van der Walt's representation here, too. I do not think that Mr. Van der Walt represents the Hereros, the Ovambos, the Damaras or the Bushmen. All I know is that he is a Nationalist Party member of Parliament elected by the white population of the Windhoek constituency. Moreover, if Mr. Van der Walt claims to be a South West African, which I have no doubt he is, then he should be strictly and legally speaking, in the same position as I am, in that he is supposed to be, in the words of the League of Nations, ". . . not able to stand the strain of modern life, and as such, somebody has to look

after him." However I am not challenging his representation at all; as far as I am concerned he has the right to speak on the conditions in South West Africa as he sees them, provided he grants the same rights to others. All I have to say to him is that his participation in the discussions here should make him realize the humanity of all human beings."

The Trusteeship Committee subsequently sent a resolution to the General Assembly drawing the attention of members of U.N.O. to the possibility of legal action against South Africa before the International Court of Justice.

"Either the Minister did not know that I had a reference book, or due to the confusion arising from the mass of legislation passed to restrict the freedom of the Africans of South Africa, he could not even recall that last year, by proclamation of the Government of South Africa, every African born in South West Africa and being in the Union was compelled to carry a reference book. My book was issued to me in 1958.

"I travelled on this document and it has been endorsed by the immigration officials of the various countries I visited before I arrived in the Belgian Congo. There I went to the South African Consulate and a passport, valid for travel to Ghana, was issued to me. From Ghana to the United States I travelled on a U.S. Government

PASSPORT ISSUED

representation. The Minister has said that he did not know whom I was representing here. I do not have to remind the Committee that I speak for the Hereros of South West Africa, and that I have also been asked by the Ovambo People's Organisation to speak on their behalf. If I were to go into the question of

ANCYL Call For Festival Boycott

JOHANNESBURG

The Transvaal conference of the ANC Youth League continued in Sophiatown last Saturday afternoon. The long internal debate over the recognition of national officials came to an end with the speaker, Mr. P. Magano, ruling that since a directive from the ANC working committee on recommendations of its commission came from a high organ in Congress, conference had no option but to accept the directive.

This ruling was not unanimously accepted by conference.

Mr. Y. Patini, national president of the League told conference that the Youth League constitution of 1954 had not been endorsed by the League so the valid constitution was that of 1944. Arguments based on the draft constitution which provides for the annual renewal of membership cards before conference were invalid.

BOYCOTT

Resolutions were adopted calling for the appointment of a propaganda committee to run study groups and to publish a monthly youth bulletin and leaflets explaining Congress policy to the youth. National Executive was asked to provide a programme for a boycott of the forthcoming Union Festival next May.

Conference also deplored the increases of African taxation and called on the National Executive to decide on a campaign aimed at defeating the Government's plans here.

Mr. S. Segale was returned as president with Mr. Sethylpedi secretary, and Mr. Mataboga treasurer. Also elected to the Executive were Messrs. A. Lepoema, T. Muni Mavuso, Cindi, Dlamhla, Tone, Mokoena and Miss Mtshangane.

Bursaries Offered

The University Indian Students' Bursary Committee is offering 8 bursaries to Non-European students for the 1960 academic year. The bursaries are tenable at the University of the Witwatersrand or Cape Town, in the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce.

Further particulars and prescribed application forms are obtainable from the Secretary, U.I.S.B.C., P.O. Box 106, Veredood, Johannesburg. Application forms should be received by not later than the 31st December, 1959.

NEW AGE XMAS DANCE



A section of the large crowd that thronged the fête held in aid of the Treason Trial Defence Fund last week. The effort netted over £600.

TREASON TRIAL FREEDOM CHARTER STATEMENT OF AFRICAN RIGHTS

From ROBERT RESHA

THE treason trial ended its third year and has been adjourned to January 18, 1960. Professor Andrew Murray, Professor of Philosophy at the Cape Town University and expert witness for the Crown has concluded his evidence, and nine of the 30 accused have left Johannesburg for their homes. Seven have gone to Port Elizabeth, one to Botswana, Transkei and another to Umzimkulu.

Professor Murray agreed with Mr. L. A. Maiseis Q.C., leader of the defence team, that the Freedom Charter is not in the form of a constitution, but is a document of human rights. In general principle it contains detailed statement of basic human rights.

Mr. Maiseis: I have tried to show that every paragraph and chapter in the Freedom Charter referred to the removal of grievances.

Prof. Murray: Yes. It is not necessary there to look for Communism. The state of grievance is a natural reaction to the position in which the Non-Europeans find themselves in this country. You may agree with me, is it not?—Yes.

Mr. Maiseis: It is not unnatural to expect these grievances from the Non-Europeans?—Yes.

Mr. Maiseis: The stress is laid on liberty, fraternity and equality.

Prof. Murray: It is on democracy. Mr. Maiseis: That is not far removed from liberty, fraternity and equality?—Yes.

Mr. Maiseis: The emphasis is on franchise rights and civil liberties?—Yes.

More sections are on that than anything else?—Yes.

What I am suggesting is that in this document one hasn't got to look for Communism or non-Communism but one has to understand the position of the Non-European.

Prof. Murray: It depends on how it is formulated.

DEALING WITH SPEECHES

Dealing with speeches allegedly made at the Congress of the People Mr. Maiseis said that only six or seven speeches were referred by the Crown out of 40 speeches made.

Mr. Maiseis: Could you tell us how many speeches were made at this meeting. There were about 40 speeches and most of these speeches referred to liberation from discriminatory laws and abolition of discriminatory laws.

Prof. Murray: They also referred to the Charter as well.

There was some argument between Mr. Maiseis and Professor Murray on the word "Comrade." Professor Murray said that the use of the word shows all shades of political thinking. He agreed also that the word was used about twice in a particular meeting.

Mr. Maiseis: Twice nothing is soening Professor. And that is noting the bottom of the barrel Professor, is it not?

Prof. Murray: Sometimes the bottom of the barrel speaks.

Mr. Maiseis: Sometimes it sneers Professor.

Mr. Maiseis: But to the professor a number of non-Communist writers whose writings were similar to the Freedom Charter.

BOND OF SYMPATHY

Mr. Maiseis: You frequently find people of other countries having bonds of sympathy with people of another country?—Yes.

Mr. Maiseis: A man of colour in South Africa is entitled to feel that there is discrimination by reason of colour?—Yes.

There would be a bond of sympathy between the African in this country and Africans in other parts of the world?—Yes.

Dealing with the chapter "People shall share the country's wealth" in the Freedom Charter, Mr. Murray said that this was an idea that appealed to people throughout the ages. He quoted from the speeches of Nehru and the late John Stuart Mill. He quoted ISCOR and SASOL enterprises as modern examples in South Africa of the control of the mineral wealth by the people through the State despite private ownership. He quoted a statement made in 1939 by the Pope Pius XI on monopoly industry. He referred to the 1946 constitution of France and the South Korean constitution as all being in line with the Freedom Charter.

TRADE UNIONS

On the clause of the Charter dealing with trade unions, Mr. Maiseis suggested that this presupposes the existence of an employer-employee relationship—a basically capitalist concept, and was in fact anti-Communist as a charter for the future.

Mr. S. Kentridge (for the defence) cross-examined Professor Murray. On the question of the Freedom Charter, Professor Murray agreed with Mr. Kentridge that there was similarity between the Freedom Charter of South Africa and the 1948 Freedom Charter of Nigeria. He also concurred that Azikwe and his party were not Communist.

WHAT IS THE TEST

Mr. Justice Bekker: What stage would be to build up various items in his statements and behaviour in order to answer the question whether a man was a good Christian or a Marxist?

Prof. Murray: I would have to build up an individual case. I would hesitate to say, at what stage a man has become a good Christian. My test would be to build up various items in his statements and behaviour in order to answer the question whether a man was a good Christian or a Marxist.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Can you draw a basic and solid line?—NO.

UNSAFE AND UNSOUND

Prof. Murray in reply to a question by Mr. Kentridge agreed that the Independent Labour Party in England was non-Communist although it was against capitalism and believed that capitalism leads to war.

The suggestion I am making said Mr. Kentridge is that even in regard to a programme of the Independent Labour Party, it would be unsafe and unsound to say it is communist?

Prof. Murray said that it would be unsafe to say the party is communist. It may have communistic tendencies and may have adopted sections of communist doctrine.

On the question of various movements in Africa Professor Murray agreed that these national movements have taken the form of congresses and conventions and are not in form of the traditional European parties. They purport to represent not one school of thought but various schools of thought. They are loose knit organisations unlike the parties. They seem to be grievance movements.

Replying to a question from Mr. Kentridge on nationalisation of industry, redivision of land and universal suffrage, Professor Murray agreed that there was nothing at all in Communist theory that the external features of a people's democracy could only come by a violent bourgeois revolution.

Mr. Kentridge: In other words, professor, if you look at the Freedom Charter of the ANC as it stands, on its face value, there is nothing in Communist theory which says that it can only be attained as far as it goes by violence?

Prof. Murray: Not as far as the document goes.

Mr. Kentridge: If you look at the Freedom Charter as it stands, you do not know whether it was going to be a people's democracy?

Prof. Murray: Not as far as the document goes.

Mr. Kentridge: The Freedom Charter has no time table. It does not say when these things will be done and how?

Mr. Kentridge: What significance do you attach to the phrase "liberation movement"? There doesn't seem to be anything significant about the use of the phrase?

Professor Murray replied that there was nothing serious about the use of the phrase. He also agreed that the use of the phrase goes back many years.

CROWN RE-EXAMINES PROF. MURRAY

Mr. De Vos Q.C. got into trouble with the judges immediately he stood up to re-examine the expert witness. The first question to the witness was on the Freedom Charter.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: Is there anything new that came out of the cross-examination? The witness said that generally the questions covered two or more interpretations. If I am right then there is nothing new.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Taking fascism for an example what do you want to say to the professor?

Mr. De Vos: I want to know the opinion of the witness.

Mr. De Vos then applied for an adjournment to enable the witness to look at the many books referred to by the defence in cross-examination.

Mr. De Vos: We have to find out whether he read these books.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Why can't you re-examine the witness in the ordinary way?

Mr. De Vos: I can do it.

Mr. Justice Bekker: If you can do it why don't you do it?

Mr. De Vos: It will take a long time.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Is that really the only constitution?

Mr. De Vos: I will be fishing out to find out what the witness knows about these books.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: Possibly there might be no point to re-examine.

Mr. De Vos: Possibly, I would ask for a postponement until Monday.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Quite apart from the books is there anything you want to re-examine on and could you not deal with other aspects of the examination?

Mr. De Vos: It is difficult to divide it.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Speaking for myself the reason given is not sufficient.

"I AM A LAYMAN"

Mr. Justice Bekker: Why don't you read the books yourself?

Mr. De Vos: I am a layman.

Mr. Justice Bekker: You are not a layman Mr. De Vos.

Mr. De Vos: I am a layman in this type of evidence.

Professor Murray was re-examined in length by Mr. De Vos on the Freedom Charter.

Mr. De Vos: What did you compare the Freedom Charter with?

Professor Murray pointed sections in the Freedom Charter which were comparable to these documents.

Mr. De Vos said that except for local matters such as pass laws and permits there is nothing in the Freedom Charter which does not correspond to the constitution of the USSR.

Mr. De Vos: Could the Freedom Charter have originated from any

Continued in next column

Dobcott Moves Against S.A. 1 British Unions

LONDON.

BRITISH trade unions and co-operative have decided that the best way to protest against the appointment of Mrs. Mafekeng is to push ahead with the boycott of South African goods.

"There should be a boycott of protest directed at the head of the government responsible. He is the Honorable Hendrik Verwoerd, Groote Schuur, Cape Town. Tell him what you think of the vile policy which his government follows," urges an editorial in **Reynolds News**.

Overseas protests against the banishment order and demands for

a boycott of South African goods are mounting.

The Board of Management of Kierkly District Co-operative Society has protested to Dr. Verwoerd—on behalf of their 16,000 members—against "the savage punishment" of Mrs. Mafekeng "whose only crime appear to be trade union activities and efforts to improve the social status of her people."

The Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers (72,000 members) has protested to the Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. De Wet Nel, and urged that Mrs. Mafekeng should be allowed to return to her normal life.

2 Holland

AMSTERDAM.

GROWING opposition to the policies of the South African Government in Holland has led to a move to establish a permanent committee in the near future.

One of the objects of this committee will be to call for the boycott of South African goods. In addition it will put pressure on the Dutch Government to vote against South Africa at U.N.O. and will collect money for the Treason Trial Defence Fund.

A recent visit to Holland by Mr. Patrick van Onsbergen, South African vice-consul in the Belgian Congo until 1957, who left the diplomatic corps to become a national organizer of the Liberal Party, stimulated renewed interest in South

Africa. Speaking over television, lecturing at Universities and through the columns of the press, Mr. Van Rensburg launched a vehement attack on apartheid.

A packed audience at Amsterdam added their voices to the protest against the Dutch Government's abstention from voting on the South Africa motion at the United Nations General Assembly, and loudly applauded a call for the boycott of South African goods. A panel of speakers, including an African student from South Africa, roundly condemned apartheid, and the audience booted a lone defender of racial segregation.

Mr. Van Rensburg also spoke to audiences in Leiden, Dordrecht, Nijmegen, Groningen and Rotterdam.

UP MY ALLEY

A LITTLE bird tells me that free tickets for visiting psychiatrist Dr. Murray Banks, lecturer in Case Studies "Think You're Normal" have been sent to all Cabinet Ministers.

Council of Coloured Affairs. The house has been booked out for all sessions and the theatre will be booked and barred to all whites, who might misinterpret the poor show as fine art.

THESE are however no more seats available on the Union

Continued from previous column political organisation known up to 1956. Any non-political body?—No one that I know.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Why do you ask this question. We have heard it said that it was formulated at the Congress of the People. Do you want to say that the Congress of the People was a Communist organisation?

Mr. De Vos: Well, I want to find out whether the Freedom Charter originated from some organisation before the Congress of the People. I want to take it further than the Congress of the People.

NIGERIAN CHARTER

Questioned on the Freedom Charter of Nigeria and Cameroons, Professor Murray said that it seems to originate from the movement. It shows signs of socialism.

Asked to elucidate the question of there being a middle way between the ballot box and violent revolution, Professor Murray said that there are only two ways, the ballot box and revolution. If it is a minor liberal government, it may be changed as a result of strikes.

At the end of re-examination of Professor Murray, Mr. A. Fisher asked the defence and the Crown to adjourn until January 18, 1960.

In granting the adjournment, the Presiding judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff asked the defence and the Crown teams to occupy some of the time during the adjournment to work on the case so as to avoid long postponements next year.

AN epic of the sea was enacted in Table Bay Harbour, too, when a Non-White club bought a yacht and then discovered that he could not keep it in the Royal Yacht Club Basin because the club flies the white ensign of apartheid.

It now looks as if the Starke

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By ALEX

LA GUMA

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Commission will have to be called to a session on Separate Amenities for richmen or else Doc May have to park the tub outside the three-mile limit.

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AND some corny character told me last week, that the school-ghosts were used by Dr. Erasmus's version of The Charge of The Light Brigade.

★

OVERHEARD in a Bristol restaurant: "By gad, this stewed steak tastes off!"



EUROPE

Social Democrats Reject Socialism

Supporters of socialism are dismayed at the manner in which the British Labour Party and the West German Social Democrats have almost completely rejected the aim of fighting for a socialist society in their respective countries.

In Britain "nationalisation" has almost become a dirty word amongst the Labour Party leaders, who, however at least stand for the retention of the present nationalised industries. The German Social Democrats, on the other hand, have completely capitulated to capitalism, declared themselves in favour of "free enterprise" and dropped nationalisation completely from their programme.

British Labour Party

THOUGH the vast bulk of the rank and file workers who constitute the backbone of the British Labour Party are still confirmed socialists, their leaders are making it increasingly clear that the Labour Party will not represent their views.

The "re-thinking" that has taken place since the recent electoral defeat of the Labour Party shows that:

- As long as Gaitskill and Co. dominate the Party, nationalisation will not be an important plank in the Party's programme;

- Bevan, former leader of the Left in the Party has now gone over completely to Gaitskillian;

- Left-wing personalities like Ian Mikardo and Barbara Castle are being ousted from leading party positions;

- There is still a powerful Left party in the party whose spokesman is now leader of the massive Transport and General Workers' Union, Frank Cousins, who has stood firm in his belief in a socialist domestic and foreign policy for Britain;

- The youth of the party still want "old-fashioned" socialism, but the leaders will not allow a new Labour League of Youth to be formed precisely because of this fact.

W. GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

WHEN the Social Democratic Party of Germany was still in its infancy, a delegate named Karl Marx was at first refused admission because he had forgotten his invitation.

He was eventually allowed in, however. Now the West German Social Democrats have expelled Marxism almost entirely from their programme.

At their latest annual conference they almost completely abandoned the programme for socialism which the party adopted in 1925, and replaced it with one which can be summarised in the phrase, states the London Reynolds News:

"As much competition as possible—much planning as necessary." In other words, as much capitalism as possible, regulated where necessary but not controlled, by the State.

Nationalisation has been completely abandoned.

Even the fight against German re-armament has been given up. Now the Party stands for "national defence".

Only on the question of nuclear weapons has the party stood firm—"Atomic and other weapons of mass destruction should neither be produced or used," it says.

With the Communist Party suppressed and its leaders imprisoned as in the days of Hitler, there is now no party in West Germany which stands for socialism. Adversity can well feel pleased.



"Yesterday upon the stair, I met a man who wasn't there,
"He wasn't there again today. I wish that he would go away."



"How do you do, Mr. Gaitskill? I'm from the Prudential Insurance Company—I heard you were looking for a new policy."

"PORTUGAL UPRISING SOON" predicts exiled General

GENERAL Humberto Delgado, the exiled leader of the opposition parties in Portugal, arrived in London recently at the beginning of a tour of Europe to put what he described as "the case against the totalitarian dictatorship" of Portugal, reports the London Times.

The general, who is 53, was exiled last January after he had been acclaimed as a candidate for the presidency. He is in London as a guest of the Labour and Liberal parties and a small group of Conservative M.P.s.

At a Press conference at London Airport General Delgado said that he believed an uprising against the regime of President Salazar might come "very soon."

"I have had unconfirmed reports of three attempted revolts during the past 18 months," he said, "If a rebellion comes, it will be started by the Army."

U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Get Together

Valuable steps towards increased co-operation between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union have been taken in Washington and Moscow. These include important practical measures designed to ensure working together and exchange in the fields of atomic research, medicine, space exploration and culture.

WASHINGTON.

SOVIET and U.S. scientists have begun discussion of possible joint operations in outer space, Dr. T. Keith Glennan, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said here recently.

ROCKETMEN MEET

He said a conference was held in Washington yesterday between Dr. Hugh Dryden, deputy director of N.A.S.A. and a group of Soviet scientists attending the current American Rocket Society conference.

Dr. Glennan, who was addressing the National Press Club, added that the space science was so broad that the U.S. could not do the job by herself.

Americans became aroused whenever the Soviet Union launched a satellite or moon rocket, but between launchings paid little regard to space matters and became preoccupied with baseball, football and the shoddy disclosures about rigged television quizzes.

The Soviet Union was training two scientists for every one trained in the U.S.

Prof. Sedov, who heads the Soviet team, today told a press conference that "much additional research" was needed before the Soviet Union would attempt manned space flight. But he added that "we have a rocket which could carry out such a flight."

However, they could only talk about manned rocket flight when the technical difficulties had been solved. Safe return to earth was a first necessity.

Answering questions, Prof. Sedov said Russia had had only one space-rocket failure—the one Premier Khrushchov spoke of during his U.S. visit last September. This was a moon-rocket launching vehicle which blew up during a test on the launching pad.

ASIA

CHOU'S WARM GREETINGS TO NEHRU

DESPITE the recent border tension between India and China, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai sent warm greetings to Indian Prime Minister Nehru on the occasion of his 70th birthday last week.

Chou En-lai's message said: "May you continue with your full vigour and broad wisdom to make an even more valuable contribution to the independence, prosperity and strength of India, to the great friendship between China and India and to Asian and world peace."

This message, plus the fact that both Nehru and Chou have respectively declared that their respective governments favoured negotiations, gives rise to the hope that the frontier dispute will be settled peacefully.

One positive feature of the unfortunate situation is that Nehru has stated quite firmly that, come what may, India will never join any military alliances.

This declaration by the Indian Prime Minister came as a severe blow to the increasingly vocal band of SEATO supporters in India, who were hoping to stampede the Indian Government into



Nehru: 3-core and 10 years.

a military alliance with the West against China.

C.P.'S STATEMENT

Meanwhile the Indian Communist Party, which seems to be defying all prophecies of a split over the border question, has praised Nehru for "fighting war hysteria" and expressed appreciation of the "wise and constructive approach" of China to the question.

At a recent meeting in Meerut the national council of the Party stated that it "holds that the area south of the McMahon Line is now part of India and should remain in India."

On the western border in the Ladakh area, the council quoted Mr. Nehru to support its view that this was a complicated matter and should be fixed through friendly negotiations.

The resolution said Premier Chou En-lai's proposal for a meeting with Mr. Nehru "meets with the ardent desires of millions of people in India and China and of all peace-loving peoples who are anxious to see an end to this deplorable chapter in India-China relations."

In a message to Mr. Nehru on his 70th birthday, the Indian Communist Party wished him "many more years of active life in the service of the Indian people and the cause of world peace."

DOCTORS and DANCERS

ATOMS for peaceful co-operation between the U.S. and Soviet sciences is envisaged in a 22-page Soviet-American agreement on scientific, educational and cultural exchanges signed here.

On the lighter side, an American company is to present the musical "My Fair Lady" in Moscow, while New Yorkers are to get a chance to see the Moscow Arts Theatre.

The Georgian Folk Dance Ensemble, now making a hit in London, will go to America, while the United States Marine Band will pay a visit to the Soviet Union. Radio and television programmes will also be exchanged.

Agreement is registered in principle on the establishment of a direct air link between the United States and the Soviet Union, and both countries undertake to do everything possible to promote tourist travel.

There is to be an exchange of up to 85 students, post-gradu-

ates and young teachers and research workers from Soviet and American universities during the 1960-61 academic year.

Four Soviet universities—Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Tashkent—are to exchange professors and lecturers with four American universities—Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Indiana.

Medical research workers are to work together in the fight against cancer, heart diseases and polio.

The agreement also provides for exchanges of specialists in industry, transport, trade and agriculture, and of scientific and technical exhibition.

THE FACT THAT THEY ONLY TWO WEEKS THAT WERE NEEDED TO NEGOTIATE THIS AGREEMENT AS COMPARED WITH THE THREE MONTHS PREVIOUSLY REQUIRED INDICATED THE GREAT CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS, SAID AMBASSADOR THOMPSON.

Spotlight on Sport

by
JOE GOABI

BOXING CONTROVERSY

IF amateur boxing administrators in the Transvaal don't stop quarrelling and find some way of getting together to talk boxing peace, they will ruin the chances of any Non-White amateur boxers reaching the Rome Olympic Games.

The last tournament of the Transvaal N.E. Amateur Boxing Association was held in 1955 and without a properly working association there can be no Transvaal championships to select boxers for any national contests.

So towards the end of November two meetings to reorganise Non-White amateur boxing in the Transvaal were held, the first under the auspices of the Transvaal N.E.A.B.A. and the second organised by the Johannesburg and District Amateur Boxing Association.

The Transvaal N.E.A.B.A. was attended by representatives from 9 district associations, and was closed to the public and the press. We learn, however, that the members of the district associations that attended this, were members of the Transvaal Non-European Boys' Club. The unfortunate part of this meeting, is that members of the public — without casting any suspicion on the integrity of the members of the Transvaal N.E.A.B.A. will never really know what took place behind those closed doors.

We have been informed that a sub-committee was appointed to examine how best Non-White amateur boxing could be re-organised in the Transvaal. This committee will report back at a meeting to be held this Saturday, December 5.

The meeting of the J.D.A.B.A. was attended by representatives from four of the 8 invited district associations with some of the others sending apologies and was open to the public and the press. Delegates at this meeting showed much concern over the administration of Non-White amateur boxing in the Transvaal. An atmosphere of enthusiasm and determination to revive amateur boxing in the Transvaal was quite evident. A copy of the letter sent to officials of the Transvaal N.E.A.B.A. Association inviting them to attend the meeting and assist in reviving amateur boxing in the Transvaal was read. None of the officials attended.

NEW BODY

After a lengthy discussion and tracing of the history of amateur boxing in the Transvaal, the meeting resolved to form a new body to control amateur boxing in the Transvaal known as the Transvaal Amateur Boxing Union. None of the district associations at this meeting are affiliated to the Boys' Clubs. A sub-committee was elected to draft the constitution of the new body, and to report back at a meeting also to be held this Sunday, December 6.

Arguments for the formation of the new body are:

The Transvaal N.E.A.B.A. is virtually "controlled" by the Transvaal N.E. Boys' Club, the officials of the N.E.A.B.A. at the same time control professional boxing and thus have little or no time for amateur boxing; officials controlling amateur boxing should have nothing to do with professionalism; there must be a provincial amateur boxing body dealing exclusively with amateur boxing, running its own championships and without strong ties to other associations; the Boys' Club as a welfare organisation, runs their own championships and that their champions and amateur boxing district associations compete for the Transvaal championships under the control of the provincial body;

that the "present" body has been virtually "dead", hence the lack of amateur boxing activity at a provincial level in the Transvaal.

Some members of the new body claim that the last TVI championship competitions were held in 1955. Since then very little has been done or heard of the T.N.E.A.B.A. This, they say, is the reason for the failure of the 1st to participate in the National championship competitions during the past three years. During the past five years or so, there has come into being amateur boxing districts/associations and these associations could not affiliate to a "defunct" organisation.

Thus the situation has been created where amateur boxers could go beyond competing in inter-club, and inter-district competitions and in their own district championships, although this is a step towards development in amateur boxing, both in the Transvaal and also nationally.

AGAINST

Those against the formation of the new body argue that it is not "constitutional" since there is no "existence" a body controlling amateur boxing in the Transvaal, thus the Johannesburg and District Amateur Boxing Association had no "right" to invite officials of the T.N.E.A.B.A. to attend a meeting to revive or form a new body as they are not affiliated to the N.E.A.B.A.

If they were affiliated to the T.N.E.A.B.A. they would have had the "right" to petition the officials for a meeting to discuss the administration of amateur boxing in the Transvaal. All the district associations that are affiliated to the T.N.E.A.B.A. are members of the Boys' Club because the Boys' Club as a welfare organisation is able to assist boxing clubs with equipment and advice. The Boys' Club concerns itself with amateur boxing because it has proved to be the most popular sport among the youth.

On enquiring to see the relevant clauses in the constitution I was referred from official to official, and up to the time of going to press I have not had a copy of the constitution.

SERIOUS SITUATION

Thus, our boxers, boxing enthusiasts and the public are faced with a serious situation of having two provincial bodies, each claiming to be the "real" body controlling amateur boxing in the T.V.

It is not the first time that we are faced with this situation. An interim body to control amateur boxing in the Transvaal was formed in 1954 when there was no amateur boxing activity in the province. When this body came into being, the N.E.A.B.A. which was inactive, suddenly came to "life" and when this body "died", the T.N.E.A.B.A. also "died".

Now a "new" body to control amateur boxing in the Transvaal was come into being and the T.N.E.A.B.A. which has been inactive and virtually "dead" for the past 4 years, has also come to "life". It is quite obvious, that few if any attempts were made to see to it that we are not faced with the same situation again in future.

Officials of both organisations must come together for top level discussions in the interests of the sport. It is not the administrators who will suffer but our amateur boxers. If we want to send our boxers to Rome, we must stop wrangling over procedure and constitutional points.

Vigilance Meeting

ABOUT 600 people attended a meeting called by the Langa Vigilance Committee recently. The meeting adopted resolutions calling for the appeal of the pass laws, and the permit system. Rent increases and the issue of passes to African women were condemned, and the meeting called for better housing and higher wages for the people.

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NYANGA MASS MEETING

A mass meeting organised by the Nyanga ANC and Women's League will be held at the Bus Terminus, Nyanga, at 2 p.m. on Sunday, December 6.

In an appeal to all residents to attend the Secretary of the branch said that this meeting should be made a monster protest against passes for African women and against the banishment of Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeheng.

RACING AT KENILWORTH

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Kenilworth Handicap—2nd Division 5 Furlongs: FRENCH DRAMA. Danger. Baywood.

Wynberg Progress Stakes 1 1/2 Miles: WOODLEIGH. Danger. Gun Cap.

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ELIZABETH MAFEKENG IN BASUTOLAND



Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeheng received a hearty welcome in Basutoland. Here she and her two-month-old daughter, Theresa Uhuru, poses with friends in Mafeking where she is living. Second from the left is John Motobelo, another S.A. exile in Basutoland.

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DEATHS

The Editor and Staff of New Age extend their deepest sympathy to Mrs. K. Davids and family on the death of their husband and father.

BIRTHS

To Aurelia and Joe Goabi, a baby daughter on Monday 23rd. Both well.

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