

**De Wet
Nel
To Pay
£780**

JOHANNESBURG.

13 people have accepted £780 from Mr. De Wet Nel in settlement of a libel claim. Two newspapers against whom claims were also made settled earlier this year by publishing apologies and payment of £2,000 and £625 damages respectively.

The claims arose from a statement in January when the Minister notified the Johannesburg City Council that he wanted 13 people banned from holding, attending or organising any gathering at which Africans might be present. Mr. De Wet Nel's proposal caused such an uproar that he issued an explanatory statement in which he said that at the homes of these people "liquor has flowed freely at such parties and the results can be left to the imagination."

As a result of this statement damages for defamation were claimed against Mr. De Wet Nel and the two newspapers who published his statement.

**NEW
AGE**

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**WE DON'T
WANT**

STORM-TROOPS IN S.A.!

JOHANNESBURG.

MINISTER of Defence Erasmus' statement that he intends reorganising the Defence Force on the lines adopted by the French forces in Algeria is an attempt to entrench Nationalist Party rule and is not, as is claimed,

intended to maintain the internal security of the State, says a statement by Mr. Duma Nokwe, Secretary-General of the African National Congress.

"THE MINISTER'S PLANS ARE REMINISCENT OF THE METHODS USED BY HITLER IN NAZI GERMANY TO MAINTAIN HIS DICTATORSHIP AND CRUSH HIS OPPONENTS INTO SUBMISSION BY THE USE OF THE BRUTE ARMED FORCE OF THE STORM TROOPERS. IT IS ALSO SIGNIFICANT THAT THE STORM TROOPERS WERE JUSTIFIED ON THE GROUNDS THAT THERE WAS A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF GERMANY.

STARVATION STALKS NATAL

THE FACE OF HUNGER!



From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.

THE plight of the Non-White worker and the mass starvation under which the majority of the African people live was focussed in sharp relief when doctors at King Edward Hospital, Durban, threatened to take two dozen African children suffering from malnutrition and place them on the City Hall steps.

A very large and growing number of Indian workers also face the same plight as unemployment increases and the cost of living spirals ever higher.

Spare diet, accumulating debt . . . appalling living conditions . . . starvation . . . DEATH! This is the bleak future that faces the vast majority of the Non-White working man and woman.

Medical men call the disease from which the children in these pictures suffer, Kwashiorkor. Laymen call it malnutrition. But, the mothers of these babies and the thousands that die each year from this dreaded malady call it simply — STARVATION!

1,100 CASES

At one Durban hospital alone 1,100 cases were treated last year. Of this number 400 died. Those who were "cured" were sent back home to starve. Many came back to the hospital. Very many, of course, just die.

A lot of crocodile tears were shed when a dog was used in scientific experiments connected with the exploration of space by the Soviet Union. And, yet here at the front door of South Africa's leading pleasure resort hundreds of children die every year as a result of hunger.

(Continued on page 3)

This is 4-month-old Nomsabhalzo Danibe. Her father is employed by the Corporation as a street sweeper at £10 per month. She lives at Calo Manor. She has one brother still alive. Four other brothers and sisters died of the same dreadful malady she suffers from — starvation!

STARVATION STALKS NATAL

African Income Tax

JOHANNESBURG.

Regulations under the Native Taxation and Development Act, in terms of which African men and women earning more than £180 a year will have to pay income tax, were gazetted recently.

The rates of the tax will be:

| Taxable income | Tax |
|--|---------|
| £180 — £240 | £2 |
| £240 — £300 | £2 15s. |
| £300 — £360 | £3 10s. |
| £360 — £420 | £4 5s. |
| £420 and over—£4 5s. plus 1s for every £60 or part of £60 above £420. | |
| £180 and over—£1 for every £60 or part of £60 in excess of £180 (women). | |

Deductions will be allowed for all amounts spent on production of the income, excluding the cost of travelling to and from work or the maintenance of the taxpayer and his family.

Africans who pay normal income or success tax will not have to pay the African income tax as well, although they will still have to pay the basic poll tax of 2s-15s. Earnings of wives will not be added to those of their husbands for purposes of African income tax.

NO THREAT

"Although the Minister supplied minute details of the reorganisation of the army to meet its new tasks, he made no attempt to justify his belief that there is going to be a civil war in South Africa.

"If the Minister and his colleagues are genuinely concerned with the internal security of the State and have information that subversive elements are threatening armed rebellion one would expect them to take steps to frustrate those plots instead of making preparations for an internal war.

"The African National Congress is convinced that there is no threat of armed rebellion from so-called 'subversive elements.' The drastic reorganisation of the Defence Force and the announcement by the Minister are intended to frighten and intimidate the growing White and Non-White opposition to the Nationalist tyranny. The emergence of European groups opposed to racial discrimination and the growth of the Non-European opposition is driving the Nationalist Government to desperation. It is now preparing to maintain its position at any cost.

"We call upon the people of our country, both Black and White, to protest against the dangerous attempt by Nationalists to entrench themselves."

**Should the
Post Office
Savings Bank
Be Boycotted?**

—See Page 5

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

AFRICANISTS ARE WAGING UNHOLY WAR

The Africanists are waging an unholy and satanic war against Congress. They say that Congress does not believe in self-determination, but "Christian democracy". But has Mr. Sobukwe never read that "its essence (development) is freedom and beyond freedom self-determination" (in "Freedom is the Ape")?

All Congress has done is to emphasise the historical fact that South Africa is a multi-racial country and that it "belongs to all those who live in it".

It is Mr. Sobukwe and his friends, on the other hand, who bring divisions among the freedom-lovers. He says his movement is only prepared to enrol Indians when they have produced their true leaders. According to Mr.

Sobukwe, Dr. Dadoo, Dr. Naicker, Mr. Gubbins and many others of the same derivation to the people's cause for freedom, are not Indian leaders. But Mr. Sobukwe knows full well, as everybody does, that these people are unflinchingly championing the cause of the oppressed.

To show that the Africanists are full of racial prejudice and hatred, they no longer say "Mayibuye" because it is a slogan used by Europeans. These Black Chauvinists want nothing short of unadulterated black domination over other population groups. Let Mr. Sobukwe know that "no nation which oppresses others is itself free".

Congress is the only mouth-piece of the oppressed. Comrades, let us strive together till freedom is won.

"FREEDOM OR DEATH"
Alice

Laws of Murder

Laws of murder have been made by the tyrannical minority group, the present Government.

We have seen the results of the Industrial Conciliation Act where it is illegal for an African to strike. This law allows the police to murder the poor soul of the African.

The Group Areas Act has proved to be a murderous piece of legislation. This law too, has caused the death of an innocent Coloured man from Sea Point. The banishment order to a remote area, of our beloved mother of South Africa, Mrs. Mafeking, is another example.

In the war these gentlemen were on the side of the enemy who failed, and they will fail likewise.

E. Z. MCGUWA

Join Congress

When Chief Lutuli was in Cape Town he said that if the youth can join Congress, we can see freedom in the near future.

Now we want to see the young people on the march to freedom, just like their sisters and mothers are doing against the passes. The oppressors would have no chance if the youth were firm facing them.

I. MBANE

Kensington

A DRY BONE

Here the people are bitter about the rise in taxes, whereas there has been no improvement in the type of dip used. The present type does not kill the ticks.

Most of the people are aware that Bantu Authorities are a dry bone to chew. This is the topic at all beer gatherings. The people have composed their own songs about all Government stooges.

A few weeks ago the assistant magistrate went out as usual to collect taxes from those people who were in arrears. The people told him to go back because they were unable to pay the increased taxes, saying that if the Government kept on demanding these taxes they would stop sending their cattle to the dipping tank.

Bizana.

COMRADE

Natal Demonstrators Not Guilty

DURBAN.

The conviction and sentence of 366 African women — the elected representatives from eleven areas in the Isipingo district—who had been found guilty of failing to disperse when called on to do so by a police officer, were set aside in the Supreme Court last week.



Dr. Margaret Mncadi.

It will be recalled that the women, led by ANC Women's leader, Dr. Margaret Mncadi, were imprisoned following a dramatic trial in semi-darkness in an improvised open-air court which commenced at 8.15 p.m. (See New Age, October 15).

After a week in prison the women were released on bail totalling £10,000 provided by two Indian businessmen and underwritten by a number of European and Indian sympathisers.

The Judge President, Mr. Justice Broome and Mr. Justice Janse found that a European police officer was not "a person in authority" within the meaning of the section of the Natal Native Code under which the women were sentenced.

WILD SCENES

When the news of their victory was made known in the area there were wild scenes amongst the people according to Dr. Margaret Mncadi, whom I contacted on the phone.

In a telephonic interview with New Age, she said that she was not sorry that she had spent a week in jail although she was ultimately found not guilty.

"I would not have missed the experience for anything," she said. "It has taught me as it has taught the others who were with me. I am sure, enough about prison life to be prepared for future convictions which will in all probability arise from time to time in our struggle for freedom."

EDITORIAL

WHO WANTS CIVIL WAR?

THE Union Defence Force, as we knew it, and to which many South Africans of all races and colours have in the past been proud to belong, is rapidly ceasing to exist.

From an instrument to protect the peoples of our country from foreign aggression, the Nationalist Government is deliberately turning the U.D.F. into an army trained and equipped for one purpose only—to make war against the people of South Africa.

That is the only conclusion one can come to after studying the statement made by Mr. Erasmus last week, when he attempted to justify the "defence" policy of the Government by reference to events in Algeria.

"A careful study of the course of events" in that country is indeed essential for all South Africans who wish to save our people from the horror and suffering into which Algeria has been plunged.

There, a minority of white settlers, with the massive aid of French imperialism, has tried in vain to drown the demand for freedom with the rattle of machine-gun and the roar of cannon.

The whole world knows with what result: a country in turmoil; death to tens and tens of thousands; death, too, to democracy both in Algeria and in France itself.

And the whole world also knows that, sooner or later, the Algerian people will win their just demands.

Yes, Algeria has many lessons to teach South Africans.

First and foremost is the lesson that the policy of brute force never pursued by the Nationalist Government will inevitably lead to disaster for all, both black and white, in our country.

No South African worthy of the name can look forward with anything but horror to the prospect of civil war. Yet that, it seems, is precisely what this monstrous Government is preparing for, in spite of all its "study of events in Algeria."

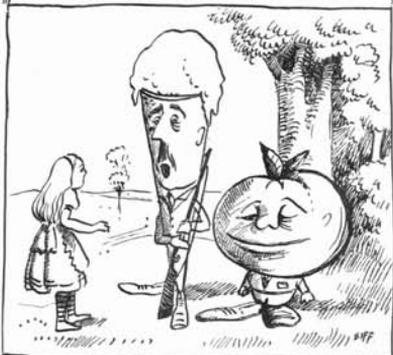
There is no threat to South Africa, neither from abroad nor from any "subversion from within."

The only threat to South Africa comes from the lunatic policies now being carried out by the Nationalist Government. South Africans do not want, nor need, a Defence Force modelled on that of the French in Algeria.

South Africa wants and needs peace and friendship amongst its peoples, based on the recognition that all men are entitled to equal rights in the land of their birth.

WE DO NOT WANT, NOR NEED, A GOVERNMENT WHICH REGARDS THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY AS ENEMIES.

Alice in Verander-land



"WELL, I'M A CORNET AND HE'S A VEG-GENERAL"

IN PLAIN LANGUAGE!

In plain language—
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Joe £13.6, Matji £3.3, Basil, in

memory of Lionel Ibs. Kesa
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2.6d, Central Branch NIC £20.
Cape Town:
Children's Party £1, Asa £2,
K.P. £5, O.W. £1.1, Unity £1.
Johannesburg:
Intellectual £2.10, Harry £3,
Ester and Hymie £1, Friends
£20, E. and H. £1, Ivy £2, No-
vember £5, Linn £1.15, Opian-
cin £1, Painter £1, Clothing
£1.10, Fordsburg 5s, R.R. £2.
TOTAL: £103 8s. 6d.

NEW AGE XMAS DANCE

Big Crowds Expected at ANC Conference

JOHANNESBURG.

THE African National Congress national conference which opens in Durban on Saturday December 12 will this year hold its opening conference sessions in public, and the bigger the crowds that flock to them, the merrier, says Congress.

This way of organising conference is a new departure, in line with the stirring growth of Congress as a mass popular body in Natal, the host province to conference this year.

The presidential address, greetings from co-Congress and other bodies, and the first mala political speeches on the agenda will be delivered in the open air at Currie's Fountain on Saturday.

The conference will go into delegate session at the Bantu Social Centre to consider the annual report of the secretary-general, resolutions and other matters of detailed Congress business.

BUMPER EFFORT

The report to conference will this year also be a bumper effort. Apart from close on twenty pages of the executive report, which examines most aspects of Congress policy and activity during the year, it will include the text of the African National Congress memorandum to the United Nations session this year, a long and able analysis of the Bantu Authority and Bantustan system, a Congress statement on the trade union situation in the country and ANC attitude to FOFATUSA, the new trade union body formed under ICFU influence to undermine the work of SACTU; and the memorandum of protest sent to the French Government on the atomic bomb test in the Sahara.

ANNIVERSARIES

Two anniversary occasions will be among the important issues before delegates, the two of a very different nature.

Congress is expected to discuss details of its plan to boycott the Union Festival next year and hold counter-demonstrations to them; but the conference will also set the ball rolling for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the ANC itself, which will be in 1962.

The executive report will, it is understood, devote close attention to developments in Africa as a whole with repression in French, Portuguese and British Africa (the French Congo and Algeria, Mozambique and Angola and East and Central Africa) coming under strong fire.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

Key matters for discussion must be the economic boycott campaign and the anti-pass struggle. The progress of the economic boycott must come up for review and it is believed national Congress leadership and delegates alike will be critical of the slow progress of this campaign in some fields. The potato boycott, launched for a limited period of time, was highly successful, despite the fact that the calling off of this boycott was too soon for some branches in some areas.

The international boycott of South Africa is rolling on apace. In the boycott of Nationalist products, certain brands of cigarettes, coffee tea and fish were the first items on the list so that the campaign could be set afoot step by step. There is a feeling abroad in Congress that not enough has been done in many areas to prosecute the boycott, and methods add new targets might be discussed by delegates during the Sunday session of the conference.

On the anti-pass campaign, the

present stage is the calling of "All-In Conference" bringing together wide sections of the people in regional conferences and grievance deputations to local authorities. The rent question, beer and pass raids, the operation of influx control are all meant to be the issues around which the regional conferences will be organised. Some All-In Conferences have been held but others appear to be getting off to a slow start.

RURAL CONFERENCES

Part of this plan, too, is the holding of rural peoples' conferences, the spotlighting of December 10, International Day of Conscience, the Africa Day Celebrations on April 15 next year, and provincial workers' conferences early in 1960, under the slogan "Deliberate from every factory". The regional conferences are planned to culminate in anti-pass protests during May, these reaching a climax in the counter-demonstrations against the official Union Day celebrations.

Height of Congress activity of 1959 has been seen in Natal where the first women's demonstrations against passes and local grievances mobilised to twenty different areas, resulting in a great wave of political activity in the province and the arrest of about 2,600 women.

Starvation Stalks Natal

(Continued from page 1)

Walk into King Edward Hospital in Durban any day of the week and you will find hundreds of reasons why the situation in Natal is still explosive after the recent demonstrations.

The people are sick and tired of listening to pious promises of the urgent need to increase wages. They want action. They want to put an end to exploitation and hunger. They want £1-a-day!

The "Natal Mercury" which sparked off the campaign against this dreaded disease which led to the almost revolutionary threat by the doctors of King Edward, commenting editorially on the seriousness of the situation, urged a conference of organisations to discuss this urgent problem and suggested that milk be made available to the starving children.

SACTU STATEMENT

Welcoming this statement, the South African Congress of Trade Unions, in a statement to the press said that "while such charitable action will no doubt assist in bringing about some relief, the basic question to be solved is the question of the minimum wage."

"We believe that only substantial increase in wages will ultimately solve the problem," concludes the statement.



This is Mrs. Ramudu of Merebank with two of her seven children. She is expecting her eighth child soon. Her eldest child is 13 years old. Mr. Ramudu is a laundry worker and earns £2, 8, 6, per week. They live in a one-roomed shack. This is the lot of the majority of Merebank people and it is conditions such as these that breed Kwashiorkor—the killer of hundreds of babies each month.

"Give Us £1 A DAY!"

ANC MEMO TO COMMISSIONER

DURBAN.

"THE people have no jobs; where they have jobs the wages are appallingly low; the people cannot afford transport costs; high rents; there is no money for food and the dread disease Kwashiorkor is wiping out thousands of children each year; the position is an emergency one," states a memorandum submitted to the Local Native Commissioner of Durban, by a delegation of between 450 and 500 representatives of African National Congress branches in the Durban Region last week.

The delegation which went to the Native Commissioner's office to protest against increased poll tax, pointing out in their memorandum that "No taxation without representation is now a major slogan of the people," states that the economy of our country is thoroughly integrated and "it is logical to expect that taxation itself shall be regarded in its integrated form and not in racially separate content."

"In any event the people cannot pay. Ruthless application of influx control measures prevent our people from selling their labour at the best price levels in the best market," adds the memorandum.

NOTORIOUS SYSTEM

Continuing, the memorandum states: "The notorious system which is based on the use of a modern industrial state—the Pass system—is used to maintain wages at a low level and to prevent the development of a contented, settled labour force."

"We say away with the pass laws which are going to lead to one of

the ugliest explosions in South Africa if retained," states the memorandum.

A demand for a national minimum wage of £1-a-day and an all-round increase in wages for all workers is emphasised in the memorandum.

After refusing to meet the delegation the Native Commissioner eventually met the Secretary of the Durban Regional Committee of the ANC, Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, and accepted the memorandum and promised to send off a copy to the Bantu Administration Department in Pretoria.

Tsotsi Calls Unity Movement Conference

CAPE TOWN

Mr. W. M. Tsotsi, of Lady Frere, has issued a call on behalf of the Head Committee of the Non-European Unity Movement for a conference of the Unity Movement to be held at Edendale, Maritzburg, on December 19 and 20, 1959.

The 10-Point Programme must be revisited, he says in a statement. "The people clamour for a lead. This conference of the Non-European Unity Movement must answer that call."

On the other hand the Joint Secretaries of the Unity Movement in Cape Town have repudiated this conference, and in statements to the press referred to it as a "bogus meeting."

MAFEKENG FUND FORMED

Just over a month ago the whole world was shocked by the banishment order served on Elizabeth Mafekeng, the mother of eleven children, who is now in exile with her three-month-old baby.

Elizabeth's family has not only lost her motherly love and care but has also lost its kind. She earned the sum of £5 per week and this source of income has now been lost by the family said the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Elizabeth's husband is employed by Messrs. Langenberg Koperasie Beperk at a salary of £4 per week. However, in view of L.K.B.'s decision to cut the wages of all its employees, he will be faced with a drastic cut in his wages. The family will therefore suffer a total loss of about £6 per week, remaining with an income of about £3 per week to feed and clothe a family of 14.

We call on all people, friends and sympathisers to come to the rescue of this family.

The working committee of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union has, at its last meeting, established a Trust Fund to assist Elizabeth and her family. Three of Elizabeth's fellow workers have been appointed as trustees to operate the fund. All donations to be sent to the Secretary, O. Mpethe, 44, Stal Plein Buildings, 151, Plein Street, Cape Town, or P.O. Box 2678, Cape Town.

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"We Don't Want Guinean Exploiters to Replace Colonial Exploiters"

WORLD STAGE
by Spectator

TOURE EXPLAINS "DE-COLONISATION"

The President of the Republic of Guinea, Mr. Sekou Toure, has just completed a triumphant world-wide tour on behalf of his country. Amongst the countries he visited were the U.S.A., Britain, West Germany and the Soviet Union.

Handsome, young (37) and a forceful speaker who did not mince his words, his journey was a great personal success. But more than that, it represented a triumph for the anti-colonialist forces of Africa, for whom he was ever a vigorous spokesman.

Everywhere he went the red carpet was rolled out for him. The leaders of the U.S.A. who had cold-shouldered him only a year ago, went out of their way to be photographed with him. The West Germans hailed him with the effusiveness they usually reserve for people like the late John Foster Dulles.

And in the Soviet Union ("I am particularly pleased to be here in Moscow," he quipped "because I am supposed to have spent my youth here studying Marxism!") he was given the warm welcome which all visiting statesmen, particularly those from Africa and Asia, have come to expect these days.

One theme ran through all his speeches—anti-colonialism. While in America, he addressed UNO on the subject, and added the following remarks:

"The attitude of Africa towards the Eastern and Western systems in the world today depends on their answer to the question: 'Are you ready to help the peoples of Africa to break the chains which bind them and prevent them from playing their role as free peoples?'"

As anti-colonialism formed the keynote of his addresses while abroad, so his speech made in September to the Guinea Democratic Party dwelt constantly on the need for "de-colonisation" in Guinea itself. We present further extracts from this important speech, which should assist readers in their assessment of this fascinating new country, its policies and problems.



Guinea's Touré.

"OUR STATE IS DEMOCRATIC, MONOLITHIC AND PROGRESSIVE. It wants to be a viable national entity. In three or four years no-one shall remember the tribal, ethnic or religious rivalries which in the recent past caused so much damage."

All power is concentrated in the national institutions; the Assembly, which is elected on a national basis, and the Government. At the same time there has been broad decentralisation on the political and administrative fronts. In this connection the county councils, and at the basic level, the village councils, have extremely important roles to play.

Every five years that National Assembly is elected by direct universal suffrage, and every seven years the Chief of State, who is Chief of the Army and who appoints the Ministers, is elected in the same manner.

Toure repeatedly emphasises the leading role of the Party in the State, with statements like: "Everywhere the Party has pre-eminence, everywhere it must think, act and guide and control the action of the labouring masses." The Party must constantly show initiative in dealing with local problems, and must spur on the civil servants who get into a rut, he urges.

ON REPLACING THE COLONIAL STRUCTURE

"INDEPENDENCE is the means chosen by the Party to destroy the structure of the colonial system which hampered the improvement of the living conditions of the people of Guinea. But one cannot destroy a system without replacing it by another."

In the colonial days the colonialist merchants would buy up the goods of the people of Guinea at paltry prices, and then fill their cash-boxes with the immense profits obtained. If Guinean producers were substituted for these colonialists "we would simply be replacing colonial exploiters by Guinean exploiters."

"Decolonisation" is essential for the progress of Guinea. "Decolonisation means that we want to destroy the habits, conceptions and ways of conduct of colonialism. We are determined to replace them with forms that are Guinean forms, conceived by the people of Guinea, adapted to the conditions, to the means, to the aspirations of the people of Guinea."

"Decolonisation must put an end to the exploitation, the robberies, put an end to injustice and ensure the transformation of these various evils, of these various practices of division and opposition, into practices of unity and co-operation."

The economic aspect: Despite France's boycott threats, the demand for Guinean produce far exceeds the supply. France was now overbidding in order to get Guinea to break contracts with E. Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, but "even if we have to sell our goods below their market quotations, we

shall honour the contracts we have with the countries that have trusted us."

"It is intended to modify the old colonial structures and replace them with new structures perfectly adapted to a constant economic evolution. . . . The evolution will not be made for the benefit of the tradesman and to the detriment of the farmer, but for the benefit of the whole population. The farmer is more valuable to Guinea than any racketeer. . . ."

Toure emphasises that co-operatives must replace merchants as the means of distribution of products, thus stamping out speculation and ensuring fair prices.

The individual and society: Ways of thinking inherited from colonialism die hard, maintained Toure, but they must be completely eradicated.

Thieves, embezzlers, murderers and reckless drivers will be punished with the utmost severity, because they constitute a social danger.

Individuals must not put themselves first and the people second. It is bad that everybody wants to get into the civil service when they could do more productive work. "With a view to ending this situation, the P.D.G. has launched a vast campaign of civic and moral education. . . . we pose the problem of reconversion from the true point of view, the general point of view, the collective point of view."

Education: Education must be reformed so as to make it fit in with African traditions and African aspirations. It must no longer be detached from the problems of the people, its struggles and cares. A given education programme is being undertaken which provides both for specialisation, and, mainly, for mass education.

While French regrettably remains the official language, and study of French and English is compulsory, instruction must be given where possible in one of the four main African languages.

Private schools will be subsidised for three years, but no new ones may be registered by them. The State schools will double their capacity in two years, and scholarships must be provided to fill them with the best pupils.

Women: Toure insists that the spirit of justice must be reformed, so that the judiciary truly represents the conscience of the people. "Justice must be—Rapid, Democratic and Humane."

Expatriation: Toure insists that Guinean women take their rightful place in Guinean society. "How can we assert that we fight the exploitation of man by man if we keep alive, sometimes under our own roofs, in our own families, the exploitation of woman and child by man."

The youth: The youth must be drawn into the struggle for a better life. The former tribal youth movements have been replaced by national youth groups stamped with an African personality, and the division between students and working youth has been broken down.



African, Coloured and Indian students have lived and studied happily together for more than 40 years at Fort Hare. Mixed gatherings of students, such as seen here during a tea break, will no longer be a feature on the campus when the University is transferred to the Bantu Education Department in 1960.

ALL-WHITE ALL-BLACKS TOUR PROTEST

JOHANNESBURG.

THE African National Congress is to petition the Prime Minister of New Zealand asking him to use his influence to get the New Zealand Rugby Union to abandon its colour bar, and to uphold principles of equality, justice and sportsmanship.

The ANC says it is most perturbed by the decision of the New Zealand Rugby Union to exclude Maoris from the All Blacks team due to tour the Union in 1960.

JOINT PROTEST

A large number of organisations in the Union have been asked to join in a protest by South Africans against this colour bar.

The ANC letter says:

"We are encouraged by the news that thousands of New Zealanders, as well as the Right Honourable the Prime Minister himself, Mr. Walter Nash, endorse our opinion in this matter. Petitions have been circulated engineering wide support in that country, and arousing great interest among people all over the world who share our antagonism to the colour bar."

The petition is as follows:

"We respectfully submit the following petition. The petitioners are South Africans of all colours, creeds, religions and social classes—sportsmen and others.

"The petitioners are gratified by your criticism of the New Zealand Rugby Union's exclusion of Maoris from the All Black team to tour South Africa next year."

"We are among the many thousands of South Africans who disapprove most strongly of a colour bar in sport."

"We humbly petition you to urge the New Zealand Rugby Union to put aside colour considerations and to uphold the world-wide principles of sport when the All Black Rugby team is chosen."

AUSTRALIA TALKS OF BOYCOTT

RESPONSE is already being received to the world-wide campaign launched by the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions in protest against the banishment of Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking.

Appeals have been made to all national trade union centres to protest to the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd.

Two state labour councils in Australia have called on the Australian Council of Trade Unions to protest to the South African Government against the life exile imposed on Mrs. Mafeking, president of the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

"People could be asked to boycott South African goods," Mr. J. V. Stout, secretary of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council suggested at a meeting of his executive.

SORRY ROLE

In the Labour Council of New South Wales, Miss Flo Davis, secretary of the Hotel Club and Restaurant Employees' Union, criticised the "sorry role of the Australian Government" in the United Nations debate on South African apartheid. The Australian delegate, Hood, refrained from voting

on a motion condemning the racist policies of the South African Government.

The Food Preservers' Union in Australia has protested directly to Senator Hayward, leader of the South African delegation to the British Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

DISGUSTING

"South African racial policy is the most disgusting and filthy ever perpetrated on a people," declared Mr. J. Halliday, secretary of the Food Preservers' Union at the Melbourne Trades Hall Council meeting. Other Unions have also sent telegrams and letters of protest to Senator Hayward and to the South African Trade Commissioner.

A telegram sent by the World Federation of Trade Unions to the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd describes the banishment as "a gross violation of trade union rights and an attack on long accepted human rights which exist in all civilised countries," and goes on to demand the withdrawal of the order "so that she may return to her family and duty as a trade union official."

PEACE COUNCIL PROTEST TO SPAIN

JOHANNESBURG

In a message to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Pretoria, the S.A. Peace Council says:

"We have learned with horror about the mass arrests of workers, peasants, professors, students and intellectuals in Spain in connection with the national peaceful 24-hour strike on June 18 of this year. We know that the main objective of the strike was to help in the struggle to abolish the many American war bases in Spain."

"Foreign war bases in different countries are a great danger to peace, and therefore we, the peace-loving people of South Africa, support the demands of the fighters for peace in Spain. We call upon the Government of Spain to release the arrested citizens, to end the strike; to proclaim a general amnesty for Spanish political prisoners; to stop the trial of Simon Sanchez Montero, the well-known fighter for peace, by a special military court."

A Public Debate What should ANC Policy be? Write YOUR Views in

FACTS ABOUT THE POST OFFICE

● In 1956 the total Post Office balance due to depositors was £81,794,000, of which £75,415,000 was in Savings Bank certificates. The comparable figure for commercial banks was £464,517,000, and for building societies £218,870,000.

The money in the Post Office Savings Bank is paid to the Public Debt Commissioner who uses it for the purchase of Government stocks. The total amount of money from all sources with the Public Debt

Commissioner for the financial year ended March 31, 1958, was £650,354,000, of which the Post Office contributed £101 million, or 15 per cent.

● Of this 15 per cent, we do not know what percentage is contributed by White and Non-White depositors.

● Of the Non-White contributors, we do not know what proportion live in the rural areas, where there are few alternatives to the Post Office in the matter of savings facilities.

FOR By Congressman No. 1

THE question of the withdrawal of money from the Post Office savings bank is a subject of discussion in Congress circles. Those who say such a decision would be unwise advance three main reasons, namely:

1. That it would inconvenience thousands of African depositors especially in the reserves.

2. That the Post Office is not a National institution.

3. That such an action would have no economic value.

Every boycott causes great inconvenience to those who undertake it, whether it is a boycott of cigarettes, potatoes, coffee, tea, fish, etc. It does not appear that the Africans the reserves would sacrifice anything by withdrawing the Post Office savings. It might mean one would have to walk a longer distance from a village to a small town instead of getting the money from a nearby shop which also serves as a Post Office. It might also mean a more complicated system of transferring money from one branch of a commercial bank or building society to another, whereas if one deposits one's money in the Post Office savings in Johannesburg one can withdraw it with little difficulty at a village Post Office in the heart of the Transkei, Zululand or Sekhukheland.

The important question which should be asked is not whether such a boycott would inconvenience the people or not, but whether a boycott of this kind would evoke a response or not. I am quite confident that the people will respond and that the boycott would not only deprive the Government of this revenue, but would also have a political educational value. It might also help to stimulate the attitude of contempt towards Non-Whites displayed by officials in Government institutions.

This is one boycott which can be sustained as long as the Nationalists are in power. No time will be lost in educating the people.

MORE USEFUL

The large commercial banks and building societies have branches in various districts in the reserves. Savings accounts in these institu-

tions in the end would prove more useful as the rate of interest is higher than in the Post Office. As to the second point—whether the Post Office is a Nationalist institution—the point is that the boycott is directed against the Nationalist apartheid policy implemented by the Government. If there were more Government institutions suitable for boycott, so much the better for us.

The third question as to the effect of the boycott is perhaps the most important. On several occasions the Government, through the Ministers of Native Affairs, has boasted about the wise use of this money which it uses to finance apartheid. Even if the boycott would affect only a small fraction of the savings department, that alone would be sufficient reason for the Government to be compelled to adjust its account even if only by a small percentage.

Alexandra All-in Conference

JOHANNESBURG.

THE All-in regional conference held in Alexandra Township elected a deputation of ten residents to go to the Peri-Urban Areas Board to demand that the Board place the people's grievances before it.

The All-in conference was attended by over four hundred residents who condemned the evil brought about by the permit system which was introduced by the Government's Peri-Urban Areas Board last year. This system has wiped clean all traces of remaining democratic rights of Alexandra residents. Some conferences arose out of a resolution passed by the annual conference of the Transvaal African National Congress calling for a

series of all-in regional conferences to be held at the end of the year to discuss burning local issues.

Fiery speeches came mostly from the women residents and the youth. Even young children of ten were interested in the discussions.

Speakers exposed the evils behind this permit system in Alexandra. To force residents to move to Meadowlands and Diepkloof the Board has introduced a permit system. Every day hundreds of residents are arrested and prosecuted for failing to produce permits on demand. Some residents are fined, but even if they apply for these permits the Board refuses to grant them.

BOYCOTT THE POST OFFICE? AGAINST

By Congressman No. 2

FOR the boycott to be an effective political weapon it must fulfil two essential requirements.

● It must affect those against whom it is directed.

● It must be capable of influencing public opinion.

It is my contention that a boycott of the Post Office Savings Bank can do neither of these.

I cannot affect the Government, because money obtained by the Government through the Public Debt Commissioner comes from all savings institutions, including private banks and building societies, and not only from the Post Office Savings Bank. Withdrawal from one of these institutions for the purposes of re-investing with another merely shifts the money from one institution which the Public Debt Commis-

sioner obtains the money. It must also be borne in mind that the Post Office Savings Bank contributes only about 15 per cent. of all the money available to the Public Debt Commissioner.

Such a boycott can hardly influence public opinion because the public will have no way of measuring its effectiveness.

It will, on the other hand, severely affect the people supporting the boycott as it must be borne in mind that no other saving institution offers the same easy facilities of deposit and withdrawal in even the remotest areas of the country.

There is also the principle involved in the Post Office Savings Bank is a public service and does not belong to the government of the day. The fact that it is a public service means that government does not alter the principle.

World Pays Damages to Ex-Photographer

JOHANNESBURG

A former WORLD photographer was awarded damages against the Post Office Savings Bank recently. The court found that the summary dismissal of Mr. Callingsworth S. Mathibane had not been justified and awarded him £135 in lieu of three months notice due him under his contract. A further amount of £30 was awarded Mr. Mathibane for loss of his photographic equipment which the Bantu Press is alleged to have refused to return to him after his dismissal.

Death of a Freedom Fighter

Over 2,000 people, many of them from Port Elizabeth, attended the funeral of Chief Alfred Cetywayo Muntu of Tyefo's Location, Peddie, who passed away last month at the age of 90.

Although he was deposed by the Hertzog Nationalist Government in 1932, his people have never accepted the Government's takeover which has been imposed on them. In the struggle against the introduction of the "Betterment Scheme" in his area, he has stood solidly with the people. In 1957 the Government deposed the old chief of the area, a Trust farm in the Kingwilliamstown district.

His people, however, took him away from his exile and for several months they kept him in hiding.

COLOURED COUNCIL TO MEET SECRETLY

CAPE TOWN.

MEETINGS of the Union Council of all Coloured Affairs will be held in "private" and each member must treat the proceedings "as strictly confidential" according to a statement of New Age, the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation reiterated its rejection of the Council of Coloured Affairs.

The Council of Coloured Affairs, which the Government has set up by special Council to look after them," the statement said. "What we demand is the right to full participation in the Government of the country for all Non-White people. Separate Councils and Departments are merely bodies set up by the Government to further the humiliation and oppression of the Non-Europeans."

The general opinion among Coloured people approached by New Age was that the secrecy in which the whole question of representation on the Council seemed to have been conducted, was an indication of the Government's awareness that the idea of a Council was unfavourable to the majority of people.

The decision to hold its meetings in secret was another example of the authorities' acceptance that the people do not want the Council for Coloured Affairs.

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Blackie' Swart, S.A.'s New Governor General

needs no introduction, but we recount here the highlights of his career.

Charles Robert Swart is 6' 7" in his socks. Born on December 5, 1890, in Winburg, he matriculated at the age of 13 and took his law Degree at Grey University College, Bloemfontein. Until 1919 when he became organising secretary of the Free State Nationalist Party he had had a varied career as lawyer, farmer, journalist, university lecturer and Hollywood extra in cowboy roles.

act was to release Robey Leibrand, the convicted traitor,

the Broederbond.

● Also as Minister of Justice he—Enforced the law banning Sunday sport, introduced the Suppression of Communism Act, insisted that the police had the right to shoot first and ask questions after;

● Introduced his "compulsory Flogging Act" as a result of which the number of strokes given to prisoners increased from 28,152 in 1951 to 85,015 in 1955.

● He presided at the opening of the first Farm Prison in 1952 and remarked then that farm prisons were his special baby and that he hoped to open many more. He kept his promise.

● On December 6, 1956 (his birthday) "Blackie" Swart arrested 156 people on charges of High Treason. 30 of them are still on trial today.

● On December 7, 1959 he became Governor-General of South Africa.



and to sign a proclamation lifting restrictions on various subversive organisations such as the Ossewabrandwag and

● From 1919 to 1928 he was organising Secretary of the Free State Nationalist Party and stood for Parliament in the elections of 1938 and was defeated. He organised the Republican Rally in Bloemfontein in 1939 which ousted the old leader General Hertzog and in 1941 became M.P. for Winburg, which constituency he represented until now.

● He remained a member of the Supreme Council of the Ossewabrandwag until August 1941 and on becoming Minister of Justice in 1948, his first

MABIESKRAAL ACCUSED IN DIFFICULTIES

RUSTENBURG.

SIXTY-SEVEN Africans appearing in Rustenburg Magistrate's Court on charges of public violence have been experiencing difficulties while travelling the 48 miles from Mabieskraal to court every day.

The local authorities at the Rustenburg location agreed to house the women accused in a hall and to accommodate the men in hostels for a nominal fee of 1/- . However, following a visit to Rustenburg by the Native Commissioner of Pilansburg, into which district Mabieskraal falls, the charge per day was raised to 5/-, which is out of the reach of the accused. An offer has subsequently come from the Chief at Phokeng, nine miles out of Rustenburg, to accommodate the accused. It is the installation of this chief which, the Crown alleges, sparked off the disturbances and led to the opposition of Chief Mkgale Mabe to his tribesmen attending the ceremony and feast.

TEN WITNESSES CALLED

Ten witnesses have so far been called by the Crown in the case in which the 67 are appearing, but they have given conflicting versions of the disturbances and have been unable to identify very few of the accused. There have been varying versions, too, as to how these people were armed. One witness swore that several of them had axes in their belts which they used to smash down a door of a room in a house where some of the accused had sought refuge, but this is denied by a carpenter who was working in the school at the time and who witnessed the incident.

A week ago the defence applied for the number of accused to be reduced to the six or seven who had been definitely identified and the prosecutor agreed to put the question before the Attorney-General, but he later announced that the case would be proceeded with against all 67. It now appears that the Crown intends calling another 10 witnesses.

Twenty or more appeals against fines imposed by Chief Mkgale Mabe are due to be heard before the Native Commissioner at Pilans-

burg later this month. In several cases the Chief summoned a certain tribesman to appear at his court and, if he delays, summarily fined him in his absence to amounts ranging from 15/- to £20. One of the women whose appeal is due to be heard was fined £5 by the chief for using abusive language, another fined 2 beasts or £20 for failing to speak at a meeting of the Kgotta, where, as an influential man, he was expected to add the weight of his voice to the Chief's, and his silence was taken to mean defiance. A third was fined £20 for refusing to erect poles at the kgotta.

WORKERS OBJECT TO ARMBANDS

JOHANNESBURG

Municipal workers in the Maraisburg-Roodepoort district are objecting to wearing armbands of various colours according to their wage levels. According to a spokesman of the Municipality the scheme was adopted in response to complaints from ratepayers that their workers were "just loitering around and not doing any work". It is also intended to assist the paymaster in identifying municipal employees.

"BOSS BOYS"

So far armbands have only been issued to "boss boys" whom the Council alleges, favoured a scheme to distinguish them from ordinary workers. This was contradicted by interviews which New Age had with workers concerned. Several of them had refused to wear the armbands and were carrying them in their pockets.

Objection to the scheme comes from further afield than the workers themselves. In a letter to the Transvaler, in which the whole issue was first raised, a reader refers to the bands as "slave bands" and deplors the adoption of the scheme by the Municipality.

UP MY ALLEY

OPS! Here I am right next to the new G.G. Being so close to him reminds me of the time he just could bear not having my charming company. So he had to send for me at four o'clock in the morning to help celebrate his birthday. Only he wasn't around when I showed up at the Fort

donation to the Treason Trial Defence Fund right away.



By ALEX LA GUMA

with the rest of the gang. And this year Blackie's got the Governor Generalship as a birthday present, and I have a feeling Herr Doktor has been pulling his leg. But the best birthday present YOU can give him is to send a

RETURNING from the Miss World Contest, Miss South Africa remarked huffily that she didn't know whether it had been a beauty contest or a political symposium. Did some busybody perhaps ask her why she hadn't been called Miss White South Africa?

THERE'S no doubt many of us black folks are looking forward to seeing the Royal Ballet Company when it visits our sunny land. I'm not quite sure whether they'll perform for mixed audiences or separate, but at the risk of becoming a coconut shy, I'm prepared to say that whatever the arrangement, we should all accept Equity's decision to dance for (Non-Whites is a big rent in the cultural colour-bar curtain.

THEY tell me that Erasmus went Algerian just to put one over on Blackie's going Saracen.

Nats About To Kill "Poor Man's Lawyer"

From Ruth First JOHANNESBURG.

THE poor man's lawyer—the legal aid system—is about to be done death by the Nats. A private departmental report on the Bureaux is now circulating and though it may still be some time before an official decision is taken, legal aid as the Union now knows it is clearly on the way out.

In its place the Government may install civil servants to help Europeans in need of assistance in civil cases, but what legal aid to Africans will still be permitted will probably be handed over to B.A.D. (The Bantu Administration Department) thus negating the very purposes for which legal aid was started.

The 1958 report of the Minister of Justice prepares the way for government action. It found the legal aid system "defective in several respects". The staff of the existing Legal Aid Bureaux, it found, were not fully qualified in some cases of fully justified. "At some centres use is even being made of Bantu clerks for purposes of visiting prisoners before their trial".

NOT NECESSARY But, most important, is the Department's conclusion that legal aid is not necessary in criminal cases. South Africa's legal system, says the Department is "designed to prevent the conviction of an innocent person and it is the duty of judicial officers and the prosecution who are considered quite capable of doing so. To ensure that no miscarriages of justice occur (sic)".

The Department adds that even if it is deemed that miscarriages of justice may occur, the machinery for appeal and review and certain administrative measures are adequate to remedy them. The Department feels that legal assistance in civil cases is justified "because the conduct of the cases is primarily in the hands of the parties and the assistance of the judicial officer can do very little to assist an unrepresented party".

Legal Aid was started originally as a result of representations by the Race Relations Institute and the first subsidy was paid over in 1941.

The Government now pays £5,304 a year towards running the Bureaux in Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Durban and Pretoria. Largest contribution to the

Bureaux is shouldered by the Law Societies in the various provinces (the organisations of the attorney), and by the Bar Council.

Negotiations about the future of the legal system will take place between government and the Law Societies and the Bar Council.

Always in shaky financial position the Legal Aid offices will be badly crippled by any withdrawal of the government subsidy. The Cape Town office has already closed due to financial difficulties.

On the Government might decide to circumvent the Legal Aid offices by allocating civil servants to advise people in need of help with civil court matters.

WHITES AND NON-WHITES The poor man lawyer helps Whites and Non-Whites.

Legal Aid's load of cases includes large numbers of European divorces and maintenance and fire purchase cases. These the Government thinks should still get assistance.

But if African cases are handed over to officials of the B.A.D., the whole nature of legal aid will change, and very much for the worse.

The Native Commissioner's offices have always handled a certain number of cases for damages arising out of accident cases, but Legal Aid's successful claims and the amounts they have managed to get for victims have been far greater.

CLASSIFICATION

When the Government first started the race classification of coloured people the Legal Aid office in Johannesburg handed a large number of appeals of Coloureds against their classification for which Government department or civil service will appeal strongly against the classification by another branch of the administration.

Numbers of quasi-political cases in which Africans—or Whites—need help is using the Government for which Government department, or appeals against the Government—which could be handled by Legal Aid would have no hope of legal aid for their defence as they were cut off, or legal aid more strictly controlled by the Government.

The poor are less and less able to pay for their defence as legal costs mount and subsidies for legal aid should be increased not cut off, as might soon happen.

Make up a Party for our New Age Xmas Eve Dance

Trouble Brewing in Lamontville Women Threatened With Eviction

SERIOUS trouble is brewing in Lamontville African township as a result of victimisation and threats of eviction against certain women residents who assisted in ousting from office the members of the last Advisory Board.

In a memorandum addressed to the District Commandant, the Town Clerk and the Bantu Administration Department, the women state that the people in the area are frustrated. Every effort to get the Council moving in regard to their grievances, they say, is being thwarted by the Location Superintendent and his senior induna.

Stating that they have followed the lead of the leader, Chief Lutuli and have worked for peace and non-violence since the recent disturbances in this area, the women demand that the impending eviction of Mrs. Mtwane be withdrawn and that the Superintendent be asked not to threaten any of the other women with eviction. They express the fear that evictions such as those contemplated could lead to further disturbances.

AMERICA

MACARTHY RIDES AGAIN

By a Special Correspondent

A FEW weeks ago, British playwright, J. B. Priestley found it necessary to remind an Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, that "Joe McCarthy is dead."

His reminder was timely. For, although the unlamented, witch-hunting senator died as long ago as May 1957, his soul seems to go marching on in the minds of men like Mr. Menzies—and not least in the minds of Mr. McCarthy's fellow senators in the U.S. Congress.

Despite the relative relaxation of tension in world affairs there has been no comparable let-up in the domestic cold war against the constitutional rights of the American people.

Take the case of the Rev. Dr. Willard Uphaus for example. In the beautiful hills of New Hampshire there is a pleasant summer camp known as the World Fellowship Centre. Some hundreds of people have gone there from all over the U.S. and have enjoyed holidays there with their recreation accompanied by serious discussions on world and national affairs from many different points of view.

THE CRIME

The director, Dr. Uphaus, has been teacher and educationalist in religious and trade union work, is a pacifist and a practising Christian.

Yet he has been convicted by the State Court, and the Supreme Court has refused to reconsider its previous decision affirming the conviction of Dr. Uphaus on the grounds of contempt.

What has Dr. Uphaus done to be accused of contempt in the courts of New Hampshire?

An attorney-general of the State, who obviously aspires to succeed McCarthy, ordered him to surrender the lists of his guests at the summer camp.

This he refused to do—knowing full well it would lead to black-listing, harassment and intimidation all over the country, through the Committee on Un-American Activities, the F.B.I. and other State organs of freedom in "free America".

DEFIANCE

He was given an indefinite sentence "until he purges himself of contempt"—in other words, until he repents and turns over the list.

Dr. Uphaus says he will spend the rest of his life in jail rather than surrender the lists. Dr. Uphaus has thus joined the growing group of people known in the U.S. as First Amendment cases—that is, people who have invoked the First Amendment of the American Constitution, which guarantees freedom of speech, of Press and of assembly.

There are over 30 people in the U.S. who today—over two years after Senator McCarthy's death—still face jail and trials for similar contempt charges.

Most of them are the result of citizens' suits for contempt by the Un-American Activities Committee, which will operate more arrogantly now that it has received the stamp of approval of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Those facing prison include teachers, journalists, steelworkers, civil union organizers, writers, students, actors and a radio commentator.

NOT REPEALED

The case of Dr. Uphaus shows that there is no room for complacency—spread far too wide already—with regard to the protection of civil liberties in the U.S.



The late Senator.

McCarthy's death did not result in the abolition or repeal of any of the ever-increasing laws and regulations directed against civil liberties.

Nor did it lead to any reduction in the vastly expanded political police, investigating bodies and other agencies.

DECISION REVERSED

The series of comparatively liberal decisions of the Supreme Court, which reached their peak in 1957—while curbing and checking the witch-hunt—did not wipe out a single statute by clear-cut constitutional ruling.

● **What is worse, a recent decision**

of the Supreme Court reversed an earlier liberal decision of 1957, gave new legal status to the Un-American Activities Committee and conceded that the First Amendment did not apply to so-called "Communist" cases. Two of the most basic test cases of the past decade will again be before the Supreme Court soon—the membership provision of the Smith Act, and the appeal of the Communist Party against the rulings of the Subversive Activities Control Board under the McCarran Act.

BILLS OF TYRANNY

If the Supreme Court continues to act as it has done recently the Bill of Rights could be buried deeper than was done when McCarthyism was at the height of its fury.

The Un-American Activities Committee still rides high, and an arsenal of Bills to nullify the Supreme Court's past liberal rulings has already been passed by the House of Representatives, ready for action by the Senate when Congress reconvenes in January.

They include a Bill restricting passports on political grounds, a bill to reinstate the State "addition" laws and a bill to amend and strengthen the Smith Act. So it seems that McCarthy is not as dead as J. B. Priestley said, and as we all hoped.

His spirit still rides abroad, with powerful support in Congress and in the vast police apparatus, which still makes many Americans afraid even to cheer Mr. Khrushchov—in case it may, at some time in the future, be held against them.

KNAPSACK PUBLICATIONS LTD.



"Lunch, Savoy, 1 o'clock... Windmill Theatre, 2.45... meet Flossie, 7.15... er, General, are you sure you sent us the right diaries?"

News In Brief

AN EXCLUSIVE CLUB—With A Difference!

AN association of people prohibited from Rhodesia was announced recently in the House of Commons by Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P.

Mr. Stonehouse, who was turned out of Rhodesia and Nyasaland this year is the chairman of the committee, Cdr. Fox Pitt, a former provincial commissioner of Rhodesia, is the secretary. Other members are Mr. Basil Davidson and Miss Rosalynde Ainslie, writers on Africa, and the Rev. Tom Colvin, of the Church of Scotland.

Also in the club are Simon Zukas, who was Vice-President of the N. Rhodesia ANC until his deportation in 1952, and well-known authoress Doris Lessing.

THE OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION IS TO WIND ITSELF UP AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BY GETTING THE BAN ON FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION ON EACH OF ITS MEMBERS LIFTED.

ANC Protest to De Gaulle

JOHANNESBURG Although the French Embassy said it will not meet a Congress delegation against the Sahara A-Bomb test, the ANC is going ahead with its plan to protest to the French.

In a strong protest to President de Gaulle, Mr. Duma Nokwe, ANC Secretary-General, said the ANC is the national organisation of the African people in South Africa. Its representation to various governments, through their Ambassadors in the Union, have always been received with the courtesy consistent with the dignity of those governments who have diplomatic relations with the Union. It is only the French Government which has not extended this courtesy to the ANC.

TAIL-PIECE

Cyprus Elections:

Rival For Makarios

Rival rallies were held in Nicosia and other Cyprus towns recently in the contest between Mr. John Clerides, Q.C., and Archbishop Makarios for the presidency of the future republic.

Addressing a Nicosia rally, Mr. Clerides declared that the Zurich agreement was not a victory for Cypriot Greeks but for the Turkish minority.

Bob Hope on Mr. K. and Disneyland

BOB HOPE was quoted by Soviet pressman Alexei Adzhubei as giving the reason why Mr. K was not permitted to visit Disneyland. He said: "It's because it has the only functioning rocket in the U.S.A."

RUSSIA TO PUBLISH MORE BOOKS IN YIDDISH

FOLLOWING their publication of Sholom Aleichem in Yiddish earlier this year the State Fiction Publishers are to issue the selected works in Yiddish of two other classical writers, Mendele Mokher Sforim and I. L. Perets, each in editions of 30,000 copies.

● Rivka Rubin, a leading Jewish literary critic, is now employed on the Perets volume, while the Sforim volume, which is expected to contain a new study of the writer by Noah Luria, a Jewish author, is being prepared by Lev Yutkevich.

● The same publishers are to issue a number of works by Jewish writers in Russian translation, including the selected works of Perets, Markish and a 75,000-copy edition of David Bergelson's "On the Dnieper."

● The last three volumes of a six-volume edition of Sholom Aleichem in Russian will also appear next year. Each volume has been issued in 250,000 copies.

● During the last three years, more than a million copies of his works have been published by Moscow publishing houses alone.

● Since 1917, he has been published 498 times in 18 languages in the Soviet Union, with a total circulation of more than 25 million, while 256 editions in Yiddish have had a circulation of more than two million.

EUROPE BATTLE OVER A-BOMB IN SMALL NATIONS

A BATTLE is going on inside Europe's small nations over whether they shall have atomic weapons or not.

In almost every case the pro-atom group consists of the leading generals and other service chiefs and the Right Wing parties.

But so far, the opposition, involving large sections of public opinion and important sections of the Governments has succeeded in holding them back.

DENMARK
THE new Danish Ambassador in Washington Knuth-Wiinte-

feld has just told the American press that to instal atomic weapons in Denmark would be a "provocation against the Soviet Union," who had "too much to build" at home to risk a war.

His statement was sparked off by another, from General Kragh, that he could not defend the Danish islands with forces at his disposal.

"The rockets which Denmark has been landed with are of no particular value without atomic warheads," he said.

Behind General Kragh and his colleague Admiral Ovgstad, who says atom-tipped rockets will

can destroy a whole air-fleet at once are more "economic," are Denmark's Right Wing politicians.

Leading them is Ole Bjorn Kraft, the Conservative and well-known Moral Rearmament man. His most notable contribution to "brotherly love" was to help whip up a campaign against Mr. Khrushchov's visiting Denmark.

SWITZERLAND

THE Government has so far not dared go back on previously expressed policy of having no arms.

General Henri Guisan, also a Moral Rearmament man and friend of Frank Buchman, the leader of that so-called "Christian" movement, has said:

"Those who today, under the cover of religion or other lofty

principles, want to refuse our country the use of defensive arms of the atomic era, are playing the game of Communism and its plan to conquer the whole world."

SWEDEN

PROPOSALS from the Right Wing parties to Sweden's Parliament to buy or produce atomic weapons are not likely to win much support even within their own ranks.

For though they muster nearly half the votes in the country, a public-opinion poll just conducted in Sweden shows that only 36 per cent. are in favour of atomic weapons.

Some 51 per cent of those questioned are against them, and some 39 per cent was undecided.

Among working-class people the percentage was 22 per cent. Among the over-55 age group only one in seven supported the bomb.

In Dobsonville, Roodepoort HOUSES ARE BUILT WITHOUT MORTAR

From Joe Gqabi

JOHANNESBURG.

ALONG the Roodepoort road that runs between Mofolo Village and White City Jabavu stands Dobsonville Location, built by the Roodepoort Town Council to house African families being removed from the old Roodepoort location.

Dobsonville houses seem at first sight little different from the general pattern of monotonous rows of identical houses built by the Johannesburg Council. But as you go through Dobsonville you will see some four-roomed homes, but

shacks we would never have moved from Roodepoort West," said one man. "Imagine us living with our children in one room. When a White child is that old" (pointing to a 3-year-old) "he is given his own room."



Here workmen are seen building a house at Dobsonville. The blocks are piled one upon another and sand is poured through the holes in the bricks. Mortar is used only at the window and door of the house.

others that are just breeze-block shelters.

Families of six and more children have been living in these structures, measuring 12 feet by 10 1/2 feet, for over two years. The "houses" are tiny and some families have had to ask lucky neighbours in the four-roomed houses to board their furniture so that the family can at least squeeze into the tiny space of the breeze-block home.

Dobsonville residents say that when they moved into these breeze-block houses they were told they would be the only temporary homes and proper houses would be built later. Other "temporary" houses in Dobsonville are corrugated-iron shacks, four to a stand.

"If we had known about these

These zinc and iron structures have no windows.

Families living in the breeze-block shelters are not allowed to plaster their houses because they are said by the Council to be only temporary. But in the meantime families are living in them and you can see right through their walls.

The breeze-block houses consist of blocks piled upon one another, without any mortar used except for the doors and windows. How the houses stand up is a mystery. These are not houses, only skeletons of houses, but families have been moved into them, and some have lived there for over two years later. "Temporary" housing, they say, but how long is "temporary"? And how can families be expected to live in houses thrown together like these?

All-african Committee says: Free Banda

The steering committee of the All-African People's Congress in Accra called last week for the immediate release of Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the Nyasaland National Congress, who is still held in detention by the British authorities without trial.

It also called for the release of Jomo Kenyatta, who is confined to Lodwar, a remote town in the most inaccessible part of Kenya, after the need of urgency sentencing.

The committee expressed disapproval of French determination to explode an atom bomb in the Sahara Desert and called for the complete destruction of all existing stocks of atom and hydrogen bombs and the dismantling of all rocket bases.

Another resolution urged President de Gaulle to start negotiations with the Algerian Government and pledged full support to the "heroic people of Algeria".

Nyanga Meeting Condemns Passes For Women

CAPE TOWN.

A meeting attended by about 300 people held at Langa last Sunday protested against passes for African women and called for the return of banned and deported leaders.

Organised by the Nyanga branch of the ANC the meeting adopted resolutions stating that the so-called reference books were nothing but shackles to bind the women and restrict their movement in the land of their birth.

"We strongly condemn the Bantustan legislation as a bluff of Dr. Verwoerd and his Government," another resolution said. "We demand the repeal of all the pass laws and the return of our banned and deported leaders."

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WAGES MUST BE RAISED

Conference Discusses Poverty

PORT ELIZABETH.

AT a two-day conference held in the Wool Exchange recently the need of urgency raising Non-White wages, and alleviating poverty was discussed. The conference was sponsored by the Distressed Areas Council and its theme was "Poverty".

Various speakers dealt with the different aspects of poverty, its causes and its effects, the various means of alleviating it such as social welfare activities and the distribution of charities, and finally its remedies.

Leading a discussion on the X-Ray on Poverty, Prof. J. T. Irving, head of the Department of Sociology at Rhodes University, gave a picture of the social complications which develop as a result of poverty.

Comparing the low wage group in South Africa—chiefly the Africans—with that in Britain he pointed out that only 23 per cent in Britain lived under the poverty datum line, that is, under the lowest wage level that would enable a worker to maintain the barest standard of living in keeping with a minimum standard of health. But 84 per cent of African labour was unskilled and drawing wages below the poverty Datum Line. According to the present price level of goods and services an African worker required £27 per month, excluding rent, to enable him to maintain a family of five on the barest standard of living. The average African wages are £15 per month.

REMEDY FOR POVERTY

In dealing with the remedy for poverty at the close of the conference Mr. Govan Mbeki pointed out that the most alarming thing was the difference in attitude towards poverty between South Africa and the rest of the world. Whereas the

general trend of events in the world was to eliminate poverty South Africa tended to entrench it.

Citing a recent statement by the Minister of Labour in Durban in which he said if Non-White wages were raised to the level of White wages "social and residential segregation would go to the moon," and the fact that the life expectancy of an African was 36.4 years as against 66 years for Europeans, he claimed that the Government and its supporters were using low wages to solve the racial problem.

As a remedy for low wages Mr. Mbeki said we must strive to remove the root cause and recommended that the following preliminary steps be taken:

- The Colour Bar in Industry must be removed.
- In order to equip the people with the means to increase their earning capacity it is necessary that the general level of education be raised.
- Pass Laws must be repealed.
- Anti-Trade Union Laws should be repealed.

The conference resolved to urge the Government to institute a national minimum wage:

- to call on Government, Provincial, Municipal Departments, Private Enterprise and Farmers to increase wages progressively to a minimum of £25 per month;
- to work for the repeal of laws which restrict the movement of African workers.

As a sequel to the conference the National Development of South Africa (Eastern Cape) which represents employers' interests will hold a meeting in the Wool Exchange to discuss methods of increasing African productivity and problems of management. This is intended to help local industrialists meet the increasing demand for higher wages.

FOR SALE

3-plate Moffat stove with oven, in good working order. £5. Phone 39-6644.

BIRTH

To Helen and Ernie Fitzgerald, a daughter on the 7th. Both well.

RACING AT KENILWORTH

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Round the Course Handicap: OIL GAUGE, Danger, Pay Hour.

Wynberg Handicap B: KOWLOON, Danger, Stab.

Kenilworth Handicap 2nd: HOPE AND GLORY, Danger, Nyeri.

Wynberg Progress Stakes: TERE, SINA, Danger, Fast Car.

Kenilworth Progress Stakes: INVERTHORN, Danger, Herals, Fancys.

Maiden Plate: ACCOLADE, Danger, Nepotist.

Juvenile Maiden Plate: COUNTRY COUSIN, Danger, Jerez.

New Tax in Evaton

Evaton.

Control and clean-up in Evaton have brought with them a heavy additional tax on the people. The Native Commissioner has a body of residents with whom he consults from time to time and in whose name he has notified the township of the new local tax of 10s. a year.

Every property owner must pay 10s. for every stand he owns, and every family head who does not own a stand and every male over 18 years of age must also pay up. The money, say the authorities, is to pay for roads, schools, water, sanitation and sports fields.

Residents are told to bring the tax along when they apply for permits.

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Xmas Eve Party

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