

THIS IS BOYCOTT MONTH

NEW AGE

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IN SOUTH AFRICA AND ABROAD, FREEDOM FIGHTERS LAUNCHED BOYCOTT CALLS THIS MONTH.

- In Britain the month of March has been set aside for an intensified boycott of all South African goods in protest against apartheid.
- In South Africa the Congress movement has called for a complete boycott of all celebrations connected with the Union Festival.

"DON'T TAKE PART IN FESTIVAL OF SLAVERY"

Says Congress

JOHANNESBURG. "DO NOT TAKE PART IN THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATIONS—FOLLOW THE CONGRESS AND FIGHT FOR FREEDOM," says the leaflet issued by the Congress movement on the Union Festival celebrations which opened last week with official 'Whites Only' parades in several parts of the Union.

The Government will stage games for school children, says the leaflet but "we demand an end to police oppression and freedom for all".

50 YEARS OF UNION HAS BROUGHT THIS —

PASS LAWS



MOURN FOR THE LOSS OF FREEDOM

Don't Forget To Wear Something Black For The Duration Of The Festival — From Now Until May 31. By Order of Congress.

GHETTOES



The folder is illustrated with drawings of what 50 years of Union has brought:

- Pass laws,
- Ghettoes,
- Bantu Education,
- Hunger, Low wages.

It says: Fifty years ago in 1910 the European governments of the Cape, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State united to form one central government and the Union of South Africa.

Fifty years ago white supremacy was established by the Act of Union.

What are we to celebrate?

- We have been robbed of our rights to our land.
- We have been given colour bars, pass laws, raids and police rule.
- Our leaders have been banned and banished.
- Our women have been forced to carry the hated pass that brings prison, separation and suffering to all.

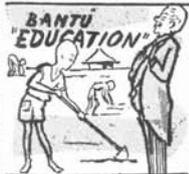
● Our children have become victims of Bantu Education, denied the right to proper learning, the universities closed to them.

● We may not live where we choose, work where we choose, move around freely like free men.

● Our cattle have been culled, ● Taxation has been increased and extended to our women to impoverish us.

● Bantu authorities and Bantustans have been imposed on us.

THE UNION FESTIVAL, CELEBRATES 50 YEARS OF SLAVERY. BOYCOTT THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATIONS.



HUNGER - LOW WAGES



DON'T TAKE PART IN THE FESTIVAL CELEBRATIONS!



Father Trevor Huddleston addressing the enormous crowd which gathered in Trafalgar Square, London, to launch the boycott of South African goods.

BRITISH RESPOND TO BOYCOTT CALL

Mass Opposition To Apartheid

From Tennyson Makiwane

LONDON.

DESPITE the attempts of the right-wing press to play down the boycott (and the Mosley fascists to break it up), enthusiasm for the boycott of South African goods is mounting daily.

Seldom has an issue like this been so prominently splashed in the British press, debated on radio and television, and there is no doubt it has made its mark on the British public.

AFTER an impressive march of 1½ miles, thousands of people led by a brass band entered Trafalgar Square here on Sunday, February 28, to support the boycott of South African goods.

At the head of the marchers were Father Trevor Huddleston, who had pinned to his gown the "Isithwalandwe" medal presented to him at the Congress of the People in South Africa in 1955; Labour leader Hugh

Guiltskill and several M.P.s including Jeremy Thorpe of the Liberal Party.

Altogether 8,000 people crammed the square to listen to the speeches. The crowds cheered and raised a forest of hands when the resolution calling for the boycott was put to the meeting. Other resolutions included a message to the British Prime Minister calling on him and his family to boycott South African goods; and also one to the African National Congress and other organisations in South Africa express-

ing solidarity with them in the struggle against apartheid.

MOSLEY'S FASCISTS

Throughout the meeting 4 or 5 lorries belonging to the Mosley fascists circled the square displaying anti-boycott slogans and generally trying to provoke the crowd. Some Mosleyites carried banners reading "Britons Awake - Be Right, Buy White".

The march to Trafalgar Square started shortly before 2 o'clock. A

(Continued on page 8)

Dr. Donges Gives Away £21 Million, But Not A Penny To The Africans, in His

WHITE MAN'S

THE Budget presented to Parliament last week by the Minister of Finance, Dr. D. Donges, is one of the most shocking ever to have been foisted on the country by any government. Seldom has the White supremacist outlook of the Nationalist Government been more glaringly exposed.

The purpose of the Budget this year, said Dr. Donges, was to provide a "stimulus" to "accelerate economic growth." He quoted figures to show that although the national income of the country for the year 1958 to June 1959, standing at £1,798,300,000 registered an increase of 2.3 per cent over the figure for the previous year, this was largely due to higher gold production.

"The share of the agricultural and manufacturing sectors, however, declined by £3,000,000 each and that of trade by almost £9,000,000."

STAGNANT ECONOMY

These figures are serious enough in themselves, for they mean that in the two key spheres of the economy—industry and agriculture—South Africa produced less goods in the last financial year than in the previous year, though there were more mouths to feed and bodies to clothe because of the increase in population.

It should also be noted that the overall increase in the national income, including gold, of 2.3 per cent shows a decline in the rate of increase as compared with the previous year (1957-58), for which the figure was 2.6 per cent.

In that year, when allowance was made for the increase in prices, the increase of 2.6 per cent turned out to be a real loss in national income of 2.4 per cent, while real income per head of population declined by 4.2 per cent.

The probability is that this decline continued in the year ending June 1959, and that Dr. Donges' announced 2.3 per cent increase in national income will also turn out to be an overall loss.

AT THE TIME OF THE ARM

shot in 1948, Dr. Donges' figures show quite clearly that, while the rest of the Western world is experiencing a boom following the 1957 slump, the South African economy continues to stagnate.

Dr. Donges pretends to see "signs of rising production and incomes." But he adds: "However, it was a fact that rising employment was spread evenly throughout the economy, but was largely confined to certain groups of industry. Moreover, there was doubt in various

quarters whether the improvement in the overall rate of expansion would be sufficient to absorb the growing labour force which came on to the market every year, unless some stimulus was provided to accelerate economic growth."

The prime objective of the Budget therefore, he says, is "to provide further incentives to the economy."

New Age has often pointed out in the past that it is apartheid that is choking our economy and preventing the development of our country.

● It is apartheid which prevents the development of a free labour force for industry.

● It is apartheid which prevents the mass of our people from acquiring new skills and techniques so that their labour can become more productive.

● It is apartheid which keeps our internal market so small that it cannot absorb the products of our industry—in other words, which keeps our people so poor that they cannot buy the very goods they make.

Dr. Donges has no contribution to make to the solution of this basic problem. His "incentives" are not to the mass of the people, but to the few who have not invested in industry because the profit-rate has declined steadily ever since 1948, the year the Nats came to power.

£21 MILLION GIVEN AWAY
In his Budget he gives away £21 million to help "stimulate the economy, to get the benefits of industry moving again. BUT MOST OF THIS MONEY IS FOR EUROPEANS ONLY!"

● Industrialists who put up new buildings can deduct between 10 and 15 per cent of the cost from their taxable incomes. An investment allowance of 10 per cent will also be granted in respect of improvements to new and old factory buildings. In the case of investments in machinery, the total concession amounts in some cases to 45 per cent of cost.

● Similar concessions are to be made to people investing in hotels, "in view of the importance of the tourist industry."

● Public companies are to be exempted from the operation of the undistributed profits tax.

to a government hungry for power." There could be only one result of the policy to soak the poor—a further deterioration of race relations. The statement continued: "The African worker on the farm and in factory was being driven to breaking point.

The middle classes and businessmen should not smile too gleefully over their gains. The few votes that Dr. Donges might have won for a republic may prove more costly for even the most ardent Nationalist.

"SACTU is determined," concluded the statement, "to expose this inequitable state of affairs and rally its 50,000 members to step up the campaign against nation-wide wages and below-the-breastline existence."

NET

● The non-resident shareholders' tax is to be eliminated entirely or substantially reduced, depending on whether the company is Union or foreign controlled.

● Company donations to universities for scientific or technological research are to be exempted from tax up to 1 per cent of taxable income.

● Self-employed persons are to get a concession on deeds of transfer if it is to be reduced.

● The duty on films is to be reduced.

These are the direct sops to the capitalists to attract more capital to South Africa. (Last year there was a net capital outflow of no less than £15 million.)

TAX REDUCTIONS

Dr. Donges has also taken steps to increase purchasing power in order to stimulate demand for the products of industry.

● Payers of the general income tax are to get tax reductions of between 5 and 15 per cent, and there is to be an increased rebate for dependants.

● The Savings (Loan) Levy has been abolished.

● Children's maintenance grants and family allowances are to be increased.

● Old-age pensioners, war veterans and other social pensioners are to get increases of 26 a year in the case of Whites and £10, in the case of Non-Whites over 65.

The bulk of these concessions will benefit Europeans only, since they form the vast majority of income tax payers.

BUT NOT FOR AFRICANS
"OUT OF THE WHOLE £21 MILLION GIVEN AWAY BY DR. DONGES, NOT ONE PENNY IS GIVEN DIRECTLY TO THE AFRICAN PEOPLE OF THE POOREST SECTION OF THE POPULATION."

Only two items in the whole long list of concessions concern the Africans, and then only indirectly.

1. There is to be no direct increase to African pensioners. Instead, an additional amount representing a per cent increase is to be paid to the Native Trust Fund "for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Bantu" (What does that mean? Building beer halls?).

2. An additional £1 million is to be given to the Native Trust Fund "in conformity with the Government's policy in regard to the Bantu areas."

But don't think any of this will find its way into any African's pocket, as then only indirectly, through land in terms of the 1936 promises which are still a long way from fulfillment. And £500,000 is to be "used for the development of rural villages in the Bantu areas."

And out of the £21 million, THAT IS ALL FOR THE BLACK MAN.

TAXES INCREASED

Moreover, in this very year that Dr. Donges is throwing money to the Whites, African taxation has been increased, in most cases almost doubled. And for the first time African women are also being asked to contribute towards the tax.

The beastly inhumanity of Nationalist policies could not be more clearly exposed.

Dr. Donges' Budget is also stupid. Is the African not also a consumer whose burden should be lightened? Should he not also be given more money with which to buy the products of our industries?

It is basically the poverty of the African people which holds back our development. Yet in this year when Donges is desperately trying to get money circulating freely again, sheer race prejudice prevents him from turning to the only quarter.

Continued in next column

WE CELEBRATE A BIRTHDAY

If you need an excuse to send New Age some money, you couldn't have a better one this week. And it's quite a cheerful one for a change. The progressive press recently celebrated its 32nd birthday.

It was as long ago as 1927 that the Guardian was first published. New Age, of course, has no connection with this former publication, but it has carried on in the same tradition of serving "the people as the Guardian and its other predecessors—The Clarion, The People's World, and Advance.

We are very proud of the fact that for 23 years, week in and week out, progressive-minded South Africans have been provided with the truth in the news—both local and international. And we want to be able to continue doing so.

Send us the wherewithal and we shall be delighted to carry on. Make it a large donation as you can for this milestone in the history of the progressive press.

And send it today!

Last Week's Donations:
Johannesburg: Aufwiederschen £5, Orange Grove £1, Parkview £2, Green-side £2, Esther £1, Harry £3, Miriam £2, Monthly donations £9, Mrs. F. E. A. £2, Newsprint response £100.
Port Elizabeth: Part collections £81 10s.

Cape Town: Administrator (Happy Birthday) £23, K.T. 4s, H.T. £7, Sacred River £5, A.N. 9s, B.B.M. 9s, Jumble sale £1419.6, Cars £2, Happy birthday £22 14.6.
Grand Total £283 5s. 6d.



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

RAILWAY UNION PROTESTS AT SCHOEMAN'S THREAT

We wish to bring to your attention the statement of the Minister of Transport of the South African Government, Mr. B. Schoeman, who has threatened to dissolve the African National Congress as a subversive organisation and I think we should discharge all members."

We wish to point out that this is an idle chatter as we know of over 20 cases of such dismissals, but this is the first public statement of the official policy.

Firstly the ANC is not an illegal body, if it were then its members, who openly show their affiliation, would be long arrested and in jail.

Secondly such dismissals are an open violation of most of the International Labour Office conventions and all tenets of decency and democracy.

Thirdly the above actions are direct openly avowed political victimisation of workers, whose only fault it is that they belong to a legal body which opposes the policies of the Government.

Fourthly it openly admits the use of a public body to victimise political opponents. Public funds are to be squandered for directly so-called members.

Finally if this is what is openly admitted, what may we ask, goes on behind the scenes? Are United Front members, if not dismissed, not promoted? Are promotions and dismissals, better paid positions and "dead end" jobs distributed according to one's support of the Nationalist Party line or opposition to it?

It would now appear that in the Government's service in South Africa the position is that all public bodies and public services will be run for the benefit not only of the white race, but also of the non-whites but also the Government supporters as against the Government opponents.

Continued from previous column

from which our economy could get real relief.

If every African worker were to get £1 a day, the economic problems of our country would be greatly eased. There would be a market for our industries and a real incentive for expansion.

As it is, Dr. Donges' Budget will leave the African people starving in their own land. The only quarter long run can only lead to inflation.

We as the trade union of the non-white workers protest against this open victimisation and persecution of the workers and ask you as supporters and well-wishers to do all in your power to protest and demand that these practices are stopped. We as workers will only stop these evils by joining the Trade Union and organising in even greater numbers.

R. E. PRESS
S.A. Railway and Harbour Workers' Union
Johannesburg

Death of Mr. Suliman M. Saloojee

The news of the passing of the veteran Congressman, Mr. Suliman M. Saloojee on Saturday, February 27, at his home in Newland, Johannesburg, has been received with deep sorrow and regret.

Mr. Saloojee, who was the elder brother of Moulvi Saloojee, popular President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was also a member of the T.I.C. Working Committee.

Some months before his death, Mr. Saloojee told me with distress of the decline of his once prosperous and flourishing business, hampered by the ruthless fiendish Group Areas Act.

I had the privilege of meeting Mr. Saloojee for the first time in October, 1956, at the S.A.I.C. Conference. He spoke of the struggle against Nationalist tyranny, the robbing of our people of the right to elect their own representatives.

He pledged that he would rather die in the struggle than accept the dishonour of a very funeral, reflected the great esteem in which he was held by the people.

To memory and keep alive the memory of Mr. Suliman Saloojee, an Urdu poet who composed numerous liberation poems, a true democrat and freedom fighter, let us pledge that we will unwaveringly continue our fight for freedom and justice for all in South Africa.

M. RASOOL,

Kinross

SOAKING THE POOR, SAYS SACTU

JOHANNESBURG. Dr. Donges' budget soaks the poor in order to woo the rich, comments the South African Congress of Trade Unions, in a biting statement this week.

In no other country would it be possible for a government to lay upon the backs of the have-nots a burden of taxes which goes beyond their capacity to pay, in order to subsidise commerce and industry and the white taxpayer.

"The Donges' budget is frankly and unashamedly a political budget. It is aimed in every vote; its regard for those who elect it is scant. Where the European is considered it is merely to dismiss him contemptuously, as one whose goodwill is of no value

UNITED FRONT AGAINST DURBAN GROUP AREAS PLAN

City Council Backs Indians Against New Land Grab

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.

THE Natal Committee of the Group Areas Board has been conducting hearings at the Durban City Hall for almost two weeks to consider the desirability of proclaiming more districts in Central Durban for the "white" group. Once again Indians are to be the main victims.

The author of the proposals considered was the Group Areas Board, represented at the Inquiry by Mr. F. P. Rousseau, Q.C., with the Durban City Council, the Natal Indian Congress and other Indian organisations in active opposition.

The attitude of the people of Durban to these proposals was clearly demonstrated at the hearing given to the Board on the opening day. Hundreds of African and Indian volunteers lined the pavement and the steps of the City Hall with placards bearing slogans such as:

- We demand Homes not Ghettos!
- Defend Your Homes!
- Respect our dead — Respect our Sacred Places!
- Group Areas is Piracy!
- Join Congress — Fight Group Areas!

TENSION

There was tension in the air as the hearings began but, as the attitude of the Durban City Council became clearer, the atmosphere became somewhat calmer. In the end the position was that Mr. Rousseau, the Board's representative, was completely isolated and the unusual spectacle was presented of the Congress and other Indian organisations agreeing almost wholly with the representative of the Durban City Council.

Mr. Rousseau, in fact, came in for so much criticism that ex-Magistrate Mr. G. P. Nel, Chairman of the Board, thought it advisable to come to his defence.

"On several occasions," he said at one stage in the hearing, "Mr. Rousseau has been subjected to personal criticism. As far as the Natal Committee (of the Board) is concerned, the representative of the State has done his duty."

Mr. A. Goldberg, who represented the Natal Indian Organisation, echoed the sentiments of all those in opposition when he replied

that as far as he was concerned he had not reflected on Mr. Rousseau personally but as the representative of the Group Areas Board.

INDIAN LOSSES

According to Adv. M. D. Naidoo, an executive member of the N.I.C. who represented the Congress at the hearing, if the present proposals are accepted by the Board, Indians will be dispossessed of 25 per cent. of their total property holdings in Durban. Taken together with proclamations gazetted in 1958 in respect of certain other areas in Durban, the total dispossession would amount to 62 per cent—almost two-thirds of all the property owned by the Indian community in the City, he said.

His figures in respect of the displacement of settled communities were even more startling.

"If the present proposals are accepted by the Board, 1,000 coloureds and a large number of Africans will be forced to find alternative accommodation. Areas already proclaimed 'white' involve the displacement of 75,000 Indians (according to figures given in Parliament by the Minister of the Interior) based on the 1951 census. "On this basis 51.3 per cent of the total Indian population of Durban will be uprooted and there is no alternative accommodation available for them," said Mr. Naidoo.

No figures are available of the number of Africans that would be affected, but in Cato Manor alone over 120,000 are to be evicted in terms of proclamations already in force.

BUT NOT WHITE

The rapacity of the Nationalist Government seems to know no bounds. The 1958 proclamations adversely affect less than one per cent of the "white" population. Under the present proposals not a single "white" person would be affected.

The Durban City Council's representative, Mr. A. B. Harcourt, Q.C., referring to the number of people who would be displaced and the amount the Indian people would lose if these proposals were accepted, said that it was "flabbergasting".

The Council's attitude, he said, was that it did not support any of the proposals for group areas considered by the Natal Committee. Good relations were of vital concern to Durban and affected every man, woman and child, he said.

The attitude of the Indian people to the Group Areas Act could

be summed up by the closing statement made to the Board by Mr. Ashwin Choudhry, who represented the Durban Central Ratepayers' Organisation.

"Like Caryl Chessman, the American convict," he said, "the Indian community of Durban has been living under a sentence of death. We feel that the death sentence has

been passed, but that the execution has been temporarily stayed through yearly reprieves by the Group Areas Act."



Representatives of the Indian people who appeared at the Group Areas inquiry were, from the left: Dr. G. Lowen Q.C., who represented the Greyville Indian Ratepayers' Organisation; Mr. Dhanpal Naidoo, Secretary of the Greyville Ratepayers; Mr. J. N. Singh, hamed Vice-President of the Natal Indian Congress who appeared for the N.I.C. as its legal representative, Mr. N. T. Naicker, General Secretary of the N.I.C., and Adv. M. D. Naidoo, who represented the Durban Central Indian Ratepayers' Organisation.

SACTU LANCHES FUND FOR COALBROOK DEPENDANTS

JOHANNESBURG.

THE South African Congress of Trade Unions has serious reservations about the Government announcement that it will set up a national co-ordinating fund for the Coalbrook mine disaster dependants.

The Minister of Social Welfare, Mr. B. J. Vorster, said this committee to co-ordinate all the funds started following the disaster would be under the chairmanship of the Governor-General and if necessary the Department of Social Welfare would administer the fund.

Several meetings of representatives of various funds launched have been held and another is due to take place this week, but it is not known what attitude the different funds will take to the Government's co-ordinating proposal. Some will take the attitude most probably that they must satisfy themselves on the basis of the compensation to be paid out before joining any general pool.

KEY QUESTIONS

SACTU wants some key questions answered first. It wants to know how compensation will be paid out and, if a Government department has a hand in it, whether it will maintain the discriminatory practice of different scales of benefit for White and African miners' dependants.

The existing Workmen's Compensation Act for example deals with African workers in a special section distinct from the other racial groups and of course benefits are on a considerably lower scale. Is the intention of the national fund to augment amounts given under this Workmen's Compensation Act and to perpetuate discriminatory scales of benefit?

SACTU wants to know further what representation in the administration of the monies will be given to African workers and to African miners in particular.

SACTU also makes the point strongly that compensation for miners' families should be adequate under the Act and it should not be necessary to launch private funds in times of disaster. It is the responsibility of the State and employers to compensate to the full, says SACTU.

Among the funds for Clydesdale dependants are those of the *Rand Daily Mail* and *Bona*, also the Mayor of Cape Town, and smaller funds launched in Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and other centres. Any co-ordinating committee will need detailed information about the dependants of each miner lost in the disaster.

The mine does not seem to know to this day the total list of the victims and even after the official lists had been issued, ten men presumed lost turned up in Basutoland.

SACTU has launched a fund to assist the dependants of victims, to provide goods such as food and

clothing and also for legal and other representations in order to secure the maximum possible compensation and to ensure that the miners' interests are thoroughly defended.

Cheques can be sent to the SACTU Coalbrook Disaster Fund, P.O. Box 6781, Johannesburg.

The miners' Trade Unions International has written to both the ILO and Verwoerd about Coalbrook. The Miners' International, representing 5 million miners, refers to the recommendation of an international conference that miners' safety and health must be put before profits, lowered production costs and productivity.

WIDOWS REPRESENTED AT MINE INQUIRY

JOHANNESBURG.

WHEN the inquiry into the Coalbrook mine disaster opened last week, widows of some of the African miners entombed underground were represented, by arrangement with the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

The inquiry is a joint investigation under the Mines and Works Act and under the Inquest Act. Still to be appointed is the judicial commission of inquiry promised by the Government. This commission is expected to be composed of a judge, a nominee of the Chamber of Mines, a representative of the Mineworkers' Union and possibly other members. The joint inquiry and statutory inquiry that opened last week lasted only one day and was then adjourned to March 14.

The inquiry got off to a late start when apartheid prevented the admission of non-European to the Sasolburg recreation hall which is a licensed hall under the Liquor Act, and the proceedings had to be moved to the hall at the Clydesdale mine.

Main evidence at this first day of the inquiry was given by the acting manager of the Coalbrook North Colliery, Mr. H. Easingwood. He described a rockfall in the mine at the end of December as a result of which it was decided to seal off a

portion of the mine. As far as he knew, Mr. Easingwood said, this fall was not reported to the Mines Department.

On January 21, the day of the accident, he was in the manager's office when a call came through from a shift boss that there had been a further fall of roof in the old No. 10 section. During an underground inspection 20 African miners from No. 4 section were found, and then three who had been injured by a strong current of air. Miners from No. 1 section had not gone into the section because of noises associated with roof disturbances coming from the old No. 10 section. At a haulage engine signs of disturbance were seen. A steel ventilation tube had been blown 120 feet away, a heap of concrete chips were scattered, electric light cables had been displaced. There were crackling noises and gas coming out of the old Number 10 section.

It was decided that some sections of the mine would be worked that night and miners were sent to other sections.

He spoke to African miners (referred to in the evidence as 'boys') from No. 1 and 4 sections and in spite of objections from a few of the boys, persuaded them to go and work in No. 3 section.

Cato Manor Family Victimised



This is the family of Mr. Ashton Nene, ANC leader, whose shop and part of his home were demolished by Durban Council officials in Cato Manor. (See New Age last week).

Africa Demands

FREE KENYATTA

We do not ask for mercy—We ask that justice be done, and the injustices that exist be righted.—Jomo Kenyatta at his trial in 1952.

ALL over Africa, where free men meet, the demand is being made that Jomo Kenyatta, the internationally famous leader of the Kenya liberatory movement, be released from exile. At the recent London conference the Kenyan African delegation made his restoration to their ranks one of their major demands, for they realise that as their country moves towards democratic government they will need his steered experience.

Jomo Kenyatta began his career as an opponent of colonialism as long ago as 1922 when he was one of a group of Kikuyu tribesmen who organised the East African Association. This body was to be short-lived, however, for it protested too vigorously against the eviction of Africans from the fertile White Highlands and the colonial authorities declared it an illegal organisation.

In 1928 a new organisation, the Kikuyu Central Association, was formed and Jomo Kenyatta was elected secretary. The following

which aimed at establishing a united front for all Kenya Africans regardless of their tribal affiliation. At its first conference, held in Nairobi in June 1947, a programme of economic, political and social reforms was adopted and these were submitted to the Kenya Government.

KENYA AFRICAN UNION
By 1950 the K.A.U., under Kenyatta's leadership, had recruited over 100,000 members and had established branches throughout Kenya. In that year it launched a campaign to collect 1 million signatures for a petition that was to be sent to the British Parliament. The campaign was highly successful and the Kenya African Union was able to send a delegation to London. We feel that this case, from our point of view, has been so arranged in order to strangle the Kenya African Union, the African political organisation which fights for the rights of the African people. But what we have objection to and shall continue to object to is discrimination in the government of the country. . . . We shall not accept that, whether we are in jail or out of it. This world has been made for human beings and we happily to enjoy the good things and the produce of the country equally. . . .

At this point the Labour Government lost office and the Tory Colonial Secretary refused to see the delegation. How times have changed! In 1952 Kenyatta was nevertheless received widespread support from anti-colonial forces

and this created intense resentment and fear amongst the White settlers who urged the colonial authorities to suppress the Kenya people's movement.

THE "MAU MAU"
At this time a section of the Kikuyu people, frustrated at every turn by their abysmal poverty and lack of opportunity, revolted in a blind fury against all the symbols of colonial rule. This revolt, the so-called Mau-Mau uprising, was in fact a civil war between two factions of the Kikuyu people. On the one hand were the Loyal Kikuyu, the British appointed headmen, on the other were those who could no longer tolerate the abuses of colonialism. The latter were the hundreds of thousands of people who had been left without land in the countryside or the means of earning a living in the towns. This revolt, like the slave revolts of ancient times, knew what it was opposed to. But it had no idea of what it wanted. Unlike the Kenya African Union it did not seek to build a new society, but only to destroy the cause of their oppression.

THE TRIAL
Jomo Kenyatta and the K.A.U. repudiated the atrocities that both sides perpetrated and offered to provide machinery for negotiations that might lead to peace being reached. The settler press deliberately overlooked this and began a campaign of vilification against the K.A.U. They urged the British Government to suppress the organisation and eventually their frantic lobbying had results. On the 21st of October, 1952, Jomo Kenyatta and the other office-bearers of the Kenya African Union were arrested. There was to be no Devil Commission. The "master-servant" and Kenyatta's direction of it, were taken for granted by the authorities.

The trial that followed was to be a travesty of justice for the principal witnesses were revealed to be accomplices of the Crown. Since then the chief Crown witness has come forward to acknowledge that he was paid to give false evidence and that his allegations that he had seen Kenyatta at an oath-taking ceremony were completely unfounded. This man, a self-confessed liar, was later jailed for perjury.

The outcome of the trial, however, was that Jomo Kenyatta and his comrades were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. At his trial Kenyatta told the presiding magistrate that it was the settlers and not he and his comrades who were responsible for Mau Mau. "WE ARE NOT GUILTY," he said, "AND WE DO NOT ACCEPT YOUR FINDINGS. . . . We do not feel that we have received justice or the hearing that we would have had in London. . . . We feel that this case, from our point of view, has been so arranged in order to strangle the Kenya African Union, the African political organisation which fights for the rights of the African people. But what we have objection to and shall continue to object to is discrimination in the government of the country. . . . We shall not accept that, whether we are in jail or out of it. This world has been made for human beings and we happily to enjoy the good things and the produce of the country equally. . . ."

Kenyatta went on to declare that he and his fellow accused had tried their utmost to find ways and means whereby the various communities in Kenya could live in harmony. He said: "Turning to the magistrate Kenyatta said: "You being a European, it is only natural that you should feel that we have something to say to Europeans. I feel that you should not have stressed that. . . . that we have been motivated by hatred for Europeans. Our activities have been against injustice to African people and if you think that by asking for African rights we have turned out to be what you say is Mau Mau, and are sorry you have been misled. What we have done and shall continue to do is to demand rights for the African people as human beings that they shall enjoy the same facilities as other people."

We look forward to the day when peace shall come to this land and that the truth shall be known that we African leaders have stood for peace. None of us would condone mutilation of human beings. We are human and have families of our own, and none of us would condone such activities as you think we are guilty of."

WAR YEARS
At this time Kenyatta was in England and he remained there throughout the war. During these years Kenyatta was active in the Pan-African Federation where he joined forces with such renowned opponents of colonialism as Dr. Du Bois and Kwame Nkrumah. In addition Jomo Kenyatta supported the newly formed World Federation of Trade Unions and he represented the Kenya workers at its initial conference.

In 1946 Kenyatta returned to Kenya and as a result of his initiative the Kenya African Union was established to provide the African people with constitutional channels for demanding reforms. Kenyatta was elected the first president of the new organisation

which aimed at establishing a united front for all Kenya Africans regardless of their tribal affiliation. At its first conference, held in Nairobi in June 1947, a programme of economic, political and social reforms was adopted and these were submitted to the Kenya Government.

By 1950 the K.A.U., under Kenyatta's leadership, had recruited over 100,000 members and had established branches throughout Kenya. In that year it launched a campaign to collect 1 million signatures for a petition that was to be sent to the British Parliament. The campaign was highly successful and the Kenya African Union was able to send a delegation to London. We feel that this case, from our point of view, has been so arranged in order to strangle the Kenya African Union, the African political organisation which fights for the rights of the African people. But what we have objection to and shall continue to object to is discrimination in the government of the country. . . . We shall not accept that, whether we are in jail or out of it. This world has been made for human beings and we happily to enjoy the good things and the produce of the country equally. . . .

At this point the Labour Government lost office and the Tory Colonial Secretary refused to see the delegation. How times have changed! In 1952 Kenyatta was nevertheless received widespread support from anti-colonial forces

and this created intense resentment and fear amongst the White settlers who urged the colonial authorities to suppress the Kenya people's movement.

THE "MAU MAU"
At this time a section of the Kikuyu people, frustrated at every turn by their abysmal poverty and lack of opportunity, revolted in a blind fury against all the symbols of colonial rule. This revolt, the so-called Mau-Mau uprising, was in fact a civil war between two factions of the Kikuyu people. On the one hand were the Loyal Kikuyu, the British appointed headmen, on the other were those who could no longer tolerate the abuses of colonialism. The latter were the hundreds of thousands of people who had been left without land in the countryside or the means of earning a living in the towns. This revolt, like the slave revolts of ancient times, knew what it was opposed to. But it had no idea of what it wanted. Unlike the Kenya African Union it did not seek to build a new society, but only to destroy the cause of their oppression.

THE TRIAL
Jomo Kenyatta and the K.A.U. repudiated the atrocities that both sides perpetrated and offered to provide machinery for negotiations that might lead to peace being reached. The settler press deliberately overlooked this and began a campaign of vilification against the K.A.U. They urged the British Government to suppress the organisation and eventually their frantic lobbying had results. On the 21st of October, 1952, Jomo Kenyatta and the other office-bearers of the Kenya African Union were arrested. There was to be no Devil Commission. The "master-servant" and Kenyatta's direction of it, were taken for granted by the authorities.

The trial that followed was to be a travesty of justice for the principal witnesses were revealed to be accomplices of the Crown. Since then the chief Crown witness has come forward to acknowledge that he was paid to give false evidence and that his allegations that he had seen Kenyatta at an oath-taking ceremony were completely unfounded. This man, a self-confessed liar, was later jailed for perjury.

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The Methodist Church at New Brighton was picketed last week by women in protest against Rev. J. C. Mvusi's membership of the Fort Hare Advisory Board. LEFT: Before going into church a Methodist woman reads a placard which says: "Slave Markets Must Stop." RIGHT: A group of children pose with a demonstrator who carries a placard which is written: "Minister of Religion is Servant of Bantu Education at Fort Hare: 30 pieces of gold."

S.A. PROTEST AGAINST FRENCH BOMB TEST

JOHANNESBURG.
THE Pan African secretariat should appeal to all African States to sever diplomatic relations with France as a result of the atomic explosion in the Sahara, says a statement issued by the African National Congress.

The explosion of the bomb in the face of Africa-wide protests "is an act of extreme provocation to the peoples of Africa and a threat to world peace," says the ANC.

The bomb was exploded in the vicinity of Algeria where the French are carrying on a war to suppress the legitimate demands of the Algerian people for their land and independence. These acts show that the French Government is determined to carry out a policy of aggression and provocation against the African people.

A statement by the S.A. Peace Council says the explosion has succeeded only in raising the level of radio-activity in the atmosphere of the earth. It has, not, as the French Government evidently hopes, enhanced the prestige of France; instead, France has lost the respect of ordinary peace-loving men and women everywhere.

"World opinion is moving in the direction of insistence on permanent peace, and no government on earth can expect the support of its people if it persists in taking part in the nuclear arms race," the statement concludes.

FESTIVAL INVITATIONS REFUSED BY TUROK, NEW AGE

CAPE TOWN.
UNION Festival officials have received two rebuffs from Congress sources during the last week. Refurb No. 1:

"Mr. Ben Turok, M.P.C., Africans' representative for Cape Western, rejected an invitation to attend the official opening of the Union Festival in any way towards the so-called 'Festival of Union'," says the letter from "New Age" to the secretary of the exhibition.

"Your motto is 'Unity', but as a result of the policies of the present Government our peoples have never been so divided as they are today. "In the very year of the Festival, the last remaining right of the African people to be represented in the Union Parliament is being taken away. Must we celebrate this too, in the name of 'Unity'?"

NON-WHITE SEAMEN GAIN IMPROVEMENTS

CAPE TOWN.
NEGOTIATIONS between the African Seamen's Union and shipping companies in Cape Town have resulted in substantial concessions for the men who work the ships in foreign and coastal trade.

The Seamen's Union, which has its headquarters in Durban, initially approached a major shipping company in Cape Town seeking employment for a number of its members.

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NUDW Wants Shops Closed at 5 p.m.

CAPE TOWN.
The National Union of Distributive Workers is strongly opposed to the request by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce to the Transvaal Provincial Executive Committee to extend weekday trading hours to 7.30 p.m.

The National Union of Distributive Workers is to launch an intensive campaign—not only in the Transvaal, but also in the other Provinces—to gain public support for the closing of shops at 5 p.m. on weekdays.

Refurb No. 2:
"New Age" has rejected an invitation to take part in an exhibition of "Bantu Literature" to take place in Bloemfontein in conjunction with the Union Festival.

"We have no desire to contribute in any way towards the so-called 'Festival of Union'," says the letter from "New Age" to the secretary of the exhibition.

"Your motto is 'Unity', but as a result of the policies of the present Government our peoples have never been so divided as they are today. "In the very year of the Festival, the last remaining right of the African people to be represented in the Union Parliament is being taken away. Must we celebrate this too, in the name of 'Unity'?"

Here Is One Source of Anti-Semitism in South Africa

JEW-BAITING BOOKLET QUOTES ERIC LOUW

CAPE TOWN.
A SICKENING booklet of race hate and hysteria has just been sent to New Age through the post. One hundred and sixty pages long, it is a concentrated diatribe against the Jews and their "capitalistic-communistic plot to rule the world."

Published by one Johan Schoeman, P.O. Broederstroom, near Pretoria, it costs 2s. 6d. and states boldly on the front cover: "Gross sales for Anti-Satan Fund."

Normally, one would have thrown it into the waste-paper basket. But with the memory of the recent anti-Semitic outrages throughout the Western world fresh in one's mind, one feels the appearance of this booklet cannot be allowed to pass without protest.

It is the sort of filth purveyed in this booklet which moves the ignorant to paint swastikas on synagogues, to shout "Juden Raus", to indulge in pogroms, believing that all the evils in this world are traceable to the Jews.

GASSING JUSTIFIED
Discussing the murder of the Jews during the last war, Mr. Schoeman says "gassing was a gruesome job but you will also have to admit that Hitler had no alternative UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES."

Elsewhere he says: "The Jewish problem is more than a tragedy, it is the crime of the ages."

Needless to say the booklet includes a summary of the notorious forgeries "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion", containing fictitious details of an alleged Jewish conspiracy to rule the world. The League of Nations and the United Nations are described by Schoeman as Jewish agencies to further this aim.

A section of the booklet is also devoted to "exposing the Jewish capitalistic Cause of Jewish Revolutionary Communism."

While in Cape Town Mr. Twaala is also busy organising Coloured seamen and there is a likelihood of a branch of the union being established here.

The Jews, says Mr. Schoeman, are unassimilable, and his solution for the "Jewish problem" is to take them out of their homes and dump them in their own country, but it must not be Israel because that has been "stolen" from the Arabs.

Schoeman also has an essay on the "Promised Land" and his solution is separation—the Black man in our midst must be driven to North Africa and the White man to the north must be brought in his thousands and his kindred in the South."

anti-Semitic booklets. (A point for the Minister of the Interior to look into is that the name of the printer of this booklet is not given).

WHO IS HE?
Johan Schoeman, 73 years old, is the son of General Hendrik Schoeman, a Boer War leader, and owns thousands of acres of land in the Hartbeespoort Dam area near Pretoria.

He is a prolific writer of letters to the press, printed pamphlets and concocted articles and lengthy telegrams to Cabinet Ministers and foreign statesmen, mostly denouncing Jews and communists. He stood as a National Party candidate against General Smuts in Pretoria West in 1920.

An ardent admirer of Hitler, his book "As Duitsland Sterf" was widely circulated in Nazi Germany but has been banned by the Adenauer regime. He described Goering (the Nazi field marshal) who said: "When I hear the word culture I reach for my gun" as "this son of the highest Western culture", Hitler as "a man sent by God to rebuild Germany and thereby to give Europe the Allied armies as the monsters of decadent England and America and the lepers of Bolshevism."

EXTREME RACIALISM
The United Party Government of the day refused to accept Mr. Louw's Bill, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. R. Stuttaford, remarking:

"When I read the Bill, I appreciated that it is racial in the extreme and reactionary, and it had the musty smell of the times of the Middle Ages. . . . The main object of the Bill, and the honourable member has not concealed it, is persecution of the Jews."

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr was even more forthright in his denunciation of Mr. Louw's Bill.

"The principles which lie at the foundations of this Bill," he said, are "unworthy and despicable. . . . It is a violation of the basic principles which underlie the worst Nazi stipulations."

The war came and swept Hitler away. Mr. Louw remains at our Minister of External Affairs and Mr. Schoeman continues to publish

Peace Is Not A Communist Trick
PROMINENT public figures from many countries have been giving evidence at the Dueseldorf "peace" trial on the broad appeal of the Peace movement to people of all points of view.

Baron Antoine, Allard, Catholic banker from Brussels, told the court: "One does not have to be a Communist to oppose arms and to fight against war. If the Communists demand to sign demands to ours, then we cannot refuse to work with them, indeed we must co-operate with them."

Prof. Yoshitaro Hirano, president of the Japanese Peace Committee and a member of the Academy of Sciences, told the court the Japanese Peace movement embraced all sections of the population. "I believe the same could be said of West Germany's Peace movement and that it is not led by the Communists," he said.

One wonders why the Nationalist Government, which claims to have "abolished" anti-Semitism, does not take steps to prevent the publication of the realistic material so steadily turned out by Schoeman. Or is the explanation possibly that Mr. Eric Louw still has a soft spot for him?

Pretoria Women's Conference
JOHANNESBURG
A women's conference is to be held in Pretoria on Sunday, March 13, as part of the anti-pass campaign.

DAN POHO GETS A NEW JOB
"Pinkie," the tea maker and messenger, who did not know how to solve his problems in the show "No Good Friday," And he was the auctioneer in his latest appearance in "Emperor Jones."

Dan was born in Heilbron, Orange Free State. He came to Johannesburg in 1948 after matriculating at the Kroomstad High School. He first worked as a tea maker-messenger and subsequently ended up as a clerk for an industrial concern.

He was among the people who formed the original "Orlando Christies" who were subsequently the foundation members of the Johannesburg African music festival.

FIRST STEPS
Dan conceived the idea of forming a union for Non-White artists in 1954 just before his quartet, the "African Aces," was "broken up by marriages." He was elected treasurer at the meeting of the union, a position which he has held ever since.

"We started with a membership of just over 50, but we would like to see our children in a better position artistically so that their talents can be developed for the benefit of South Africa."

The union did not, however, take root until they organised the "Township Jazz" shows and got a large measure of support from Europeans.

Of his new job as secretary of the union, Dan says: "I would like to see our children in a better position artistically so that their talents can be developed for the benefit of South Africa."

HELP TO IRAQ
Iraq has signed an agreement with the Soviet firm of Technoport for a survey to find the cost of improving navigation on the Rivers Tigris, Euphrates and Shatt al Arab.



"Don't worry—I am taking measures. . ."

TREASON TRIAL

Selective Remembers
What He Could Not Remember
3 Years Ago

From Robert Resha

AGAIN the Crown introduced the subject of communism in the treason trial last week. Firstly, it was an alternative charge to high treason. The second time it cropped up was when Professor Murray gave evidence on it for the Crown. Then there was Sgt. White's evidence on the tenor of speeches by communists before the dissolution of the Party in 1950. Fourthly, there has been reference to the journal "Freedom," allegedly the former organ of the Communist Party.

Next to give evidence after Det. Sgt. Sogom was Detective Gazo, also of Port Elizabeth.

Under cross-examination Gazo admitted that he attended one meeting a week in Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Berrange: You will agree with me Gazo that a great deal of what was said at these meetings does not appear in your notes.—That is not so.

Mr. Berrange: You are unable to say which speeches were interpreted and which speeches were not interpreted?—I think all the speeches were in Xosa except the speech of Resha and Ndimba.

Det. Gazo admitted that when he gave evidence at the preparatory examination of this case he did not remember the language used by the speakers. He said that he can now remember what he could not remember when he gave evidence at the preparatory examination.

Mr. Berrange: What has refreshed your memory?
Det. Gazo: Well, I don't know but I can remember.
Mr. Berrange: You remember today what you could not remember three years ago?—Yes.

Mr. Berrange: When you take down notes at a meeting you say that you leave out what you do not understand?—Yes.
Mr. Berrange: At these meetings there were quite a few sentences

you did not understand?—Correct.
Mr. Berrange: Xosa is a language full of idioms and figurative speech?—Correct.

Mr. Berrange: When you come across a sentence full of idioms and figurative speech what do you do? Do you indicate in English what it means and give the exact words?
Det. Gazo: I use the words of the speaker and put them into English.

Mr. Berrange: You will agree with me Gazo that a large portion of what is in your notes does not make sense?—It may be.

Mr. Berrange: Over and above the fact that you leave out sentences which are complicated or which you do not understand, you leave out a lot because you cannot cope with it.—Correct.

Mr. Berrange: Over and above all this, you are selective in your reporting, you do not record what you think is of no importance?
Det. Gazo: Correct.

At this stage Mr. Berrange gave Det. Gazo a Zulu sentence to interpret into English. Gazo said that he was unable to do so in his evidence-in-chief. Gazo said that he knew Zulu.

Mr. Berrange: The reason why you cannot translate that, I suggest, is because it is idiomatic?—Yes.
Again Mr. Berrange gave the witness a Xosa sentence to interpret. Gazo said: "In 1954 the African National Congress decided to crush the Government of the Nationalists and it is therefore necessary that we do not buy anything that has been manufactured by Nationalists."

Mr. Berrange: What word is used there for crush?
Det. Gazo: Tyumze.
Mr. Berrange: "Tyumze" means crush does it not?—Yes.

Mr. Berrange: It also means defeat does it not?—Yes.
While the witness was puzzling over the next sentence, Mr. Berrange said that the Xosa sentence meant: "We must starve and smash them completely." Gazo agreed that Mr. Berrange: You have taken too long to translate this sentence.
Det. Gazo: Yes, but the atmosphere is different.

Mr. Berrange: Is there a Xosa word for smash?—I don't know.
Mr. Berrange: What about "sibabulale" in that sentence, does it not mean crush?—Yes.
Mr. Berrange: "Sibabulale" can mean smash, crush, defeat, destroy, trample under foot?—Yes.

Mr. Berrange: What is the meaning of "dagusha"?—I don't know.
Mr. Berrange: "Dagusha"—It means a Dutchman.
Mr. Berrange: "Dagusha" can refer to the Nationalists can it not?—Yes. We all know that they are referred to as that.
Det. Berrange: What does the word mean?
Det. Gazo: It means eater of sheep.

Mr. Berrange: That refers to all Afrikaners?—Yes.
Mr. Berrange: After Ndimba's case you heard speakers at meetings say that what you had reported was not correct?—Yes.

Mr. Berrange: You also gave evidence against Mayekiso?—Yes.
Mr. Berrange: What was the result of his case?—I don't know.
Mr. Berrange: You and witness Mredlana gave evidence in that case not so?
Det. Gazo: Yes.

Mr. Berrange: You mean you do not know that Mayekiso was acquitted?—Yes, I know.
Mr. Justice Rumpff: How do you expect the witness to know that the accused was acquitted because of the evidence he gave?
Mr. Berrange: My Lord, I am referring to the case.
Mr. Justice Rumpff: Oh! I see. Carry on.

Answering a question from Mr. Berrange, Detective Gazo said that the Africans in Port Elizabeth did not go to the mountain to go and pray.

WHICH GOD?
Mr. Justice Rumpff: To whom do the Christians pray?
Det. Gazo: Themselves, My Lord.
Mr. Justice Rumpff: To whom do they pray?
Det. Gazo: The African National Congress.

At this stage there was a murmur among the accused. Gazo looked at the amazement.
The interpreter explained the judge's question to the witness, whereupon Gazo said that the people went to the mountain to pray.
Mr. Justice Rumpff: To whom do they pray?
Det. Gazo: To God, My Lord.
Mr. Justice Rumpff: Which God?
Det. Gazo: God in heaven, My Lord.

Mr. Berrange then read from a speech delivered by Resha at Keston, Port Elizabeth, on June 19, 1955.
Mr. Berrange: What does this mean: "Isikuni sibuya nonkwezeli?"
Det. Gazo: It means "the dog bites the owner."

Mr. Berrange: The meeting took three and a half hours and yet your report of this meeting is on one foolscap sheet of paper, double spacing, is it not?—Yes, but there were a lot of interruptions at this meeting.
Mr. Berrange: The sentence I have given you contains three words: "Sikuni, sibuya, nonkwezeli?"—Yes.
Mr. Berrange: Meaning literally that the sick, comes back, the fire maker.
Det. Gazo: Yes.
Mr. Berrange: The three words you translated therefore have no meaning?
Det. Gazo: Yes.

Mr. Berrange: You don't deny that Resha at this meeting used the words "Isikuni sibuya nonkwezeli?"—No, I do not deny.
In another sentence the witness recorded that accused Resha said

"Malan, Verwoerd, Swart will perish."
Mr. Berrange: In this sentence according to your original notes you used the words "will be crushed" but that is scratched out. What is the Xosa word for perish?
Det. Gazo: I don't know.

The Court wanted to know what word was recorded at the preparatory examination. The record showed that "will perish" was used.
Mr. Berrange: Can you give an explanation why the word crush in your notes has been scratched out and substituted by the word "perish"?
Det. Gazo: That was done at the meeting.

Mr. Berrange: Can you say why, if this change was made at the meeting did the person who typed the transcript still use the words "will be crushed"?
Det. Gazo: I am not in a position to explain.

NEXT WITNESS
After a long absence, Mr. De Vos Q.C., leader of the Crown team, appeared in Court to lead witness

Mr. S. Kenridge (for the defence) objected to this evidence on the grounds that the evidence could only be used to show the state of mind of Mr. Moses Kotane who, the witness said, had placed the order. It could not be used against the accused. Moses Kotane was a co-conspirator and what he did before the period of the conspiracy had nothing to do with the accused.

The matter is still being debated between the Crown and the defence and the Court is expected to give judgement in due course.



The men behind this unique production. From the left: Mr. Malcolm Woolson, producer; Mr. Alan Paton, author; and Mr. Todd Matshikiza, composer, in earnest discussion during rehearsals at the International Club, Durban.

"Mkhumbane"

TODD MATSHIKIZA HAS DONE IT AGAIN

By Selbourne Maponya

SOON after the applau-u-u-use for the "King Kong" Jazz Opera has subsided, one of the critics clapped afresh: "My guess is that before long the Matshikiza family will again be subjected to piano playing at odd hours of the night," or words to that effect.

I don't know about the odd hours, but I do know that Todd Matshikiza has done it again. This time he has teamed up with Alan Paton, author of "Cry, The Beloved Country," to give us a new musical play—"MKHUMBANE." Alan Paton wrote the script, Todd Matshikiza the music. The producer is Malcolm Woolson of Durban. The play opens at the Durban City Hall on March 28.

"Mkhumbane" is a simple story that tells of the good and evil, sorrow and happiness, the beauty and ugliness, cowardice and bravery that abound in any of the locations that skirt our major cities in the Union.

It centres around a husband and wife quietly struggling to mould their family. The Crown and the marmalading racketeer and the inevitable toists who live on the fringe of the law; a woman (a shebeen queen) who comes to the financial rescue of others, without any of that sickening sentimentality which is the brouhaha of the defence gooders; and a youth struggling to enter the world of purposefulness.

In a world steeped in uniformity Matshikiza is to be congratulated for bringing a freshness of approach and originality to his music for the play. The music is not orchestrated but renders the Croughnath of choruses of almost 100 voices. The musical score ranges from the dynamic to the delicate but is always stimulating.

With the advent of "King Kong" it was generally agreed that the theatre in South Africa had come of age. With the coming of "Mkhumbane" my verdict is that our theatre has taken another great leap forward.

WOMAN WALKS

A WOMAN I never had the opportunity of meeting up with once decided me to mutual acquaintance as a real meany and the cruellest character in this pen-and-ink racket. And a blues singer in a night-spot once used this man's name as the equivalent of nastiness. So in order to salvage my reputation as an officer and a gentleman, I am going to be nice and polite to everybody this week, and hand out bouquets all round.

The biggest bouquet goes to the non-whites of Cape Town for staying away from the opening of the festival of 50 Years of White Supremacy (there I go again being nasty—sorry). The handful reported present can have a raspberry.

AND I can't be anything but nice to Herr Donges for his budget. That kind, generous and lovable old boy. He's so inspired with that wise observation, "the poor you have with you always". So in order that there should always be poor and starving people around, he didn't bother to con-

sider the Africans for a hand-out.
I could just bug him to death.

Why, it strikes me I really must recommend to you that you put his dial on the new decimal dough they're turning out next year.

AND of course I just killed myself laughing over the wisecracks of the South African Police. Talking about shooting "kaffirs" is just an empty sort of joke with them. I bet the good ones would make you spit your sides.

It's a pity Bas Hertzog has banned T.V. A programme by the cops would blow all the tubes.

AND the Coloured people are still chattering wildly over the speech made by Minister Serfontein at the "university" at Bellville the other day. He said they could forget about ever getting the same things as the whites.

There, you see, I really can be nice to people.

ALEX LA GUMA.

U.S. BID TO GRAB AFRICA

Details Exposed in Official Report

WHY are Britain and the other imperialist powers suddenly so anxious to give "independence" to their African colonies, even at the expense of appearing to betray the White settlers there?

Because a hot pace for economic and political domination of the African continent is being set by the United States.

A recent document of the United States Foreign Relations Committee, called by its code name of "Study 13," is a blue-print of American plans for a new scramble for Africa, where America hopes to profit from the crimes and mistakes of the old colonial powers—Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal.

Africans Are Going To

Win

U.S. policy, it says, "should be guided by expectation of the primacy of Africans in all sub-Saharan Africa." In other words, the U.S. has already decided that, despite the white settlers' opposition, African national movements are going to win south of the Sahara.

The slogan of anti-colonialism, it points out, will continue to be the most powerful rallying cry in Africa.

The report criticizes "the intrusions of Portugal, the manipulations of political and economic mechanisms for the benefit of the European minority in the Union of South Africa, in the Federation and to a more attenuated degree in East Africa and the Congo."

"To the newly self-governing peoples of the world, as for those who remain under tutelage, colonialism is something a white nation does to a darker people" (no mention, of course, of what white America does to Negro citizens).

"This must be kept in mind in our day-to-day operations in Africa, not only as regards our dealings with African States, but also in terms of their reactions to our position vis-a-vis the colonial Powers and the multi-racial States in Africa, the Portuguese territories and the Congo." (Most of the colonial powers, of course, are America's allies in NATO).

The Bogy of Communism

Debunking the Communist bogey

FOREIGN NEWS FLASHES

Kenyama Chiume, one of the leaders of the banned Nyasaland African Congress, plans to set up the headquarters of his party in Leopoldville when the Congo becomes an independent state on June 30.

Flax Musapole, leader of the banned African National Congress in the Northern Province of the land, was acquitted in the Blansyre Magistrate's Court last month on charges of sedition and intimidation.

The illegal Spanish Communist Party held its sixth congress from January 28 to 31. The venue was not disclosed. The famous woman leader Dolores Ibaruri, who has hitherto been general secretary of the party, was elected president. Santiago Carillo, who was at one time secretary of the United Social-

ist Youth Movement of Spain, was elected general secretary in her place.

The conference proposed a round-table conference of all parties and groups in Spain opposed to fascist dictator General Franco. An appeal was also made to all democrats in the world to support the demand for an amnesty for all political prisoners.

An amnesty has been granted by President Nasser of the United Arab Republic to all those convicted by the Revolutionary Tribunal of anti-State activities.

The general secretary of the French Communist Party, Maurice Thorez, said recently that the Party's support for de Gaulle against the fascists in Algeria did not mean

that Communists had given up fighting against de Gaulle's "personal power."

Referring to the one-hour strike called by the trade unions during the Algerian crisis, Thorez said: "The Government would like the one-hour strike to be considered as a sort of plebiscite in its favour instead of being what it is—the political demand for self-determination in Algeria and the crushing of the fascist rebels."

The Moroccan Communist Party, recently declared illegal by the Rabat Appeal Court, which upheld the decision of a lower court, is to appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision.

Humanity has entered a new historic period in which there are tre-

as adequate regard for African wishes."

U.S. Policy

Although the report declares that "we need not desert our European associates who are colonial Powers," it outlines a plan which will effectively out their influence from Africa. Its proposals include:

1. The U.S. should favour specific statements in when and how self-government is to be attained since "the more peaceful the transition to self-rule the greater the likelihood the present orientation toward the West will be maintained by the newly independent States";

2. Greatly increased grants should be given for African exchange and educational programmes. The training of U.S. specialists sent to Africa as technical experts or diplomats should be extended;

3. The report urges immediate reappraisal of the U.S. aid programmes for sub-Saharan Africa "in order to determine their adequacy in the light of the needs of the area and of American interest."

INVITATIONS TO AMERICA

The U.S. Embassy in Accra already has a staff of 100 and U.S. consular offices all over Africa have been greatly increased. Leading Africans are being encouraged to visit the U.S. as guests of the State Department and other Government agencies, or under the so-called "leader exchange programme".

Only last month Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the Tanganyika African Union and likely to be his country's first premier, was touring the U.S. as a guest of the State Department. Previous visitors have included Dr. Nkrumah, Mr. Njoya and Sekou Toure.

Chance For Profits

"Greater opportunities for profitable operations exist than has been realised," says the report, which concludes that every move by European Powers "to modify or relinquish colonial controls anywhere gives us more room for diplomatic manoeuvres."

"STOP ARMS RACE AND WE CAN HAVE A 6-HOUR DAY," says Khrushchov

If the Soviet disarmament proposals were accepted, half the Soviet Union's workers could go over to a 6-hour working day before the end of 1965, declared Mr. Khrushchov recently, replying to questions on disarmament submitted

SOVIET'S 20-YEAR PLAN TO GET TO THE TOP

Soviet planners, backed by the country's leading scientists, and industrial experts, have got down to work on the long-term plan for the next 15 to 20 years, which will give the Soviet people the highest standard of living in the world.

Gosplan, the Soviet planning body, has already drawn up the preliminary estimates for production and rates of expansion during this period.

The new plan will be a focal point of the programme for building a Communist society, to be submitted to next year's Communist Party Congress.

KEY PROBLEMS

Key problems now being studied by special commissions set up by Gosplan, with the participation of the Academy of Sciences and other research and planning bodies, include:

1. The complete electrification of the country and technology.

2. The introduction of automation in industry on an ever-increasing scale.

3. The development of all branches of science and technology.

4. The location of industry to ensure the most effective use of natural resources and labour and the all-round development of each of the 15 Union Republics.

Some preliminary estimates showing the levels annual industrial output will reach in about 15 years time were given by Mr. Khrushchov to the Supreme Soviet just over two years ago.

With last year's figures in brackets for comparison, these were:

Iron ore	300-350 million tons (340,000,000 tons)
Pig iron	75-85 million tons (43 million tons)
Steel	100-120 million tons (159,900,000 tons)
Coal	650-750 million tons (1,066,500,000 tons)
and other solid fuels	350-400 million tons (112,500,000 tons)

to him by Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister.

The further boosting of living standards and the still more rapid provision of more food, clothes and homes would have first call on the money saved, said the Soviet Prime Minister.

The Soviet Government, which at the end of last year announced a one-third cut in its armed forces, was now planning the complete abolition of all nuclear weapons.

A Socialist economy can make the best use of the savings that would result from an arms cut, points out Mr. Khrushchov—the arms cut announcement was closely followed by vast additional new allocations for food and health, for example.

But universal and complete disarmament would create great economic opportunities for other countries too. The whole world would benefit.

LESS THAN U.S.

Even one-tenth of the resources saved by the U.S. and Soviet Union would be adequate for aid to underdeveloped countries, make it possible to build several giant dams like that now being built in Egypt's Aswan.

Although the Soviet Union was compelled to bear a certain arms burden, Soviet military spending was much less than that of the United States and was steadily shrinking.

REMOVALS IN CHINA TOO...



Old dwellings are smashed to the ground in a district of Peking, capital of People's China.

...BUT WITH A DIFFERENCE!



The same district after reconstruction, with new flats for the workers lining a broad boulevard.

Announcing A Grand New Sports Feature— SCOREBOARD

by RECORDER

BRILLIANT TENNIS AT BANTU SPORTS GROUND

From Yu Gqabi

TRANSVAAL tennis fans were treated to bright and brilliant tennis during the finals of the Bantu Sports Open Lawn Tennis championship at the Bantu Sports Ground, Johannesburg, last Sunday. This championship had the record entry of 192 tennis players (112 men and 80 women)—the biggest total in the history of the Bantu Sports Tennis Club. The entry was so large that some of the games had to be played on Thursday to accommodate domestic servants.

The partnership of M. Sithole and T. Moorosi against M. Molefe and M. Malope in the final of the men's doubles was the most thrilling game of the day. Showing spirited tennis work Sithole and Moorosi provided fireworks and sparkling tennis that kept the spectators gasping throughout the 2½ hours' play. Sithole and Moorosi won 6-4, 6-4, 4-6, 4-6, 6-0.

In a grueling game which displayed fitness and brilliance the four sets were even. But it was the fifth and final set in which the Sithole-Moorosi partnership excelled and won the championship with ease.

THIRD TIME WINNER

Richard Mogoqi, former South African Men's singles champion had no difficulty in disposing of Solomon Iholeng, veteran of African tennis, to become Bantu Sports King for the third time. Pity that this brilliant tennis

player has been blinkered and confined to colour tennis, for only once has he suffered defeat in his ten years of tournament tennis and that was at the hands of David Samual four years ago, after five hard stiff games.

UNORTHODOX CHAMP

Tennis is incomplete without mentioning Mrs. Muso. For Jane, though crude and unorthodox, makes tennis the game. She has baffled tennis critics by performing strokes unknown to tennis, but she is the champ. Even that great Eliza, both Mogoqi went down 6-0, 6-3.

What about Neku, that lanky, unassuming South West student? Many fans went there to see him climb the ladder, but his performance was below par. After leading two sets to one, he decided to play a defensive game that was his undoing. Had he produced the same form that saw him through the semifinals, when he eliminated Tommy Madiba a week before, he would have had no difficulty in beating A. Mathiba. But it was Mathiba's concentration, consistency and stamina that won him the game. He beat Neku 6-3, 2-6, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Then there is the shy, pint-size 16-year-old school girl, Maria Serati, who is a power to reckon with in Non-White tennis. Starting as a dark horse, she beat Masombuka 3-6, 6-2, 6-3 in the women's plate singles.

With the Olympic Games in the Offing

LET'S STOP SHADOW-BOXING

THIS is Olympic year. We must set our sports-house in order this year—otherwise we will have to wait five years for the next Olympics.

One of the key sports is boxing but there is so much brawling among our boxing administrators that it seems we are going to deprive our boxers of an Olympic trial.

A start has been made by the Transvaal Non-European Amateur Boxing Association which is calling for a Conference in Bloemfontein where the whole issue can be thrashed out. But other boxing officials are opposed to the conference because they feel it should not have been called by the TNEABA but by the Interim National body formed in Bloemfontein some time ago.

It will be a great pity if this conference is not supported.

It seems to me it does not matter who has called the meeting. The important thing is to get on with the job. Now, before it is too late let us hope that our boys are considered for the Springbok team.

And the Squabbling

Since Joe Thabede of TNEABA and Theo Mthembu of the rival Transvaal Amateur Boxing Union agreed to support a conference when discussing the matter with a representative of SASA, it is hard to understand why there should be this sparring at this stage. Boxing officials in Durban and Pietermaritzburg have agreed to support the Conference.

It is up to the Transvalers to stop their squabbling and clear the ring for real action on the Olympic question. Perhaps the Interim Committee will still be persuaded to join in sponsoring the conference. For the sake of the sport I hope so.

Sports Flashes

Departures:

- Popular Papwa Sewgolum leaves shortly to defend his Dutch Open title. He will also take part in several other tournaments, (Johnson Sedibe is still overseas, coaching and campaigning).
- Carlton Moloi, Moroka Swallows centre-forward, is due to join the Cardiff City Soccer club in June where Kalamazoo Mokone is already established.
- Basil D'Oliviera leaves shortly for Middleton Cricket Club in the Lancashire League after his benefit game.

- We extend to all these sportsmen our best wishes. May they assist in improving our sport and in exposing the race-prejudice which rules South African sport.

The All-Black petitions must be sent to New Zealand soon, according to a SASA notice for a Council meeting on the 15th.

Congratulations:

Congratulations to the Transvaal sportsmen who have refused to take part in the Union Festival in spite of offers of up to £1,000 by the Festival Committee. Athletics, Cycling, Soccer and Lawn Tennis are among those who have refused to have politics dragged into their sport.

This attitude is supported throughout the country. In Natal, Border, Eastern Province and Western Province there are many bodies taking the same stand. Sportsmen should be on their

guard in weak spots such as Bloemfontein and Paarl, where there are moves to involve sportsmen in the Celebrations.

Forecast:

Important developments are expected in many sports in the near future, especially Cricket, Soccer Athletics and Weightlifting. Special features will be devoted to these sports in coming weeks. News, views, comments, criticism and pictures will be welcomed. Write to: Scoreboard, Box 436, Cape Town.

RACING TIPS

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Juvenile Stakes (Fillies): SANTA LUCIA. Danger, Strangle.

Juvenile Stakes (Colts and Geldings): CAVALIER. Danger, Codene.

Maiden Plate: PLEDGE. Danger, Marpharos.

Keniworth Handicap 2nd: GAY MELODY. Danger, Alliance.

Cape of Good Hope Paddock Stakes:

1. SUN LASS.
2. Last Set.
3. Marenda.

Wynberg Handicap B: BRIGHTNESS. Danger, Aloft.

Wynberg Progress Stakes: TASTY DISH. Danger, Feroze Shah.

Keniworth Progress Stakes: MISS PAREE. Danger, Tribute.

BRITISH RESPONSE TO BOYCOTT CALL

(Continued from page 1)

small group of anti-boycott South Africans tried to sing "Die Stem", but their efforts were drowned amidst the cheering and enthusiasm of the boycotters lining up for the great march.

At 3 o'clock Father Huddleston opened the meeting. A few minutes earlier a fascist had climbed the platform and attempted to interfere with the loud-speaker system, but was removed by the police.

Father Huddleston reminded the meeting that the boycott movement was completely non-violent. He recalled that it was exactly four years to the day, since he left South Africa. In that space of time several countries in Africa had become free and independent and he hoped that within the next four years the same would apply to South Africa.

The main speaker was Labour Party leader, Mr. Gaitskell, who pointed out "that the boycott had been started and sponsored by Africans themselves since they were deprived of all normal ways of making progress. It is to register on the widest possible scale our passionate protest against the repulsive doctrine of apartheid."

Liberal M.P. Jeremy Thorpe said that if the Government in South Africa continued with its policies

there would be a revolution that would make the French and Russian Revolutions look like a small Latin American flare-up.

Lord Altrincham, a member of the Conservative Party, said that though his Party could not officially support the boycott, seeing that it was in office, there were many individual Tories who supported the boycott.

Mr. Tenyson Makiwane read a message from the African National Congress.

GOODS WITH BLOOD

The banners carried by many demonstrators read "There is blood on

the goods from South Africa", "Don't Buy Slave Labour Goods", "Apartheid is Fascism", "They've Never Had It So Bad". One demonstrator carried a large picture of Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking.

After the meeting the fascists intensified their provocations against the boycott supporters as they dispersed. A few clashes broke out and some arrests were made by the police, but despite these attempts by fascist elements to dampen the spirit of the people, enthusiasm for the boycott is mounting daily.

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