

£100,000

FUND FOR ANTI-PASS CAMPAIGN

NEW AGE

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"FREEDOM LIES BURIED IN THIS COFFIN" said the banner draped over the coffin at the mock funeral staged at the City Hall by the Congress movement in protest against the opening of the White Supremacy Festival celebrations in Johannesburg recently.

Congresses Prepare For "Direct Assault"

JOHANNESBURG.
A CONGRESS Freedom Fund with a target of £100,000 will be set up, and the Congress volunteer corps will be reorganised in readiness for the second phase of the anti-pass campaign.

These were the decisions of the meeting of the national executives of the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats and the Congress of Trade Unions held recently in Durban.

BOYCOTT THE FESTIVAL

The Congress press release reads: "Conference confirmed the view that the majority of the people of South Africa have no cause to celebrate 50 years of Union, and calls upon all people of South Africa, black and white, who are opposed to apartheid and racialism to demonstrate their resentment of this policy and practice by boycotting the festival and by joining in

counter-demonstrations against the Festival.
"It was decided to call a national mass inter-racial conference to take place on May 29, 1960, to discuss non-white franchise, equality of opportunity and the formulation of a programme of action against the Verwoerdian form of a republic.

ANTI-PASS

"The Executive examined the Anti-Pass Campaign and noted that the plan for the first phase was implemented with astounding success. The Executive welcomed the fact that an increasing number of organisations both among Europeans and Non-Europeans were showing concern with the effects of the pass laws on the lives of our people, and were conducting vigorous campaigns both within and outside Parliament for the abolition of these obnoxious laws.

"The second phase of the Anti-Pass Campaign which commenced with the workers' conferences held in the main centres of the Union was directed towards preparing the people for more direct forms of action against the pass laws, and for £1 a day.

"The Executives are of the view that although the pass system is still the foundation of cheap labour in our country, conditions have now developed which make it possible that a direct assault on the system can secure its abolition."

SHOCK FOR STUDENTS AT COLOURED VARSITY

CAPE TOWN.

STUDENTS ATTENDING THE APARTHEID UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT BELVILLE RECEIVED A SHOCK DURING THEIR FIRST WEEK AT THIS INSTITUTION WHEN THEY DISCOVERED THAT THEY WERE TO BE TAUGHT IN THE AFRIKAANS MEDIUM.

This will seriously handicap those students from English medium schools who will find it difficult to follow lectures, particularly on technical subjects. But the excuse of the authorities is that most of the students are Afrikaans speaking.

Suspicion about the purpose of the education to be given at this university was also aroused when at one lecture students were asked to write an essay on the schools they had attended prior to entering the university.

THEY WERE TOLD TO NAME THE TEACHERS AND DESCRIBE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THEIR POLITICAL OPINIONS.

FLAME OF CIVILISATION?



THE ARSONIST

(Continued on page 8)

Following Sensational Disclosures At Statutory Inquiry

GLASBROOK MINERS WANT TO GO HOME

UNREST and uncertainty were spreading among African miners at the Clydesdale mine at the beginning of this week following the Government's shut-down order which has hit coal and therefore power supplies to 31 mines.

There was no work at Clydesdale on Monday as the Board of Appeal prepared to hear the mine management argue against the closure of the colliery.

As this Appeal Board sat, and simultaneously the statutory inquiry into the Clydesdale disaster heard its second day of evidence, a deputation of 15 African miners waited all day outside the statutory inquiry in an attempt to see the Clydesdale compound manager.

The African miners' deputation wanted to insist on going home again. They wanted to tell the compound manager that the African miners wanted to end their contracts and did not want to go underground again.

By Monday it was not known how the mine appeal against the closure would go but the African miners were clearly very aggressive and that they might be ordered underground again.

EXPERTS REPORT

The mine closure order was issued as a result of the actions of Mr. W. T. Dalling, one of the "flying squad" mine safety engineers appointed by the Minister after the disaster. At the statutory inquiry there were a number of surprise developments centring round Mr. Dalling.

After the inquiry had been formally opened and had already sat to hear evidence for one day, one of the two commissioners sitting on this inquiry made way for Mr. Dalling, the mine inspector favoured and pressed for by the white Mine-workers' Union.

As soon as the inquiry opened on Monday Mr. P. Joubert, the Government Mining Engineer, sitting with the magistrates in the joint inquest and Mines and Works Act inquiry, rose to his feet and employed, for the Minister after the disaster. At the statutory inquiry there were a number of surprise developments centring round Mr. Dalling.

It was then announced that Mr. W. T. Dalling had been appointed to sit instead. This development followed an unsuccessful attempt made on the first day of the inquiry

by the Mineworkers' Union to obtain the recall of Mr. Joubert. Mr. Dalling then took his seat.

MINE OWNERS' REPLY

Appearing for the mine management, Mr. L. A. Maisels Q.C. argued for the recall of Mr. Dalling on the grounds that he had prejudged the issue in a "scandalous" statement. In this statement Mr. Dalling had said: "I have always been strongly of the opinion that neither the Government Mining Engineer nor the top technical officers at Coalbrook North would be near the mine because I was dangerous to the inquiry."

The Dalling statement said that the lowest seam at the Coalbrook mine was mined in an impractical and hazardous way. He charged that the lower seam of the mine had

been dangerously undermined. Mr. Maisels said Mr. Dalling had prejudged even before he had gone underground at the mine.

Read in to the proceedings was Mr. Dalling's statement in which he said: "If any private enterprise cannot supply coal to power stations and mine the coal safely, the State should not allow such an enterprise to exist or alternatively it should be taken over by the State."

Mr. Maisels said if Mr. Dalling continued to sit on the inquiry "the mine management will avail themselves of every privilege allowed them by law to remove him."

Mr. Dalling refused to withdraw. The inquiry was then adjourned to March 23. Mr. H. K. Saunders, a safety expert of the International Miners' Federation, has flown out to act as an observer at the inquiry.

DEFENCE CASE OPENS IN TREASON TRIAL

From Robert Resha

THE defence called Dr. Wilson Conco, one of the accused, as their first witness when they opened their case in the treason trial on Monday.

Doctor Conco said the document "African Claims" was based on the Atlantic Charter and was basic Congress policy. In the document Congress demands universal suffrage and the abolition of discriminatory laws.

The Programme of Action of 1949 set forth the methods to be employed, for example strikes, civil disobedience, passive resistance, boycotts, non-co-operation. The basic principle of the struggle was non-violence, said Dr. Conco. Laws were broken in the Defence Campaign of 1952. Campaigns were conducted against existing laws like the Natives Resettlement Act,

Bantu Education, and pass laws. He denied that Congress policy was to overthrow the state by violence. The policy of the Indian Congress was the same as that of the ANC.

LIBERATION MOVEMENT

The liberation movement was not an international body, Dr. Conco told the court. Commissioners in Congress were loyal to Congress policy. He said Congress used unconstitutional methods because "We have no vote."

ROLE OF NEW AGE

Cross-examined by Advocate Tregrove, for the Crown, the defence witness said that for propaganda the Congress made use of the press and issued statements. Congress had no press of its own, Dr. Conco said.

It made use of New Age because New Age supported Congress policy, published statements and news of congress activities. The Congress called upon its members to support New Age, but he was not sure whether Congress supported Liberation and Fighting Talk officially. (For last week's evidence see page 6.)

MORE TROUBLE IN NYASALAND?

Is more trouble brewing in Nyasaland? A report in Reynolds News of a week ago suggests that the Governor is now aware that the situation is explosive and is preparing for trouble.

The special constabulary force which recruited from the local White population is being enlarged. This force is being given instruction in breaking up riots with sticks and rifles.

In recent weeks, troops and police have been moved into Nyasaland from Rhodesia.

THE NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE ANNOUNCES HIS POLICY

ANNOUNCING his intention to make the Police Force more attractive to young Europeans, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Erasmus, said at Tulbugh last week that the superiority of the European police must be maintained.

"We must train our young recruits both mentally and physically to maintain baasskap or leadership, call it what you like, in our land."

There were already more Non-European than European members of the Police Force (13,000 to 12,000) because young Europeans were not coming forward. This was an unhealthy situation. The Police Force, the first line of internal defence, must remain in the hands of the White man, he said.

According to the press reports of his speech, Mr. Erasmus had nothing to say about the role of the police in maintaining law and order, or preventing crime. That is not their function in his eyes. To him their job is to maintain White Supremacy at the expense of the majority of the population. He regards them as "THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE" AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF HIS OWN COUNTRY.

What a shocking thing for a Cabinet Minister to say! It amounts to a declaration of war against all Non-Whites, who are taught to regard the Police Force as their enemy. For Mr. Erasmus' Police Force is apparently not intended to protect the life and property of ALL citizens, but is merely an instrument of racial oppression to protect the interests of the Europeans only.

The 13,000 Non-European members of the Police Force have often been called "kibors" for their own people when they have helped implement the apartheid laws. Some have regarded this as an extreme judgment, but now here comes the Minister, Mr. Erasmus, to make it clear that their role is indeed to help their White masters to maintain Wit Baasskap and to form the first line of internal defence against their own people.

It is not the critics who are now blackening the name of the police, but Mr. Erasmus himself, who is exposing their true role in crude but unmistakable language.

The set-up in South Africa is that an all-White Parliament makes laws to perpetuate White Supremacy. The Non-White masses have no say in the making of these laws, but are expected to carry them out. If they refuse or resist, Mr. Erasmus' White Supremacy Police Force, backed by his White Supremacy Army, is there to take action against them.

This is the rule of force, not the rule of law based on the broad will of all the people. This is tyranny, not democracy. We thank Mr. Erasmus for telling us the truth; but he must not be surprised if his announcement makes us all the more determined to get rid of him and his immoral administration as soon as possible.

NON-WHITES DO NOT WANT VERWOERD'S REPUBLIC

—TUROK

CAPE TOWN.

THE people have a little confidence in the Nationalist Government that they would oppose moves to set up a republic with every means at their disposal, said Mr. Ben Turok, African representative in the Western Cape in the Provincial Council last week.

"I am a republican," Mr. Turok said. "A better one than members on the other side, the Nationalists, and I am a member of a republican movement. The Freedom Charter states that when we come to power we will set up a democratic people's republic."

Referring to proposed expenditure by the Provincial Council on the Union Festival celebrations, he said: "We are asked to approve the initial expenditure of £31,500 for the Union Festival. The African people were not consulted on this occasion as usual, but apart from that they are opposed to this festival of racialism, of the triumph of white supremacy government over the majority of the people."

NATIONAL MOURNING

"Why should the Non-Whites celebrate Union when out of the whole wealth created in this country last year, the Non-Whites as a whole received only a quarter," Mr. Turok asked.

"Members may have noticed that I am wearing a black tie. This is a symbol of national mourning and will be adopted by the majority of the people of this country as an

expression of their views of fifty years of bad government. Furthermore the Non-White people and democratic whites will boycott all the celebrations connected with this festival.

The Nationalists said they were doing much for the Non-Whites and Mr. Malan, M.C., had said that 80 per cent of the Africans supported the Government.

FUSS

If this was so, then why all this fuss about Bantustans?

"Furthermore, what you say is a reflection on my position in this house. If the Africans support the Government then they can't support the vote and we would see who is really opposed to the Government's in every way.

"Yet when my election came along there was no opposition, and no Nationalist offered himself for election. In the last ten years not a single Nationalist has offered himself for election as an African representative either to this house or to Parliament. Is this not because you cannot expect any support?"

"If there was any doubt that the Africans were bitterly opposed to Government policy, then give them the vote and we would see who would be the outcome, Mr. Turok said. If the Africans were asked to vote on any major Government policy such as education, taxation or even the republic, the Government would get a decisive slip in the face.

THE PEOPLE BRING THEIR PROBLEMS TO US

NEW AGE is not only a newspaper, it is also a real People's Tribune, to whom people turn when in trouble.

Scarcely a day passes without our offices in the various centres being asked for advice and assistance in regard to one personal problem or another.

● A mother has lost her son; can we help to find him?

● A family has been ejected; do we know what can be done?

No one who knocks on our doors is turned away. Each and everyone is assured of a friendly and patient hearing. If we can help directly, we do so. If not, we try in some organisation which can.

Truly a People's Paper, a newspaper which South Africa and its peoples cannot afford to lose!

New Age itself has its own problems, chief amongst them being that of financing an incomparable service to democracy. But we cannot knock on our own door for money. We have to knock on yours for that.

Help New Age to help others, for without your constant help we cannot continue.

Give as much as you can afford—and a bit extra besides.

GIVE IT TODAY!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg: Clarice £1.10, Jumble sale £57, Cecil (six months) £30, Monthly collections £10.10.

Port Elizabeth: Friend £5, Friend £5.

Cape Town: F.S. £10, S.K. £10, Miss W. 5s., S.A. 10s., C.R. £1, Anon (per J.M.) £9, Barub £7.10, Amy 10s., Student (happy birthday) £1.10, Louis—jumble £2, D.G.H. 9s.

Grand Total: £151 14s. 6d.

AND THE IND COMES TO RAN THE SHOW

Thanks To Union Festival

Peace Council Cables

Eisenhower

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Peace Council has sent a letter to President Eisenhower of the United States saying it is "deeply perturbed" at the President's announcement that the U.S.A. considers itself free to resume nuclear bomb tests.

An early statement to the same effect by Mr. Truman was ignored as irresponsible, says the Peace Council, but the statement by the head of the American government, coupled with the attitude taken by the U.S. delegation at UNO on the French nuclear bomb explosion in the Sahara, "fills us with anxiety and fear for the future of our and the next generations."

Eisenhower is urged to listen to the demand of millions of people all over the world, and together with the other great powers, to decide to stop the tests for ever.

JOHANNESBURG.
IN Festival Year 1960—supposed to mark South African unity 50 years after Union—apartheid will be enforced for the first time at the Rand Easter Show. This is the direct result of Government intervention.

- There will be three separate entrances for Non-European.
- There will be a separate, smaller amusement park for Non-European only.
- There will be five counters for Non-Europeans in the catering sheds.

The Rand Easter Show is an annual event organised by the Transvaal Agricultural Society at the show grounds near the University. This year, because it is Festival

Year, the Show has become the Union Exposition and Government Officials and Festival committees set up by the Government have a hand in organisation.

New Age asked one of the Show officials to confirm that there would be segregation at the Show for the first time this year. The official replied: "Yes, that's correct." He added it was at the request of the Government—the Department of Bantu Affairs, he presumed.

Patrick van Rensburg in Ghana

Mr. Patrick van Rensburg, one of the South African organisers of the boycott movement in Britain, is now in Ghana, helping to give the boycott movement a boost in West Africa.

CHRISTINA MATTHEWS OUT OF JAIL

JOHANNESBURG.
WOMEN DON'T WANT PASSES. WE WANT PASSES. WE WOMEN DON'T WANT TO BE IN JAIL."

These words, scratched on a cell door in the Johannesburg Jail, were one of the first things that "hook" Mrs. Christina Matthews, trade union organiser, when she went to jail for the first time two months ago.

She was the only woman among the five Congress members who served jail terms after they lost their appeal against their conviction for incitement following the April 14 stay-at-home at the time of the general election in 1958.

For the first few days in prison Mrs. Matthews found it difficult to settle down, she said. Among the 350-odd women were many arrested under the pass and permit regulations, among them African National Congress women. Even

in jail they discussed Congress, she said.

"Don't be afraid of going to jail," is her message to fellow Congress members. "Don't be afraid to stand united to fight for our rights."



Mrs. Matthews addressing her first meeting after she came out of jail.

CAD MEETINGS FLOP IN TRANSVAAL

JOHANNESBURG.

ON three successive nights speakers at meetings of the Coloured Affairs Department officials were hotly heckled and the meetings had to be abandoned.

Star CAD performer is Mrs. Frances Thaele, now a CAD information officer but once a member of the Franchise Action Council when the Coloured people were struggling against the Nationalist attack on the Coloured vote. Mrs. Thaele is today well and truly on the other side.

She found the meetings at Coronation, Noordregis and Krugersdorp tough going last week when she was subjected to continuous heckling from the crowd.

At the Coronationville meeting Mrs. Thaele was accompanied by fellow CAD information officers and two members of the Union Council for Coloured Affairs. The chairman refused to permit a member of the audience to ask questions and the meeting had to be abandoned.

The Noordregis meeting ended in uproar.

A Benoni CAD meeting is also on the programme, it is understood.

NATAL HEARING FOR VOLUNT EXPLOSION

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.

A TENSE and explosive situation is fast developing in both the rural and urban areas of Natal. The great political upsurge among the Non-White peoples which began during the latter half of 1959 is gathering momentum, with masses of workers and peasants rushing to join Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

In Durban, the African working class has accepted the lead of SACTU whose membership which was a mere 5,000 early last year, has shot up to over 20,000. Each day hundreds of workers are rallying to the call of the Congress Alliance to join their trade unions. In Pietermaritzburg, after one of the largest trade union rallies ever seen in that city, nearly 1,000 new members were recruited into SACTU.

Congress officials report that ANC membership is steadily rising in the rural areas and that the Congress may soon have to appoint

several organisers to cope with the increasing demand amongst the rural areas for organisation and leadership.

SHOW OF STRENGTH

In the meantime, those in authority pretend not to see "the wind of change" in the political situation in Natal. Their answer to the growing unrest in the Province is to show off their strength. Backed by sarcasm and stem guns, assegais and a variety of small arms, they try to bludgeon the people into submission.

Several incidents took place last week at widely different areas in the Province.

● Mr. Billy Mkize was shot dead at Cato Manor last Wednesday during a police raid carried out by a party consisting of 39 armed policemen supported by two armoured cars. It is alleged that Mr. Mkize grabbed a policeman's sten gun and tried to wrest it from him. His wife, Miriam, interviewed by New Age, said that the last time she saw her husband was when he left home to have a bath in a nearby stream.

"Soon after he left home, I was informed that he was dead," she said.

● There are reports that three Africans were shot by another raiding party last Friday.

MARITZBURG ARRESTS

● Mr. Joe Kutene, chairman, and Mr. W. J. van der Merwe, Acting Secretary of the Pietermaritzburg Regional Committee of the African National Congress, were arrested last Thursday after a Special Branch raid on the Congress offices. Both leaders were refused bail and were due to appear in Court on Monday. After a second raid by armed police last Saturday, the entire office was cleaned out. Every document, letter, minute and file of the Congress was taken away.

● Twenty African women were arrested, charged, found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment or 225 in the space of a single afternoon (last Thursday) for dispersing cattle from a dipping tank at Umzinto on the Natal North coast.

● Strong re-inforcements of armed policemen were called out in the same area to disperse a large gathering of women from adjoining districts who demonstrated against

these sentences. Ten women were subsequently arrested and are in jail awaiting trial.

● At Nongoma, in Zululand, the local residents are up in arms against a ruling by the local Native Commissioner banning the reaping of crops in certain areas where claims were illegally ploughed. At the time of writing the situation in this area is tense as the people await the return of their leaders from Durban where they have been consulting with their legal advisers.

● The manager of a leading department store in the Koppo District was dismissed by his principals following a total boycott of the shop by the residents. The people alleged that the manager was discourteous and they complained about his role during the recent disturbances in this area.

GIVEN NOTICE

● All the "casual" residents of Dalton Road Location, in Durban, have been given notice to quit. They have been offered alternative accommodation at Kwa Mashu where the rent is £1 per month (the present rental is 5s. per month). In addition they will have to pay an extra 1s. 6d. per day for travelling expenses from Kwa Mashu to Durban.

One of those who received a notice, Mr. Phineas Ndaba, a lift attendant who earns £1 15s. 0 per week, told New Age that he would starve if he had to move.

"There is tension at the location and people are making all kinds of wild threats. I am sure there will be trouble here if nothing is done to stop the Council," he said.

PEOPLES DEMANDS

● Moses Mabhida, President of the South African Congress of Trade Unions and Chairman of the Working Committee of the Natal ANC, in an interview with New Age said that the Government and the City Council were going to awaken one morning and find such widespread disturbances in Natal that they would not know what to do or how to stop them.

"Whilst they have their 'fickey debate' they are referring to the debate in the City Council where the Mayor and certain City Councillors opposed an increase of 1s. 6d. for African municipal workers and offered instead a rise of 3d. the people's anger against injustices and low wages is rising.

"We in the Congress Alliance are demanding from the employers and the Government higher wages and immediate trade union recognition," he said. "If the authorities are dumb as they will accede to these demands they are the key to the repeated disturbances which are taking place in this province."

Three Sentenced For Illegal Meeting

VRYPBURG.

In the third prosecution against him in less than five months, Mr. Joseph Morolong, ex-treason trialist and Cape Town Congressman who was deported back to his home district of Vryburg in the northern Cape, was found guilty of holding an illegal meeting in the Vryburg district.

On trial with Mr. Morolong were Messrs Starwight Setsoeng and Lazarus Andrea. All three were sentenced to 40 days imprisonment or a fine of £20 each. They were seen four days in which to pay the fine.

Mr. Morolong will be in court again on March 22, this time to stand trial on a charge of being in possession of banned literature. This prosecution arises out of a raid on Morolong's father's kraal 21 days after he was deported to Vryburg, when Special Branch detectives took away a load of his books. Bail was at first set at £1,000 and only reduced to £100 after an application to the Supreme Court. By this time Mr. Morolong had already spent a month in jail.

The third prosecution against Mr. Morolong was under the permit regulations. He was charged with entering the Vryburg location without official permission.

KEEP THE BAN!

THREE out of every four Americans favour continuing the temporary agreement with the Soviet Union banning nuclear weapons tests, according to a Gallup Poll survey. The ban expired last month.

To the question, "Would you like to have this agreement continue next year, or not?" 77% said Yes, 11% No, and 12% had no opinion. The answers were the same whether the meetings were put to Republicans, Democrats or Independent voters.

"UNITY" TO BE CELEBRATED IN INDIAN GHETTO

JOHANNESBURG.

OVER 100 members of the Indian community were invited to meetings of the Indian Festival Committee, set up here, but only eight individuals turned up.

Result: the Indian Festival Committee is composed of six principals and vice-principals of Indian Government schools.

This committee, which also includes European officials, among them a representative of the Group Areas Development Board, is preparing for the Indian Festival which will be held at Lenasia on April 23 when the Minister of the Interior, Mr. T. Naude, is expected to be present.

The Indian Festival Committee has been allocated a budget of £1,200 for the Indian-only activities to be organised in the ghetto set aside for Indians at Lenasia. Of the £1,200, half will be spent levelling and fencing off a square and putting up platforms and stands. £200 will be spent on cakes and cold drinks, and £25 on pennants. The cakes and cold drinks are to attract the schoolchildren, no doubt, and the principals and vice-principals are expected as part of their official duties to bring their schoolchildren en masse to the Festival activities.

"I daresay you would like to know about my trip to Cuba..."

Mikoyan On Cuban Revolution

I DARESAY you would like to know about my trip to Cuba. I may say a few words about why I went there. Many have asked this question, true or not, but mostly the American correspondents.

They all seemed to think that I was carrying explosives in my pocket, that I was going there to start some conspiracy, and they spread all sorts of other horror stories.

But I went to Cuba dressed as everyone else in Europe, with an open heart, with a mission of good will from the Soviet people to the Cuban people, on the invitation of the revolutionary government of Cuba to open the Soviet exhibition in Havana.

If you judge of Cuba by the reports of the American news agencies you will know nothing of what is happening there today. The American news agencies can report correctly when they want to, but as regards Cuba they evidently didn't like the fact that the Cuban revolutionaries took away some of the big estates which were run by American citizens. How could Americans' property have fallen into the hands of the Cuban revolutionaries? you may ask. Many people accuse international communism, claiming that it is undermining Cuban democracy and wants to spoil the friendship between Cuba and the United States. All this, of course, is malicious slander, the inventions of people who have no consciences, no regard for the truth...

At the present time neither the Soviet Union nor any Soviet citizen owns property abroad...

Today the Cubans are taking the land away from the big estate owners and are paying for it at the rate of 4.5 per cent per annum, the entire sum to be paid out to the landlords within 20 years...

"Communist"?

The French bourgeoisie during their own revolution, as you know, took land away from feudal lords and gave it to their peasants. No one can say that this was done at the dictates of Communist Moscow, weren't in existence at the time...

But this measure the Cuban government has undertaken is clearly a just measure. When I was in Cuba I was told that an agrarian law had been proposed fifty years ago but had not been adopted at that time. And now this plain, ordinary measure, which should have been effected 50 years ago, is labelled communist.

As a Communist, I am proud that such a splendid undertaking is

A One-Third Leap in China Assets

In 1958, the year of China's Great Leap Forward in production, her industrial fixed assets—plant, factories, machinery—increased by very nearly a third.

These assets increased five times from 1949 to 1959, according to the China Trade and Economic Newsletter. The 1958 and 1959 increase was about £4,000 million.

called communist. It looks as if no one nowadays is capable of doing anything progressive except the Communist. But, after all, this is a question, true or not, but mostly the American correspondents.

The present Cuban revolutionaries fought in partisan detachments against the tyranny of Batista who in the seven years of his military dictatorship murdered more than 20,000 of his revolutionary compatriots. That sort of regime was considered normal in the "free world," and the United States openly opposed it. But the Cuban revolutionaries, men who come from the common people and are closely linked with the people, they do not like...

Some people say they don't like the Cubans because they wear beads.



But only yesterday at a reception here I saw a handsome man with a beard, a Norwegian who looked very much like a Cuban of today. Today's Cuban revolutionaries are men of the people, they have awakened the whole country. THE CUBAN REVOLUTION IS NOT LIKE THE USUAL REVOLUTIONS IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES, WHEN ONE JUNTA REPLACES ANOTHER.

The Cuban revolution is national in character. Look at the men who are in power today in Cuba. They are men who command the deepest respect.

The agrarian reform in Cuba means freedom for the people, it is the principal aim of the Cuban revolution. There are corrupt newspapers in Cuba that come out against the agrarian reform, against the revolution and the government, yet none of these papers has been banned by the Cuban government, which adheres to the principle of freedom of the press. The government and the people expose the malicious lies circulated by such newspapers.

All Races

One feels a strong spirit of unity among the Cuban people. We toured the country with Fidel Castro, with his brother Raoul Castro, the minister of the revolutionary armed forces, and other Cuban government leaders, and we saw how Negroes, children, old folk, women and men embraced and kissed them as dear friends. The people trust their revolutionary government and are fully determined to defend their revolution.

Incorruptible

It is difficult to imagine what is happening in Cuba today. All sorts of people, not only Cubans but Americans too, told me quite objectively that for the first time in her history Cuba is governed by honest men. The Cubans merely robbed the people, bought themselves huge estates, hotels and plants. Now all this unlawfully appropriated property has

been confiscated by the Cuban government.

One can understand the feelings of the people who see for the first time an honest, incorruptible government whose members were partisans.

What has this government done during the past year?

- Army barracks and fortresses have been turned into schools.
- Thousands of new schools are being built and the number of pupils has doubled.
- Houses for the workers in the towns and for the peasants in the country are being built on a large scale.

Just imagine a country with a wonderful climate, a true paradise on earth, a country with a splendid people living next door to the

Mikoyan Meets Hemingway

During his recent tour of Cuba, Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan took time off to chat to the famous American writer, Ernest Hemingway, at the latter's country house outside Havana. Mikoyan presented Hemingway with a set of Soviet editions of his works (Hemingway's books are extremely popular in the Soviet Union). During the course of an hour's chat, Hemingway is reported to have told Mikoyan that "in all my long years in Cuba I have not seen a government as honest and incorruptible as the present revolutionary government."

United States and yet 53 per cent of the population illiterate. Where is the justice? The Cuban government is righting this wrong.

Literary courses for adults have been set up. The army has been given the task of putting an end to illiteracy among the soldiers, by building schools, hospitals and roads and planting forests.

So you see, the big estate owners with all their fine clothes cut down the forests to sell the timber for profit, but the ordinary people who often have not even a shirt to their backs and scarcely enough to eat—these people are planting trees on the mountain slopes. Any honest man who has once got to know the Cubans must take off his hat to them, for he cannot help admiring these people.

Soviet Aid

At last justice is beginning to take root in the soil of Cuba. One ought to respect this Cuba instead of vilifying the Cuban revolution. The people there are firmly resolved to die rather than give up their revolution. They are "better to die standing than to live on one's knees."

While there, we signed a trade agreement for the purchase from Cuba of a million tons of sugar annually for the next five years. The Cubans will also buy from us the commodities they need.

Besides carrying out an agrarian reform, the Cubans plan to industrialise their country. They still have a great many unemployed.

The Soviet Union has granted them a credit of 100 million dollars for industrialisation purposes. There you have what I wanted to tell you about Cuba...



"The old constitution is not accepted by us. We want a new constitution in 1960," said this demonstrator's placard at the ANC City Hall demonstration in Johannesburg last week.

"WE WANT A NEW CONSTITUTION"



"Come on, Madam. Take a look at our programme," said this young demonstrator trying to hand her the Congress leaflet against the Union Festival. But the lady wasn't interested. And, boy, does she look cross?

1,500 ATTEND RECORD ANC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

A SPECIAL conference of the ANC Women's League held last Sunday was the largest for some years with about 1,500 women attending.

A feature of the conference was the attempt of the women delegates to avoid highly emotional resolutions calling for "action" without consideration of the organisation of the League to be carried out if this action is to be realisable.

The women deliberated all Sunday on the pass laws, Bantu Education and the campaigns against them and then framed a number of resolutions for the second phase of the Anti-Pass Campaign.

THE South African Government must be very pleased with the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the occurrences in the Windhoek location on the night of the 10th to the 11th December, 1959, and into the direct causes which led to those occurrences.

The Commission, which consisted of one man, Mr. Justice Hall, Judge President of the High Court of South West Africa, came to the conclusion that the riot "must be regarded as part of the propaganda which those who claim to be the representatives of the Herero tribe have been making with the object of disparaging the Union of South Africa in the eyes of the United Nations."

"It is clear that the removal of the inhabitants of the old location to Katutura will have started at the end of May, 1960, and the regulations have been at least another year before the Hereros would have been required to move, and no other logical reason for opposing the removal at this time would appear to exist."

DISSATISFACTION

Yet earlier in the report, Mr. Justice Hall, after stating that the new location of "Katutura offers to the Non-European population of Windhoek all the conveniences of modern housing in substitution for the much poorer places they now occupy," admits:

"On the part of certain occupants of the old location, chiefly the Hereros, there has existed for some considerable time dissatisfaction over the proposed removal. That this dissatisfaction developed into general opposition to the move only became manifest in September, 1959, when it first came to the knowledge of the municipal officials in charge of the location. A meeting of the Advisory Board was then convened and it was attended by some 200 Natives and three grounds of objection to the removal to Katutura were advanced:

- (a) that it would be impossible for the inhabitants to pay the rent which would be charged for the houses there and also for the increased bus fares to Windhoek;
- (b) that the proposed regulations were too strict;
- (c) that the proposed removal was really a part of the general segregation policy (apartheid) of the Union Government which is totally unacceptable to all Non-Europeans."

ONE PARAGRAPH

The report makes no serious attempt to analyse these grounds of objection, which are dismissed in a single paragraph:

"The first of the grounds upon

which the opposition to the removal was based... i.e. that an increase of rent to 22 a month was beyond the means of most of the Natives is, in my opinion, not sound. Mr. de Wet, the location superintendent, stated that the house rent had not been fixed and that it had been decided that rents would be determined according to each family's earning capacity. He said, too, that the bus fares would not be increased to any appreciable extent. As to the second factor, i.e. that the proposed regulations are too strict, I am not in a position to judge. The regulations were not put before the Commission, nor were any specific instances in which the regulations operated harshly referred to. Where, however, one and a quarter million pounds are being spent on Native housing it can well be understood that provision must be made in the regulations for the maintenance of law and order in the location and some degree of strictness is inevitable.

That is all. The third ground of the people's objection—that the removal is part of the Government's apartheid policy—is not even discussed by the judge. The administration's views are accepted, the people's views disregarded.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK

Judge Hall devotes four pages of his report to quotations from letters alleged to have been written by Mburumba Kerina and Jarirutsinda Kerina says: "We do not want to

see one drop of African blood shed," Mr. Justice Hall says: "They wanted it to happen." The reader of the report can decide for himself whether the judge's interpretation is reasonable.

LOOK AT THE DATE But in any case the letter could have had no influence on the minds of the people who are alleged to have taken part in the riot, because it was written in New York on December 9, 1959, that is, the day before the riots took place, and must have arrived in Windhoek after the riots were over.

Judge Hall does not comment on this anomaly, yet he quotes this letter as part of the proof that the opposition to the location removal was designed to strengthen the hands of those who were endeavoring to achieve their political aims through the intervention of U.N.O. It was for this latter purpose that the Administration of South West Africa was to be forced to issue a resolution and to shed African blood.

In another letter quoted in the report Kerina advises Toivo-Ja Toivo to draw up a petition to the Prime Minister of the Union demanding (a) direct African and Coloured representation in the government of South West Africa, (b) universal suffrage without creed, religion and national origin; (c) immediate liquidation of

Coloureds Prepare For Counter-Demonstrations

CAPE TOWN. PREPARATIONS are under way for counter-demonstrations against the Union Festival, culminating in a mass protest by the Coloured community on May 31.

At a conference last week called by a preparatory committee and attended by a large number of individuals and representatives of various organisations, an anti-Jubilee Council was elected to deal with the organisation of the demonstrations.

Officials on the council include Mr. J. La Guma (President of the Coloured People's Congress), Councilor Mrs. Z. Gool, Mr. R. September (C.P.C.), J. C. A. Daniels (Liberal Party), C. Ally (Traders' Association). Other members include Messrs. J. Gomas, M. A. Gierden and B. Desai.

SURPRISE VISITOR

Surprise visitor to the conference was Mr. G. Golding, the Coloured People's National Union. Speaking from the floor, he said that there was nothing to boycott since Non-Europeans had not been invited to any of the functions.

"We are using this issue to stir up the emotions of the people," Mr. Golding said. "I am not one of those who like to be emotional or take part in demonstrations. Have we tried other methods? Have we gone to the cabinet ministers to ask for our rights?"

In any case, Mr. Golding added, the whites were not to blame for the plight of the Non-Europeans. The Non-Whites had had their opportunities of buying up properties in the cities and had not taken them.

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South West Africa representation in the Union Parliament; (d) immediate placing of South West Africa under the United Nations Trusteeship system. PETITION TO U.S.A. AND RUSSIA

To make this petition effective, says Kerina, "the Congress should petition the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Russia for immediate military action against South Africa, collectively or individually to enforce the decisions and authority of the United Nations. But this will make the British to even force South Africa at UNO to place South West Africa under the trusteeship because they are afraid of Russia."

"Just tell our people in Ovamboland to keep together and not to say anything. If these nominated chiefs say a word, tell our people to burn their places at night—secretly of course... Fear not my friend... we shall have more than enough for us to burn their places. Together we shall smash those Whites out of the Government without using force but with our brains."

In a letter to another friend in SWA, Kerina writes: "I am a little worried because no western country was ever liberated for us to liberate our people. However, Mr. Toivo requested me to draft a few petitions for the Ovamboland People's Congress and also to consult Russia. They are the only one who could do something for us to have this question solved."

EVIDENCE NOT GIVEN

Whether these quotations effectively convey the views of Kerina and Kozonguzi, one has no means of knowing, for Judge Hall has quoted only those portions of their letters he considered relevant.

The original documents and also the evidence have been filed at Windhoek and are only available to "anyone who can satisfy the Secretary of the Commission that he has good reason to be interested in them."

The report does not even list the names of the 34 witnesses who gave evidence before the commission. The names of some witnesses are mentioned in the text, but one has no means of knowing who the others are.

FOOTNOTE: In the House of Assembly last week, Mr. Japie Basson, Independent Nationalist M.P. for Namib, said it was regrettable that the commission had made no attempt to ascertain the real cause behind the disturbances. The report would not be a great help to those who had hoped the enquiry behind the incident would be gone into.

"The torch of civilisation has been sent throughout the country. I call it the torch of barbarism. If the Government loves this country let them destroy the hatred that exists between the races. We want freedom to live where we please, the right to move freely without passes or provincial barriers. We don't want the goodwill of the oppressors, we want our rights as people of South Africa."

"We want to restore peace in South West Africa, and we do not want armoured cars, which can save nothing, to become part of the daily life of the people."



VERWOERD: "And then Bronkhorst has the cheek to say we make jobs for pals."

TREASON TRIAL

Sgt. Sarge Declared A Larger Witness—Evidence Struck Out

From Robert Resha

THE evidence of Detective Sergeant Isaac Sharpe was abandoned by the Crown last week after the presiding judge, Mr. Justice F. L. Rumpff, had said that Sharpe was a dangerous witness. This happened while Mr. A. Fischer Q.C. (for the defence) was cross-examining Sgt. Sharpe on the notes he took down at meetings of the Congresses.

The Crown case, which started in August last year, closed last Thursday. The last witness to be called by the Crown was Mr. W. C. Chatters, a former director of the Stewart Printing Company, Cape Town. He gave evidence on the printing of Communist Party membership cards by his firm in 1945.

Sgt. Sharpe first gave evidence on February 29. In his evidence-in-chief he said that he had been in the police force for 31 years. He grew up in Vryheid, Natal, near Zululand and understood Sesuto and Shangaan. He said that in certain cases the original notes he took at some of the meetings he attended were not available.

Mr. Fischer applied that the witness should not be allowed at this stage to give evidence on the meetings for which notes were not available but could give evidence on the meetings for which notes and reports were available. This, Mr. Fischer said, would enable the defence to study the reports where there were no original notes available. He also asked that the witness should read from his notes. This was agreed to by the Court.

TAKE HIS TIME

Sgt. Sharpe was asked to read a speech alleged to have been made by Dr. Njongwe at Newclare in May, 1954. Mr. Trengrove (for the Crown) asked the witness to take his time and read slowly and clearly. If there was any word he could not decipher he should inform the Court.

Stammering and reading with great difficulty Sgt. Sharpe told the Court that he could not make out some of the words. He explained

that when he took notes at this meeting he wrote fast and it was now difficult to see what he had written. Mr. Justice Rumpff asked the witness to take his time and read whatever was there. After struggling slowly and patiently, the witness was asked by the Crown to read a speech made by Mr. Tambo.

Some of the things which are alleged to have been said by Mr. Tambo at this meeting run like this:

"When a dog is chased by other dogs and runs and it gets to its place changes becomes a different dog. When a youngster is chased by other youngsters when he gets towards home near their fights."

The Court had some difficulty in understanding all this. A perusal of the notes by Mr. Justice Rumpff showed that there were deletions and substitutions.

Answering Mr. Justice Rumpff, who wanted to know when the notes were written, the witness said that the transcript was made after the preparatory examination, some time in 1958. The transcript was typed by the police. The witness was asked to check and where it was necessary made alterations in his notes.

Mr. Fischer said that arising out of the extraordinary divergencies between the transcripts at the preparatory examination and the original notes there were a large number of statements which did not correspond.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: We suggest that photostat copies of the notes could be made and if the Crown still wants the witness to give evidence then he can be called and in Court he can be given his original notes.

PHOTOSTAT COPIES

Sgt. Sharpe re-appeared in Court on March 8, and the photostat copies of the original notes were placed before Court. Mr. Trengrove asked for the former evidence on these meetings by Sgt. Sharpe to be expunged from the record.

Mr. Justice Rumpff complained that some of the photostat copies were less distinct than the sample

which had been shown to him. Mr. Trengrove explained that the first part of the notes had been taken in ink and the rest in pencil.

Asked by Mr. Justice Bekker what was the history of the insertions which had been made in his notes, Sgt. Sharpe said that he thought he had made them at the meeting during the pause. Mr. Justice Rumpff wanted to know who made the insertions and when they were made. The witness said that they were made by him at the meeting to make the words clear and may have been printed when there was a pause, when people were printed. Asked why he sometimes printed the words, he said: "To make clear."

Mr. Justice Rumpff: There is a word scratched out and another used. When did you do it?

Sgt. Sharpe: I may have done it at the meeting, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Bekker: You say you may have done it at the meeting. Where else could you have done it?—It could be when I made the report.

Mr. Trengrove asked for an adjournment to consult with the witness. This was granted.

After the adjournment Mr. Trengrove asked the witness whether he wished to reconsider the question put to him in Court about the printed words. The witness replied that the evidence he gave before the adjournment was correct.

Mr. Justice Rumpff commented that not only were there ink corrections in some parts where the notes were written in pencil, but there were also deletions.

Mr. Fischer pointed out that there were also a number of occasions where words were inserted, not substituted, which appeared to have been done to make sense.

Mr. Justice Bekker said that before the witness could be allowed to refresh his memory from the notes, the Crown must satisfy the Court that he had taken the notes correctly. He suggested that perhaps the defence should cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Fischer: My Lords, the defence has not objected up to now. We intended to do so after the witness had read some of his notes. The defence simply could not follow the notes and felt that for the witness to read them would be better than cross-examination.

The witness then went on to read his notes. Mr. Justice Kennedy wanted to know from the witness a particular word which appeared in a sentence. The witness said that the deleted word was "everyone" and substituted "everybody."

Mr. Justice Bekker: What is the difference?—Very little difference.

SLIP OF THE TONGUE

Mr. Fischer then cross-examined Detective Sergeant Sharpe. He asked him why he substituted words which were not just an improvement. For example, he said, you scratched out the word "ALREADY" and substituted the word "THERE."

Sgt. Sharpe: You can't get all the words down at the same time.

Sgt. Sharpe: I scratched words out when I scratch words out?

Mr. Fischer: I remembered afterwards what I scratched said.

Mr. Fischer: A moment ago you said the mistake might have been made by the typist.

Sgt. Sharpe: If the typist can't read the words, she will ask me to make it quite clear.

Mr. Fischer: Did the typist draw the line?—As far as I know the typist did not interfere with my notes.

After a sharp and pointed cross-examination, Sgt. Sharpe admitted that he also made changes in his notes even after the transcripts had been made.

Mr. Fischer: More than a year ago, you were still making changes in your notes?—No.

Mr. Fischer: You see Sharpe, I am going to suggest to you that when you enter the witness box you just don't care what you say. You will say anything to suit your purpose.

Mr. Fischer read a sentence from a speech allegedly made by Mr. J. B. Marks, after the witness had agreed that Mr. Marks was a good English speaker: "Those whom the God want to destroy first make you mad." Sgt. Sharpe said: "That was what he said."

At the preparatory examination Sharpe had said that by looking at his notes he could tell what language a speaker used, and he did not record the speaker's language in his notes.



Sgt. Sharpe (centre) seems amused as an indignant woman at a meeting takes a poke at one of his colleagues.

THE THREAT OF PRESS CENSORSHIP

ALEX Hepple has done a great service to South Africa by showing, in his latest pamphlet "Censorship and Press Control in South Africa," that censorship is not merely an empty threat for the future but something that is already with us.

His 12 Acts of Parliament which have the effect of restricting freedom of publication and freedom of speech—the Customs Act, Entertainment Act, Post Office Act, Official Secrets Act, Criminal Procedure Act, Native Administration Act, Riotous Assemblies Act, Suppression of Communism Act, Public Safety Act, Criminal Laws Amendment Act of 1953, Prisons Act and the Extension of University Education Act. In addition there are a number of provincial laws and the common law of libel to be taken into account.

As Hepple shows how, by using these laws and their administrative powers under other laws, the Nationalists have already succeeded in making tremendous inroads into our freedom of expression. Furthermore, by a combination of assaults and threats, they have succeeded in intimidating some amongst their opponents, and many newspapers have started subjecting themselves to self-censorship.

In this regard Mr. Hepple expresses grave misgivings about the formation of the South African Foundation. He analyses the inter-

ests represented on the Foundation, shows their direct links with the daily English and Afrikaans press, and concludes that they possess "sufficient power to exert enormous pressure upon the press."

Mr. Fischer: How could you tell it is not true that you just have a guess?

Sgt. Sharpe: I was not guessing.

Mr. Justice Rumpff asked the witness to leave the Court for a while. Addressing Mr. Trengrove he said that although the witness might not be deliberately dishonest, he was one of the most careless witnesses he had ever come across. The Court was worried and felt that he was a dangerous witness, who appeared to say whatever came into his head. It would be dangerous to allow a man of his calibre to refresh his memory from his notes. Mr. Justice Bekker added that this would also affect his taking of notes in relation to his selection of what he thought right and wrong.

After an adjournment Mr. Trengrove (for the Crown) informed the Court that the Crown would not proceed with the evidence of Detective Sergeant Sharpe and that the evidence so far given should be struck off the record. Sgt. Sharpe was only allowed to give evidence on the people he saw at meetings.

rests represented on the Foundation, shows their direct links with the daily English and Afrikaans press, and concludes that they possess "sufficient power to exert enormous pressure upon the press."

"Once the press applies self-censorship to advance the political or economic aspirations of any group it commits itself to approving a wider censorship," he says. "This is the surest way to surrender the freedom of the press."

Rounding off his somewhat grim picture with a discussion of the work of the Undesirable Literature Commission and the Press Commission, Mr. Hepple says nobody should be in any doubt that we are faced with the threat of direct political censorship, by which the Nationalists hope to eliminate the influence of their political opponents.

"There is to be any hope for us in the future, we must stand firm now for the democratic right of freedom of opinion. We must not surrender the freedom of the press merely accept the tyranny of censorship," he concludes.

This booklet, packed with useful information about a subject of vital importance, is a "must" for all democrats.

"Censorship and Press Control in South Africa" by Alex Hepple, published by the author, P.O. Box 2864, Johannesburg, 78 pages, price 5s.

PRIMARILY

NEGRO students in the Southern States of the Land of the Free have spotlighted the fact that the USA isn't so free by means of their campaign of breaking the so-called colour bar.

They've marched into Blanks Allen cafes and lunch counters and insisted on being served. They've sat down in Blanks seats in concert halls. In some cases they were arrested and in others they were put out of the various places they invaded.

But they have laid bare the apartheid discrimination that exists in the country that boasts of being the leader of Western culture and civilisation.

Like the Coloured people of S.A., the Negroes of the USA are a persecuted minority. And we've got Blanks Allen cafes and milk bars and theatres, too, as well as a government that claims to lead Western civilisation in Africa.

IN Robertson, C.P., the authorities wanted to accept the tender of a Coloured contractor to do some building work, but the school board objected on the grounds that it wasn't fitting for

Coloured men to build a white girls' hostel.

ANOTHER columnist tells the story that's going to find a bomb in Germany, about a fancy dress ball that was given during a festival season. Two guests turned up in Nazi Stormtrooper uniforms and were turned away.

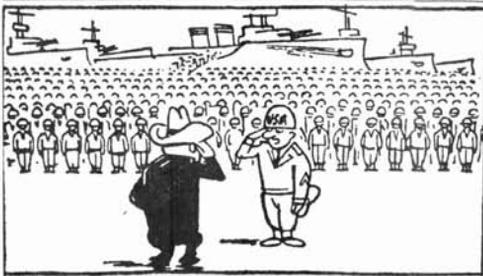
MARGARET's wedding dress will be designed by Hartnell. Tony might wear striped pants or be made an honorary colonel, so that he can wear a uniform. The honeymoon will be spent at a remote loch in Scotland.

WE must train our young police recruits both mentally and physically to maintain law and order.

A little more exercise of the trigger finger, boys.

MOLO.

ALEX LA GUMA.



"Senor Trojillo, I've come at the head of a small delegation to offer you our sympathy."

IT'S REALLY NOT SO FUNNY

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE...

"Call a Republican a communist and he will laugh at you; call a Democrat a communist and he will pale; call a Liberal a communist and he will faint dead away."

Dalton Trumbo, one of the Hollywood Ten on a BBC television programme called *We Dissent*.

"Hurts me more..."

I REPEAT once again that the Government will prevent any disturbance even if it costs thousands of lives. Of course this is a source of regret to me because I am a doctor."

Dr. Eghal, Premier of Iran, on the killing of eight students and the arrest of 400 following a recent demonstration.

Ma came, too!

"If I alone with the Shah, I soon found I was wrong. My mother, his daughter, his sister, his doctor, the Master of the Imperial Keys, and some of the Imperial Palace Guards, came too."

Queen Farah Diba of Iran, in *Sunday Pictorial*, 31.1.60.

AFRICA SIR ROY'S CONGO GRAB

THE battle is on for the vast riches of the Belgian Congo, due to receive its independence on June 30th.

The fact that even though a colony may receive formal political independence, it may yet remain an economic dependency of imperialist powers, has been clearly shown by the following manoeuvres:

● First the French would be colonisers of the Congo declared last month that when Belgium relinquished control of the territory in June, the country should be handed over to France. In support of their claim the French imperialists quoted a 50-year-old treaty between France and Belgium which gave France first option over the territory in the event of Belgium wishing to sell it!

The Belgian Government, suddenly imbued with anti-colonialist fervour and, no doubt, bearing in mind the vast Belgian investments in the Congo, angrily denounced the treaty as being out of accord with modern concepts.

● The next claimant to the Congo was the irrepresible Prime Minister of the Rhodesian Federation, Sir Roy Welensky. At least Sir Roy had the modesty to suggest that only a portion of the Congo, namely the mineral-rich Katanga Province, should join up with the Federation.

He declared in Salisbury recently that he had been approached by "certain circles" from the Katanga with a view to uniting that province to the Federation.

ANGLO-AMERICAN

The London Times reporter in the Federation reveals that Sir Roy's announcement is regarded as a "considerable indiscretion," which has for the time being destroyed any possibility of the proposed merger taking place.

The Times reports: "So far as can be ascertained here, there have been no approaches by the Belgian Government or the Belgian Congo to Sir Roy Welensky, but there do appear to have been discussions between leaders of the Union Minière and of the Northern Rhodesia mining groups, particularly Anglo-American which has close ties with the Union Minière."

"It was hoped, in view of the Union Minière's powerful position in relation to the Belgian Congo Government, that something might come of these discussions; but the leakage is now considered to have put the question of any association between Katanga and the Federation completely out."

EVEN STAGES

If they cannot join up with the White supremacists of the Federation, the Belgian monopolists don't nevertheless wish to be under

its control as possible from the central African Government which is about to come into being in the Congo.

AS FAR AS THE AFRICANS ARE CONCERNED, HOWEVER, EVEN THE STODGE POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS SET UP BY THE MINING COMPANIES ARE BITTERLY OPPOSED TO ANY FORM OF UNION OR FEDERATION WITH COUNTRIES STILL UNDER THE HEEL OF WHITE SUPREMACY.

Moscow University For Afro-Asian Students

DETAILS of the international university to train engineers, doctors, teachers and other specialists from the Afro-Asian and Latin-American countries which is to be opened in Moscow were published recently.

Tuition and accommodation will be free and all students will get grants as well as fares paid to and from their home countries. Prominent scientists and scholars from the Afro-Asian countries and Latin America are to be invited to lecture.

With 500 students this year, subsequently increasing to 3,000 or 4,000, it will offer four-year to five-year courses (five years for doctors) open to all under 35 regardless of sex, race, nationality or religion.

Condemn Saharan Bomb

THE explosion of the French atomic bomb in the Sahara was a new attack by the French colonialists on the broad masses of the African people, said a statement issued by five national people's organisations in China.

"It is also a concrete expression of the collusion between French imperialism and U.S. imperialism in their insistence on a policy of aggression and war and their attempt to prevent relaxation in the international situation," the statement said. "U.S. imperialism, which supports and abets French imperialism in this crime, must be held responsible for its consequences.

"Atomic explosion cannot intimidate the African people who are arising up. The African people will surely further strengthen their solidarity and struggle in order to eventually uproot colonialism from the African continent."

MIDDLE EAST

TEST FOR KASSEM

IN January this year Iraq took an important step forward when the Government began to accord legal recognition to some of the parties who are backing the popular regime in that country.

The first two parties to be recognised were the National Demo-



Kassem—Yes or No?

cratic Party and the Kurdistan Party.

When the Communist Party of Iraq applied for recognition the government raised objections to certain formulations in the party's programme. The leaders of the party accepted these objections without discussion, but before they had time to re-apply, a certain ex-Communist, Dawd al-Saigh, applied to form a "Communist Party of Iraq."

Although Saigh's group could not even muster the requisite names, the Ministry of the Interior chose to grant it recognition and to refuse recognition to the genuine Communist Party of Iraq.

Under the circumstances the genuine Iraq CP was compelled to change its name to that of the "People's Union Party," which has now applied for recognition.

The Ministry of the Interior is staffed by many who served the dictatorial Nuri Said regime (the Minister himself was a member of King Feisal's bodyguard) and is doing everything in its power to prevent the powerful Communist Party from functioning as a legal movement.

Iraq Premier Brigadier Kassem thus faces an important test—will he use his influence to secure the recognition of the party with the greatest mass support in Iraq, or will he let the right-wingers in the Ministry of the Interior get their way?

Negro Rights are "a lot of cr-p," said the U.S. Senator, but

Negro Struggle Spreads

THE BATTLE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF CONGRESS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS FOR AMERICAN NEGROES IS BEING STEPPED UP.

Inside Congress liberal Congressmen and Senators are pressing for the adoption of a new Civil Rights Bill which aims at guaranteeing U.S. Negroes the right to vote.

But they are being hampered in their efforts by the failure of the leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties to come out strongly in favour of equality for all Americans.

And they are also being held up by the powerful group of Southern representatives, who are displaying a racialism of which Dr. Verwoerd would be proud.

Southern Senators have kept up a filibuster in the Senate for well over a week in the hope of preventing the legislation from ever being passed.

FOUL LANGUAGE

The following exchange between liberal Senator Dirksen and the notoriously anti-Communist and racist Senator Eastland gives some idea of the forces involved.

Senator Dirksen, of Illinois, asked for unanimous consent to have a Supreme Court decision upholding the 1957 Civil Rights law inserted in the Congressional Record.

Senator Eastland, of Mississippi, objected and said: "We get a lot of tripe in the Record. That's what most of the Supreme Court decisions are—crap, tripe."

"[A thoughtful clerk," writes Time Magazine, "recorded it as clap-trap.]"

DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN

Meanwhile the Negroes in the Southern states are in increasing numbers going over to the type of activity undertaken by the people of Africa to attain democratic rights.

A defiance campaign has been started in which thousands of Negroes, mainly students, have defied segregation notices in public and private places.

The boycott of goods produced and sold by racists has also been stepped up.

OVER 3,000 Negroes thronged the courthouse at Nashville, Tennessee, for the trials of 76 Negroes arrested in demonstrations against racial discrimination at lunch counters in stores and restaurants.

They were brought from all parts of the city to deal with the

crowd, but the Negroes left the court singing fighting songs in spite of police intimidation.

More bomb threats have been reported from Southern States in the past few days in attempts to intimidate Negroes, and there have been threats in Mississippi, Chattanooga, Tampa and other places.

Negro pastors in Montgomery, Alabama, have urged their church congregations to support the student demonstrations against racial discrimination.

U.S. SPYING COSTS MILLIONS

THE United States Government spends some 3 billion dollars yearly on intelligence work for cold war activities and subversion against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, according to a recent issue of the American magazine "Newsweek."

The U.S. global intelligence system employs about 100,000 persons and involves more than a dozen magazines, "Newsweek" says. These include the Central Intelligence Agency, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Army's G-2, Air Force Intelligence, the State Department Research Office and the National Security Agency.

Besides paying millions of dollars for information from secret agents, the U.S. Government has installed radars, radar and infra-red sensing devices in Turkey, the Aleutian Islands and on submarines and other ships off Soviet shores to detect Soviet missile tests and Soviet radio communications.

U.S. military attaches, diplomats and other official and unofficial observers abroad are used as spies who turn in reports to the espionage agencies on everything from the political policies of a state anti-tank gun to the health of the chief of staff of a certain socialist country.

U.S. secret agents take aerial photos, tap wires, monitor radio broadcasts and correlate information from tons of Soviet publicity in scientific, technical journals, trade publications, speeches and official reports.

They even try to get information from visitors returning from the socialist countries.

The cost of this colossal undertaking in world espionage and subversion is borne by the American taxpayer, who is told it is necessary for the "security" of his country.

SCOREBOARD

by RECORDER

PRAYERS AND PUNCHES IN JO'BURG BOXING

JOHANNESBURG.

ILLNESS robbed Transvaal boxing fans of what was expected to be one of the most thrilling boxing nights at the Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg, last Friday. Jake Ntseke, contender for the Transvaal lightweight title, and McKeed Mofokeng, challenger for Maoto's Transvaal welterweight title, were both ill. Mkonzo and Dlamini came in as substitutes.

PRAYER WAS HEARD

Prayer and punch answered the wishes of the Transvaal welterweight Champion, Jess "Kangaroo" Maoto when he met Gabriel "Fighting Gash" Dlamini.

His hands into the ring amidst loud cheering, he stood like a priest with his hands clasped before his chest, bowed and then with his chest knocked down as if to say: "Be as O Lord." Maoto came in at 140 lbs. and Dlamini 145. It was clear from the outset that Maoto was all out to show that he is the Champ and was determined to retain his title. But Dlamini was no push-over, even though he came in as a substitute a week before the fight.

The fight began with both boys being careful. The "Kangaroo" dancing as usual was the first to open up but "Fighting Gash" counter-punched. As the fight developed the boys warmed up to it. Maoto straightened himself to deliver light but constant blows punctuated by solid rights to the jaw and head. Now and again he launched a two-listed attack. Dlamini countered all the time with well-timed right crosses and left hooks coupled with bobbing and weaving to avoid some of "Kangaroo's" devastating punches.

The last four rounds provided the

most thrilling moments of this fight and half the house was on its toes during this period. Maoto was now attacking ferociously with rights and lefts to the head and body. From this tigerish attack Dlamini was saved by outstanding defence, sometimes unbelievable anticipation, cool-headedness and beautiful foot work. Even though the crowd was not with him, it could not help roaring when a wobbly-legged Dlamini survived the ninth round by precision bobbing and weaving.

In the tenth round Dlamini was tired and this must have been the longest round of his career but he saw it through for Maoto to win on points and retain his title.

UNEXPECTED FINISH

The German "Mausier" Mhlambi fight was brief and gay. It ended with a K.O. in the third round. The sudden and unexpected end of this fight left many spectators open-mouthed. They could not believe it was over.

When the gong went for the first round there was dancing around the ring, the boys were mixing it. In this very round the Champ was warned for holding. Mkonzo seized that opportunity to come in as a real challenger but the Champ was to come back with severe body punches. Mkonzo all the time kept close to Mhlambi and used his round-the-house right effectively. The Champ was undeterred. He boxed gracefully and his lefts and rights found a target on Mkonzo's head.

It was an in-fighting spell in the third round that signalled the finish. Mkonzo came out with his face just a mess of blood. He was bleeding from a deep cut over the left eye. The referee called it a day.

STOCK CRICKET FOR ALL-WHITE SPRINGBOKS

THE all-white Springbok cricket team in England faces a tough tour. The fact that they have chosen an all-white team instead of the best possible team means that they will have to face stiff opposition in all their matches. It also means that they will face public opposition to their racialism throughout the tour.

Antony Steel, Secretary of the Campaign Against Race Discrimination in Sport, has dropped a bombshell by announcing that his Campaign expects to persuade a County side to refuse to play against the Springboks. And previously CARDS revealed that it had asked to meet the officials of the South African Cricket Association at South Africa House before the tour starts.

WARNING

S.A.C.A. could have expected this. When they ignored the approaches of SASA and refused to consider non-white players for the trials, they were warned that their racialism would be exposed. SASA has already contacted the Imperial Cricket Conference and the other affiliates of the I.C.C. According to Brunell Jones, a controversy is raging on the matter in the West Indies. And the Australian newspapers have prominently featured SASA's appeal to Australia for assistance.

There is worse to follow for the racialists. While the Campaign has stated that it has no political connections and is not trying to organize a boycott of the Springboks, others have not held back.

The Boycott Campaign in London is already preparing, as a fresh phase of its activities, to organize a full-scale boycott of the cricketers, complete with picketing, all over Britain.

Details will be available soon and will be published in this column.

SIDELIGHT

An interesting sidelight is the fact that Antony Steel states that he con-

sulted the non-white cricket body on this matter. Does this mean that our Cricket Board of Control is at last getting serious about doing something for our cricketers?

If Basil D'Oliviera maintaining his present form while in Britain, he promises to be a further embarrassment to those who accept racialism in sport.

Quotes and Queries

● Some time ago Border reported ambitious plans for a Tennis Tournament and non-racial soccer matches. What's happened East London?

● "The game was not intended as a trial strength between white and non-white, nor was it a demonstration against apartheid"—Gerald Jones after the D'Oliviera benefit match.

● Why is a U.S.A. Lawn Tennis team playing a "Test" against an exclusively white South African side? Have they forgotten Althea Gibson and Bunche at Forest Hills?

● "We are planning to issue an appeal soon, signed by well-known people including famous cricketers out of our boycott to show our disapproval of apartheid in sport"—Antony Steel, Secretary, Cam-

paign Against Race Discrimination in Sport.

● How is the SASA petition against the All-Blacks going? Details will probably be released after the Council meeting this week. We will then know which bodies are putting their weight.

Fixtures and Features

A special series of features is planned for the next few issues: Here are some of them:

- **Curtain-Up on the new Soccer Season.**
- **Will the All-Blacks Come?**
- **Racing to the Olympics—with special reference to Athletics.**
- **What is SASA Doing?**

WATCH FOR THEM! Suggestions for other features will be welcomed. Write to Scoreboard, Box 436, Cape Town.

PAN-AFRICAN NEWS
"CONTACT," the non-racial fortnightly, brings uncessored news from South Africa, and other foreign fronts in the Continent. Agents wanted. Good commission. Write Manager, CONTACT, P.O. Box 1979, Cape Town, South Africa.

SPLENDID START TO EOAN GROUP'S NEW SEASON

THE Eoan Group opened their 1960 season of opera and ballet with a performance of Puccini's opera "La Boheme" at the City Hall last Thursday night. A capacity audience gave the cast a thunderous round of applause after a fine performance.

"Boheme" is by no means the easiest of operas to put across. Unlike the early work of Verdi, the music is not so tuneful and catchy that it will survive an indifferent performance. It is a measure of the achievement of the Eoan Group that not only during the evening was there a moment of real embarrassment, when success and failure tremble in the balance. From the opening note to the final curtain, the opera was presented with a verve and assurance which silenced criticism and allowed enjoyment full sway.

Joseph Gabriels, as the poet Rodolfo, revealed himself as a tenor of quality and commanding presence. So too as only the refinements of technique to become one of the outstanding singers in the country. May Abrahamse, as Mimì, sang with a voice as clear and touching performance as the loveliest seamstress dying of consumption, though some found her not in such a good voice as we have had in the previous years in the role of Violetta.

Benjamin Arendse as Marcello and Gerald Arendse as Schuano were effective both as singers and actors. Robert Truitt, as Colline, showed himself the possessor of a bass of rich quality, but needs more work to set the most out of the way. Winfried Domingo, as Musetta, played with pertness and fire, though her voice lacked authority in the more important parts.

WORTHY TRIBUTE

Minor parts, mainly comic, were played with gusto, while the work of the chorus was uniformly excellent and the orchestra gave full

body to the sentimental music. Sets by Joseph Cappon and costumes by Arnold Falkenstein were fresh and new.

All in all, the show was a most worthy tribute to the work of Joseph Manca as musical director and Gregorio Fiasconaro as producer, and can be recommended with assurance to the most fastidious. One thing is certain, no group in South Africa can show us better today, and few even from abroad can do as well. The Eoan Group have come a long way in a few years, and who can say what heights they will eventually reach?

FOOTNOTE: The Eoan Group's season of opera and ballet has been advertised in the City Council's programme as part of the Union Festival. On inquiry, however, New Age was informed by Eoan Group officials that this was their normal annual season and had nothing to do with the Festival. They were not responsible for the inclusion of their name in the Council's Festival Programme.

RACING TIPS

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:
Juvenile Maiden Plate: WHITE SINA, Dancer, In Braira.
Maiden Plate: RENKEN'S PASS, Dancer, Pledge.
Kentwood Progress Stakes: TERE SINA, Dancer, Maliam.
Wynberg Progress Stakes: FRESH BREEZE, Dancer, Corrida.
Fairwell Stakes: RIZA, Dancer, Astray.
3-Year-Old Handicap: RIVER ROAD, Dancer, Feroze Shah.
Wynberg Handicap B: HARVEST R.I.I., Dancer, Castor.

ARTY.
winners big race
nd, newspaper
25.

Shock For Coloured Students

(Continued from page 1)

At another lecture students were asked to write on "What a university should be."

VOORTREKKER MONUMENT

Students were also encouraged by one of the lecturers to visit the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria.

They said one of the students: "They treat us as if we're in a kindergarten."

It is learned that accommodation for students from outside the Peninsula has been arranged by members of the Council of Coloured Affairs. Apparently this has been done in an effort to prevent the students coming under the influence of people opposed to Government policy who might prevent the training of "Coloured leaders" on the Nationalist pattern.

Unrest At Fort Hare

From Govan Mbeki

Within a few days of the opening of the new term the Nationalist apoplexy at Fort Hare have had to be ground as a result of unrest which developed amongst the students.

When the College re-opened on March 1 the new students were accommodated in single rooms which up till then had been used by senior students. The Nationalist did this in order to ensure that the freshers were effectively

isolated from the influence of the senior students who were surrounded all by themselves in dormitories.

But soon dissatisfaction was so great that the authorities had to remove the freshers and place them in a separate hostel all by themselves, while the senior students are housed at Wesley House and Beds. Mixing amongst the students is thus restricted to lecture hours.

Soon after the opening, the students requested one of the old professors at the College to supervise the election of the SRC. As soon as the Principal heard of this move he asked the students to postpone the elections until he had time to study the SRC constitution. On the 5th he put up a notice allowing them to proceed with the elections which took place on the 7th. The SRC consists of African and Indian students.

According to the new regulations no provision is made for a democratic election of the SRC.

THE FUTURE

The question that is uppermost in the minds of those who are familiar with the position in African secondary and high school education is: How is the Nationalist Government going to manage to fill these tribal colleges with students?

At Fort Hare only about 50 freshers have been admitted, and this includes the Bantu Education Diploma students transferred from Heidelberg. When the older students, who are being tolerated at Fort Hare now until they complete the Rhodes degrees, be graduated, the numbers will not justify the

existence of Fort Hare on the present basis.

At that stage, New Age understands, the buildings at Fort Hare will be handed over for use by the Native Affairs Administration—Bantu Education and Bantustan development—while a new college will be opened in the Transkei to cater for the Xhosa-speaking group.

It is also feared that in two years time there will not be any Africans writing the Joint Matriculation Examinations. There will be a Bantu Education Matric, and at the colleges there will be offered Bantu Education degrees. As in the primary schools, the syllabus will include the teaching of manual work, scripture and social studies, and the theme in all these will be: Loyalty to Authority.

Most political journals have already been removed from the Fort Hare Library and Afrikaans newspapers and magazines have replaced them.

FREEDOM CHARTER

Beautifully printed; suitable for framing. Price 3d. each. Write Congress of Democrats, P.O. Box 4088, Johannesburg.

POINTS OF VIEW

A journal for Democrats. Contents include: "The Land Question in South Africa"; "The Individual in Society"; "The Individual in Society"; "Kinnet"; "Searle Street, Cape Town. Price 2/- Postage 3d.

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