

BASUTOLAND THE PEOPLE'S

NEW AGE

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THE PEOPLE'S

From Brian Bunting

MASERU.

THE Basuto nation went to the polls this week in the first genuine popular elections ever held in Southern Africa. Elections were for 162 members of 9 District Councils. Once elected, the District Councils will form electoral colleges which will elect 40 of 80 members of the Basutoland Council which is to be the new legislature of the territory. The first meeting of the Basutoland Council is expected to be held at the end of February.

In this week's elections there were just under 200,000 voters on a single common roll, including about 1,000 Europeans and a handful of Indians. All 444 candidates for the 162 seats were Africans. Most candidates (190) stood as independents, 119 for the Congress Party, 79 for the National Party, 49 for Maramatlou and 7 for the Progressive Party. The Labour Party and the Lekhotla La Bafu had no candidates in the field.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

As election day approached people were gripped with tremendous excitement. Meetings, mostly called by the Congress Party were being held in the remotest parts of the territory. Voters came from near and far to hear candidates speak. The audiences, well dressed businessmen were seated side by side with blanketed peasants who had ridden to the meeting on horseback.

A feature of the campaign has been the tremendous interest taken by the women even though, not being taxpayers, they have no vote. At every meeting I attended at least half the audience were women. The meetings lasted for several hours as one speaker after another asked questions from the floor and the crowd listened to every word with rapt attention.

The outcome of the elections is anybody's guess. It may take some days for ballot boxes from some of the mountain villages to be brought in for counting, but most results should be out by Friday evening.

FIRST ELECTIONS

These are the first elections in Basutoland in which political parties have taken part and many voters are puzzled by the election fight which they have been waging. "Why cannot we have one party speaking for all Basutos?" is a common question at meetings. "Why must there be five parties?"

Wherever the Congress Party has been able to reach the voters, its policy has won ready acceptance. But it must be remembered that tribal influence here is still very strong and most chiefs back the Congress Party's rival, the National Party.

Another crucial factor is Basutos in the Union of South Africa—about 45% of the total electorate. The Congress Party has not been able to reach these voters and nobody can say with certainty which way they would vote.

Thousands of Basutos working on the mines and elsewhere on the Reef were planning to travel by special bus to take part in the voting in Basutoland on election day.

DIFFERENT

The elections themselves run differently from those in the Union. The candidate may not pick up his voters and bring them to the polls. No loudspeakers or barkers are allowed at the polls and nobody except the candidate may wear his party's colours. Each candidate has his own ballot box marked with his colours. The voter does not make a cross on the ballot paper but merely drops it into the box of his candidate. Proxym is also made for voting by provision and I heard many people express the view that this system was open to abuse and might lead to wholesale fraud on election day.

Nevertheless despite all these

flaws the elections are a momentous event in Basutoland and their influence will be felt throughout Africa. They will have an especially profound impact on South Africa. Verwoerd is constantly claiming that there is no difference between the Basutostans and the new Basutoland constitution.

But there have never been elections like these in the Transkei where members of the territorial authority are government-appointed stooges completely under the thumb of the Minister of Bantu Administration.

WHITE RESIDENTS

An interesting feature of the elections has been the attitude of the white residents of Basutoland, on the whole they have been "happy with the constitution." One who has lived here for 15 years told me "At least now we have some say in what goes on. Before what we thought about things was never taken into consideration."

I asked if prominent businessmen and other Europeans were going to vote. "Certainly," he replied.

"Can you say who they will vote for?" "Well I can tell you that they will vote against Congress. Those fellows who are just waiting for a chance to cut our throats you know." He thought that most Europeans would support the National Party.

NOT PERFECT

Congress leader, Ntsu Mokhehle, in an interview with New Age said "We do not think the new constitution is perfect but we accepted it because it is a step in the right direction. We don't expect to be discontented." (Continued on page 3)



A section of the great crowd that attended Mrs. Baartman's funeral in Worcester recently.

BEN BAARTMAN JOINS HIS CHILDREN

Will Fight For Lifting of Banishment

BEN BAARTMAN, Worcester ANC chairman who was banished to Zululand last June, returned to his orphaned children in Worcester this week looking haggard but with his spirit unbroken.

He has been given 14 days (including travelling time) to make arrangements for the care of his four children. His wife Nellie, died suddenly two weeks ago.

In fact, he will only have seven days with his stricken family. He arrived home last Sunday afternoon and was greeted with warm handshakes and cheers from people who saw drive along the streets of Kwezi location.

HUGGED CHILDREN

There were heart-breaking scenes when he hugged the children he had not seen for seven months and who were still shocked from the sudden death of their mother. His four-year-old daughter Joyce, climbed onto his lap, dug her face into his chest and clung to him. There was anguish on Ben's face and friends and relatives who had come to his two-roomed house in Skafu Avenue looked on in mourning silence.

But once he began to speak about his experiences in Nqawama reserve in Northern Zululand on the Swaziland border where he had been banished to, he recovered his well-known high spirits. "They are trying to break us by banishments," he said, "but they never will."

REED HUT

When he first arrived in Nqawama he found a one-roomed unfinished reed hut waiting for him. It had no doors or floors. It was near to a mountain spring and when it rained the floors were swamped. The ground around him

had to ask his wife to send him a bed.

HE IS RECEIVING NO MONEY OR FOOD WHATSOEVER FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

"If it were not for the food parcels which friends have been sending me regularly, I would starve." He has lost almost twenty pounds in weight since his banishment.

PICTURES OF LEADERS

He has covered his walls with (Continued on page 4)

TREASON TRIAL RESUMES

Enters 4th Year

From Robert Resha
BACK to the old Synagogue, Special Court Pretoria, are the 30 treason accused, the Crown team led by Mr. J. De Vos Q.C., Mr. I. A. Maisels Q.C. and his defence team and the three judges, Mr. Justice Rumpf, presiding judge and also judge president of the Transvaal, Mr. Justice Kennedy and Mr. Justice Bekker, when the case resumed last Monday, January 18.

The accused appeared fresh and prepared to sit for some months before they know their fate. A closer look however showed that the three years on trial, away from home and no means of earning a

livelihood is beginning to tell. Men who looked young when the case started are now becoming grey and some bald-headed.

How long the case is going to take before everything is over is anybody's guess. Neither the Crown nor the Defence is prepared to say when. Whether the Crown will call its second expert witness, Professor Rochemski, the Roman Catholic Priest remains a secret of the Crown but the Crown is at liberty to call him if they want to.

The case has now entered its fourth phase, the reading of speeches alleged to have been made by some of the accused and co-conspirators. Hundreds of these speeches were read at the Preparatory Examination. It is not yet clear how many of these speeches will be (Continued on page 6)

"Anti-Pass" Votes in Basutoland

ONE of the men who cast his vote in the Basutoland elections this week was "Anti-Pass" Kumalo formerly of Eyalon, Kumatlo who was one of the 156 arrested for Treason in December, 1956. He was brought out of banishment in Pietersburg to stand trial but charges against him and 65 others were dropped at the end of the preparatory examination. After his discharge he was re-arrested and sent into exile in Duivelskloof but spent only nine days there before deciding to return to his home in a better life. He returned to Johannesburg, spent a night at his home in Eyalon and then Basuto. After his train to Maseru where he has been living in peace and security ever since.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX MAKE THE TRIAL OUR TRIAL

During the three years of the Treason Trial many of those originally arrested have had the charges against them withdrawn; one or two have slipped out of the country to carry on the struggle for freedom in South Africa from other lands; two books on the trial (one inevitably banned) have been published; the leader of the prosecution has died; hundreds of thousands of words have been recorded, printed and published here and in all parts of the world; one of the accused has died; a priest called to give expert evidence files in and files out without giving evidence; a learned professor reads from the classics of Marxism; Special Branch detectives read from the notes they have taken at scores of meetings on more than one occasion the press both local and overseas calls for the charges to be dropped against all the accused—but

THE TRIAL GOES ON

A never ending call for funds; legal costs, welfare, transport all has to be paid; and from both overseas and local sources generous contributions have been made. But it is not enough. Already a deficit is reported. Overseas sources have other calls made upon them from other parts of Africa, and so we must dig deeper into our pockets—for this is not only a case of a 'fair trial' or the 'best defence', but it is

OUR TRIAL

We must be honest with ourselves and admit that we have not always viewed the trial as our trial—it has been the trial of the 156 or the 91, or the 32. It is their politics, their aims, their goals that are on trial. This attitude has crept over us, unknowingly, unconsciously until it would seem that the trial was not even taking place in Pretoria, but thousands of miles away in another country far across the sea.

Central to the trial is the legal existence of the Congress; central to the trial is the legal existence of members of the Con-

gresses as Congresses. Our programme—that which we have pledged "ourselves to strive (or) together, sparing neither strength, nor, and freedom, nor the Freedom Charter—is on trial. How have we responded?

At first magnificently. We rallied round our organisations, we dug into our pockets, we re-doubled our efforts—but as time passed as day grew into day until 1,095 days have passed, we slackened in our stride; all sorts of problems arose and engulfed us on this or that aspect of our work replaced decision and action.

But today we dare not let this 'backsliding' continue, we dare not allow our tasks to be thwarted. The masses used our slogans in their upsurge; our ideas took root, but we did not lead; and today we have but one task—to strike out in all directions, at all levels, boldly declaring our aims, proclaiming unequivocally our demands, resolutely advancing our principles, binding ever more firmly together the Congress Alliance by leading the masses into struggle for an end to Nationalist rule, baasskap, bullets, batons and bluff.

All over the country there is a groping for new formulae, new schemes, new ideas to lead South Africa out of the impasse 'White supremacy' is driving us to. We, in Congress, do not offer quick 'cure-alls' that only deaden the pain but do not wipe out the disease, but rather the hard reality of relentless struggle based on the finest principles—freedom for all to share in.

By placing the Treason Trial in the centre of our activity, this the people will achieve, in our lifetime. A sustained mass campaign round our political programme, to raise funds for the defence, to inspire the masses, so that our ideas might live, so that liberation might become that much nearer—this is our fundamental task in the year 1960.

V. S. GOLDBERG

Johannesburg

UNO Must Take Over S.W.A.

Since the bloodshed in Windhoek on the 10th December 1959 occurred, many did not return to their homes in Windhoek location and many are suffering oppression by the Union Government. In various parts in S.W.A. several others were shot with rifles. The Government is still forcing people to the new location. The few that left for the location consist of mostly Government labourers, Coloureds. The authorities are breaking down their old homes in the old location, so that they may not return there if they so desire to.

The others cannot be blamed for moving, because with the bloodshed they get such a fright that they fled for their lives.

For several years the S.W.A. question was handled by the U.N.O. and several times we asked for help, but now instead, we got killed with revolvers, rifles and armoured cars. U.N.O. is only the name. It's time the U.N.O. took this matter into consideration. We are dying in S.W.A. We are oppressed and suffering. Free us from our slavers.

J. B. SHIBAMA

Windhoek

Love One Another

1960 has come and I wonder what is going to happen to the Black man. I appeal to all Non-Whites and Whites to stand together and pray for freedom and peace and love for one another.

Our exiled leaders are in a critical condition in the desert. The oppressive voice is heavy on our necks, and there is no rest for us. Oh God, have mercy on us. Our leaders' voices must be heard by the Afrikaners. Give our leaders the power to convert them.

T. K. GAWE

Knyasa

GREETINGS

The Nyassaland African National Congress in South Africa sends Christmas and New Year greetings to all Nyasas who read New Age. We appeal to the world and to all freedom fighters to send their Christmas greetings to our friends who will spend Christmas behind bars.

Nyasaland ANC,

S.A. Branch,

Johannesburg.

ANTI-SEMITISM CONDEMNED

The South African Indian Youth Congress condemns the recent wave of anti-Semitism which has once again raised its ugly head in the Union and parts of the world.

Convinced of the basis of its policy that South Africa is a multi-racial country where all its peoples have jointly contributed to the development of this our Motherland, the S.A.I.Y. Congress cannot but deplore this anti-Semitic outbreak. Anti-Semitism, like all other racialisms, stems from the fact that theories and propaganda of a ruling master race is allowed to flourish under the protection of the law.

The elimination of all anti-race theories and the acceptance of the value of man is the only true guarantee against this vile campaign.

"All people shall have equal right to use their own languages round the development of their own folk culture and customs."

"All national groups shall be protected by law against insults to their race and national pride."

"The preaching and practice of national, race or colour discrimination and contempt shall be a punishable crime."

H. PILLAY

S.A. Indian Youth Congress

EDITORIAL

FREE THE EXILES

WITHIN the space of the next few days four young children, only recently bereft by death of their mother, will also, and once again, be deprived of the comfort, care and love of their father, just when they need it most.

The man who will inflict this cruelty on them is the Honourable de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Affairs, who began this callous destruction of a family six months ago, when he sent Mr. Ben Baartman into exile for an indefinite period, without trial or hearing, merely because he is a political opponent of Government policy.

The short two week's leave from exile granted Mr. Baartman is a quite inadequate gesture to compensation. It strains the quality of mercy until, with a few better drops remain.

Does Mr. de Wet Nel really believe that two weeks is what the occasion and humanity demands? Has the Great White Father of the Bantu given a moments thought to what is to happen to these four children when their one remaining parent is again forced to return to rot and starve in exile? We warrant that he has lost but little sleep over these problems, for he and his ilk care nothing for the suffering their policies inevitably entail.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA HAS NOW REACHED THE STAGE WHERE IT CAN ONLY BE DESCRIBED AS CRUELTY, BUT A FEW STEPS FORWARD FROM THE BARBAROUS INHUMANITY OF THE NAZIS.

It can and must be stopped. The demand for the return of the exiles to their homes must grow in volume till even the Nationalists are forced to listen.

THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT MUST NOT REST UNTIL THE EXILES ARE FREE.

Should Socialist Countries Trade With South Africa?

(1) Socialist countries believe in trade, for this means lessening of international tension and avoidance of war. (2) Socialist countries cannot pick and choose whom to trade with, seeing they themselves are boycotted (China), with the U.S.A. at the head, many materials are withheld from the markets.

(3) Circumstances differ quite a lot in comparing socialist and capitalist countries. In the former, Government has absolute control over foreign trade, and therefore a boycott simply means a cutting of relationship as between government and government, a thing which the socialist countries, bent on coming together, rather than coming asunder with others, cannot afford. The U.S.S.R. has already been given the boot by the Nationalist Government, and little Czechoslovakia, who alone of all socialist democracies remained here to trade, has not entered into any new relationship with this country by having a trade delegation here, but continues as of yore.

Should then the people, as distinct from government, in the socialist countries, begin a boycott? But the reply would be: the people ARE the government; there is, therefore, a threat of cutting off relationship abruptly, with worsening situations always to be avoided in these dangerous atomic times. The people of Great Britain or any northern European or any other country, who cannot do what they like, their governments have not officially approved of it, so there is no danger.

INTERESTED

Cape Town

Assaults On Miners Alleged

The following facts have been brought to my attention concerning conditions at a mine in the Eastern Transvaal:

A European miner was recently sentenced to six weeks imprisonment without the option of a fine for assaulting an African underground. This sentence, which certain European miners claim was very severe, was one of the reasons for the white miners' strike recently.

Four African miners died when working underground at the mine as a result of rock caving. It took nearly two hours to remove the last body. Some twenty others were also injured in this disaster. A Shanganian miner was recently forced by a European miner to consume waste matter upon threats of assault, while another African's face was painted by another White miner.

My informant tells me that there are many other cases of assault and maltreatment at the mine.

READER (New Age approached the Johannesburg mine officials and learned that the first case of assault mentioned by "Reader" took place about four months ago. In the opinion of the mine Compound Manager, it might have been one of the subsidiary causes of the recent strike, though this was not actually brought to his notice. He confirmed that there had been cases in the past of assaults on Africans by White miners, but maintained that these had now ceased. He confirmed that there had been an accident recently in which four African miners died.)

HELP SELL NEW AGE

MONEY TALKS

Money talks—and nowhere to better effect than when you give it to New Age.

Each week every penny you give us is turned into eight pages of the hardest-hitting newspaper in South Africa—a newspaper which reaches tens and tens of thousands of readers, sustaining their faith in the victory of democracy and arming them with the knowledge they need in the fight against reaction.

Money talks—in the form of printing to the shipper, of newsprint; to the Postmaster, of postages; to the Railways, of rail-age; to the landlord, of rent.

When the money dries up there will be silence. There will be no New Age to carry the message of freedom to the four corners of the land, no newspaper to speak for the people of South Africa.

We cannot afford to remain silent. We cannot afford to lose New Age.

YET WE SHALL SURELY LOSE NEW AGE UNLESS YOU GIVE US THE FUNDS WE NEED TO CARRY ON.

LET YOUR MONEY TALK! GIVE US A DONATION TODAY!

LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:

JOHANNESBURG:

E.B., £1; S.G., £50; J., £75; Monthly, £15; New Year Present, £25; In Memory, £12; Annual, £5; Parkview, £1; Orange Grove, £1; B., £25; Collections, £10.

CAPE TOWN:

G.C.M., 9s.; Jack and Naomi, £25; Sacred River, £5; S.A., £1; H.T., £1; Len, £10.

PORT ELIZABETH:

G.M., £3; Doc, £1; Babs, 10s. 6d.

TOTAL: £266 19s. 6d.

ANOTHER EXILE'S WIFE DIES



The wife of exile Saul Nhlippo, banished to the Northern Transvaal after the Evaton bus boycott of 1956, died last week. Mr. Nhlippo was allowed to be present at the funeral where this picture was taken. At the time of his banishment, together with other leaders of the Evaton bus boycott, Mr. Nhlippo was treasurer of the Evaton branch of the African National Congress.

Mentally Ill African Woman Held in Police Station, Then

SHE GAVE BIRTH TO FAIR-SKINNED CHILD

BENONI
The birth of a fair-skinned baby to a mentally ill African woman who had been kept locked up in a police station has shocked the people of the African townships here to the core.

Nomathemba Thelma Qotyana

Campaign To Double SACTU Membership

DURBAN

The Durban Local Committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions has launched a province-wide campaign to double its membership in Natal by June 26.

First shots in the campaign were fired this week with the issuing of thousands of leaflets addressed to the workers urging them to join their unions. Where trade unions have not been formed workers have been asked to form factory committees.

Mr. Billy Nair, local organiser of SACTU, in an exclusive interview with New Age said that SACTU will be appointing at least three new organisers in the near future to cover the whole of Natal. It planned to form at least 100 factory committees by April 15.

The 1959 demonstrations in Natal and the tremendous advances made in the trade union field must be exploited to the full. SACTU is aware that it has a decisive role to play in advancing the struggle not only for higher wages and better working conditions but also for full freedom for all in South Africa," he said.

gave birth to the baby on December 26. Her sister told New Age that she had been taken to the Benoni Police Station for mental observation last March.

APPROACHED BY WHITE MAN

She alleges that while she was being kept at the police station she was approached by a White man who said he was a doctor. This man, she says, had relations with

her. He said this would cure her illness she claimed.

Nomathemba was later transferred to the Boksburg jail. The baby has straight hair and is light skinned.

Police say they are investigating the allegations. Benoni ANC officials would not ask the management to produce. On threat of arrest for striking illegally the 400 returned to work.

WORKERS PROTEST OVER SHORT PAY

JOHANNESBURG
FOUR HUNDRED WORKERS at a Randfontein textile mill with a pay claim for three days work were threatened by an inspector of the Native Labour Board that if they did not stop arguing he would see that they were fined £250 or sentenced to five years in prison for striking illegally.

The workers charge that they were not paid for three days they worked before the factory closed for the Christmas holiday. They said that when they asked their boss about the pay he told them he would "see next year".

TOLD TO LEAVE

When the factory opened, the workers say, the three days' pay was not included in their first pay envelope. When the workers protested they were told to leave if they did not want to work.

Officials of the Native Labour Board stepped in and told the workers they had been paid in full.

The workers demanded to see the pay register which the officials would not ask the management to produce. On threat of arrest for striking illegally the 400 returned to work.

Basutoland Elections

(Continued from page 1)

come the governing party or anything like that. The set-up is too complicated. But if we can through this election exert strong influence on the course of government we shall consider that we have done well. We shall press for revision of the constitution so that in four years time the next election will be fully democratic and there will be no more nominated members. Our aim is universal suffrage with the government directly elected by the people."

Bantustan Diplomat at Work

EAST RAND FIGHTS BANTU AUTHORITIES

From A. S. Damane

BENONI.

MR. J. Mashaza, a member of the Benoni Advisory Board who recently became Chief Cyprian's representative in Benoni is acting on his own and is not carrying out the policy of the Benoni Advisory Boards which stand by the decision of the 1956 conference of all advisory boards in the country to oppose Bantu Authorities. This was said at a recent inquiry held by the Benoni Board into incidents during the installation of Mr. Mashaza when several people were injured.

Mr. Mashaza was once a member of the African National Congress. He was among those who took part in the monster demonstrations outside the Drill Hall when the treason trial opened and he was photographed by one of the leading dailies with his hands stretched out to the heavens, praying for the Nation.

Today Mr. Mashaza vows he will destroy the African National Congress in Benoni.

DIPLOMAT NO. 1

He has become Bantustan Diplomat No. 1 on the East Rand and people of Benoni have not been slow to see through his activities as head of the Zulu Royal Guards, Cyprian's organisation on the Reef. (Chief Cyprian visited Mr. Mashaza after his recent illness in Johannesburg).

Mr. Mashaza's activities as part of the Bantustan machine came to a climax on the day of his installation as Cyprian's representative when the Benoni Branch of the

ANC led the opposition to his activities.

Before the ceremony people had been infuriated by a procession of Mashaza's henchmen and then waves marching through the streets singing distorted versions of national songs. To the tune of "Morena Boloka Sechaba" they sang "Mashaza Boloka Sechaba" and instead of "Sondlinda U Chief Lutuli" they sang in praise of Mashaza.

When the crowd heckled him at the feast they were attacked and in the melee many were injured among them Messrs. J. Kaili and C. Sibande and Miss Emily Simandla.

ANC OPPOSITION

At the inquiry run by the Benoni Board, the ANC declared its total opposition to Bantu Authorities. Mr. Mashaza denied that by becoming head of the Zulu Royal Guards he had taken the first step towards being a Bantustan representative in Benoni.

The Board announced that it condemned violence but stated that the ANC had every right to demonstrate according to its policy and against anything it considered against the interest of the people.

Mr. Mashaza expressed dissatisfaction with these utterances. He demanded that the ANC demonstrators be condemned. His clique of followers has since been blaming the ANC for all his misfortunes—liquor raids by the police on his house and an attempt on his life on Christmas day. He has shown no signs of withdrawing from his position as Bantustan Representative for Zulus.

ANC WILL BE REPRESENTED AT TUNIS

JOHANNESBURG

Mr. Temnyson Makwane will represent the African National Congress at the second All African Peoples' Conference to be held at Tunis from January 25. This will



Mr. Makwane.

be the second All-African conference.

Mr. Patrick van Rensburg, one of the key men behind the Boycott South Africa movement in Britain, will attend the conference on behalf of the Liberal Party. He is expected to return to South Africa after visiting Tunis.

HELP SELL NEW AGE

Magazine Wants S.A.

Kicked Out

JOHANNESBURG
Kick South Africa out of the Commonwealth, says an article in Canada's largest national journal (circulation 600,000) *McReans Magazine*. Written by Terence Robertson, the article says "We have remained silent in the face of the atrocious behaviour of her South Africa's Government for too long."

Aid For Refugees From Nationalist Terror

Piles of second-hand and new clothes are being collected by the members of ANC Women's League at New Brighton for the victims of Nationalist terror in the Transvaal Bantustans.

During the last three years a large number of people in areas like Zeerust, Sekukhundland, Linokana and other areas have either fled from their homes and are living as refugees in Bantustans, or have been uprooted and thrown into new and undeveloped areas where they have to start life afresh.

Women at New Brighton take turns washing and ironing the clothing, or cutting and sewing new frocks out of material donated. At Mrs. Francis Baurd's home, which has been turned into a Welfare Office, New Age found a wide range of clothing and Women's League volunteer workers described the response of their appeal as "amazing".

We've Never Had it So Bad

MACMILLAN'S VARIOUS FACES

IN October last year Harold Macmillan was returned to power as Prime Minister of Britain after persuading the British people that they "Had Never Had It So Good".

There were few large crowds to greet him, and the students at Ibadan University demonstrated in no uncertain manner by their hostile reception what they think of the Tories.

Although British rule in Nigeria in recent years has been marked by a recognition of the inevitability of granting swift independence (the date has been fixed for October this year), the people of that country are still moved by powerful anti-colonialist sentiments.

SEVERE TESTS

The next stage of the trip brings Macmillan to the areas where the Colonial Office faces its most severe tests at the moment—East



THE FACT THAT HE FINDS IT NECESSARY TO MAKE THE TRIP IS ITSELF A TRIBUTE TO THE STRENGTH OF THE PAN - AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT. MACMILLAN DOES NOT COME AS LORD OF ALL, HE SURVEYS, BUT RATHER AS A MAN DESPERATELY TRYING TO HOLD ON TO HIS RAPIDLY SHRINKING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC EMPIRE.

His tour started in GHANA. The tone of his stay there was set by the polite but cool reception he received at the airport, and although his greeting to Dr. Nkrumah contained much warmer references to the progress made in Ghana than normally appear in the British Tory press, it was far from making the ecstatic references conventionally associated with such statements. Nkrumah's reply was not couched in any warmer terms, and contained a clear reminder of Britain's "responsibilities" in other parts of Africa.

In NIGERIA too, his reception was far from being delirious.



"Ah, Dr. Banda, I presume?"

reently received a constitution providing for a large measure an African-dominated legislature with a large degree of self-rule.

HOT POTATO

The second body charged with making constitutional recommendations is the MONCKTON COMMISSION, due to be convened in Central Africa next month and to report on the future of Federation.

Last year the Federation proved to be the hottest potato which had to be handled by the Colonial Office, a potato which shows no signs of cooling. On the contrary, the London Reynolds News reporter in Blantyre recently reported to his paper that "the situation in Nyasaland is deteriorating alarmingly". The Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, sticks to the policy of Federation. The Europeans reflect his stubbornness. And the attitude of the Africans... hardens every day.

Fearing a repeat of the Devlin Report, the Federation authorities have seen to it that the Monckton Commission is heavily loaded with confirmed supporters of Federation. Moreover, the persons whom the Africans would wish to represent them, are still largely in detention.

For these reasons it is hardly surprising that just about every African organisation of note in the Federation has announced its intention of boycotting the Commission, and it is to the credit of the British Labour Party that it too has refused to have anything to do with it.

Macmillan has now set himself the task of creating a congenial atmosphere for the deliberations and reports of the two Commissions, but he will be extremely hard put to convince the Africans of the Federation that their position is not really such that they have never had it so bad.

SIR ROY AND VERWOERD

Unfortunately for the Tories the image they have been trying so hard to create in the minds of the Africans of this continent of themselves as supporters of African freedom, will be shattered when Macmillan comes to South Africa.

One photograph of him warmly shaking hands with Dr. Verwoerd should undo all his work further north.

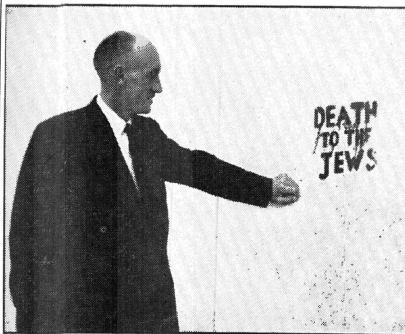
The fact that Macmillan is prepared to risk this happening shows that he regards friendship with the Nationalists as being more important than having the respect of the Africans.

And it also reveals the true purpose of his visit—to do all in his power to maintain the flow of profits from our continent into the pockets of British capital.

If safeguarding British investments in the northern half of Africa means presenting the face of a friend of African liberation, Macmillan is quite prepared to do so. If it means hobnobbing with the arch-supporters of White supremacy, Sir Roy Welensky and Dr. Verwoerd in the southern regions of our continent, why, then, Macmillan has a special face to present for that particular job, too.

LIKE DORIAN GRAY, THE MASK OF YOUTHFUL PROGRESSIVENESS SUDDENLY FALLS AWAY TO REVEAL THE FACE OF AN OLD-TIME IMPERIALIST AND WHITE SUPREMACIST, WHICH IS WHAT MACMILLAN REALLY IS.

ANTI-SEMITES ACTIVE



An anti-Semitic slogan was found painted on the garage door of Mr. Brian Bunting in Clifton, Cape Town, on Monday morning. The neat lettering indicates the use of a stencil. Similar slogans were found in other parts of the city.

BEN BAARTMAN JOINS HIS CHILDREN

(Continued from page 1)

pictures of Congress leaders and activities, and has been befriended by the people near him. "But they are very poor and heavily exploited," he said. "One thing I am sure of is that they will never accept Bantu Authorities."

He gets newspapers regularly sent by friends and is hungry for all details of Congress activities.

About the sudden tragedy which overtook his wife he said: "I cannot understand. I lived with her for twelve years and she has never been ill."

His twenty-year-old brother Albert has been looking after the children since their mother's death. His sister came from Johannesburg and another brother from Molteno just to see him and to discuss the children's welfare.

TOO TERRIBLE

"That place in Zululand is too terrible for children," he said. "I cannot take them there. I cannot support myself, how will I support four children there?"

The conditions of his brief return include a ban on meetings and gatherings. While trying to get his banishment order repealed he is also appealing for an extension on his time at home.

Mrs. BAARTMAN'S LAST LETTER

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.

THREE days before she died, Mrs. Nellie Baartman, in a letter to banished ANC leader, Ben Baartman, told him how she had spent Christmas and of how grateful she was for a parcel of "Christmas Cheer" that was sent to her by the Johannesburg office of New Age.

"The family enjoyed Xmas at home," she wrote, "but we missed you very much. The children kept asking for you and wondered why you were not with us. I told them you would be home soon..."

The letter reached Mr. Baartman, in a distant Inqavuma on the Swaziland border village four days after his wife Nellie had died. Two days later Mr. Baartman was on his way home on a temporary permit valid for 14 days.

Informing New Age of this, Mr.

Baartman, who is a shadow of his old self said that he has not yet received the Xmas present which his wife had said she had posted to him. "I wonder what it is," he said with a twitch of pain on his face.

Mr. Baartman, who arrived after a tedious journey, first by railway bus from Inqavuma to Gletel and then by train to Durban, on the first lap of his journey home, said that he was on tenterhooks since the receipt of a telegram informing him of the tragedy last week. Since then, after repeated efforts in which the local magistrate was most helpful, Mr. Baartman said that he was given a third class rail warrant to Worcester, over a thousand miles away.

PENNILESS

Penniless and starving he arrived in Durban where a quick collection was made by the Natal Indian Congress, and he was placed on a plane to Cape Town.

The utter disregard of those in authority to the plight of Mr. Baartman was the way in which he was sent off without any prior arrangements for his travel. One would expect the authorities to book his seat on the Durban-Cape Town train so that there will be as little delay as possible in Mr. Baartman getting home.

NO PLACE ON TRAIN

What in fact happened was that when he arrived in Durban it was only to find that there was no place available on the Mail Train to Cape Town. The only alternative was for him to take the slow train which left Durban at 8 p.m. the next evening. Had he taken this train it would have meant that Mr. Baartman would have reached home on Wednesday—exactly seven days after leaving Inqavuma. As his permit was valid for only 14 days, this would have meant that he would have had to entrain on his way back immediately on his arrival at home.

The African National Congress (Natal) in a statement to New Age said that it would campaign in support of the demand made by the Cape ANC for the lifting of the ban on Mr. Baartman.

"Even a Government as callous as the Nationalist Government must realise that no father could expect to bring up four children 'in absentia'." The banishment order against Mr. Ben Baartman must be lifted forthwith," said the statement.

This is how Bantu Authorities work in South West Africa

Ja-Toivo, Exiled to Ovamboland, Is Suffering Great Hardship

From A Special Correspondent

WINDHOEK

MR. TOIVO HERMAN JA-TOIVO, the Ovamboland people's leader who was deported from South Africa because he sent a tape-recorded message to the United Nations Organisation, is living in great hardship in a remote village in Ovamboland, the reserve in the northern part of South West Africa to which he has been exiled.

Sent to Ovamboland under escort in January, 1959, Mr. Ja-Toivo was called before the newly appointed Welfare Officer at Ondangua, Mr. C. Richter, and told that as he was a new man he would forget the past and not look upon him as an enemy. He added that he had received a document to the effect that Mr. Ja-Toivo must never again be allowed in the Police Zone or go outside Ovamboland.

The Welfare Officer then called in the chief of the kraal to which Mr. Ja-Toivo was to be exiled, Chief Kamabonde. He said he was placing Mr. Ja-Toivo in the hands and mercy of Chief Kamabonde to see what he could do with him.

WOULDN'T LISTEN

The chief then told Mr. Ja-Toivo that he was taking him to his kraal to teach him. When they arrived there, the chief started asking him a lot of questions, in reply to which Mr. Ja-Toivo explained about the United Nations Organisation and its functions, but the chief was not prepared to listen.

The chief then handed Mr. Ja-Toivo over to one of his headmen, saying: "This nuisance must not be allowed to hold any meetings in Ovamboland. He must not be allowed to leave Ovamboland and he must stop writing letters abroad."

"Wherever he wants to go, you (Mr. Kamabuta) must follow him and if he tries to cross the boundary of Ovamboland, just shoot him to death without a word."

Headman Kamabuta is provided with a rifle and can carry it wherever he wants to.

STARTED BUSINESS

To occupy his time, Mr. Ja-Toivo opened up a business on a licence which had been obtained in the

name of his brother. He started to build a fine clay brick house with a grass roof, and ordered goods while he held from a small shelter while his shop premises were being constructed.

Towards the end of July, Mr. Ja-

(the chief) did not worry about Mr. Toivo's money, whether he stole it or worked for it, but he must stop writing abroad.

Mr. Toivo had not written to UNO since arriving in Ovamboland, though he had written to his

to get rid of him. He further ordered him to stop building work on his shop because it would be burned down in a few months' time.

The result is Mr. Ja-Toivo's business premises have been left unfinished—doors, windows and floors are missing and the walls are unplastered. The goods Mr. Ja-Toivo has ordered at great expense had to be sold in the open, even on terribly hot and dusty days.

RESTRICTED

Finally the chief told Mr. Ja-Toivo that from then onwards he would have to leave his mother's residence and stay at the chief's kraal. No reason was given.

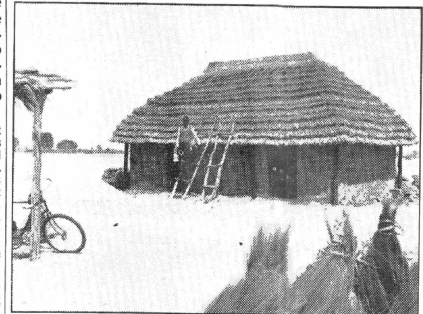
At another meeting attended by about 80 people in the office of the Welfare Officer, Mr. Richter accused Mr. Ja-Toivo of holding night meetings and said Mr. Ja-Toivo wanted things done his way, which was against the policy of the Government.

The chief then ordered Mr. Ja-Toivo to stand up so that all the people could see him.

"This man is a nuisance here," he told the people. All the people must see him very well and avoid being seen in his company, because every person who is friendly with him would be regarded as his follower and would be placed under the same restrictions as Mr. Ja-Toivo.

IN CUSTODY

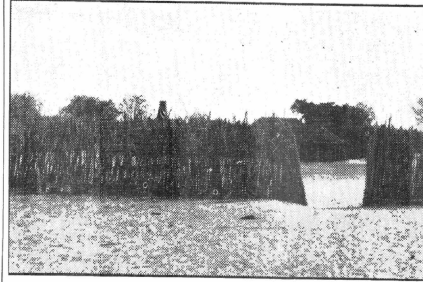
Since this meeting Mr. Ja-Toivo has been in tribal custody. He is kept in the chief's kraal, where there is no proper accommodation for him. He lives in an open hut consisting merely of a grass roof sup-



This is the half-completed business premises of Mr. Ja-Toivo near Ondangua. Work on the building was suspended on the instructions of the chief.

Toivo was summoned to appear before Chief Kamabonde, who asked him how he had obtained his licence. When he explained that the licence was in his brother's name, the chief said he was informed that Mr. Toivo was a very rich man. He

friends, so he asked what letters the chief was talking about. The chief simply shrugged his shoulders and said he did not know. The chief then said he was fed up with Mr. Ja-Toivo and was half-inclined to deport him to Angola



A view of Chief Kamabonde's kraal. Through the gateway can be seen a hut consisting of a grass roof supported on poles, with no walls. This is the type of hut in which Mr. Ja-Toivo is accommodated.

SACK THAT NAZI HOLM!

JOHANNESBURG.

NAZI Dr. Erich Holm, South African Lord Haw-Haw, found guilty of treason because he worked for Zeesen Radio during the war, should be sacked from his Government job. This is the demand going up from democrats here.

In the same week that a crop of swastikas made their appearance in the Union Dr. Holm's new book *Man en Standpunt* the usual ugly Goebels-type tirade against 'international Jewry' made its appearance.

This, claims Dr. Holm, was a coincidence.

But it is no coincidence at all that this convicted traitor who broadcast for the Nazis from Berlin during the war now sits at a desk in a Government office in Pretoria. Despite all their protestations of friendship for the Jews, Holm is only one of the rabid anti-Semites on the Government payroll. There are others, in more important positions, earning fatter cheques, and others still, with nasty records, in the Ca-

binet itself, but the sacking of Holm would be a good start.

10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

Sentenced to ten years imprisonment in 1947, Holm served no more than 18 months, and was released by the Nats as one of its first acts after it took power in 1948.

Dr. Holm quibbles that he is not really working for the Department of Education, Arts and Sciences, that he is a freelance worker busy on a scientific job for the Government. This work, under the National

Council for Social Research is to compile a booklet of writing on Bantu Studies over the last ten years. The Bureau is a section of the Department of Education, Arts and Sciences. Dr. Holm can be telephoned on the official department exchange and has a desk in the department. This Nazi is on the Government payroll, paid for by public taxes.

Note: Questions are being asked in the House this week about the new anti-Semitic book by Holm.



Mr. Toivo in exile.

ported by wooden poles, without walls.

He is not allowed to move more than a mile from the chief's kraal and is expected to provide his own food. He gets no help from the chief or the Government and his home, which is the only place from which he can get food, is about 14 miles away.

There are no toilet facilities of any sort, nothing like a bathroom or any place where he can wash his body, or even his hands and face.

If he wishes to visit his business place, he has to apply for a permit and, if this is granted, must travel under escort on any day that one of the chief's men happens to be visiting the same area. His return depends on when the chief's man wants to return.

At the chief's kraal, he is expected to do work like cleaning the chief's courtyard etc.

This is the prison life Mr. Ja-Toivo is living. He is being terribly punished though he has committed no crime except to ask that his country be taken away from the Union Government and placed under U.N. trusteeship.



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Women Stripped Windhoek Riot Inquiry Three Days

JOHANNESBURG
Nine young African women workers at a factory making fringes for baby blankets were sacked from their jobs last week. The boss's story is that they had stolen a quarter ton of linen. The workers say that is impossible for all the workers are stripped and searched not only when they knock off at the end of the day's work but even when they go out at the tea interval or to the toilet.

On Thursday after they had been accused of stealing they were searched by three women, among them the wife of the employer and the forewoman and were even told

to remove their underclothes. This incident has been reported to the African Textile Workers' Union. The women workers earn £1 10s a week. Their wages are not covered by any wage regulation.

Shopworkers Against Longer Hours

JOHANNESBURG
The Shop and Office Workers' Union is campaigning against a plan by business here to keep the shops open later. African workers are against suggested closing hours of 7.30 p.m. because they "spend long hours travelling in trains and buses to work and back again. It is not safe to travel late at night; unscrupulous employers will not pay for late shift work; and mothers working in shops and offices will not be able to look after their children." Leaflets putting the Union's point of view have been handed out in Johannesburg urging protests against the proposed new hours.

Job Reservation by the Back Door

JOHANNESBURG
Job reservation is to be introduced through the back door in terms of a Bill to amend the Factories Act which is to come before the next session of Parliament. The new Bill published in the Government Gazette of December 11, provides for "the separation in or at any factory of persons of different races, sexes, religions or creeds and the making of separate provision in or at any factory for persons of different sexes, races or classes in regard to any matter".

Protesting against what it terms "a move to introduce job reservation through the back door without invoking the Job Apartheid Act" (The Industrial Conciliation Act) the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions has issued a statement declaring that the terms of this Bill are so wide that many employers will be unable to conform with the regulations unless they employ workers of only one race and the sex.

"The present Act lays down stringent regulations for the division of races with regard to cloakrooms and other sanitary facilities," says SACTU. "Its effect has been to apply a de facto discrimination against Coloured and Indian workers, because employers have found it too expensive to provide the separate facilities required by the Act."

"In terms of the new Act, workers of all races will have an additional hurdle to overcome in finding employment as they will have to be of the right sex and colour to work in a particular factory."

Randfontein Rents Up

RANDFONTEIN
Randfontein location rents have gone up, and if that were not bad enough, the people learnt of the higher rents for the first time when they went to the school to pay their rents, they say in a blistering attack on their advisory board.

Public meetings in the location have charged the advisory board with letting the people down by not reporting their views to the authorities. The Board should have spoken out and told the Town Council that rents are already too high and need to be lowered, not increased, speakers at one protest meeting said.

Residents are demanding a meeting with the board and the Chamber of Commerce to talk about wages, transport, and other such matters.

Randfontein residents are also angry about the school four-roomed houses in the new location between two families and to charge each a rental of £1 17s. 6d.

The new rentals, residents say, are a rebuild the school blown down by a recent tornado, and so the people are even being asked to pay the damages caused by this tornado.

THE Government commission into the Windhoek riot of December, when 16 Africans were killed and 30 wounded in a police firing, was a blitz affair. The proceedings lasted no more than three full days.

The commission report can be expected fairly soon, it is felt.

The commission was set up by Dr. Verwoerd, the Prime Minister, and presided over by the judge president of the West Africa, Mr. Justice Hall.

The commission got to work less than a month after the trouble in the location. Most of the evidence was given by the authorities: the Mayor of Windhoek, the police and the municipal authorities.

The commission terms of reference were narrowly confined to establishing the causes behind the trouble in the location from December 10 to 14.

EVIDENCE DELAYED
Chief Hosenza Kutake, the ageing Herero leader, briefed a firm of public representatives to appear for

him and other leaders of African organisations in the Windhoek Location, but the calling of their evidence was delayed until their legal representative, who had flown from Johannesburg to appear before the commission, could produce power of attorney to appear for his clients.

Evidence had been taken rapidly on the Monday and Tuesday of the hearing, the commission adjourned on the Wednesday to give Chief Hosenza's representative time to get his power of attorney and instructions. Thursday was taken up with evidence by African leaders, and then the commission was over.

OFFICIAL CASE
The official case to the commission, said the professional assistant to Cape Town's Attorney-General, J. Heyns, was that "certain people present in New York mainly South West's petitioners to the United Nations, were behind the trouble." Letters from these petitioners sent to nine local African leaders were handed in.

The evidence of officials of the African National Congress, the Union and the Ovamboland People's Organisation was that the root cause of the trouble was the determination of the authorities to enforce the removal of the residents from the old to the new location, Katutura, despite their opposition to the removal, the higher rents and the higher taxes.

The commission heard evidence of how the disturbance started. The location superintendent telephoned

the Mayor of Windhoek to tell him that a meeting in the location the night the trouble broke was getting out of hand. The Mayor himself went to the meeting, and said he judged the situation dangerous. He telephoned for the police and a force arrived under the command of the District Commandant. The latter then issued an order to disperse within five minutes.

Stone throwing at the police placed the life of his men in danger, the Police Commandant told the commission, so he gave orders to them to open fire.

Asked why a loud-speaker had not been used to warn the crowd of his order, the Police Commandant said there had been no loud-speaker available.

Tear gas had not been used because the wind had been blowing the wrong way, the commission was told.

KNOWN OF DISSATISFACTION
The Mayor of Windhoek admitted before the commission that he had not known of dissatisfaction in the Windhoek Location before the trouble, and as far back as July, 1959. The late colon-coordinator of the time of the increases of rents.

The behaviour of the Mayor had been highly private, Chief Hosenza's representative argued before the commission. At a meeting in the location the afternoon of the trouble the Mayor had addressed the crowd and used this sentence: "Those who will not hear will have to feel." (Wie wil nie hoor nie moet voel.)

FORT HARE ADVISORY BOARD IS MIXED BAG

PORIT ELIZABETH
SOME of the people whose names appear on the list of the members of the Fort Hare Advisory Board expressed surprise when they were interviewed here in connection with the recent announcement of the personnel of the Board.

The Board is a mixed bag consisting largely of Government Officials, stooges drawn from the Transkei Territorial Authority; Ministers of religion and a business man who has varied interests in a number of African directed business enterprises that have sprung up during the war.

The Chairman of the Advisory Board is Mr. Saul Matanzima, an advisor to Botha Siseau, the Chairman of the Transkei Authority, and himself a member.

The other members are Chiefs Kaiser Matanzima, the Nationalist Government's leading apologist, Douglas Ndamase, an MRA member, Ephraim Sangoni, Mr. Reginald Congo and Mr. Ezra Mesatya, Sub Inspector in Bantu Education Schools, Dr. H. Sebosi, a Lecturer who remained at Fort Hare after the others had decided they were not prepared to operate Verwoerd's brainwashing machine; Revs. J. J. R. Jobole, Presbyterians, J. Mvusi, a Sanitist and member of the Methodist church, T. E. Matthews, and S. S. Guzana, a business man.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Both Rev. J. C. Mvusi and Rev. J. Jobole said they had not received any official notification that they had been appointed to the Advisory Board. They did not know their duties were. Neither of them had received any document setting out the relationship between the Advisory Board and the Government. They were told to attend to a specific matter on which they were expected to advise the Governing Council which is an exclusive club of White officials appointed by the Nationalist Government.

"They do not know how long they are supposed to hold their positions as Board Members and what payment or allowances the BAD would pay for membership of the Board."

Asked how it came about that the Government had appointed him, the Rev. Jobole said some time back he had had a discussion with an official of the Bantu Education Department in connection of the discussion the official had

told him that ultimately the Advisory Board might take the place of the Governing Council. In answer to a question he said he did not think the present arrangement was satisfactory, but he felt that "half a loaf was better than nothing."

The Rev. J. C. Mvusi, on the other hand, said his personal feeling had been that while students attended Fort Hare the parents should watch their interests even if it meant serving on the Advisory Board.

LOWERING STANDARD

He also said the only hint he had about the possibility of being appointed to serve on the Advisory Board was an inconclusive discussion he had had about two months ago with an official of the Bantu Education Department. Commenting on the announcement he told New Age that the least he would have expected even if the BAD officials preferred to treat the matter as informally as they have done, was official written notification of the Government's intentions to appoint him, and that the announcement should have been made after he had in turn indicated his willingness to accept.

In the light of the fact that the Board was packed with chiefs and Government officials, he said the Board would not serve the purpose he had thought it would. Unless its personnel consisted of educationalists he did not see how it could serve the interests of education.

In answer to a question he said he would not announce his intentions until he had received official notification.

Another announcement made recently in connection with Fort Hare was that of changes which have been brought about by adjustments at Lovedale. The teacher training department at Lovedale closed down at the end of the year and is being transferred to Healdtown. But the post matric teacher training course which was conducted at Healdtown is now being transferred to Fort Hare. This arrangement, it is feared, is intended to lower the standard as it is doubtful if the students will be allowed to do the post graduate diploma in education which is the Teachers' Certificate that all universities in the country now encourage.

TREASON TRIAL RESUMES

(Continued from page 1)

read here. It however became clear before the Treason Trial resumed that attempts are being made by the Crown and defence to shorten the trial.

Hurrying telephone calls and messages were sent to the offices of the Congress and to the homes of some of those accused to go to the Supreme Court in Johannesburg and with their lawyers to listen to some of the tape-recorded speeches and to inform their lawyers of anything they do not understand or that is not accurate.

At the Supreme Court five hours listening to their speeches and those of their colleagues. With great surprise some of the accused heard recorded voices for the first time in their lives.

HOUSEHOLD WORD

TREASON. In South Africa today this word has become a household word, a jocular expression among the masses. Scores of African children born between 1956 and 1959 have been named TREASON.

The first time this word was brought into the minds of the masses of the people of South Africa in peace time was at the Trades Hall, Johannesburg on June, 1954. Here over a hundred armed police entered the Hall because they were investigating a crime of high treason. They laid the search and seizure of every available document at the Congress of the People at Klipfontein, on June 26, 1955, the mass trial of the 156 South African children of all races in September 1955, all had the stamp HIGH TREASON. The announcement by Mr. C. R. Swart that 200 people will be arrested on a charge of high treason sealed the stamp on the word Treason.

They have also culminated in the dawn arrest of 156 South Africans of all races. Although they were kept in separate cells because they were of different sex and different races, Treason put them together in

the dock. From January to December, they sat side by side at the Drill Hall during the preparatory examination.

DISCHARGED

On December 20, 1957, 61 of the suspects were discharged, the Attorney-General found no case against them but most of them appear to be in the hands of the conspirators. Among those no case of treason was preferred against the Crown were Chief Albert John Lutuli, President of the African National Congress and Mr. Oliver Reginald Tambo, then Secretary-General of the African National Congress, and 1956 conspirators. More were discharged before the trial started in August, 1958.

INDICTMENT QUASHED

After a prolonged legal argument the Crown withdrew the indictment on the 91 accused. Later the Crown indicted the 91 but divided them into three separate groups. There is still a 30 who are going on. The indictment against the 61 was quashed.

LEFT COUNTRY

Since the arrest for high treason on December 1956 the treason trialists have left the country. They are all members of the group of 61 whose indictment was quashed. Alfred Buthe, now in Ghana where he married a European teacher and is teaching too. He has written a book "Road to Ghana" which is being published in London. Temson Makwane is in London, and is one of the chief organisers of the economic boycott of South Africa, organised by the people of Britain. He represented the South African Congress of Trade Unions at a recent conference in Accra and will represent the African National Congress of the Pan-Africanist conference in Tunis starting on January 25.

Joseph "Anti-Pass" Kumalo who was arrested in the Nelson Transvaal is in Basutoland. For the first time in his life, he has written to say, he voted in Basutoland for the Basutoland Congress Party at the recent election for the Legislative Council of Basutoland.

ASIA INDIAN C.P.'s
ELECTION VICTORY

The Indian Communist Party recently scored a significant electoral victory when its candidate gained a seat from his Congress Party opponent in a bye-election for the Assam State Legislature.

Assam is one of India's border states, and although the Congress used the current India-China frontier dispute as the basis of an all-out anti-Communist campaign, the Communist candidate not only managed to capture the seat from Congress, but also succeeded in polling more votes than all his opponents combined.

BORDER DISPUTE "Sad and Stupid Story"

—Mr. Khrushchev

An interesting insight into the apparent Soviet attitude to the India-China border dispute is given by a report which appeared in an Indian newspaper recently of an informal interview with Soviet Premier Khrushchev on the subject.

The paper's Moscow correspondent states that at a reception in the Kremlin, Khrushchev took off some time to chat to reporters. Replying to questions on the India-China frontier dispute, the Soviet Premier declared:

"We for our part will do everything to help . . . It is a sad and stupid story. Nobody knows where the border is." He agreed that practically no-one lived in the area.

He recalled that the Soviet Union had amicably settled differences over the border with Iran, and added:

"We gave up more than five kilometres for a country like the Soviet Union?"

At this stage an American reporter asked Mr. K. about the alleged strategic importance of the area, and Khrushchev made his celebrated reply: "What kind of strategic significance with modern weapons? Give a general any situation and he will find strategic significance in it. I don't trust generals' appraisals of strategic significance."

The correspondent revealed in addition that Voroshilov and Mikoyan proved to be very good dancers, but Mr. K. asked to be excused because his "legs just did not go". Though not a dancer, Mr. K. is no mean shot, and on a recent holiday in Tumania, shot rabbits and three bears.



EUROPE

**RUSSIA'S LATEST
PEACE BOMB**

The world has grown so used to Soviet Premier Khrushchev's peace bombs that he now has to do something quite spectacular in order to create a real stir.

The announcement recently that the Soviet Union was unilaterally reducing its armed forces by more than a million men was treated in our daily press as merely a routine lead story, which in itself pays tribute to the great steps taken by the Soviet Union in recent times towards disarmament. The step is significant in that:

- In contrast to the West's stepped-up rearmament of West Germany and other similar measures, the Soviet Union is doing its best to provide a good atmosphere for the forthcoming Summit Conference;

- It emphasises the Soviet lead in military technology, particularly in the field of rockets;

- It destroys the American argument in favour of continued nuclear armament, namely that the Soviet Union has an overwhelming lead in the size of its "conventional" forces. Now although the population of the Soviet Union is more than 10 per cent. greater than that of the U.S., the size of its army will be no greater.

"Patriot, Socialist, Moslem"

President Sukarno at Indonesian Communist Conference

We present below extracts of an address given last year at the Congress of the Communist Party of Indonesia, by one of the world's most interesting and important political personalities—Indonesian President Sukarno.

BROTHERS, I am probably the only President in the world of a state that is not called a socialist state that has attended a Congress of the Communist Party.

. . . You have standing before you a human being whom some consider to be a strange human being, indeed, I myself claim to be a "mixture".

I am a mixture of three

Whatever the social-economic relations at any time, so too will be the ideology.

If the socio-economic relations are green, the ideology will be green; if the social-economic relations are black, the ideology will be black; if the social-economic relations are red then the ideology will be red. This is the science that is called historical materialism and I am one of the adherents of this theory, and therefore, I am a historical materialist.

Yes, and if you hear me say that I am a Nationalist, and a Socialist and also a Moslem, then in order to understand this complex being of mine, you should recall this historical materialism. I am the result of history.

Nationalist

I am a Nationalist and how could I be otherwise? I am a patriot, and how could I be otherwise?

Because my nation has been colonised for hundreds of years, because my nation lost its independence for hundreds of years, because for hundreds of years my nation has been in a yoke, insulted, oppressed, because for hundreds of years and even more, my nation has not been allowed even to say its own name.

Such a nation cannot do otherwise than give birth to feelings of patriotism and nationalism. And I was born into such a nation. And so you may interpret my patriotism as being the result of a historical process within our own nation.

"My Socialism"

What is my socialism like? Yes, I am the son, the child of a nation who have in the first place been economically exploited and oppressed by imperialism. A nation which, in the words of Dr. Bleicher has become "a nation of coolies and a cooling among nations," a nation that has lived on a two-and-a-half cents per person a day, a nation that eats today and doesn't know where tomorrow's meal will come from, a nation dressed in tatters, a nation

living in broken-down hovels, a nation whose children are always crying with hunger, a nation . . . in brief, a nation living in poverty and destitution

And such a nation cannot be otherwise than inspired with socialism.

I am the son of such a nation. Such a nation yearns for a just and prosperous society, it yearns for a society in which each person is happy, it yearns for a society in which each person has a decent home, it yearns for clothing and food, it yearns for a just and prosperous society, where everything is running well; such a nation must, historically must, be a nation with socialist ideals, and there have been many such nations like this, in addition to Indonesia.

This is why I am not in the least surprised that in this twentieth century, socialist countries are coming into being everywhere . . . and finally movement has come into being given birth to fifteen socialist states with a population of more than 1,000 million people.

"Why a Moslem?"

Then you ask me: "And what is all this about being a Moslem?" (Prolonged laughter).

Seen from the social point of view, seen from the point of view of the history of our nation which is a stage that is called an agrarian stage, or more correctly, that is just leaving the agrarian stage, the stage in the first place of being the soil, such a nation cannot be otherwise than a religious nation, a nation believing in miracles.

Workers living in factories know that yarn is produced by the machine. As long as the machine works well, cloth will certainly come out from the machine. Workers in electricity plants know precisely that if the generator works, electrical current will come out. Definitely electrical current will come out. Cloth will definitely come out of that weaving machine.

But a peasant plants a rice-seed and after he has done that, the only thing left for him to do is to pray, to pray for the rain to fall down, to pray to his plant to grow to the unknown so that it may not dry up and then die; pray to a being that he cannot see so that his plant may grow healthily and be successful.

All this is from the social and historical point of view. Such a nation cannot be otherwise than religious. You must look at me from this social and historical angle, too.

NATIONAL UNITY

FEELINGS of nationalism and religious feelings are objective factors in our present-day society.

And so I say whichever one of you does not want to accept the fact that there is nationalism in Indonesia, that there are religious feelings in Indonesia, then you are not historical materialists, you are not Communists (applause).

Since feelings of nationalism and religious feelings are objective factors, I am therefore happy that the Communist Party of Indonesia, in the recent period, or for the past few years, has stood on this basis, on these being the real facts, objective reality and even out of these forces there can be built the means, the progressive revolutionary forces and that at the stage of the national revolution, nationalism is a progressive revolutionary force.

And even religious feelings at the present stage of revolution are a factor which may be, which can be, and even, definitely, revolutionary and progressive.

FOR JUST SOCIETY

Indeed it is only with national unity that we can complete the national revolution for a just and prosperous society. I said just now that even though in the national revolution class contradictions exist, the class struggle is latent, that it will exist throughout all history, we must not sharpen the class contradictions within our own nation.

Even though we say this, however, it does not mean that we should not make the workers and peasants conscious of their class. No, not at all! We must make the workers and peasants class conscious. Because in realising a just and prosperous society, it is precisely the workers and the peasants who must become the motor.

. . . The workers and peasants, accounting for more than 90 per cent. of the Indo-

nesian people, are the pillar of a just and prosperous society, the pillar of a socialist society, Indonesian style.

TAIL PIECES

Progress In Uganda

Recommendations for a Uganda National Assembly with an overwhelmingly African directly elected membership and for elections not later than 1961 have been published in a report in Kampala.

The Constitutional Committee, known as the Wild Committee, proposed in the report that there should be universal suffrage and a common electoral roll, without any special representation for non-African minorities.

The Uganda National Congress has been demanding responsible Government by 1961 as a first step towards complete independence.

The Secretary of the Congress, Mr. Abu Mayanja, has protested that when the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod, visited Uganda he did not see a single representative of a political organisation.

Mr. Mayanja said the policy of Africanisation of the civil service had been halted and the devolution of power in local affairs had been reversed.

Yemen Celebrates

Many public meetings were held in the big cities of the Yemen on December 23 to commemorate the twenty anniversary of the withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces of aggression from Port Said.

Yemenite speakers at these meetings denounced the imperialist aggression and expressed their determination to liberate South Yemen from British occupation.

Sukarno—a mixture, characteristic; I am Nationalist, I am Socialist, I am Moslem. (Laughter). All these three characteristics are mixed up in my being.

Historical Materialist

Some people are even surprised: how can Brother Sukarno be a Moslem and yet he says, he once said that he was a historical materialist? Yet, Brothers, I repeat yet again: I am indeed a historical materialist. Then how is it possible to be a Moslem, believing in God, praying, fasting, and all the rest of it?

. . . Historical materialism is a science, a method of interpreting history, a method of analysing history that states that all ideas, ideology and so on in any period of history are determined by the social-economic relations at that time.



SPORTLIGHT



NEW REGULATIONS VIRTUALLY BAN NON-WHITE BOXING

WE hate to be extreme or to be sensational in all matters affecting our country particularly in matters governing sport, writes Robert Resha. But we cannot however fail to express our indignation and condemnation of the new regulations governing Non-White professional boxing. The new regulations have one effect, virtually banning Non-European boxing in South Africa and thus burying this wonderful talent which any country in the world would be happy to possess.

Let us forget, let us say it now, that European professional boxing administrators, secretaries of provincial boards of control, promoters, time-keepers and referees, have done everything within their power to promote and advertise to the world the standard of Non-European boxing in this country. As if to swim against the tide, the Nationalist Government has now banned Europeans from giving assistance to their black brothers.

NEW REGULATIONS The new regulations prohibit a contract between a white person and a Coloured person. The definition of a Coloured person according to this proclamation "shall mean a person who is not a White person".

In other words no contest, competition or exhibition between White and Coloured persons shall be permitted nor shall White and Non-White boxers be permitted to participate at the same tournament. What is more no White person shall act in the capacity of promoter, manager, second or adviser at any Coloured tournament nor shall any White person be directly or indirectly interested in any such tournament or in any Coloured boxer there participating.

The Nats are really going mad. How on earth can you stop a boxing fan from liking Floyd Patterson, Rav Robinson, Enoch "School Boy" Ntsho because they are Black? What has that got to do with the game of black and parity?

The only answer we can give to this proclamation is that it is intended to kill Non-White boxing in this country for without the experience of the Europeans (not that the Blacks cannot rise to that standard now the presence of the White skin in this country, but that they are refused the right to do so)

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In the same regulations, the boxers are no more allowed to bargain, that is, they can no longer make conditions in their contracts that there shall be a return bout. This might not be necessary in a non-title bout but in a title bout, it has been found throughout the ages to be a necessary condition. In fact in other countries, this condition is taken as an axiom. Why must a champion lose his title and not be given a chance either to prove that when he lost his title he was not-off or that the new champ deserved to win for he is a better fighter. Or for heaven's sake, why must the new champion be allowed to run away from his best opponent—the man from whom he got the title.

To add insult to injury, no more soft drinks will be allowed to be sold at boxing tournaments. When one considers that the Non-Europeans, have to be sacked into small halls to see their best fighters and that a bottle of soft drink is the only cooler, then again one can't feel feeling that the Nationalist Government does not want the Non-Whites to be at boxing tournaments.

BARNATO CRICKET DISAPPOINTS

The annual tournament of the S.A. Cricket (Barnato Bore) held in P.E. over the holidays, was not a success. Eastern Province won easily against weak opposition and the matches attracted small numbers of spectators.

With the major centres, Western Province and Transvaal, absent, E.P. won all matches outright (for the first time in 60 years) from Eastern Transvaal (5 pts), Natal (5 pts), and Griqualand West (5 pts). Eastern Province won matches with disappointing ease against weak sides, with Amien John 229 runs in 3 innings and 40 runs (top score) and Lofly Adams (fast bowler) who took 39 wickets, as stars of the E.P. side. Adams also hit 89 in the final match against Natal which E.P. won by an innings.

MULTI RACIAL

An encouraging feature of the tournament was the multi-racial nature of the sides, one province hav-

ing up to 5 Africans in the team.

But it is clear that the days of federal and section cricket are over, and this was reflected in the General Meeting held in P.E. at the same time. It was agreed to demand that the Cricket Board of Control be asked to meet in a given time, failing which the Barnato Board would convene a meeting to discuss the re-organisation of cricket on a national scale.

This repeats the pattern seen in other section tournaments. After W.P. romped through the David Harris Tournament last year it was agreed that its affiliates set up a national body. Now the Barnato group is moving in the same way. With the Indian Tournament in Durban threatening also to be a disappointment, the time is ripe to drop sectional tournaments and set up a single national tournament on non-racial lines.

SCORES IN BARNATO BOARD FINAL:

NATAL: 130 (E. Dollie 34, S. Samai 22, A. Adams 1 for 65, I. Nackedien 2 for 23 and 41 (A. Adams 5 for 31 and I. Nackedien 3 for 19).

EASTERN PROVINCE: 234 (A. Johns 42, I. Nackedien 42, 42, A. Adams 78, E. Osman 5 for 83, S. Kirsten 2 for 54).

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Campaign Against Increased Bus Fares Grows

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE campaign against an increase in bus fares on all routes in Port Elizabeth has become a support from the public. Other than the meetings that are held under the auspices of the Buses Fare Action Committee some public bodies have already announced their opposition to the proposed increase. The Walmer Town Council is one of these and the Kattegors Association is also having a meeting next week to discuss the proposed increases.

At a meeting of SACTU held at the Moslem Institute on Sunday to discuss wage Mr. Frank Landman, secretary of the Buses Fare Action Committee, told the workers that an increase in bus fares was an indirect attack on their wage. He appealed to them to maintain unity in the fight against these increases as the Langeberg workers had already taught everybody the value of unity.

BOYCOTT

Mr. Dennis Brits, the chairman of the Committee, said if the bus company insisted on the increases and the Transportation Board granted it, the people would be compelled to resort to a boycott of the buses.

Mr. Betholdorp the local committee had decided to petition the Divisional Council to come out openly against the increases. Although more than 2,000 signatures had been obtained in this small and usually very quiet historic spot where some of the worst cases of poverty are found.

Other speakers at the meeting were Mr. Alvern Bennie representing the ANC. He assured the workers that in whatever struggle they were assured of the active backing of the ANC. He told them that a directive had been sent out to all the branches in the Cape to see to it that all its members were also members of Trade Unions as they industries, Messrs. Piet Vogel, Tembaga Mqola and Miss Lily Diederick also spoke.

WORKERS TURN DOWN LOW-PAY FLAT JOBS

DURBAN

THERE was a strike of a different type to usual strikes—in Durban last week when workless Africans refused to accept jobs as flat servants unless they were paid a minimum wage of £10 per month plus food and accommodation.

Repeated efforts were made by officials of the Department of Bantu Administration to get the hundreds of workers who were milling around the Department's offices awaiting permits to seek work in Durban. Each appeal for workers to fill seventy vacancies for flat workers were turned down unanimously by the workers on the grounds that they would take their earnings elsewhere rather than work for the mere pittance of 6s 3s. 3d. per month that flat workers receive.

Unemployed workers interviewed by New Age at the Labour Bureau repeatedly stressed the dire poverty under which they suffer and pointed out that there was no point in accepting jobs at such low wages as their families would still have to starve in the reserves.

The Deputy Director of Durban's Bantu Administration Department in an interview with a local daily is reported to have said: "Natives had only a certain time to look for work and when they found that they could not all get the higher paid jobs they would fill the vacant flat servant positions . . ."

WANT MORE MONEY

One flat owner applying for labour from the Labour Bureau got the following reply: "Men are refusing to work as flat servants unless they get more money. There are more than 30 applicants ahead of you for flat servant and at least 100 servants will have to be found before one could be found for you."

The South African Congress of Trade Unions in a statement to New Age said that what these flat owners seem to forget entirely is the fact that African workers are also human beings.

"How could they be expected to live on 6s 3s. 3d. per month. Apart from having to maintain themselves in Durban they have to support

their families in the reserves.

"The recent disturbances in the rural areas clearly indicate the serious economic plight of the African rural population. Quite naturally, workers refuse to work for starvation wages any longer," adds the statement.

"Flat owners would be well advised to follow the example set by a number of employers in Commerce and Industry and pay the workers the very reasonable amount they demand. To await the recommendations of the Wage Board as some of them are doing merely postponed the "civil" day.

"If the Wage Board recommends less than what the workers demand, flat owners will still have to look for labour," concludes the statement.

Sacked because of a Christmas Present

JOHANNESBURG

Refusal to accept a Christmas present of 5/- from their employer resulted in the dismissal of two African workers from a Johannesburg firm last week.

In past years White staff members had collected money among themselves to distribute Christmas presents to the African workers, who usually received between £2 and £3 each. But this year their employer issued an instruction that no money was to be collected. Subsequently a gift of 5/- was paid to each African.

When two of the workers refused to accept the 5/- they were summoned to the employer's office. They explained that this amount was not money but was for their families food for Christmas whereupon they were called communists and troublemakers and summarily dismissed.

Representations demanding the reinstatement of the two workers has been made by the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions. One worker, Mr. Ntulo, has been working for the firm for 6 years and the other, Mr. Samuel Zwane, for four years.

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