

# GIVE AFRICAN MINERS A FAIR DEAL!

**NEW AGE**

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LUCKY TO BE ALIVE!

## Coalbrook Disaster Highlights Shocking Conditions

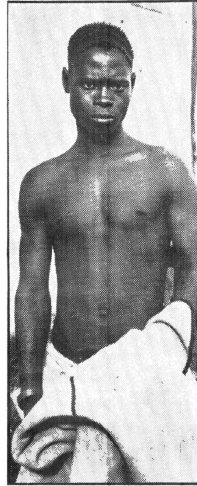
From Ruth First

### JOHANNESBURG.

**THE** battle to reach the 435 miners trapped underground in the Clydesdale coal mine ended in failure at the beginning of this week after eleven

**Memorial Meeting**

JOHANNESBURG. The South African Congress of Trade Unions will hold a memorial meeting for the 435 miners, Black and White, who died in the Clydesdale tragedy. The meeting will take place this Sunday, February 7, from 10 a.m. onwards in the Trades Hall, 30 Kerk Street, Johannesburg.



This man is one of five who fled from the Coalbrook mine just before the disaster. He and his mates were ordered back underground. Two were locked up for refusing to carry out the order, and this man and two others approached the pit head ready to go down below. Then they changed their minds again—and saved their own lives.



People arrested in the dawn swoop at Cato Manor last Tuesday are seen in this picture being herded into a police truck. In the right foreground is one of the two Saracens which took part in the raid. Altogether 273 men, women and children were taken prisoner "for questioning" in connection with the murder of 9 policemen.

days of frantic rescue efforts. Now all attention must shift to the fight to win decent compensation for these men's families, to direct a blinding searchlight on the causes of this horrible disaster and, perhaps most important of all, to open battle on

(Continued on page 2)

# CATO MANOR SEETHES WITH HATRED

## Police Raids Can Touch Off Another Explosion

From M. P. Natekar

### DURBAN.

**OUTWARDLY** Cato Manor is calm after the uprising by a section of the population two weeks ago as a result of which nine policemen lost their lives. But to anyone who has visited this area before, there is no doubt that underneath this calm surface there is a seething cauldron of hate against those in authority.

SUCH IS THE FEELING AMONGST THE RESIDENTS OF THIS DISEASE-RIDDEN, ROBERT-INFESTED HELL OF 100,000 PEOPLE, LIVING IN THE MOST ABOMINABLE CONDITIONS IMAGINABLE. THAT THE SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION COULD LEAD TO A BLOODBATH FAR SURPASSING ANYTHING THAT THIS STOR-

MY TOWNSHIP HAS SEEN IN THE 15-ODD YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE.

Last Friday—payday, a day on which most families have their only good meal of the week—there was a storm during which there was a heavy downpour from about 4.30 p.m. to midnight. On a night such as this, life at Cato Manor is worse, very much worse, than the degradation and misery that one undergoes in a South African prison. (I have experienced both, so I know what I'm talking about.)

### SLUMDOM

Take the area of Shumville in Cato Manor, where 273 men, women and children were "taken for questioning" by the police in a dawn raid which began at 2 a.m. last Tuesday.

To get to, say No. 140—Block "D," of this area, one has to walk from the bus stop through a road of mud and slush. On reaching the section, you have to walk along narrow pathways through back yards up four terraces on which the homes are built. Once you reach the fourth terrace, to get to No.

140, you have to walk through a narrow road which is merely a passageway cum open drain with a steep embankment on the one side and the shacks on the other.

These are the conditions one finds everywhere in Cato Manor. Added to these miserable living conditions, each week hundreds of people are arrested on the most trivial charges: failure to produce passes, brewing of traditional beer, contravention of the influx control regulations.

According to official figures released by the City Council's Bantu Administration Department, an average of 1,200 people are deported out of the City each month under influx control regulations.

A leading social worker reports that one-third of all African children born in Durban die before they are one year old. The cause of death is mainly starvation. Last year 631 children died from this cause. These figures cover only those who died in hospitals. How many died without being taken to a hospital is not known.

Throughout the week police have (Continued on page 3)

## Desai Refuses Invite to Macmillan Luncheon

CAPE TOWN.

"I would not be happy to attend a function which honours the head of a state that supports and defends the Union Government's policy of apartheid," Mr. Barney Desai, vice-president of the Coloured People's Congress, has stated in a letter to the Mayor of Cape Town. Mr. Desai was replying to an invitation to a civic luncheon given by the Cape Town City Council this week for Mr. Macmillan, the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"I thank you for the invitation," Mr. Desai wrote. "After careful consideration, however, I feel I would not be happy to attend a function which honours the head of a state that supports and defends the Union Government's policy of apartheid in the United Nations, and that in the face of world condemnation of racial oppression.

"Neither will I feel happy to honour Mr. Macmillan, whose Government is responsible for the detention without trial of fellow African freedom fighters, in particular Dr. Hastings Banda and his colleagues."

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# POLICE SPY UNCOVERED BY KIMBERLEY ANC

The ANC has no place for policemen, spies and informers in its ranks. Whenever they are discovered, they must be thrown out and exposed. The following story of Constable Direko speaks for itself.

He served as a constable of the S.A.P. continuously for thirteen years, stationed at Griquatad about a hundred miles from Kimberley. On the 6th June, 1959, he was "discharged" from the force,

for "carrying on a business (photography) without the permission of the Commissioner of Police." He had never heard of the ANC previously, he stated on being questioned, but on the 18th June, 1959, he joined the ANC in Kimberley at a public meeting. Soon afterwards he featured actively in taking shots of prominent ANC personalities, whenever the opportunity presented itself. He never missed any meeting; he even gate-

Photographic equipment including expensive cameras, enlargers, driers, were found, costing over £120 (his estimation). A document signed by a high ranking police officer was found. It stated that "Native Constable John Direko was discharged on the 6th June, 1959, after serving for 13 years", for the reasons stated above.

He Dom Pass, however, stated that he was an employee of the S.A.P. since 1946, and no mention was made of his discharge. After this interview, Direko was expelled from the Kimberley branch of the ANC, and was asked to surrender his membership cards; he promised to do so.

**BACK IN POLICE**

On the 2nd January, 1960 between 9 and 10 a.m., a police van with Kimberley registration numbers, and with well known Special Branch men pulled up at 4A Michael Street (where Direko lived for 7 months) and collected him plus his equipment and drove off at high speed.

At the time of writing, Native Constable John Direko is back in the police force after his sojourn in the ANC. He is still armed with our membership cards, so please take note!

ARTHUR E. LETELE

Kimberley

## Nyanqa Arrests

Why are the people so badly treated by the police at Nyanqa? On the 11th December, 1959, I was at the door of my house, when a police van pulled up in front of my house. About five African police jumped out of the van and caught hold of me by the shoulder and asked me for my pass. I gave it to them. One of them swore at me. My wife came out of the house protesting. She was told to shut up, otherwise she would be arrested. She was arrested. I went to the charge office and they told me to pay £1 admission of guilt. I refused to pay it and I paid £5 bail. On the 16th December we went to Langa Court with the lawyer. We were told that the policeman concerned was sick. So the case was postponed to the 14th of January.

B.B.N.

Nyanqa West

# COALBROOK DISASTER

(Continued from page 1)

the front of the African miners' rights to organise themselves.

The figure released in Parliament of over 700 miners losing their lives in the mines last year in South Africa should have sent shudders through the country equal to those caused by the Clevelands tragedy. There is no getting away from the fact that the richest industry in South Africa holds a black record in respect of conditions for its huge African labour force. The Government and the gold mining industry together after the 1946 strike smashed the African Mineworkers' Union and since then the mines and compounds have been steel-proofed against organisation by the miners to improve their conditions.

## COMPENSATION

The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions now leads in the campaign for equal compensation for the lost miners' families and a full investigation into the causes of the disaster. A judicial commission will be appointed. The Government has already announced, but this, stress trade unionists, must be a public commission and not one held behind closed doors, in case certain circles are contemplating this.

## SPECIAL BRANCH

Ugly omens have been the presence and activities of the political police and the Special Branch in and around Clevelands compound these last days. They are said to be on the lookout for agitators.

What has agitation to do with the mine tragedy in which over 400 lost their lives?

Even as rescue operations were carried on, the Special Branch was interrogating Africans. Why? Is there an attempt to gag any Africans who may have relevant evidence to be heard by an inquiry into the disaster?

Does the Special Branch not like the sound of the account two newspapers—New Age and Golden City Post—have carried of African traders sensing the impending disaster by rushing from the mine only for some to be ordered back again on pain of prosecution for desertion?

All these reports and others must be tested in the present disaster inquiry, but the presence of the Special Branch questioning and intimidating is not reassuring in the light of the past Government's record.

There have been reports, unconfirmed by any official circles, of some African miners especially white-miners deserting from Clevelade, and maybe the Special Branch has been on the spot for this reason, too.

Searching questions asked about whether this mine accident could have been prevented have significantly been repeated in the columns of the Portuguese paper Noticias in Lourenco Marques.

The loss of 210 Portuguese East African miners was also the subject of a motion in the Lisbon Parliament when it was raised by a deputy from Mozambique. These 210 P.E.A. recruits come from villages in the Inhambani area around Lourenco Marques. The news of this disaster will undoubtedly be a major setback to future recruiting for the mines in this district.

The Portuguese Government is said to be considering paying out compensation money in addition to those paid out by the mine insurance scheme under which the majority of African miners will get something in the neighbourhood of £180 to £200.

## FOREWARNING

The inquiry into the Clevelade disaster will probably be highly technically involved, but the report on the Clevelade North colliery presented 13 months ago makes relevant references to heavy rock-falls, water seepage and the difficulties of surmounting the weak roofs of the galleries in the pit.

The report deals with the introduction of South Africa's first continuous miner ever installed which operated in the Clevelade North colliery. A paper presented by the colliery's general manager contains a detailed account of the installation and working of this mechanical mining machinery. The report states in part:

"Over a considerable area the roof has proved extremely weak and several extensive falls have taken place. Also: Examination of the area not used for storage shows signs of some of the heavy falls completely closing the roadways in many places."

On the face of it these difficulties called for even greater safety measures than usual in a mine with a long history of such trouble. Were such precautions taken? The country will want to know.

## HELP SELL NEW AGE



Police spy Direko is the man in the centre wearing glasses.

## A WAY OUT OF DANGER

IT is true that New Age can only survive with the aid of donations. But there is another method which can make our lives easier, even although it will never entirely solve our financial problems. That method is to increase the sales of the paper.

If we were to sell 50,000 papers each week, giving us a readership of about 250,000, we would begin to show a slight profit on each paper sold. Besides making a little money, we would get our message over to so many more people.

Every Congress member should make it his or her task to sell at least 12 papers weekly. If this were done throughout the country, our circulation would be staggering—it would be far above the 50,000 mark. And it is not a difficult job.

HELP US INCREASE OUR SALES IN 1960!

HELP US DECREASE OUR MONEY WORRIES IN 1960!

START NOW!

Last Week's Donation:

**Johannesburg:**  
Anon 10s., Mr. P. C. I., V. 2, Council clubs, 8.9d., Bernie & Mary (Xmas promise) £75, B. £5, Donat 102, Mrs. N. £1, Doctor 5s.

**Cape Town:**  
J. & H. (Xmas promise) £30, Alf £1, B. H. £30, Jumble (per Gladys) £2, Rev. G. 4s., Paddy (Xmas promise) £10, B. & M. (per Alex) £5.

**TOTAL: £170 2s. 9d.**

crashed executive meetings of the ANC, and the Youth League.

During the week when preparations were being made for a delegation to leave for the ANC Conference in Durban, he publicly boasted to his friends that he would go either as a delegate or on his own, but go he must!

**ANC RAIDS POLICE!**

At this stage he was armed with a membership card not only for 1959, but also for 1960 as well. Realising the danger this would mean to the whole organisation, the Executive decided to act. They invited him for a chat. For change it was the ANC that raided the premises of a policeman (with his permission of course).

# SACTU FIGHTS FOR COMPENSATION

JOHANNESBURG.

In the light of the Coalbrook disaster, the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) has urged trade unionists in South Africa and throughout the world to support the demand for:

1. **ADUATE COMPENSATION** for the dependants of African mineworkers, and an equitable distribution of all gifts received.

2. **An immediate substantial INCREASE** in WAGES AND COMPENSATION RATES for African mineworkers.

3. **An improvement in SAFETY STANDARDS** and the keeping of records.

4. **Genuine TRADE UNION RIGHTS** for all African mineworkers.

Messages of sympathy and monetary gifts should not obscure the fact that the dependants of African mineworkers are also the victims of discrimination. SACTU sets out the compensation position as follows:

1. **White Dependents.**  
a) The widow receives a lump sum

of £75 for immediate expenses and £40 for family medical expenses. No such immediate lump sum payments are made to the dependants of African mineworkers.

(b) The widow of a white mineworker receives a pension of £13. 11. 4d. per month, with an extra £6. 15. 8. payable monthly for each child, up to three children.

(c) On remarriage, the widow receives two years pension in a lump sum, while the allowances for the children continue until they reach the age of 17.

(d) White miners contribute to a Provident Fund and in cases of industrial accidents, the contributions are paid to the widows in a lump sum.

This compensation could not be called generous, but it appears to be more generous when compared to the compensation paid to the dependants of African mineworkers.

2. **African Dependents.**  
African mineworkers receive one lump sum pay-

ment of approximately £180. This is the only compensation paid.

## NOTIFIED

An African trade unionist has stated that the African mineworkers are crucified in South Africa. This is a tragedy indeed how true this is.

The South African Congress of Trade Unions has long fought against the outrageous wages paid to African mineworkers (3/- per shift, excluding board and lodging, as compared with an average of £3 per shift for white mineworkers). It has also fought for adequate compensation and undertakes to campaign more determinedly than ever on this bitter question.

SACTU's memorandum on the disaster has been circulated to the Government, the mining company, the International Labour Office and trade unions in the Union and throughout the world.

It protests vigorously against the non-release of an African casualty list till days after the disaster.

**INADEQUATE RECORDS**  
Mine officials have admitted that

the records immediately available at the time of the disaster were on the Christian name and clock number of the African miners. (In other words, the records read: Jim—Clock No. 2, Jim—Clock No. 13, Jim—Clock No. 23, Jim—Clock No. 30, Jim—Clock No. 300 and so on.)

The anguish of the relatives of men employed at this mine cannot be expressed. Newspaper offices have been flooded with requests from distraught families, asking whether some of their loved ones were involved in the disaster, and NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE.

By contrast, within minutes of the disaster, the full names of the six trapped European miners were released.

Only in South Africa, where Africans are regarded as numbers and not as men, could such a state of affairs arise. Where else could a mine official, when asked whether a full list of the trapped African mineworkers was available, reply: "There's not a page of names in a list today. It's a lot of checking. We're too busy."

# GEORCI

## Sophiatown Indians Forced Out of Shops, Homes

**JOHANNESBURG.**—INDIAN families who have lived in Sophiatown for as long as 30 and 40 years were forced to move to military huts in Lenasia on Monday following the refusal of the Resettlement Board to renew their monthly permits to remain in Sophiatown after the end of January.

Some families of ten or more have had to move from one roomed houses into a single-roomed hut without partitions or ceilings. Toilet and other amenities have to be shared on a communal basis.

Others were waiting in their homes with their possessions packed but were unable to afford the £5 asked by the removal firms and hoping that someone would come to the rescue with free transport.

**COURT ORDER**—The Resettlement Board is refusing to move to Lenasia and will apply this week to court for an interdict restraining the Resettlement Board from carrying out the removal order.

"We are already in a concentration camp. All we need is the gas chambers," commented one of the Indians affected by a removal order. "It's a disgrace. They should rather poison us—then we would be out of their way," was the comment of a widow who with her 13 children was expected to move from an 8-roomed house into a hut. She was lucky to find a 4-roomed house in Lenasia to rent at £16 a month.

**LIFE'S SAVINGS**—Not so lucky is Mr. R. Sewnath, who has lived happily in his roomed house next door to his little shop ever since 1908. Because he failed to sign a Resettlement Board option in time his whole property was expropriated and he will only receive the ground value of £350.

His shop will be closed down and he has no other means of livelihood for his wife and three children. The family has not yet been allocated a hut in Lenasia but they have packed their belongings and are waiting for the demolishers to arrive.

"All our life's savings," said Mr. Sewnath sadly. "And we can't do anything—we can't even talk to them."

## 500 ON STRIKE AT HAMMERSDALE

From M. P. Naidoo  
**DURBAN.**—Disruptive tactics adopted by J. C. Bolton, Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union (Natal), in an effort to smash the African Garment Workers' Union, which is affiliated to The South African Congress of Trade Unions, ended in a strike of over 500 workers at the "factory in the reserve" at Hammersdale, Natal, last Thursday.

Informing New Age of this development, Mr. Billy Nair, Secretary of the African Garment Workers' Union, said that Trades Union Council disrupters had been trying for a year to break the African union.

Having failed in their efforts, they were now trying to get a new committee elected in the Hammersdale factory, with the active connivance of the management.

**AGREEMENT**—"When the factory closed last year," said Mr. Nair, "the existing committee of the Union and Mr. Moses Mashibida, Chairman of SACTU, met the management and negotiated a settlement in terms of which the employer paid the workers a bonus of £1 each.

- The agreement was also reached on the following points:
1. Full recognition of the African Clothing Workers' Union (Hammersdale).
  2. Negotiations to be held before April, 1960, for improvements in wages and working conditions of the workers;
  3. Officials to be allowed to use the factory's cloakroom for all intents and purposes.

A meeting of the workers was held in the cloakroom early in January, said Mr. Nair. This was followed by a meeting with the employers.

**AGITATOR**—"But when the chairman of the Union, Mr. Johannes Hlongwana, approached the management two weeks later with a proposal to meet the Union's executive to discuss the question of wage increases, he was told that he was an agitator and that all members of the Committee would be dismissed."

According to Mr. Hlongwana,

the employer, Mr. Sam Glazer, told him that the only people he would be permitted to negotiate with were "Mr. Jimmy Bolton's Union from Durban and the Industrial Council of the Garment Workers."

"When I reported to the workers, they unanimously refused to go to work as from last Thursday," said Mr. Hlongwana.

There were protracted negotiations with the workers demanding that both Mr. Billy Nair, their Secretary, and Mr. Moses Mashibida, the Chairman of SACTU, be present at all negotiations on their behalf and the employer refusing to have anything to do with a delegation in which these two were present. Eventually a meeting was held with both Messrs. Mashibida and Nair present.

Also present, however, were Mr. Bolton and the organiser of the Garment Workers' Union.

**NEW ELECTIONS**—Mr. Sam Glazer told them that the present committee of the Union did not represent the workers and that he had an alternative election ballot which would be conducted by Mr. Bolton.

"We naturally rejected this and asked the employer to bring any one of the Labour Department officials who were present during the negotiations to address the workers, who were all out on strike, and test whether the present committee had their confidence," he said.

"Another exposure of the role of Mr. Bolton in this matter was made unwittingly by Mr. Glazer when he told us that Mr. Bolton and the Industrial Council were going to certain wage increases which would bring up the wages of beginners to £1 7 9 per week."

"Mr. Nair said that Mr. Bolton had no business to interfere with the African workers at Hammersdale.

"The demand of the workers is for a minimum wage of £3 5 0 per week and £1 7 9 is not going to satisfy them," he added.

"The strike is irrespective of the fact that workers have refused to go back unless full recognition is accorded to their elected representatives. A number of arrests have been made.

A Chinese family next door were woken one morning by the demolishers breaking down their home. The family is afraid to wait to be allocated a hut.

"They've got no mercy. You've got to fly out of the windows and doors when they decide to demolish," declared the irate wife.

Critically ill with a heart condition, Mr. R. Poonee has decided not to move. Lenasia is nine miles away from the nearest doctor and there is no telephone nearby. His doctor told him he would not attend him if he moves to Lenasia.

Mr. Poonee owns a plot in Lenasia and last month he submitted a building plan but it was turned down by the Group Areas Board. He has now submitted another plan and maintains that once the plan is approved the house will only take six weeks to complete.

**BUT THE RESETTLEMENT BOARD REFUSES TO GRANT HIM AN EXTENSION PERMIT.**—Mr. Poonee will apply this week for an interdict against the Board.

**PERMIT SYSTEM**—The Resettlement Board took over at the end of every month ago. Since then the Indians have been the Board's tenants on monthly permits. In November they thought they would have to terminate in January, but no one took this seriously. On January 26 they received notices to move out at the end of the month.

All Indian traders in the main road of Sophiatown have also been or monthly permits since the Resettlement Board took over in September last year. Dating from that time their rentals were raised by £10 to £15 a month by the Board.

At the end of every month each trader must apply to have his permit renewed. This insecurity and uncertainty about their immediate future, together with the depopulation of Sophiatown, has seriously affected their businesses. Several months ago traders were told by the Board that their families would have to move to Lenasia but they could continue to run their businesses in Sophiatown.

"If we move our homes today, tomorrow our businesses will be gone," was the reply of the traders. These extra taxes have not been allowed to continue to live behind the shops, but how long will it be before they, too, are forced out?

## SUSPEND NEW TAXES DEMAND WORKERS

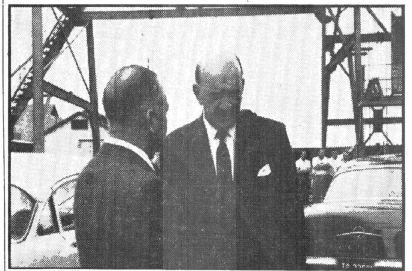
### 1960 African Taxes Doubled For Many

**JOHANNESBURG.**—"TALK of the trains and the factories is the higher tax to be paid by Africans from this year. These extra taxes warns the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, and the proverbial last straw which will break the camel's back."

SACTU calls on workers' organisations and the public to stand by African workers and to demand the suspension of the new tax.

SACTU warns that workers will have no alternative but to serve jail sentences for failing to pay their taxes; employers will find that SACTU calls on workers' organisations and the public to stand by African workers and to demand the suspension of the new tax.

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Minister of Mines Senator Jan de Klerk visited the scene of the disaster at Kledstadale.

## Cato Manor Seethes With Hatred

(Continued from page 1)  
been arresting more and more people in connection with the killing of the policemen. So far over 50 arrests have been made and of this number 23 have been charged with murder.

The Joint Secretariat of the Congress Alliance is raising funds for the defence of those arrested.

There was a show of strength during the burial of the two African policemen killed in last week's disturbances. Armed police stood outside the cemetery in troop carriers while another contingent with rifles stood at attention at the graveside.

Overhead four Harvard aircraft flew past the cemetery, and after the funeral, circled Cato Manor while police patrols sped through the area. The aircraft only left the area after the chief of Cato Manor police, Major van der Merwe, waved a white handkerchief to the pilot.

In a grave speech Major van der Merwe declared: "WE WILL AVENGE THEIR DEATH."

### INQUIRY WANTED

Whilst the police seek revenge, the demand for a judicial commission is receiving wide support.

Both Durban's daily newspapers support this demand. So do the Liberal Party, Institute of Race Relations and a wide section of public opinion.

Commenting on the refusal of the Minister of Justice to accede to the demand made in Parliament for a Commission of Inquiry, Mr. Moses Mashibida, Chairman of the African National Congress (Natal), said that the Government was afraid of such a Commission.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that if a Commission is appointed South Africa will once again be indicted at the bar of world opinion for its callous disregard of the well-being of the vast majority of the South African population—the African people."

Mr. Mashibida said the show of police strength in Cato Manor was only aggravating an already tense situation.

"What the people want is Bread and Peace, not the constant, nagging worry of imprisonment and death. Will those in authority ever learn that intimidation and police brutality can never bludgeon the people into submission?" he asked.

"They should have learned this after the 1959 disturbances. We warned them, and we warn again: Remove the root causes of these disturbances or there will never be peace in Cato Manor."

## Nyanga Protest Against Pass Laws

CAPE TOWN.

A protest against the inhuman and ruthless implementation of the pass laws was passed at a mass meeting called by the ANC in Nyanga last Sunday. The meeting demanded equal rights for all, and said the Blacks should have the right to make laws in Parliament.

The meeting strongly opposed the celebration of the Union Festival on the grounds that the African people had had no say in the government of the country since Union.

Another resolution demanded the release of the treason accused and the withdrawal of all banning and banishment orders.

Another ANC meeting will be held on Sunday, February 7, at Kraaifontein terminus at 2 p.m.

### Any Old Clothes ?

You are bound to have something in your cupboards you no longer need or use. It can be turned into money at New Age JUMBLE SALES.

Just bring it along to any of our offices, or phone and we will call.

Here are the new tax rates to be paid this year:

• Poll tax to be paid by all Africans over 18 years: £1 15s. This tax used to be £1 a year.

• Tax to be paid by all African men earning between £15 and £20 a month: £3 10s.

• Tax to be paid by all African men earning from £20 to £25 a month: £2 15s.

• Tax to be paid by all African men earning from £25 to £30 a month: £3 10s.

• Tax to be paid by all African men earning from £30 to £35 a month: £4 5s.

• African men earning more than £35 a month will have to pay tax rates of £5 or more of that above an annual income of £420.

African women earning between £15 and £20 a month will have to pay taxes too: £1 a year. They will pay an extra £1 a year for every amount of £5 they earn above a wage of £20 a month.



# GAULLE AVOID CIVIL WAR?

FRANCE faces civil war. Less than two years after General de Gaulle assumed power and promised the French people an era of peace and the complete elimination of strife, the French army is divided into two bitterly hostile groups ready to do battle with one another. And behind these two sections of the Army are two sections of the civilian population also mustering their forces for a possibly crucial and bitter struggle.

It is ironic that the very people who brought de Gaulle to power are now his most bitter opponents. Nearly two years ago it was the colons in Algeria, backed by important sections of the Army, most of Big Business and a host of fascist groups in France itself, that paved the way for the General's accession to power.

At that time the Centre, the Liberals and the Socialists capitulated completely to de Gaulle, declaring that he was the only man who could save France from a civil war. Inside France itself the Communists were the only substantial group that came out in opposition to him.

Since then much turbulent water has flowed under the bridge. The Algerian colons and a considerable portion of the French Army in Algeria have virtually declared war on de Gaulle in an desperate attempt to force him to abandon his Algeria policy. And in France itself the fascist elements are supporting the colons, as are a large number of France's leading capitalists.

### COMIC?

In an article which appeared in the New Statesman recently, before the latest crisis in Algeria came to the surface, Paul Johnson reported from Paris:

"One of the most comic (sic) spectacles in France today is to observe the old Petainist assassin, who clamoured for de Gaulle's head in 1940, and for his re-incarnation in 1958, working themselves back into their 1940 mood."

The resignation from the French Government of the "old-style Conservative" Finance Minister Piny earlier this year speaks of de Gaulle's head in 1940, and for his re-incarnation in 1958, working themselves back into their 1940 mood.

The resignation from the French Government of the "old-style Conservative" Finance Minister Piny earlier this year speaks of de Gaulle's head in 1940, and for his re-incarnation in 1958, working themselves back into their 1940 mood.

What has brought this remarkable change about?

### LIBERATION ARMY

The main factor has undoubtedly been the relentless struggle for freedom of the Moslem people of Algeria, led by the Algerian Liberation Army.

Of all the promises de Gaulle made when he came to power, the one that gained him the greatest support was that he would swiftly bring the Algerian war to an end. The French people were bitterly sick of the war, which was draining France's manes, causing great loss of life, and lowering the name of France in the eyes of the world.

ever greater numbers to their Liberation Army, and that the Liberation Army was improving as a military force, so de Gaulle demonstrated that he was more and more thinking in terms of a political rather than a purely military settlement of the problem.

The first significant sign was the granting of the vote to the Moslems in Algeria when de Gaulle held the referendum on his new Constitution. True enough, the fact that the French Army controlled the holding of the referendum in Algeria made a complete farce of it, but nevertheless, this loss of prestige he cannot afford. Their actions have angered him not only because they are to him gross acts of personal disloyalty, but because he realizes that their policy of continued repression in Algeria is doomed to disaster and could bring ruin to France.

De Gaulle has spoken firmly to the army commanders in Algeria, and the first signs are that they will climb down to some extent. Just how far they will retreat remains to be seen—they certainly are in a spot, what with the Algerian rebels pressing them from the one side, the insurgents from another and de Gaulle from a third.

**WORLD STAGE**  
By SPECTATOR

Fighting broke out in which a number of people were killed, and the French troops in Algeria were ordered to take firm measures against the insurgents. This they at first refused to do (for most of the army commanders were party to the anti-de Gaulle plot), and the crisis became severe.

At the time of writing it is not yet clear how the crisis will resolve itself. de Gaulle has recognized that if he capitulates to the Algerian ultras now, he will be forever at their mercy, and this loss of prestige he cannot afford. Their actions have angered him not only because they are to him gross acts of personal disloyalty, but because he realizes that their policy of continued repression in Algeria is doomed to disaster and could bring ruin to France.

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De Gaulle rode to power on the back of a tiger. It now remains to be seen whether at the end of the ride the smile will be on his face, or on that of the tiger.

## Morolong Arrested Again

KIMBERLEY.

Mr. Joseph Morolong and two others have been arrested on a charge of attending an illegal meeting.

Rail has been refused. They were due to appear in court on February 3.

It was this that proved too much for the ultras in Algeria. A renewed wave of plotting began, by the same people, but this time directed at ousting their former hero, de Gaulle.

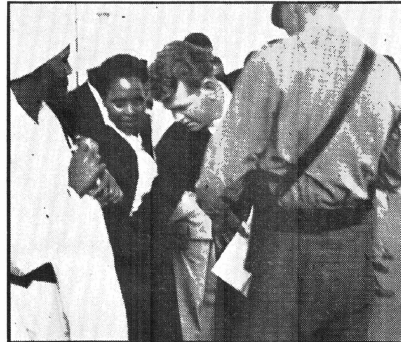
Three weeks ago de Gaulle found it necessary to recall to Paris one of the arch-ploters who had plotted to bring the de Gaulle regime into being—General Massu.

As the London New Statesman pointed out at the time: "de Gaulle's position vis a vis the army and the 'ultras' has in fact worsened so much that he can no longer avoid a showdown. Moreover, the mere disciplining of Massu will not solve the problem, for Massu undoubtedly represents the views of the majority of the army."

Now the showdown has come. Many thousands of French Algerians (called the 'insurgents' to distinguish them from the Algerian 'rebels') lodged themselves behind massive barricades in the major towns of Algeria, saying that they would never accept Algeria's right to self-determination.



ABOVE: The banner Macmillan didn't see, because it was confiscated by Special Branch men who snatched it from Congress demonstrators outside Jan Smuts airport (BELOW LEFT). In the picture (BELOW, RIGHT) the uniformed constable has seized a Congress poster, and the Special Branch man leans into the crowd to grab another.



# MACMILLAN VISITS A POLICE STATE—AND KNOWS IT

POLICE were deployed as for a military operation while British Prime Minister Macmillan was rushed through South Africa last week and this. In all centres every available man, uniformed and Special Branch, was posted to keep his eyes skinned for any Congress demonstrator approaching within hundreds of yards of any spot Macmillan was due to visit. The sight of a white galloping car or a sheet of cardboard was like a red rag to the Special Branch bulls.

When Macmillan arrived in Johannesburg, all cars carrying Non-Europeans were stopped outside Jan Smuts airport and refused entry. One car that managed to get through the main gates was later stopped by Special Branch police who said: "If you're looking for trouble you'll get it." The group was escorted away from the airport entrance.

A group of Indian women who attempted to hold up posters as Mr. Macmillan emerged had them forcibly seized and a tussle ensued as the official car was waiting to leave. Special Branch men then lined up in front of the women, and Congress demonstrators then limed the road leading to Pretoria, where Macmillan was to stay. As they tried to unfurl their banner detestives snatched it from them.

When Macmillan visited Johannesburg, he was constrained to ask the Mayor: "Why are there so many police about?" And the Mayor's disclosure of this to the press provoked Mr. Eric Louw to another of his fatuous outbursts. "At the Press conference held on the day of Macmillan's arrival, the State Information Office refused New Age admission. 'At this late stage,'" said the official letter, "...not possible to include your representative in the limited number of journalists..." invited.

Mr. P. Meinings, State Information Director, was even more explicit in a telephone refusal of an invitation. There was no room, he said firmly. Provision had been made for 64 journalists and the place had been filled long ago. Yet at the press conference there were 80 pressmen and on Monday afternoon to be met by Prime

Without invitation cards. Macmillan adroitly dodged the questions thrown at him, and was heard to remark as he left the room: "Well, I seem to have passed that ordeal without a blot on my honour."

## DURBAN

In Durban Mr. Macmillan's arrival was greeted by ANC volunteers carrying placards which read: "Mac Meet Lutuli," "Vote Against Apartheid at U.N.," "Free Central African Leaders," and "Boycott Apartheid Functions."

Thanks to the security precautions the arrival was hifalasa and colourless. Teenagers who witnessed the arrival of Tommy Steele and Johnny Ray at the same airport said "this was a dead show compared with the rousing welcome given to the jazz singers."

At Clairwood, the Indian suburb, a large crowd gathered on the roadside and stridently echoed the call of the Clairwood branch of the Natal Indian Congress to give Macmillan a silent welcome. Here too the crowds were interspersed with Congressmen and women bearing placards.

Later in the afternoon leading members of the Natal Indian Congress and African National Congress met visiting pressmen and made known their feelings on conditions in South Africa.

## CAPE TOWN

Strong security precautions were again observed in Cape Town when Macmillan arrived on Monday afternoon to be met by Prime



This demonstrator posted himself outside the Earagwanath Hospital.

# LIBERAL PARTY BACKS ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

## Right-Wing Resignations in Cape Town

### CAPE TOWN.

A NUMBER of prominent members of the Liberal Party here have resigned in recent weeks following disagreements on basic policy.

Among those who have resigned have been Mr. Walter Stanford M.P.; Mr. J. T. R. Gibson, who has been associated with the Liberal Party since its formation under Len Lee-Wardley in the 1954 Parliamentary by-elections; Mr. M. G. Ashworth, former treasurer of the Party in Cape Town; and Mrs. Ashworth; Mr. John Duncan (brother of Patrick Duncan) and his wife Pam; Mr. Douglas Dunca; one of the directors of the Juta's; and Mr. R. S. Baker, of Rustica Press. A number of others are understood to be considering their membership in the light of recent developments.

There have been two main causes for the resignations:

- 1. The Liberal Party's policy of universal suffrage;
- 2. The Party's recent declaration of support for the economic boycott and the activities overseas of Mr. Patrick van Rensburg.

Not all those who have resigned are opposed to these two points on principle. Some accept them, but feel that to stress them at the present time can only alienate European support, without which the Party can make no progress in the Parliamentary sphere.

### INTERNAL CONFLICT

The dispute in the party highlights a conflict which has racked the Liberal Party ever since its formation. To whom must the Party look for support to bring it into power—to the Whites, who have the vote, or the Non-White majority who are voteless? Where must the Party play its most important role, in the Parliamentary or extra-Parliamentary spheres?

When the Party was first formed, it adopted a policy of qualified franchise for all on a common roll, but Free Central Africa resigned and adopted the policy of universal suffrage which is still in force at the present moment.

There is no doubt that this constituted a focus of disagreement in the Party. On the one hand it won't the Party whatever support it enjoys among a section of the Non-Whites; on the other hand, it distressed a section of its right-wing European membership who felt that on this policy the Party had no hope of winning support from the European voters. One of those who left the Party at this stage was Mr. Donald Moflono J.C. Others resigned from party committees but retained their Party membership.

The Liberal Party's universal suffrage policy was still criticised by the Congress and others on the ground that no time limit was set. Did the Party stand for universal suffrage now or in 100 years time? Would it be a question of when universal suffrage was introduced depend upon the White electorate or would it be thrown open to a decision by the Congress as soon as the Party came to power?

In an attempt to clarify this point, the more progressive element of the Liberal Party last year attempted to get the Party to adopt a policy of universal suffrage "Now." The attempt did not succeed, but it left the right-wing feeling more uncertain of their position in the Party than ever before.

### NEW FACTORS

The recent spate of resignations has been precipitated by two factors. The first was the "multi-

racial" Progressive Party, which appears to have a Parliamentary future (the Liberal Party will lose all representation in Parliament at the end of this session when the African representatives are expelled in terms of the Bantu Self-Government Act).

2. The economic boycott policy, which is the most controversial campaign issue with which the Party has ever been associated. Many Liberal Party right-wingers have been extremely embarrassed by the work for the boycott done by Mr. Patrick van Rensburg in London and have been shaken by the flood of criticism from both Government and Opposition parties and their press. The allegation is also made that the National Committee adopted the economic boycott decision without adequate consultation inside the Party beforehand.

The dispute inside the Party has also led to the abandonment of the intention to put up a candidate in the Rondebosch by-election for the Provincial Council. The Cape committee was split 50-50 on the election issue. A larger meeting attended by representatives from all

the branches was also evenly split, and it was felt that the Party could not face the rigours of an election when its membership was so uncertain of itself. The candidate was to have been Mrs. E. Stott, a member of the Party's National Committee.

A member of the National Committee of the Liberal Party, in an interview with New Age, emphasised that these differences of opinion were confined to the Cape, and it was only a minority of the Cape members who were affected. There was no question of the Cape as a whole not carrying out national policies. The majority of Cape members, together with Liberal Party members in the other provinces, were in full support of the economic boycott and would do their utmost to implement it.

The Cape dispute will be ventilated at the provincial conference of the Liberal Party to be held in Cape Town this week-end. It is expected that the conference will discuss the basic policies at issue in preparation for the national conference of the Party which is due to be held in Cape Town later in the year.

# Hero's Welcome For Ben Baartman

## Return to Exile This Week

Authorities and the boycott of the Union Festival. Five minutes silence was observed for the guests trapped in the Coalbrook mine.

### PASS RESISTERS FINED

Seven women who took part in the demonstration outside the Rondebosch Town Hall last November in protest against the issue of reference books to African women were found guilty under the Native Administration Act of obstructing the pass-issuing officer in the exercise of his duty.

### RACING TIPS

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday: Cape of Good Hope Guineas: MOCKING BIRD, Danger, Debonch. W.P. Nursery: FIORELLA. Danger, Country Cousin. Owners' Progress Ten: MARCHA-ROS, Danger, Pledge. Progress Six: TASTY DISH, Danger, Warlock. 3 and 4-Year-Old Stakes: EASTERN MUSE, Danger, Master Green. Milnerton Handicap (1st Div.): IRISH THUNDER, Danger, Galileo. Milnerton Handicap (2nd Div.): KHAYAM, Danger, Saroop Singh. Ascot Handicap (2nd Div.): SOUTHERN DRAWL, Danger, Fair Bet.

CAPE TOWN. BEN Baartman, who returned to exile in Northern Zululand this week, was given a hero's welcome by a crowd of thousands on the streets of the Cape. He was met by Mrs. Elizabeth Mafekeng. Although he arrived unexpectedly he was given a thunderous African salute by scores of jubilant people outside Mrs. Mafekeng's home. Mr. Baartman and others from Worcester were given the guests of Mrs. Mafekeng's sister-in-law, Rhoda.

Going from house to house visiting friends, Mr. Baartman was surrounded by people of all ages, African and Coloured, who plied him with questions, particularly about his four children whom he will leave in Worcester when he returns to Ngwavuma.

### MRS. MAFEKENG'S LETTER

In a letter to Mr. Baartman, Mrs. Mafekeng, who is now in Basutoland, writes: "Your wife's death and the lonely children should not remove your faith you have, though you are still under banishment. Your children do not belong to you alone but to the African nation as a whole."

As a volunteer, hold firm. "I know what it is to leave your children at home—I also identify with them. I am safe while still under her wings, where not even the dangerous hawk can frighten them—I also identify myself with the many people who wish that the Government withdraw the banishment order against you, so that you may join your children as you have murdered no one."

### POLICE AT MEETING

About 500 people gathered in Worcester's Freedom Square on January 24 when the ANC there called a meeting in honour of Mr. Baartman. The atmosphere became very tense as a riot was full of heavily armed police arrived on the scene, but the speakers appealed to the audience to remain calm. Some of the speakers, however, angered by the news that Mr. Baartman would have to return to his place of exile. It was expected that the meeting also dealt with the economic boycott, Banu

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# TREASON TRIAL RECORDED SPEECHES BANNED!

JOHANNESBURG.

Eighty-eight publications have been banned from importation into the Union under the Customs Act in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette dated January 15, 1960.

Some of the titles are: The African Communist, October 1959 issue; Those Without Shadows, by Françoise Sagan; Young Lonigan, by James T. Farrell; The Best of Brigitte Bardot (a magazine);

A number of issues of the Ghana newspapers Daily Graphic, Ashanti Pioneer, Evening News, Ghana Times and Ghana World;

News Bulletin of the All-African Peoples Conference; Catalogue of Newspapers and Magazines of the USSR for 1959, and other publications from the socialist countries.

## Bertrand Russell Beats the Ban

JOHANNESBURG.

BEATING the censor, the Rationalist Association of S.A. has printed an essay by the British philosopher Bertrand Russell "Why I am not a Christian," as a protest against the banning last year of a collection of Russell's essays with the same title. The Rationalist pamphlet contains the first essay in the collection, and was originally published in pamphlet form in 1927.

Printed in both official languages this pamphlet is the first on atheism or agnosticism ever to be printed in Afrikaans. "It represents the march of the Afrikaner towards modernism," commented a member of the Rationalist Association.

The pamphlet is being sold for 2/6d. and is available from Box 11212, Johannesburg.

The Government has powers under the Customs Act to ban the importation of literature deemed "indecent, obscene or otherwise objectionable," but has no such powers in respect of literature printed in South Africa. It is believed that a Bill granting the Government powers of internal censorship is to be introduced in Parliament this session.

From Robert Resha  
TIME is 10 a.m. There is an air of uneasiness surrounding the Court. The accused are concerned about the Coalbrook tragedy where 440 miners have been trapped underground; also by the riot in Durban's Cato Manor where half of the accused are still reading the morning newspaper where these incidents are reported.

"Silence in court," shouts the tall, smiling-faced court orderly, and in come the three scarlet-robed judges led by the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr. Justice Rumpff. The anxiety grows. There is a visible change in the Special Court. Apart-aid in the witness box has been dispensed with. The "Non-Europeans Only" side of the witness box is no more. Next to the witness box, there is a tape-recording machine and a microphone. There are two loudspeakers, one behind the judges and the other in front of the 30 accused.

"The show is on!" murmurs one of the accused. All the accused lean forward to catch the first words of the comere, Advocate G. Hoeyter (for the Crown) and the court that the Crown proposed to play back on the tape-recording machine certain statements taken by police officers at his was done. Outside the Court the atmosphere at these meetings. After an expert witness on electronic and sound machines, Dr.

J. Lochner, had given evidence, the first witness was called, Det.-Sgt. Swanepoel of Durban played back tape-recorded speeches made at a conference of the Congress of the People held in Pietermaritzburg on December 5, 1954.

Sgt. Swanepoel said that the conference was held at the Ridge Cinema. He was in the projecting room. The people in the conference did not know he was there. He took a tape-recording of the speeches made.

**NKOSI SIKELELE AFRIKA**  
Sgt. Swanepoel said that the singing of "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika." This took the accused by surprise. Accused Nkpanini touched his head as if to take off his hat; accused Thunungwa jerked forward to stand up but realised in time where he was. Before the accused knew what was happening the microphone was switched off.

**BACK TO THE SQUARE**  
The resounding shouts of "Africa" which followed the accused after speech reminded the accused of the pre-trial case days. Many started imagining the meetings they had addressed at the Bantu Social Centre, Durban, at the Parade in Cape Town, at the "Freedom Square," Sophiatown, and at "Emolothini," New Brighton, Port Elizabeth. Some of the accused listened to themselves talking and heard their colleagues speak to the masses.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. Kentridge (for the defence) Sgt. Swanepoel said that this was a private meeting, that was why he had concealed himself. He also said that his presence was unknown to the people in the conference. Answering another question he said that he had no reason to think that the notes he took at meetings would be used in a criminal charge.

Mr. Kentridge: You never thought most of the speeches made at these meetings would bring about a criminal charge?—Sometimes I doubted.

In the notes taken by Sgt. Swanepoel at a meeting of a Vigilance Committee held to discuss the Group Areas Act there appears the number of Mr. Alan Paton's car.

Mr. Kentridge: Why did you take down the number of Mr. Alan Paton's car? Do you normally take down car numbers?

Sgt. Swanepoel: No. I don't know why I took this number. It may have been a particularly nice car.

Next came in Det.-Sgt. Vlok of Cape Town. He replayed speeches tape-recorded at a meeting in Cape Town on December 11, 1955. The accused were moved by the voice of "old man treason" Mimi. The old man was a favourite of the accused. At the time the accused were locked up in the Fort in Johannesburg, he was always surrounded by young men. All had to do was to open his mouth and wisdom and experience would ooze out. This old man never hesitated to help the youth in their problems.

The third witness to play back speeches on the tape-recorder was Det.-Sgt. M. B. Diedericks. He was to replay a speech which everyone had been waiting for. This was the meeting held at the Congress Hall, 37 West Street, Johannesburg, nine days before the 156 men and women were arrested at dawn on December 5, 1956 on a charge of high treason.

### MURDER, MURDER, MURDER

The tape-recording machine went on "War has been declared. The leaflets of the African National Congress say that this time has come. Whether, and in future, it will be. It was six o'clock this morning, it was six o'clock tonight, it's going to be six o'clock tomorrow morning—what is the time that has come?"

The speech goes on to deal with what a volunteer is: "A volunteer is a person who is disciplined. This is the key of the volunteer—discipline. "When you are disciplined and you are told by the organisation not to be violent, you must not be violent. If you are a true volunteer and you are disciplined and you are told you must be absolutely violent, you must, murder! murder! murder! That is all."

The group leaders have told you that the Government of this country, among other things, is planning to arrest 200 leaders and is attacking every area leaders of the people. My directions to you are, if this Government in its madness does one thing, arrest 200 men and women. 200,000 Congress members must come from those who are remaining in this country. You can only do so by murdering those who are going to kill your brothers."

The part of the last sentence with the word "kill" has been played over and again in court. The court to ascertain whether the word is "kill" or "tell." After it had been played many times Mr. Justice Kennedy said that the word that the word used was "tell." The interpreter plus some of the accused who have listened to the Sechwana translation of the interpreter uses the word "tell."

### DISTROYED

A transcript of tape-recorded speeches taken at a meeting in 1954

when the offices of the Transvaal Indian Congress were in Kort Street, Johannesburg, is still subject to legal argument because the original tape-recording machine was destroyed. The Crown contends that the witness is entitled to use the transcript and the defence contends that the witness has no right to do so.

Det.-Sgt. Gladwill Ngcai and Det.-Sgt. Douglas Ndaba were called on to identify voices from the tape-recording machine. They have identified the voices of Moreselle, Leslie Massina, Philemon Mathole and John Nkadameng among the accused.

Cross-examining Sgt. Ngcai, Mr. V. C. Berrange (for the defence) first laid the evidence of Sgt. van der Heer, who said that the preparatory examination that Congress was a non-violent organisation. He quoted Detective Mastella, who said that Congress said the way to freedom was through education not violence. In all meetings Mastella said the African National Congress asked the people not to resort to violence. They should not fight in any manner whatsoever.

Mr. Berrange then referred Sgt. Ngcai to his evidence at the preparatory examination. Sgt. Ngcai, under cross-examination by Mr. Berrange at the preparatory examination, had agreed that speakers at Congress meetings had repeatedly said that they did not want to fight or resort to violence. They said they wanted freedom but they did not want to achieve it by violence. Ngcai admitted that was so. He further said that he had heard speakers at African National Congress meetings say that their struggle was a non-violent one.

Mr. Berrange: Do you adhere to your evidence?  
Sgt. Ngcai: Yes.  
Mr. Berrange: Is there anything you want to change now or qualify? —No.

## Journalists Protest to Erasmus

JOHANNESBURG.  
The Council of the South African Society of Journalists has sent a letter to the Minister of Justice, Mr. F. C. Erasmus, protesting against the Government's interference with Mr. B. P. Bunting during his recent visit to Windhoek "an attack on the freedom of the Press."

# SABRA On The Prowl Again

PORT ELIZABETH.

IN recent weeks a team of SABRA representatives has been touring the Eastern Cape. They spent most of their time in the Transkei, where they visited African attorneys, traders and chiefs.

They are reported to have discussed the implementation of the Bantu Authorities Act. Following the Nationalist Government line the SABRA representatives tried to convince the people they visited about the great opportunities offered to them by the establishment of Bantu Authorities.

Most of the attorneys refused to take part in the implementation of the Act in so far as they were required to act as legal advisors to the Bantu Chiefs. One even refused to meet the SABRA team. On the other hand George Matanzima has given up his practice to become a chief.

The team also contacted some traders and other professional men with a view to urging them to participate in Bantu Authorities. The inducement trotted out for this group was the promise of a new industrial upsurge in which they

would play a key role as industrialists.

The team put suggestive questions across and tried to allay the fears revealed by the answers by stressing the good intentions of the Afrikaner Government. The offer of a synonym—two terms which seemed synonymous to the team, as one person who attended these discussions told New Age.

Some of the people who were present at the interviews told New Age that they were suspicious of the motives of the SABRA team. One man said the Government used so many methods to spy on what the people were doing that he felt concerned about the interviews.

"For all I know," he said, "I should not be surprised to see the Special Branch coming to inquire into the motives of the Native Commissioner asking other questions related to what took place at these interviews."

In Port Elizabeth the meeting with the representatives of SABRA was organised by the B.A.O. officials, and a number of Ministers of Religion took part.

## UP MY ALLEY

A SUMMIT meeting is scheduled for this month, to take place in the mother city. But you're not young men that are being turned out the flags to welcome foreign ministers and diplomats for this get-together. It is being called by the C.A.D.'s Dr. I.D. for the top brass of the coon carnival.

It looks as if die doktor is trying hard to warm up the cold war that is developing among Non-Whites over the Union festival, and this might be his first attempt to get some participation from us blacks, no matter what.

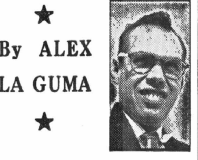
The authorities are anxious to make known the cultural and sporting progress of the Non-Europeans during the festival. Nothing is said about political and economic rights.

That is enough reason for us to stay away, but no doubt Dr. I.D. will find some poor pup who will sing a liedtjie for the masters.

THE United Party, going head-down the drain, is always anxious to show the white electorate that they are just as bad as the Nats. Voting with the Govern-

ment on the Job-Reservation-Through-The-Back-Door Bill was another example of that anxiety to demonstrate that they too believe in baasskap. And they need not explain their actions to the Non-Whites.

But the Coloured reps, G. S. P. Le Roux and Bill Holland, crossed the floor to join the Nats on this issue too, and I'll eat my last if they can convince any self-respect-



ing Coloured person that this was for the good and welfare of the community.

I ALSO hear that the green-eyed monster of jealousy has reared its ugly head after Mr. Mac was made Paramount Chief of Transvaal tribes. Herr Doktor Verwoerd is said to be growling that why he should be recognised as a Great White Father, and in future, it will see to it that Makulubas De Wet Nel is very careful whom he presents with a briefcase.

No doubt prima ballerina Nendawo Nerina deserved the tremendous ovation she received at her recent performance in London, before returning home to join the Royal Ballet, but crazyberry should go to the Company for leaving behind another distinguished South African dancer, Johar Mosava.

It would not be Johar who would be embarrassed by South Africa's apartheid laws if they brought him along, but South Africa itself, and a good thing too.

### MILNERTON TURF CLUB

RACING AT KENILWORTH (by kind permission of the Committee of the S.A. Turf Club)

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6**  
FIRST RACE 1.30 P.M.  
£5.250 The Case of Good Hope Guineas (8 Horses)  
Two £1 Doubles (10)-Quinellas and

5/- JACKPOT 5/- on last four races  
Jackpot forms available at Club's Totalisator Office, 1st Floor, Monarch House, 60, Long Street, Cape Town, and at all suburban depots as well as in the Race Card.  
Tursturnles open at 11 a.m.  
Regular train and bus services (from Claremont Station) Telephone: 5-224 5-3781.  
R. C. LOUW, Secretary.

Rich and Poor in West Africa To-day (ii)

# ALL EQUAL GUINEA

This is the second half of an article by the distinguished American writer, Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton, who recently visited Ghana, Nigeria and Guinea to collect information for a revised edition of his book "Decision in Africa." Last week we printed the portion of Dr. Hunton's article that dealt with his concerns over the continued social and economic divisions in Ghana and Nigeria.

**BUT in Guinea, these three circumstances—**

- the assumption of political leadership by working-class rather than middle-class elements;
- the clean sweeping out of the chieftaincies, proxies of French authority and enemies of national consciousness and unity;
- and the existence of a unitary political apparatus with its authority based on the will of all the people—

these circumstances go far toward explaining why Guinea chose independence instead of membership in de Gaulle's communaute, and why its outlook for economic advancement is different from that of other West African countries.

"In underdeveloped countries human energy is the principal capital," says Sekou Touré.

**"OWN HANDS"**

Concerning the Konkoure River Dam project for developing hydro-electric power, which the French prior to independence had promised to finance, he declares: "We shall build it with our own hands if necessary."

Shortly after the achievement of independence on September 28, 1958, he addressed the people of Guinea in this fashion:

"They said of China that disaster awaited it because it lacked the means of satisfying the needs of its 600 million men and women. These 600 million men and women have proved this false by constantly raising the standards of the masses every year, to the great honour of the Chinese nation. If we lack the billions (of francs) to do such a thing we have our men and our women, we have our will, our arms and our legs, and we should know how to work . . . We will be the first African government to establish compulsory labour, I say publicly. Compulsory labour will be established, we have no shame in saying it, since the work will not be for the benefit of M. Sekou Touré, nor for the benefit of the Government, nor for the benefit of anyone else; it will be for the benefit of the very same people who give their labour."

To a great crowd which gathered to celebrate independent Guinea's first May Day in 1959 and to greet Dr. Nkrumah, who was then the country's President Touré announced:

Since its advancement to national independence Guinea has made an appeal for human investment, and its people, responding grandly to this challenge, have already accomplished more than the leadership of the P.D.G. believed possible: 3,600 kilometers of vehicular roads, hundreds of new classrooms, dispensaries, markets and stores have been constructed, without the expenditure of a single franc from the national budget for all these accomplishments.

**REMARKABLE STORY**

HE went on to tell the people that Guinea's first three-year plan of economic development, costing ten billion francs (\$40 million), would go into effect on



Sekou Touré.

January 1, 1960, with the main emphasis on the total transformation of agriculture to increase productive capacity.

The liberation of the peasant masses from their bad working and living conditions was one of the major objectives of Guinea's revolution, he said. The Party would also continue to strive for the emanci-

ipation of women and the proper development of the country's youth.

"We shall collectively raise the level of our conscience," he declared, "to the height of the greater destiny of our country—rather rich nor poor, neither privileged nor exploited, but all for each other, we shall join together in building a new nation which will be triumphant over enemies, treacherers, and betrayers."

In relation to the African continent, Guinea is a comparatively small country, some 14,000 square miles larger than Ghana, with a population of only two and a half millions. But it is safe to say that its influence will far transcend its size.

● It lies in a strategic position bordering on Sierra Leone and Libe-

ria to the south, the Federation of Mal to the north, and the Ivory Coast to the east.

Moreover, it is linked with Ghana in the development of a West African Federation which it is hoped will shortly include Nigeria and other newly-independent African states.

The remarkable story of what Guinea has accomplished and is striving to achieve in its political and economic revolutions is not yet widely known in Africa or elsewhere. But the news will surely spread.

**IN GUINEA'S EXPERIENCE AFRICANS NEAR AND FAR MAY FIND INSPIRATION AND ANSWERS TO SOME OF THEIR OWN PRESSING PROBLEMS.**

(Concluded)

## ASIA Blows For U.S. in S.E. Asia

The U.S. and its stooges in South East Asia have recently suffered three painful blows.

**LAOS: PRO-WEST GROUP OUSTED**

THE recent report of the U.N. mission to Laos showed clearly that the American charges of aggression against North Vietnam were unfounded, and even Washington had to admit that the Laotian Government was made up of a lot of racketeers who as a result of American aid had "developed discriminating tastes in German cars, Scotch whiskey, caviar and air-conditioning equipment." (Time magazine.)

Earlier this year a "pro-Western" Army group seized power in a coup against the Laotian Prime Minister who had shown certain neutralist tendencies. The Americans were embarrassed by the coup, for this left them with no support outside the corrupt army, and as a result of their pressure, the "pro-West" group were in turn ousted.

Meanwhile U.N. secretary Ham-

markston wired the Laotian King: "I express the hope that the line of independent neutrality . . . will be firmly maintained."

**VIETNAMESE REFUGEES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN**

THE first boatload of 50,000 Vietnamese refugees who fled to Thailand in 1946 to escape the French, recently embarked in Bangkok, on their way home.

In Japan the first boatload of Koreans who have been living in Japan since being shipped there while their country was under Japanese occupation.

**... ALL CHOOSE THE NORTH**

DESPITE desperate attempts by special propaganda teams from the South Vietnam Government, the Vietnamese refugees all decided to go to North Vietnam. Despite the ravings of South Korean dictator Syngman Rhee, the Koreans have all decided to go to North Korea.

## Queen Honours Policeman Who Shot 48 Unarmed Africans

AMONG the Rhodesians on this year's Queen's Birthday Honours list is Sergeant Hugh Ernest van Oppen, who was in command of the troops who opened fire on and killed 48 unarmed Africans at Nyasaland's Nkata Bay during last year's emergency.

This is pointed out of its way the little cyclostyled journal DISSENT, published in Salisbury, which analyses the Birthday Honours List and calls it "a blatant indication of mistaken and vindictive policies." The Federal Government, says DISSENT, has gone out of its way to reward "the men of the emergencies."

**CRITICISM**

The Nyasaland Government list honours both the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of Police at the end of a year in which the police system has undergone justified criticism from all sides. The Southern Rhodesian List honours one of the chief architects of the Southern Rhodesian emergency and the man largely

responsible for deciding who should continue to be detained, who restricted, who released." Mr. S. E. Morris, the Chief Native Commissioner.

Awards were made to two European soldiers. One is Major Kenneth Gordon Harvey D.S.O., who led operation "Wet Dawn," one of the operations directed at the arrest of Congress leaders in Nyasaland, and the other is Sergeant van Oppen.

The Rhodesia Herald version was that Sgt. van Oppen was in charge of 11 men sent to Nkata Bay to report to the Commissioner for special duties. " . . . Soon after an unpleasant situation developed as a result of the detention of some Congress members and Sergeant van Oppen took over the command. He was later obliged to open fire on an advancing mob of rioters intent on rescuing the prisoners. . . ."

The Devlin Commission account of the Nkata Bay incident made it clear how purposeless were these shootings

in which 48 Africans died.

"There could be no difficulty in regarding the prisoners," found the Commission. The ship on which the prisoners were being held had been put out on to the lake; if she had stayed where she was "the dock area was easily defensible against a crowd that had no firearms."

Here, comments DISSENT, was no armed and ravaging mob. Here was "a confused crowd of people who never tried to get their way by physical force."

"No, the Nkata Bay incident was not a glorious episode in the history of British arms. It was a tragic blunder for which we must bear a much heavier responsibility than the men on the spot. . . . The Federal Government should be reprimanded of its part in bringing the tragedy about instead of defiantly glorifying in its 'toughness' by deliberately glossing up this incident of all incidents for commemoration in the Honours List."

**AFRICA**

**EUROPE**

**ON ANTI-SEMITISM**

**Inside W. Germany**

THE West German authorities do not seem to be deeply concerned about rooting out the active anti-Semitism in their country who have recently sparked off a world-wide anti-Jewish campaign. This is shown by the following comparison:

● Although hundreds of Jewish tombstones have been desecrated since the War, and anti-semitic slogans painted up on hundreds of walls, only a tiny number of those responsible for these monstrous acts have been punished in any way. Openly pro-Nazi groups and parties function without hindrance.

● In the same period, the West German Communist Party, whose members had before the war suffered the same persecution from the Nazis as had the Jews, was banned, and no less than 15,000 of its members brought to trial, many of them being subjected to long terms of imprisonment.

**Robeson Speaks Out**

PAUL Robeson, the great American Negro singer at present resident in London, declared recently:

"When I hear of these anti-semitic acts I feel 'This where I came in'. Some of my first work here in Britain, in 1933, was singing in aid of Jewish refugee children. I was



shaped myself in the struggle against fascism . . .

"This persecution is not just a Jewish problem, for it could lead to the destruction of the world. . . . As an American Negro I know what it means."

"My grandchildren are half-Jewish, so I feel it particularly. Whoever attacks a Negro may attack a Jewish boy, and vice-versa."

**Khrushchov, Shameful**

SOVIET Premier Khrushchov has also spoken out strongly against the recent anti-semitic manifestations which he described as "shameful" symptoms. He did so in the speech in which he announced the reduction in size of the Soviet armed forces, and in which he also dealt with the position in West Germany today.

KHRUSHCHOV RECALLED THE POGROMS OF TSARIST RUSSIA AND THE VIGOROUS RESISTANCE OFFERED TO THEM BY LENIN, THE BOLSHEVIKS AND ALL PROGRESSIVES

## What's Happened to the Trade Unions?

# Nats. And U.P. Versus The Workers

**I CALLED at the House of Assembly on the day De Klerk introduced his Factories, Machinery and Building Work Amendment Bill. A leading member of the Progressive Party asked me: "What is happening to the trade unions? Why have they done nothing about this Bill?"**

I recalled the big campaign that the trade unions had launched in 1941 for improvements in the Factories Act and against the clause applying racial discrimination that Madley wished to introduce.

**LOW LEVEL**  
The failure of the trade unions to act on this occasion is a measure of the low level to which the movement has declined. SACTU is an honourable exception. It did issue a press statement protesting against this dose of racial discrimination that the Bill provides.

But no other trade union leader, to my knowledge, has objected to clauses that will worsen conditions for the workers.

Yet, the trade unions have repeatedly demanded improvements such as shorter working week, a bigger confinement allowance, sick leave on full pay, more paid holidays and more pay for overtime. None such improvements are provided in the Bill.

South Africa plays no part in the attempts made all over the world to secure a shorter working week. In spite of the great technical advances made since 1941, the Government has ignored the workers' needs and aspirations. It has voted big increases in the salaries of members of Parliament but not a penny more for expectant working mothers. So much for the Nationalist's claims that they are the friends of the workers.

Madley's Act of 1941 introduced segregation, but it also brought about improvements: a shorter working week (46 instead of 48 hours), two weeks annual leave on full pay (not previously provided for) and an overtime rate of time-and-a-quarter for overtime, a bigger confinement allowance and compulsory cloaksrooms.

**NO IMPROVEMENTS**  
The present Bill contains no improvements; it only makes things worse for the workers. By excluding work done on Sunday from the definition of "overtime" the Bill will have the effect of raising the maximum amount of overtime that may be worked over an exemption. This maximum is now six hours (for women workers). To this can be added as much as nine hours worked on a Sunday.

The extension will have very serious effects on workers such as those employed in the canning factories who usually work on Sundays during the busy seasons.

Under the present Act an employer must give the worker his annual leave not later than two months after it becomes due. The Bill provides for a postponement of annual leave for a period of up to six months after the worker has completed his year's employment. This is a concession to employers and will have a retrogressive effect on the workers.

**VICIOUS**  
A particularly vicious provision in the Bill states that an employer shall not be obliged to pay wages in lieu of annual leave to a worker who leaves his employment without having given notice.

The postponement of annual leave referred to above makes the effect of such a situation more severe. The worker, besides losing the annual leave pay which had accrued to him, remains liable to a criminal prosecution for Nationalist Party desertion of service.

It is indeed a tame trade-union leadership that allows such legislation to pass without protest.

**SEGREGATION**  
It was the Bill's segregation clauses that received most comments in the House of Assembly debate.

Under the present Act regulations may apply segregation in the provi-

By RAY ALEXANDER

tion of accommodation and facilities for employees while they are working, resting or eating. The proposed amendments do not limit the scope of segregation but give the Government a blank cheque in all activities connected with the factory.

Secondly, whereas the existing Act states that the Minister may introduce segregation on the basis of race and colour only if he is satisfied that it is necessary to safeguard the physical and moral welfare of employees, the amendment removes this restraint. The Minister is to be given unlimited powers to introduce racial segregation in factories with no stated or prescribed reason.

**U.P. CASE**  
The U.P. voted for the Bill, much to the amusement of the Nats who welcomed their new friends with jeers and ridicule. The U.P.'s explanation is that the Minister assured them that he would not use his powers to prejudice Coloured, Indian or African workers or to bring about job reservation in an indirect way!

## Jabavu Women's Victory

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
Ejection orders issued by the Jabavu Superintendent will be cancelled, said Mr. J. P. Carr, Manager of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department, to the Jabavu women who took part in the demonstration. Carr, so all rights in Jabavu recently.

Mr. Carr told the women that the regulation which empowers superintendent to take action against residents in arrears with their rent is not yet being implemented by the Johannesburg Council, so all such notices issued by the Superintendent in Jabavu will be withdrawn.

Concerning the ejection of widows in Jabavu, Mr. Carr said that his Department did not eject widows from any of the municipalities, since they are not being widowed. He promised that Mrs. Maria Ra (road), an old woman in Jabavu who had been ejected, would soon be rehoused.

The Jabavu Senior Superintendent, Mr. de Roos, has been transferred from Jabavu town-ship.

If this is not the intention of the Minister, why has he introduced these clauses? The truth of the matter is that the Government is putting into effect another principle of Nationalist Party policy as stated in a motion introduced in the House by J. G. Strydom in 1937. He demanded among other things the principle of separate spheres of work for white and non-white employees working in the same trade or section of a trade (Assembly Debates April 20th, 1937, col. 5130).

The Nationalists are piling up more oppressive laws. Greater alertness from the trade unions is required to expose their aims and to mobilise the people against oppression.

# "Boycott The Festival"

A.N.C. Call to Eastern Cape

From Govan Mbeki  
**PORT ELIZABETH.**

'ON behalf of all the oppressed people of this land the African National Congress calls upon all organisations, religious, sporting, social, educational, political and cultural—big and small; it calls upon every family and every individual man, woman and child, in whatever capacity, not to participate in the Union Jubilee Celebrations which mark 50 years of brazen racial oppression.' says a call issued by the A.N.C. (Cape).

The call is the first step to implement a resolution taken at the National Conference of the A.N.C. held in Durban last December calling upon the public to refrain from participating in the celebrations. All the branches of the A.N.C. in the Cape have been instructed to inform ministers of religion and all other organisations in their areas with a copy of the call. In addition thousands of leaflets in the vernacular are being distributed throughout the rural and urban areas.

**THE CRUEL LAWS**  
Referring to the "cruel laws" which have been passed by successive Union governments "for Whites only" in the last 50 years, the call says:

- Every African has lost all rights to land so that today every one of the 10 million Africans wherever and whoever he may be is a squatter.
- Every African—man, woman and child—must carry a pass like a wretched slave.
- Every African is refused true education and is only permitted to receive special slave education called Bantu Education.
- Every African is denied the right to worship the true God where he pleases. He is only permitted to worship an apartheid god who dwells only in "naturrelle lokasies."
- Every African is denied the

**BIRTH**  
Barnet.—Naomi and Jack. Feb. 1, a daughter. Both well.

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## SASA LAUNCHES PETITION ON ALL-BLACKS TOUR

AS a result of strong representations, a meeting of the South African Sports Association agreed last week to launch a petition on the All-Blacks Rugby tour protesting against racial discrimination. The petition was launched on February 1 and will last for one month.

The Secretary reported that meetings he had with sportsmen in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and East London in the week preceding the meeting. Full support had been given for certain actions SASA proposes to undertake in rugby and cricket.

SASA also agreed to undertake the fight of the Soccer Federation at the International Soccer Federation subject to certain conditions. It was agreed to make further representations to the Imperial Cricket

Conference on the exclusion of non-white cricketers from the South African teams.

SASA agreed to assist in certain preliminary Olympic trials in weightlifting and athletics and cycling.

The setting up of regional committees to assist in the work of SASA was agreed upon and certain suggestions put forward for their management.

The Secretary reported that SASA's opposition to racialism in the Union Festival had the full support of sportsmen in all centres and this matter would be pressed.

The Secretary reported on private discussions he had had with Mr. A. S. Francis, Secretary of the South African Cricket Association (Whites Only), and Mr. Reg. Honey, Q.C., President of the South African Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association.

right to speak up freely against the injustices he suffers as a result of his race and colour.

● Every African is denied the right to develop his abilities as a sportsman.

**NOTHING TO CELEBRATE.**  
These things and many others have been done in these fifty years of oppression which the Nationalists are planning to celebrate. The Nationalist Government now call upon the victims of their racial oppression to celebrate. "What have the Africans as victims to celebrate? Are they going to rejoice that they have been oppressed for so long?"

The call urges the people to regard the period of the festivities as a "Period of Mourning." It says: "When the oppressors rejoice over


their victories, we mourn the loss of our rights, and seek strength to fight for their restoration."

Referring to the activities for May 31 the call urges that all people:

- Hold mass un denominational open-air religious services and the theme should be: "Lord, Deliver Thy People From Oppression."
- All ministers of religion in all areas should attend these prayer meetings to conduct prayers.
- Sportsmen and sports administrators should be urged not to play any games on this day, but should attend the prayer gatherings.
- All children should be taken to this assembly.

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