

"HALT AT. DRIVE TO FASCISM"

A.N.C. Message for 1959

JOHANNESBURG. THE Congress Movement should enter 1959 with a



Adv. Duma Nokwe.

firm resolve to hasten the doom of fascism in South Africa, says Advocate Duma Nokwe, the new A.N.C. Secretary-General in a New Year message to the people. At the same time, says the message, the people must prepare to resist the intensifier oppression and persecution which is bound to come.

Summing up the achievements of the past year, Mr. Nokwe says, "We made magnificent efforts to consolidate our unity and to resist our oppressors. On the other hand heroic struggles of the people in both the urban and rural areas were waged. The year-ended with the struggle on the upsurge as shown in the historic protest by the Johannesburg women against pass laws. 1959 will be a difficult year because the Nationalists are desperate, warns Mr. Nokwe. That was the significance of the Dingane's day speeches

where the leaders of the Nationalist party spoke of the Afrikaners as being "surrounded by enemies" and "fighting with their backs against the wall."

What the Nationalists sought from their supporters was backing for their scheme to launch an all-out fascist dictatorship in South Africa.

The way to stem the flood of Nationalist tyranny was by closely implementing the organisational and political decisions taken at the recent national conference of the A.N.C. held in Durban.

Meanwhile uninterrupted political activity went on here right into the Christmas week. Huge report back meetings on the Durban conference were held at Plumville, Sophiatown, Alexandra Township and Klipfontein. In one area in the Transvaal reserves, an A.N.C. meeting was held on Christmas Day.

The Superintendent Is Planning It, But The City Council Knows Nothing About This

Move To Ban ANC Meetings On Sundays

CAPE TOWN. IT is the intention of the Manager of Native Affairs in Cape Town, Mr. S. Rogers, to apply for powers to ban all public meetings in Langa on Sundays.

Mr. Rogers made this admission to New Age in a telephone conversation last week.

"We had phoned him to ask for an explanation of a notice at the entrance to Langa containing the instruction to gate-keepers:

"Under no circumstances are

you to issue permits to people stating that they wish to attend meetings of the African National Congress.

"The notice was signed by Mr. Rogers himself. "That notice was issued only in connection with one meeting on November 17th," said Mr. Rogers. "We anticipated that there might be a breach of the peace and so we took steps to prevent trouble-makers coming in from outside."

Mr. Rogers added: "In any case, it is my policy not to allow outsiders to attend open-air meetings in Langa on a Sunday. That applies to all parties, and not only the A.N.C. Yes, it would apply to Liberal Party meetings as well."

DISCREPANCIES When we checked with the notice we noticed two things:

(1) November 17 was not a Sunday, but a Monday, and was the day the A.N.C. Women's League had planned to hold a demonstration in Langa against the pass laws.

(2) Mr. Rogers' notice was dated November 30 — two weeks after the day to which he said the notice applied.

We phoned up Mr. Rogers again, and this was his explanation: "The A.N.C. planned to hold another meeting in Langa on November 30, and so we issued another instruction. As for the previous notice, it must have applied to a meeting on Sunday, November 16."

"I have since myself scratched out that part of the notice which gives the impression there is a general ban on outsiders attending all A.N.C. meetings, no matter what the day."

New Age: But is it still your intention to prevent people from outside Langa attending A.N.C. meetings on a Sunday?

Mr. Rogers: Yes, Sunday is the

Sabbath day, and is meant to be a day of rest, not for meetings. It is probably my intention to apply for powers to ban all public meetings held in the open air on Sundays.

NEVER HEARD OF IT

We then telephoned the chairman of the Native Affairs Committee, Mr. Santhlano, and asked him if he knew about Mr. Rogers' intentions to ban all meetings on a Sunday.

"I know nothing about it," said

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Vol. 5, No. 11 Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, January 1, 1959

6d.

"Africans Must Unite To End Imperialism"

YOUTH LEAGUE REPLIES TO PATRICK DUNCAN

THE remarkable unity established at the All African People's Conference at Accra in spite of the differing conditions in the various African territories has been truly inspiring, and reflects the spirit of the times and the determination of the people of Africa to win freedom, says a statement issued by the African National Congress Youth League.

"It is clear, however," says the statement, "that our enemies have been frightened by our unity, and are now spreading all sorts of falsehoods about the proceedings of the conference, seeing splits and divisions where none exist. By doing so, they hope to lessen the impact of the conference and thus hold back the surge towards freedom that the conference is bound to inspire."

ALLEGED DIFFERENCES

"Some South African newspapers have given an inordinate amount of space to alleged differences between Ghana and the United Arab Republic, and have also made much of the fact that the Soviet Union sent observers to the conference. All this, in an effort to smear the conference and to detract from its remarkable achievements."

"Some of the blame for this must lie at the door of Mr. Patrick Duncan who attended the conference as a delegate of the Liberal

Party of South Africa, and who is spreading a false picture of the proceedings.

"Mr. Duncan is attempting to present a picture of a conference riddled with divisions and hostility. He finds little to say on the essential unity of the delegates, but emphasises the varying views that were expressed on such questions as the use of violence. He has even gone so far as to say that there is a definite split at this conference on this issue (that of violence)."

"We do not know why Mr. Duncan is so keen to emphasise this point, but we are well aware that the enemies of African liberation desire to see splits and divisions among us."

WILL PLAY ITS PART

The Youth League states that it is eager to play its part in opposing those who want to see the people of Africa kept in subservience. It has sent a copy of its statement to the Permanent Secretariat of the All African People's Conference and asks to be supplied with a copy of the resolutions and other documents of the conference.

The statement concludes: "We pledge to circulate them widely in our country and to win the support of our people to the cause of African freedom."



The Algerian Liberation struggle has raised the fight against colonialism to new levels in Africa. Here a unit of the Algerian National Liberation Army is seen on the march.

"Zeke" Mphahlele Speaks At Accra

—Page 2

Main Speaker For South Africa At The Pan-African People's Conference In Accra, Ghana, Recently Was Mr. Ezekiel Mphahlele, Who Represented The African National Congress. We Reprint Below Extracts From His Address On The



Non-European Nurses Will Never Accept Apartheid

Miss M. G. Borchers is reported to have said at the South African Nursing Association's Conference that Non-European nurses now accept apartheid. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Although a number of Non-European nurses recently met in Pretoria and Cape Town as apartheid branches under the South African Nursing Association, the vast majority of Non-European and (many Europeans) emphatically reject apartheid, and still stand for equality and democracy in the profession. That this is true, is shown by the recent successful Congress held in Cape Town by the Federation of South African Nurses and Midwives which is a multi-racial organisation open to people of all races and colours.

It must also be pointed out that apartheid branches under the new (1957) Nursing Act have not been formed in the smaller towns, while the better informed nurses of the large towns have steadfastly refused to form such branches.

The ethics of nursing do not permit any racial discrimination, and we shall never accept it.

Federation of S.A. Nurses and Midwives.

Girl in Tribal Dress Charged With Public Indecency

I have just witnessed a most unusual episode at Kietdied in the Umzimkulu district where I saw a station commander bundle an African girl clad in the usual tribal attire on to the police van, charged with public indecency.

The poor girl was bewildered for she could not understand the law which she had violated and the unsatisfactory explanation which she received from the African constable made her wild.

Well, South Africans, there is a young rural African girl experiencing jail life for an offence which neither she nor I can pretend to understand. When a police officer executes his duty in this manner, does he think in that manner of dealing with people improves race relations in this country?

F. PAMLA Harding, Natal.

Death Sentence For Canning Workers

It grieves me to learn that the Nationalist Government in its wage determination has promulgated "death" wages for the food and canning workers. This should be of concern to all the workers throughout South Africa, because an injury to one is an injury to all.

Cutting down wages from £2 17s. to £1 10s. 9d. is certainly a death sentence for the workers and their dependants. It means an eventual decline of buying power. With the creeping economic crisis in South Africa the Nationalist refuse to comply with the people's requests, piling misery upon the people in their effort to provide pleasures for themselves.

There is only one answer — the workers must unite soon and fight for their rights.

LANGA Queenstown.

West Indies Team Should Come to S.A.

Alan Paton has called for a boycott of the idea of Non-White teams coming from other countries to S.A. This should be carefully examined. Non-White teams coming here at the invitations of non-apartheid associations seem rather different from invitations sent by apartheid associations which have the support of the Government.

The White associations have a choice and they take it in favour of discrimination. The associations of the oppressed have no choice, no influence over the policies that are current in the country.

I think it would be wrong to prevent the West Indies cricket team from coming out here on the grounds that this would be supporting apartheid as they cannot bring their white members. DEMOCRAT Durban.

MULTI-RACIAL ROAD TO FREEDOM

FELLOW Africans, we feel greatly honoured to have been invited to this get-together as delegates of the African National Congress in South Africa. Allied with this liberatory movement are the South African Indian Congress, the Coloured People's Organisation and the Congress of Democrats, a small band of Europeans whose hearts sit in the right place.

We bring to this conference the sufferings, fears and hopes of the oppressed peoples of my country.

NOTHING TO CELEBRATE
In April, 1952, the Nationalist Government celebrated the tercentenary of the coming of Jan van Riebeeck to the Cape of Good Hope. Most of us Non-Whites refused to take part in the fanfare. The White man was celebrating 300 years of plunder, political bullying, slave-driving, forced labour, in short everything that was calculated to make the Non-Whites perpetual props of a modern white domination.

On Nationalism and Multi-Racialism: The African National Congress began on the basis of nationalism, because the Blacks had and have always been discriminated against as a national group. When the Nationalist Government came into being in 1948 under D. F. Malan, the White people were once and for all dedicating themselves to the cause of White supremacy resting on the pillars of oppression.



Mr. Ezekiel Mphahlele.

Black man. In 1952 these groups planned the Defiance Campaign for civil disobedience of unjust laws. Thousands were sent to jail. The Whites felt the foundations of their security shaking.

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE
In June, 1955, the four Congresses came together again as the Congress of the People to present a Freedom Charter to the country. The African National Congress had by then decided on this moment to the democratic instincts of a man as a human being rather than to force him to shrink further back into his racial enclave and fight to protect his identity. Furthermore, democracy is a universal language.

On the Freedom Charter: The Non-Whites of South Africa enjoy none of these rights. If the

Whites continue stubbornly to refuse to accept this basis for a multi-racial government — as they have done for the last 300 years — then they have no claim to sympathy. Then they must accept what must surely befall them as the liberatory movement gathers strength. Then they will have no choice but to remove their heretofore blood out of the country. They have had 300 years to think about it.

On Non-Violence: In the face of such a frowning mass of repressive laws, the question keeps imposing itself: how can a peaceful settlement come about? I can't but take a gloomy view and say we don't see any such settlement in sight: we are dealing with a modernised and sophisticated brand of barbarism among the Whites of South Africa. The issues are clear-cut: multi-racial government or mutual destruction. Can you, our fellow-Africans, still doubt which side constitutes the forces of good?

MORE ANGER

One thing is certain. The present Prime Minister of South Africa, H. F. Verwoerd, who is Nazi by training, is going to whip up more and more anger among the oppressed, and there will be more and more suffering. This is going to give rise to another and more brutal upsurge of African nationalism which will be most uncompromising towards the Whites in its vengeance. The rise of more national states in Africa like Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Somaliland and others is bound to affect the course of events in South Africa to the good of the African. It will give my people hope and inspiration. It won't drive any more Whites into South Africa: the Negro there will do that.

In a country like ours where the police and the army are always itching for action, we have discovered that the Gandhian form of passive resistance succeeds only up to a point. The White police always provoke violence during a campaign, and unless passive resistance is a religion with its peculiar forms of discipline such as we know it in India, it is ever so much more difficult to sustain. We may find that the local conditions in any setting dictate the strategy.

On Tribalism: Tribalism is no real problem in our country. Over the years the White man has been breaking down tribes and reducing chiefs to a glorified police force at the beck and call of White commissioners. The process of industrialisation and migrant labour have also had their effect on tribal institutions.

On Economic Boycott: We should like to remind the new Ghana, and the new Nigeria, that every tin of fruit, every tin of fish, every orange, every bottle of squash they import from South Africa — and these goods are increasing alarmingly — each offer of these commodities represents the agony, the poverty, the sweat, the tears of each dispossessed and miserably-paid African, Coloured and Indian farm and factory worker. This

(Continued in next column.)

Accra Conference

An Inspiration

The coming together of the All African peoples to consult each other on the question of how to rule Africa in future, is an epoch-making event.

Its key note of non-alignment is an asset in preserving world peace and a catalyst in promoting the liberation of Africa from foreign shackles.

To those who are still not free the Accra event is an inspiration in their struggle for decent living standards.

W. M. KOBO Port Elizabeth.

In Support of "Drum"

I think your attack on the Magazines "Drum" and "Post" was rather harsh. You explained Mr. Balle's attitude for big business, but I think "Drum" is to be praised for the work it is doing.

I am not a Politician myself, but a Politician will always find a fault where people don't see any, and even convince them that it is a fault. The magazines which appear in African languages are nothing else but Nationalist propaganda.

BOY LEKIBRANE Port Elizabeth.

(Contd. from previous column.)

import trade does not benefit them in the least: it bleeds them literally to death. Do you know that on several farms the Non-White farm labourer is given three rations of wine daily as part payment to weaken his moral resistance against oppression? We humbly put these questions to you.

Fellow-Africans, the road is long, but the dawn is in sight. Now is the historical moment to consolidate our forces. AFRIKA!

Conference Resolutions

On Boycotting South Africa

The conference resolution condemning racialism and discriminatory laws and practices in Africa specifically recommended:

1. The imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa, including the boycott of South African goods.
2. The withholding of labour by African countries from South African industry which has become the instrument of oppression.
3. "That no African state should have any diplomatic relations with any country on our continent that practises racial discrimination."

On Violence and Non-Violence

The main conference resolution calling for the ending of

imperialism and colonialism in Africa contained the following section on non-violence:

"The All-African People's Conference maintains that one of the most effective means of conducting the struggle against Imperialism is through the organisation of the people and the agitation for the democratic rights of freedom and assembly, of the press, of movement, and the recognition of universal adult franchise based upon the principle of one individual, one vote, irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex and the right of the majority to rule.

"Recognising that national independence can be gained by peaceful means in territories where democratic means are available, it guarantees its support to all forms of peaceful action. This support is pledged equally to those who, in order to meet the violent means by which they are subjected and exploited, are obliged to retaliate."



Women played a noteworthy part in the Durban conference of the A.N.C. Here Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking, from Paarl, is seen addressing the delegates.

LUTULI CRITICISES LIBERALS FOR ANTI-COMMUNISM

"Should Have No Place In Your Constitution"

DURBAN. "THERE are many points of policy on which we disagree with the Liberal Party but we cooperate fully on those matters on which we have agreement and one of the fundamental points of agreement between the Congress and the Liberal Party is that both want and to Nationalist rule," said Chief Albert J. Lutuli, President General of the African National Congress, addressing a well-attended mass meeting in Durban last week.

Referring to some of the differences between the Congress and the Liberals, Chief Lutuli said that the provision in the Liberal Party constitution to fight communists in South Africa was in his opinion not a matter that should be placed in the constitution of any organisation.

"How can we say that we will fight the communists when we do not know whether what they intend doing in a given situation is to our mutual benefit or not? We may not agree with communism. That is a different matter and in any case it is not a question on which we should commit ourselves constitutionally," he added.

The meeting, which was organised by the Liberal Party on the Durban Berea, was very well attended. An interesting feature was the number of Europeans in the audience who belonged neither to the Liberal Party nor the Congress of Democrats.

The only speaker for the evening was Chief Lutuli who dealt extensively with the programme and policy of the African National Congress.

Chief Lutuli said that although the Africans were few in numbers they represented a potential danger to all South Africans because they were expressing an emotional attitude, just like the Nationalists.

"If the slogan 'Africa for the Africans' means only for black Africans then we reject it. The policy of the A.N.C. is to build a South Africa in which all races will participate equally and that end can be achieved only if all

races collaborate in the struggle to attain it," he said.

In reply to a question from a member of the Federal Party Chief Lutuli said that the A.N.C. could not accept federalism as it was very much akin to apartheid.

"I would like to be able to move around freely in any part of our country and in any case unless the Federal Party puts its cards on the table and tells us what its policy for all the people in South Africa, we cannot even consider the question of a Federation."

DISCUSSION

In the course of a lively discussion from the floor Mr. Alan Paton, President of the Liberal Party, criticising the reluctance of the Liberals to co-operate with other groups, said that a Party which was more concerned with the rights of the British people than with any others had no future in this country.

"What stand has the Federal Party ever taken on Group Areas for example?" he asked.

In reply to a question by a member of the audience, Prof. Leo Kuper, the chairman of the meeting, said that the Liberal Party would certainly be prepared to work with communists on matters on which they agree.

New "Drop The Trial" Campaign Plans

CAPE TOWN.

Local executives of the Congress here have decided to hold mass protest meetings in Langsa, Nyanga and Kensington on January 18, the eve of the commencement of the treason trial in Pretoria, instead of one meeting on the Grand Parade on that date.

A subsequent meeting will be held in Cape Town at the City Hall Library on January 19.

Apart from these meetings country areas have been asked to hold similar "Drop the Treason Trial" meetings in their own districts.

A.N.C. HOLDS "LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK" MEETING

600 Raise Their Grievances in 8-hour Session

DURBAN.

AN interesting and instructive mass conference attended by over 600 Congress delegates from the far corners of Natal was held in Durban by the Natal African National Congress on Diangane's Day, December 16.

The meeting was opened by Chief Lutuli, was divided into four sessions with a different chairman for each session and was run on the basis that no official speaker was to address the Conference from the platform but that those present should put forward their grievances and suggestions so that Congress leaders could learn firsthand about the innumerable problems that confront the people.

The first session, dealing with the problems of the workers, evoked considerable discussion.

BANTU EDUCATION

Mr. G. M. Mbela, an ex-teacher, raised the plight of the teachers under Bantu Education.

"Apart from the low wages paid to the teachers, their conditions of work are so miserable that many teachers are leaving the profession rather than fulfil a syllabus that degrades all human decency and which teaches a child that he is inferior to another because his skin colour is black," he said.

"We must not only attack Bantu Education from our platforms but must make an earnest endeavour to organise the teachers into Congress," he said.

Under the item "Problems in the Reserves," delegates from a wide area including such trouble spots as Masinga, Mapumulo, Empanjeni and Inanda where the Government is endeavouring to enforce the Rehabilitation Scheme, spoke feelingly of their problems.

Many speakers vehemently attacked the chiefs in their areas, describing them as stooges of the Government.

CHIEFS HAVE SOLD OUT

The delegate from Masinga, representing seven wards in that area, said: "Rehabilitation must not be allowed to starve us out of our lands. We have decided to put a stop to this vicious plan."

"Inform the Chiefs in our area! Not us. They have sold out to the Government and whatever action we take will be united joint action by all the people, except of course, for a few stooges."

"Legal action may be all right, but I think it is a waste of money. What we want is direct action by the people," he said.

The chiefs came in for more criticisms when the question of the passes was discussed.

Despite the presence of the Special Branch throughout the proceedings, speaker after speaker during this marathon 8-hour meeting condemned the policies of the Nationalist Government and called for action and unity.

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SOMETHING WORRYING THEM?

AS usual at this time of the year, Nationalist politicians and newspapers have been fulminating against their various enemies.

Who are their enemies? Here is a collection of Nationalist bogeymen culled from the columns of the press in December.

Dr. Verwoerd at Blood River, December 16:

"Today there was a liberalist current in the world which shows a remarkable similarity to the spirit which prevailed when the Voortrekkers entered the interior of the country... Although we had opinions against them, the Afrikaner people must know how to stand firmly at their post... Today, at the time of the Voortrekkers, there were clergymen who brought the message of the alien world spirit to Africa."

Dr. Diederichs at Vereeniging on December 16: mentioned the following enemies in the ranks of the Whites: first and biggest enemy the fanatical hearted Whites who were discouraged; the idealists; the materialists; the Communists; the imperialists, and finally the escapists.

Mr. De Wet Nel at Vegkop on December 16: said the Afrikaner who did not constantly pray, keep guard and work was disloyal to his people's past and future.

He also complained of the rise of White barbarism which expressed itself in criminal gangs, ducktail movements and liberal movements which were in reality the hatching eggs of Communism; and the rise of semi-civilised Black barbarism which was more dangerous than paganism.

Dr. Otto du Plessis in Cape Town on December 16: "This society of revolutionaries causes no only disunity in our own national life but it is consciously or unconsciously an agent of international powers overseas."

Die Volkblad, December 15: "Communist and Asiatic nationalist, Arab feudalist and Moslem fanatic, Mohammedan terrorist and African liberalist find it easy to stand together under the anti-colonial banner against the handful of White ruling powers."

Mr. P. W. Botha in Cape Town on December 10: "Despite agitators, the Government was determined to pursue its policy."

GOLDING UNDER FIRE OVER RACIAL PETITION

RACIAL antagonism arising from the implementation of the Group Areas Act was clearly illustrated in Athlone recently when two petitions to the Group Areas board, presented by Coloureds, J. Golding, F. T. Joshua and H. F. Moses, objected to the admission of Indians and Chinese to a local Indian-owned cinema, and asked the board "to exercise its power in carrying out government policy."

A counter petition, organised by Mrs. Z. Gool, resulted in the staying of the decision by the Board which met two weeks ago.

The petition signed by Mr. Golding also stated that the opening of the Kismet cinema, an Indian-owned business, in Athlone which has been declared a Coloured area, would ruin "two of the present cinema-owners in Athlone—one of whom is Coloured."

AGAINST WHITE BUSINESS

Asked by New Age to explain his attitude, Mr. Golding, who is president of the Coloured People's National Union, denied that the petition was against any non-white group having a business in Athlone.

"The C.P.N.U. objects to a permit being given to a White group, the African Consolidated Theatre, to own or run a business in an area which has been declared for Coloureds. There is no petition against Mr. J. Patel, the cinema-owning personally, or him having a cinema in Athlone, because he belongs to the Non-

White group. We maintain that the African Consolidated theatres must operate in White areas."

The demand for the exclusion of other racial groups was intended to prevent the A.C.T. as a White group from getting a permit to own the Kismet cinema.

Mr. Patel told New Age that the A.C.T. had offered to run the cinema but no decision had been arrived at.

The petition organised by Messrs. Joshua and Moses was circulated by the "Coloured Business and Professional Association" and said that "the Group Areas Board can carry out Government policy by refusing any Non-Coloured individual or company the right to occupy the cinema." The petition by the Association is supported by the C.P.N.U.

COUNTER-PETITION

Attacking the racial petitions of Messrs. Golding, Joshua and Moses, the counter petition signed among others by several Coloured councillors and the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, said: "We consider that the racial policy as advanced by the objectors of excluding business enterprises from bringing us the best must lead to an inferior type of commodity from being presented to the Coloured individual."

Intervention by an advocate for the counter-petitioners prevented the Board from taking an immediate decision on the Golding proposals pending the presentation of the counter-petition this week.

Published by Real Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Shalby Road, Salt River, Cape Town. A member of the South African Press Group. Telephone 3-0888. Cape Town: 105 26th St., 6 Barrack Street, Phone 3-2171. Athlone: 121 Progress Road, Phone 3-2171. Durban: 103 Lodge House, 118 Grey Street, Phone 6-8287. Fort Elizabeth: 10 Court Chambers, 126 Adderley Street, Phone 4261.

DEMOCRAT'S DIARY FOR 1958

January

Three pro-government indunas and the sister of the local puppet chief killed as Zeerust people's anger reaches fever pitch over the deportation of their chief and the issuing of passes to women. Swarms of armed police drafted into the area and arrests continue daily.

Tension also mounts in Transkei as N.A.D. prepares to impose Bantu Authorities.

Lionel Forman's "The South African Treason Trial" receives a great reception overseas.

Monday 13: The Treason Trial resumes in Drill Hall, Johannesburg and demonstrators outside the court call for release of the 95 accused. Mr. V. Make, one of the 61 discharged previously is deported to the Northern Transvaal, but later he leaves S.A. for Nigeria. In his reply to the prosecution case Mr. Vernon Berrange for the defence says: "This trial concerns the right of people to express themselves in open criticism of the government and to endeavour to work for a change in our political, economic and social systems within the limits of our law."

"The Freedom Charter is treasonable," says Pirow.

In Parliament Swart introduces a bill that any document taken by the police which indicates that any person is an office-bearer or member of an organisation shall be accepted as proof when produced in any criminal proceedings.

SACPO announces its intention to contest elections under the separate Representation of Voters Act. Piet Beylveeld, one of the treason accused, is nominated as their candidate.

February

Group Areas proclamations are announced in Cape Town.

America launches her first satellite.

Refugees flee from strife-torn Zeerust and Springs women pledge to fight passes. Workers' conferences in preparation for the mass national conference for £1 a day are held all over the Union. Chief Lutuli calls for mass action to back workers' demands.

Police charge and beat-up striking Amato workers. 140 are sacked later.

Africanists use violence to break up Transvaal A.N.C. conference.

21st Anniversary of the progressive press in South Africa — Guardian newspaper born February, 1937.

March

Rembrandt Tobacco Company withdraws its interdict against the A.N.C. bringing to an end proceedings against the Congress as a result of the nation-wide cigarette boycott.

Great national workers' conference in Johannesburg calls for mass demonstration from April 14, but before the general elections in order to stress their demands for £1 a day and an end to discriminatory laws.

British workers demonstrate against H-bomb.



22,000 police were turned out all over the country to crush the peoples demonstrations on April 14 to 16. Here a large number of police are seen in Sophiatown during that period.

April

Ban on African meeting imposed and 22,000 police turned out to crush April 14, 15, 16 demonstrations. The whole ruling-class press is thrown into the attempt to make the people's protests a failure. Congress calls off the demonstrations on the second day, but in areas like Sophiatown the embattled people stand firm. Arrests take place all over the country.

Nats win election with larger majority in Parliament.

The congress of African states meeting in Accra calls for the complete liberation of Africa from imperialism and colonialism.

In Johannesburg the Crown in the incitement case announces that it will bring 100 witnesses to give evidence in the trial arising out of the April 14 demonstrations.

May

13 congress men and women are on trial for incitement in Johannesburg, arising out of the April 14 demonstrations and in Cape Town 21 African youths are fined £2 each.

Murder attempt on New Age reporter Alex La Guma.

Anthony Sampson's book on the Treason Trial "The Treason Case" is published.

U.S. Vice-President Nixon is stoned by crowds on his South American tour.

In Natal the Indian people prepare to fight group areas, while in Sekhukhune land the African people revolt against Bantu Authorities.

In Algeria Gaullist militarists seize power in attempt to impose fascism on France.

Death of Christopher Gell, great democrat and journalist.

June

Application by the non-colourable S.A. Soccer Federation to affil-

iate to the Federation of International Football Associations is rejected by the F.I.F.A. Stockholm conference.

Tension rises in Tembuland as Nationalist government deports five sub-chiefs and people become hostile to Bantu Authorities.

In the Lebanon the anti-imperialist struggle breaks into armed warfare by the people against France and her local lackeys.

Great crowds attend the Durban meeting against Group Areas on June 26.

In Johannesburg the Crown in the incitement case announces that it will bring 100 witnesses to give evidence in the trial arising out of the April 14 demonstrations.

July

406-page indictment is presented by the prosecution in the Treason Trial which, it is announced, will be held in a converted synagogue in Pretoria, starting August 1. The special court will consist of Justices, Rumpff, Ludorf and Kennedy.

Dadoo calls for mass protest against Group Areas, and Oliver Tambo, Secretary-General of the A.N.C., urges Africanists to prepare for bitter struggle against the increase in poll-tax.

American and British invade Lebanon and Jordan and all sections of the South African people demand "Hands off the Middle East"

S.A. women prepare for August 9 anti-pass demonstrations.

August

Treason trial has a dramatic opening in Pretoria when Mr. A. L. Maiseles for the defence, asks for

Chief Lutuli is beaten up by white hoodlums at a meeting organised by a Nationalist Study Group which he addresses. Six are later arrested on charges of public violence.

The 41 month old ban on meetings of more than 10 Africans is lifted.

September

Nationalist caucus elects Verwoerd as new Prime Minister.

In the Treason Trial one of the charges in the indictment is quashed by the court and the Crown is ordered to provide further particulars on the others. Court adjourns until September 29.

S.A.'s biggest murder trial, that of 210 Africans of Sekhukhune-land involved in demonstrations against Bantu Authorities and passes, starts in Lydenburg, Transvaal.

Heavy sentences are passed on Congressmen who are on trial for incitement arising out of the April 14 demonstrations. 2 sentenced to 12 months without fine, others fined between £10 and £30.

Race riots in London as white hoodlums attack coloureds in the Notting Hill district.

Constable Visser, the killer of Indian Congressman Solly Juma who was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, is discovered roaming free in Cape Town by New Age reporter. It is later revealed that he was admitted to a local asylum where there were no restrictions on his movement. Protests result in his being transferred back to prison.

Pass raids continue in African townships.

Treason trial resumes in Pretoria with new application to quash the reframed indictment.

the refusal of Justices Rumpff and Ludorf. Justice Ludorf recuses himself but Justice Rumpff is explaining why he could not do the same implies that the Minister of Justice, Swart, was not telling the truth when he said in the House of Assembly that he had consulted Justice Rumpff on the appointment of the judges. The defence later argues for the quashing of the whole indictment.

Strijdom reported seriously ill in hospital. Swart takes over the duties of Prime Minister.

Pass raids continue in African townships.

Treason trial resumes in Pretoria with new application to quash the reframed indictment.



One of the biggest mass conferences held in South Africa last year was the National Workers Conference. Hundreds of workers from all over the country pressed their demand for £1 a day and an end to oppression.

In France de Gaulle's new constitution giving him almost unlimited political power is supported in a "referendum."

October

Treason trial adjourns once more as Pirow is given a third chance to patch up his indictment.

The Communist Party becomes the leading party in Indonesia.

At the first mass meeting since the ban on more than ten was lifted. Chief Lutuli calls for intensified struggle against unjust laws.

Mr. Toivo Ja-Toivo, a S.W. African, sends a tape recorded message to the United Nations stating the case for oppressed Africans in the territory.

Pirow withdraws the Treason indictment, Crown case drops.

Police invade the victory party of the treason accused.

The number of accused in the Sekhukhune-land trial has now risen from 210 to 240.

Verwoerd announces to assembled Paramount Chiefs in Pretoria that the Native Representatives in Parliament will be abolished.

Progressive movement in South Africa calls for the dropping of the Treason Trial altogether.

Almost 2,000 Johannesburg women are arrested as a mass campaign against passes for women starts on the Rand. In other centres African women also prepare for the anti-pass battle.

November

Police use batons and tear gas against women demonstrating outside the court in Johannesburg.

where hundreds are on trial for anti-pass protests.

December

Forty-first anniversary of the Soviet Union. Africanists are routed at Transvaal A.N.C. conference.

Treason accused Alfred Hutchinson leaves South Africa for Ghana.

A.N.C. announced as one of the official sponsors of the mass anti-imperialist conference of political organisations from all over the African continent to be held in Accra, Ghana, in December.

129 African women are convicted under the Criminal Laws Amendment Act for protesting against the issuing of passes for women.

All congresses, the Liberals and Black Sash identify themselves with the struggle against passes for women.

Announced Nigeria will gain independence in October, 1960.

At the Big Three conference in Geneva the Soviet Union proposes the ending of nuclear tests for all time.

The crown produces another treason indictment, this time in two instalments. 30 of the 91 accused will appear in Pretoria, on January 19, and the rest in April.

Lutuli calls for united Anti-Nat. front.

On the 27th a mass protest against passes for women outside the police when thousands of women, arriving in twos and threes, bring petitions to be handed to the Mayor of Johannesburg.

The U.S.S.R. announced its new 7-year plan for the development of industry and agriculture and to achieve the highest standard of living in the world for her people.

De Gaulle's party wins the French elections although the Communists retain more electoral support than any other party.

December

Administrator of the Cape Province announces intention to remove Coloured municipal voters from the common roll. Coloured organisations prepare for campaign to defend the vote.

200 students are expelled from Adams College after protests against ill-treatment by the authorities.

The great Pan-African conference against imperialism and racial discrimination takes place in Accra. New Age reporters are refused passports to attend the conference by the Nationalist Government.

Tension in Germany as the Soviet Union calls for the ending of military occupation by the great powers.

In America 10,000 Americans of all colours march on the White

House, Washington, to protest against racial discrimination, but Eisenhower is too busy playing golf to meet them.

U.S. launches Atlas satellite said to weigh 4 tons.

China launches great drive to raise steel production.

Historic A.N.C. national conference makes preparations for massive struggle against the pass laws.

A new constitution for Basutoland is announced after talks between Basuto leaders and the British government.



This Africanist delegate fleeing from the Transvaal A.N.C. conference in November, typifies the rout of the Africanist group in Congress.

RADIATION DANGER IN YOUR RICE?

THE rumour about the 20,000 tons of Chinese rice that arrived in the Union recently—the result of our first sizeable trade deal with China — being radio-active, has now proved to be a false alarm. The rice is no greater hazard than our milk or vegetables.

The significance of the scare, however, lies in the fact that we in South Africa, in common with all the world's population, are being exposed to a radiation hazard which we cannot avoid—all our food contains some radio active contamination.

The rice consignment, it was reported, contained a high concentration of radioactive strontium, a product of atomic fallout; but the same risk applies to all vegetables, particularly those imported from the fall-out zones of the Northern hemisphere.

IN THE BONE

Strontium is an element like calcium and is absorbed by plants, especially when the soil is low in calcium. Once in the body it "goes to the bone," especially young, growing bone, and in its radioactive form can cause leukaemia or bone-cancer.

The effects of radio strontium are cumulative so that people whose staple diet is rice run a greater risk.

The distribution of strontium 90 is not uniform throughout the world: as the first tests were conducted in North America and the North Pacific, there is less in the southern hemisphere than in the northern.

The projected tests by the French in the Sahara will bring the danger very much nearer home to all South Africans.

ALARMING

Figures of the 1958 Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation showed an alarmingly high strontium content in Japanese rice.

While there is no report of Far Eastern rice generally (including Chinese rice) having a high quantity of strontium, we should regard all imported cereals with the same suspicion.

While the units for milk in Canada, New York and Somerset (England) are between 5 and 6,

white rice in Japan registers 49 strontium units, and Japanese brown rice 154.

Children under the age of 5 years in England may have an average of 1.2 units in their bones, that is, they retain almost a quarter of the strontium in their food, and since strontium 90 is a long-lived isotope they will retain this level throughout their lives.

In this age of radioactive fallout caused by atomic bomb tests all food is contaminated to some degree. Some scientists, a minority, say that, one or two items like Japanese rice apart, we have not reached the danger limit and

are in no real hazard is involved—yet. Most biologists and almost all geneticists disagree, however.

They emphasise that the strontium bomb tests raise the strontium level all the time, and the human race is exposed to greater danger with every explosion.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

Nobel scientist Linus Pauling estimates that the bomb tests already carried out will produce about one million seriously defective children in years to come.

Hundreds of thousands of people living today will die 15 to 20 years before their normal time of death because of nuclear tests.

So though there is no serious danger in the next spoon of Chinese rice you eat that does not apply to your children who have to live and grow in a radioactive environment.

Linus Pauling says, in reply to those who argue that the level of radio-activity produced by the tests is "not dangerous" that

"No More War," by Linus Pauling. Published by Victor Gollancz. Price 18s. 6d.

Another meeting will be held in Nyanga at 2 p.m. organised by the A.N.C. Nyanga No. 2 branch.

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there is no safe threshold any increase in radiation is potentially dangerous.

Although only a small percentage of the population is affected the total number of people so injured throughout the world can be very large indeed.

The testing of a single large superbomb causes an incidence of disease that will eventually lead to the death of 1,000 people by leukemia and bone cancer, and possibly also 9000 more by other diseases, a possible total of 100,000 deaths.

STOP TESTS NOW

Talk of "clean ombs" is a red herring, says Pauling.

The only way to avoid the utter catastrophe of nuclear war itself and to end the danger to the health of the world's peoples is an international agreement to stop the testing of nuclear bombs now, as a first step towards more general disarmament and the ultimate abolition of nuclear weapons.

More Drop the Trial Meetings

CAPE TOWN. Over 1,000 people attended two meetings organised by the Drop the Treason Trial Committee on December 16.

At the Nyanga location 400 people heard speakers on the treason trial and the pass laws. Resolutions adopted by the meeting condemned pass for women, the deportations of people's leaders and Bantu Authorities, and called upon the government to return the exiled Tembu chiefs to their people. The meeting also called for the withdrawal of all allegations of high treason against the accused in the trial.

In Kensington over 600 people attended another meeting and there too adopted resolutions calling for the dropping of the treason trial.

Another meeting held at Nyanga on December 21 protested against the banning of Africans from cinemas and the issuing of passes for African women.

Another meeting will be held in Nyanga at 2 p.m. organised by the A.N.C. Nyanga No. 2 branch.

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AFRICA ON THE MARCH—3

THE IMPERIALISTS FIGHT TO KEEP THEIR GRIP

IN a sense Europe rediscovered Africa after the end of the second World War. "In view of disappointments registered in Asia," said one organ of French big business, "the European heart started to beat for the African continent."

A 1947 conference of governors of Britain's African colonies was told that the whole future of Britain and the starting group depended on the extensive development of Africa's resources. Africa, with her vast resources a raw materials could redress the balance of Europe if she could all increasing quantities of these resources to the United States. America needed Africa's goods. America would pay dollars for them, and the dollars would go to Britain and stop the dollar drain on that country. Under this system United States wartime aid to Britain was repaid in part by raw materials and foodstuffs shipped from British colonies.

EXPLOITATION

Vast staffs of administrators, scientists, technicians, experts and businessmen were organised in projects to exploit Africa's resources in the post-war period. Millions of pounds were sent on those projects. Teams of geologists set to work to find new mineral deposits. The search for uranium and other radioactive substances was most intense.

Writing from Dakar in French Africa in 1953 an American newspaperman said: "Imperialism would be a nasty word to describe our own expanding interest in Africa but the list of American projects to develop the vast mineral resource of this continent suggest that the 19th century imperialism of England, France, Belgium and Portugal is child's play by comparison."

Earlier in it became apparent that America was not interested merely in buying more raw materials in its African colonies; she wanted to invest in the mines and other enterprises, own them, control them. Warned one British speaker "I America allowed to invest too much capital, the mineral wealth of Africa will become American before it is dug from the soil."

INVESTMENTS

The list of American investments and undertakings in Africa is a long one. There has been oil prospecting from Morocco to Egypt (and remember, Congo, Libya, an found air and naval bases manned by the United States military commands), on the east coast from Somaliland to Mozambique, and also in West Africa. Giant American companies like the Kennecott Company, which has invested millions in the Free State mines and hold controlling interests in many African companies. Other U.S. companies have been attracted to British and French West African countries rich in bauxite from which aluminium is derived. United States companies have rich interests in the Rhodesias, chiefly in the upper mines.

One of Algeria's FLN leaders in New York said appropriately of the United States: "America is anti-colonialism on Sundays." For the rest of the week she is the prop of her allies' declining empires.

INDEPENDENCE

While the European powers have been pouring money into Africa, launching new development projects—and reaping handsome profits from their investment—Africa's peoples have taken lightning strides forward towards independence.

North Africa has been in a state of chronic crisis since 1945. In French Africa south of the Sahara, an area the size of the United States, African leaders are elected the "malleable right" of all peoples to independence.

Even in the countries where colonial powers have stifled African political organisation most effectively, the rising tide for national self-government is being felt.

Colonial policy-makers have tried to adapt to these new circumstances so as to concede a little to the pressures in Africa and yet keep a grip on their territories and, chiefly, not lose their economic interests.

There has been the scramble to produce "new constitutions" and Nigeria is one country that has done one after another, to try to forestall national revolve. Features of many of the new constitutions have been extensions of the franchise to Africans, even African elected majorities in assemblies and then African Prime Ministers and Ministers—yet with final power resting in the hands of the Governor or Colonial Office and no surrender of the decisive police and armed forces.

BELGIANS AND FRENCH

In 1957, for the first time, the Belgians introduced in the Congo a form of "consultation" (they could not call them elections). France's Loi Cadre of 1956 approved in principle universal suffrage elections to territorial assemblies in France's West and Equatorial African territories. The new De Gaulle constitution carried this process a stage further.

France also hatched the European Economic Community (the E.C.C.) whose treaty states that the member states (France, Belgium, Italy, West Germany, Benelux and the Netherlands) agree to associate with the Community the territories "which have special relations" with them. The territories include all France's African colonies as well as the two African trust territories administered to the United Nations. The African populations affected by the E.C.C.'s Treaty were not consulted at all. This treaty is the basis of the plans of these European countries to extend their African investments.

FIRST STEP

The achievement of political independence for the countries of Africa is an indispensable first step towards full freedom. But it is only the first step. Many self-governing countries in Africa have tried to win economic emancipation.

Countries with more advanced techniques can of course help countries of more backward production to advance to higher levels—provided the colonial system, the root cause of these countries' poverty and backwardness, comes to an end.

As long as Africa supplies raw materials for foreign industry and

remains dependent on foreign powers for the products of industry, her economy will remain unbalanced and she will not become industrialised and self-sufficient. If Africa is to give her people the living standards and social services they need and are entitled to, she must catch up in the industrial revolution.



These are the "Langa Bright Boys"—Bogart, Skin, Monde, Joe and Tammy—who won a Peninsula Penny Whistle Competition held at the Langa Civic Hall recently.

LANGA "CINEMA" IS IN OPEN VELD

ANC Protest At Areas Ban

CAPE TOWN.

A STRONG protest against the ban imposed on Africans attending cinemas outside Langa location has been voiced in a statement issued by the Cape Western region of the A.N.C. "The free cinema facilities mentioned by the manager of Langa location is a wooden board erected in the veld for a screen, with no seating facilities at all. "Not even the most optimistic lunatic could ever classify that structure in Langa as an alternative to the cinema facilities the Africans have enjoyed in the Cape Peninsula for years without any complaint from cinema managers. "If Africans, in this area, turn to other avenues of amusement which may most probably not be to the good of either themselves or any other racial group, the Government and their advisers will only have themselves to blame."

INFRINGEMENT

The statement says the ban is viewed as "another infringement of the cultural rights of the African community" and "will increase the tempo of the deterioration of race relations in the Cape Peninsula which has been evident since the Nationalist Government assumed power."

The A.N.C. appeals to the Government to repeal or amend the Group Areas Act so as not to deprive the African people of

rights which they have shared with other racial groups for years without any animosity.

MOVE TO BAN A.N.C.

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Santilhana, "It's the first I've heard of it."

He said any recommendation would have to be considered by his committee, unless Mr. Rogers were given powers by the Government direct.

Asked whether he was in favour of meetings being banned on Sundays, Mr. Santilhana said: "Well, Mr. Rogers is given a lot of discretion and he must be able to take steps to preserve the peace."

New Age: But Mr. Rogers says he wants these powers in order to preserve the Sabbath.

Mr. Santilhana: If that's his only reason he's going too far. We already have one direct representative from heaven in the country and we don't want another one in Cape Town.

New Age: Would you agree there have been practically no breaches of the peace at Langa during the last ten years?

New A.N.C. Handbook

"A Wonderful Shilling's Worth"

The new African National Congress "Handbook" which made its appearance at the recent Durban national conference is bristling with facts and information which no member or supporter of the Congress movement can afford to be without. Included in its brief 177 pages are a brief sketch of the history of the organisation; 1912-1958; a summary of Congress Programme and Policy, which includes the leading points of the Freedom Charter; the fundamental elements of the Constitution; and two highly important sections of "Golden Rules"—for a "good Congress member" and "a good Congress branch."

One would have thought it impossible to pack anything more into what is already a miracle of compression; but no; there are still five pages more of indispensable "fingertips facts" and statistics about Africa—illustrated with five fine diagrams—the Union's population and where Africans live and work, and what they earn; about Africans and the State, the Land, the Towns, Passes, Skilled Work, Taxes and the Law. And then space has yet been found for 20 pages summarising the appalling record of unjust laws enacted by the Nationalists in the past ten years.

One might express the hope that future editions may find it possible to put in the extra few pages needed to quote in full such basic documents as the Constitution and the Charter—but there, where such a splendid treasury of useful knowledge is included it seems churlish to complain.

This little book is destined to become the "Congressman's bible"—indeed no one interested in South African affairs should be without a copy. It can be obtained from any Congress branch or from headquarters at P.O. Box 9207, Johannesburg (plus 2d. postage stamp).

ALAN DOYLE.

BUDAPEST'S CHIEF RABBI,

Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, has been elected to the Budapest City Council. At a mass meeting following the election he declared: "I will fight for the upbuilding of Socialism with all my strength."

Mr. Santilhana: Yes, I must say I can't see the reason for this ban. I must have a word with Mr. Rogers about it sometimes.

A.N.C.

Mr. Z. Malindi—President of the A.N.C., Cape Western Region, has written to the Mayor of Cape Town, asking "if it is the policy of your Council to prohibit Africans and other racial groups from attending meetings of the African National Congress in Langa Township."

"Langa Township is where the majority of Africans falling within the boundaries of your Council live and are registered. We hope that this matter will receive your attention and that you will use your influence to see that people are issued with permits to attend meetings of the African National Congress in Langa."

Up to the time of going to Press, Mr. Malindi had received no reply from the Mayor.



This is a 75-mm. recoilless gun captured by a detachment of the Algerian National Liberation Army from the French colonial forces. Soldiers of the detachment used it to destroy a French fortress on the very day they took it from the French. Photo shows the gun bombardier the French fortification.

China May Be World's Third Steel Producer This Year

WITH millions of pounds worth of goods still to be delivered, Britain's exports to China rose by £3,868,165 in October, bringing the total for the first ten months of 1958 to £18,894,255.

This is an increase of 81 per cent. over 1957 and 116 per cent. over 1956.

Yet to be shipped are £1 million worth of machine-tools; £1,250,000 worth of tractors; several million pounds worth of steel and non-ferrous metals, and substantial quantities of wool tops.

IMPORTS FALL SHORT
Giving these figures, China Trade and Economic Newsletter states that British imports from China during the ten months fell short of exports by over £3,500,000.

But other items, mainly foodstuffs, now coming in from China for the first time, are helping to

keep the trade in balance.

Analysing the growth of China's steel production, the Newsletter traces its leap to sixth place in the world.

It points out that with more than 25 million tons of steel next year she will have drawn ahead of Britain, France and West Germany, and attained third place in the world after the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.



In its current issue, the Chinese weekly journal Peking Review reports that coal output in October reached 70,210,000 tons.

Power output increased from 2,570 million kilowatt-hours in September to 2,750 million kilowatt-hours in October.

INDIA has urged the United Nations to give all possible aid to the colonial territories which are approaching independence.

Mrs. Mainooji Sullana, the Indian delegate, speaking in the Trusteeship Committee of the U.N. said that five territories were due to achieve independence in 1960. These were the British and French Cameroons, French Togoland, Italian Somaliland and Western Samoa.

"We urge that the United Nations give them all possible assistance from its resources," she said.

CHURCHES DELIVER STINGING REBUFF TO DULLES

Call For Co-Existence With Socialist World

JOHN Foster Dulles who is always at his most sanctimonious and confident when addressing religious gatherings got a shock at the recent Conference of the National Council of Churches, the major Protestant organisation in the U.S.

Invited to address the churchmen Dulles solemnly reminded them of their "responsibilities to proclaim the enduring moral principles by which Government action should be constantly inspired."

After reviewing his policies for this changing world, he called on them to make their "indispensable" contribution.

They took him at his word. The Council's message to the Churches of America — adopted just after he left them — opposed virtually every aspect of his policies.

One outstanding passage seemed almost personal in its criticism:

MORAL SUBTERFUGE

"We cannot sit complacently and hopefully behind the moral subterfuge which divides the world into 'good and bad' people, waiting for the 'bad' to be converted to our position. To do this is to ensure the inevitability of war."

Bluntly, they told Mr. Dulles: "To reduce the total tension to moral terms is unjustifiable." They were irked by finding themselves "always on the brink of annihilation, angry with the sophorics of 'deterrence,' 'limited war' and 'massive retaliation' — words mostly associated with Mr. Dulles.

They did not believe a "limited war" could be limited. They deplored the "tendency to discredit the motives and proposals for disarmament when made by anyone but ourselves."

Where Communism was strong in its power of attraction the counter of U.S. military power might be irrelevant and much branding of it on our part may weaken our cause," they said.

It was better to seek social and economic solutions: to find ways of living with Communist nations — not just "co-existence, but something more than the minimum meaning of the word." This was almost heretical stuff to come from any representative group of Americans, let alone one representing 34 denominations of 60 million Protestants. For has

not Mr. Dulles cloaked such diverse issues as Lebanon, Quemoy and Berlin with moral dogma?

They spared him this question when he finished speaking but they did ask for his comments on the Conference's recommendation that Communist China be admitted to U.N.

Mr. Dulles did his legal best. How could they claim to represent a cross-section of the religious people of America if they unanimously rejected the policies of both Republican and Democratic parties? he asked.



He attached great weight to judgments taken by churchmen relating "primarily to the realm of moral principles" and the like. But when came down to "practical details" such as whom you recognised, then he thought the judgment did not carry the same weight, he said.

And having thus made it clear that he intended continuing to talk in the highest moral terms while he pushes the policy of warmongering and hatred, Dulles went home.

FRENCH WORKERS WILL FIGHT DE GAULLE ON INDUSTRIAL FRONT

STRIPPED of its parliamentary representation the French working class is preparing to fight De Gaulle on the workers' own battlefield, the industrial one, and with the workers' own weapon the strike.

The Confederation of Trade Unions (C.G.T.) has launched a nation-wide campaign in preparation for the defence of living standards.

"Since De Gaulle came to power, wages have been frozen and the costs of living are mounting," declared Leon Mouvault, Secretary of the C.G.T. at a special executive meeting last week.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Analysing the French situation since De Gaulle came to power the French C.G.T. leader said: "Unemployment has begun to involve skilled workers and labourers under 60. Some sections of heavy industries have slowed

down their production. Over one million workers are affected by the reduction of working hours."

The implementation of the "common market" in Western Europe which would formally start from January 1, 1959, would probably have grave consequences in France, he added.

The main cause of these difficulties, he said, was the fact that prices were going up, the restriction on loans and the decline of investments in production.

"This has proved the disastrous consequences of the Algerian war on the economy and public finance as continuously exposed by the confederation, and also has proved the harm to society and the country caused by the government's policy of lowering purchasing power," he said.

FASCIST TREASON

Referring to the threat by the fascists, he pointed out that "the fascist party of Soustelle has launched an attack on the con-

federation. Soustelle and such extremists and fascists are now trying hard to organise a so-called independent and autonomous trade union. The spearhead of their attacks is directed against the General Confederation of Labour, and finally against the unity and interests of the working people and the democratic forces. This threat, he said, should be taken into account by the leaders of the Socialist Force Ouvriere and the Confederation of Catholic Workers.

It was more urgent than ever to strengthen the unity of the working class in such an extremely grave situation, he continued. He stressed that the current situation was a result of the policy of betraying and splitting the working class and the democratic forces pursued by a number of people. "Division results inevitably from collaborations among classes. The unity of trade unions will only be gained through class struggle and the realisation and practice of united action," he concluded.

Broad Backing For Youth Festival

THE Seventh World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship to be held in Vienna in July will have a far broader international backing than any of its predecessors.

It is the first of the Festivals to be held this side of the "iron curtain."

Among those who are backing the festival are President Nasser and Prime Minister Nehru.

Youth Festival Committees have been set up already in most countries of the world, and a South African Committee is expected to be formed shortly.

A World Festival Fund has been established to assist delegates from faraway places with their travelling expenses.

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The World Federation of Democratic Youth (which with the International Union of Students is organising the Festival) at its annual executive committee meeting held in Colombo last week expressed "entire solidarity with the youth, students and peoples of South Africa, victims of racial segregation." It demanded that the Government of South Africa should abolish apartheid so that the peoples of South Africa can enjoy all their rights and freedom.



NEW AGE

CALENDAR

For 1959

Chief A. J. Lutuli,
President General
of the African
National Congress.

Dr. G. M. Naicker,
President of the
South African
Indian Congress.



JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
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APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
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JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
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OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
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25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		

- STATUTORY HOLIDAYS**
- Jan. 1 New Year's Day
 - Mar. 27 Good Friday
 - Mar. 30 Easter Monday
 - April 6 Van Riebeeck Day
 - May 7 Ascension Day
 - May 31 Union Day
 - June 1 Public Holiday
 - July 13 Queen's Birthday
 - Sept. 7 Settlers' Day
 - Oct. 10 Kruger Day
 - Dec. 16 Day of the Covenant
 - Dec. 25 Christmas Day
 - Dec. 26 Boxing Day

- PEOPLE'S HOLIDAYS**
- May 1 May Day
 - June 26 Freedom Day

Freedom in our Lifetime!

Support The Workers' Paper

NEW AGE

Tear this calendar off and paste it on a piece of cardboard



Mr. J. A. la Guma, President of
the S.A. Coloured People's Or-
ganisation.



Mr. P. Beylveid, President of the
S.A. Congress of Democrats.