

Stop That A-Bomb Test!

ANC Protest To French Ambassador

JOHANNESBURG.
TWO national officials of the African National Congress, supported by 20 ANC volunteers from Pretoria, were refused admission to the French Embassy last week when they tried to present the Congress protest against the French atom bomb test in the Sahara.

The French Ambassador told Congress there was no point in his receiving a deputation since the views of his Government were "well known".

Nevertheless, Pretoria ANC members, carrying placards protesting against the atom bomb test lined the gates to the Embassy as Messrs. T. Nkobi and A. Nzo rane for admission to the building, the typed Congress protest in their hands.

At one stage the Ambassador came towards the entrance but turned back when he caught sight of the demonstrators.

An embassy official took the deputation's memorandum but later brought it back with the comment: "The Ambassador has read it and says 'thank you'."

The text of the ANC protest is as follows:

The decision of the French Government to explode the Atom Bomb in the Sahara Desert has attracted strong protest and condemnation from all parts of the world from people of different points of view. The African National Congress notes that despite this mani-

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RIGHT: ANC officials A. Nzo and T. Nkobi walk past demonstrators carrying placards denouncing the A-bomb test to present their protest to the French ambassador.

BELOW: An official in the French Embassy hands back the protest. The Ambassador had refused to accept it.



WITH ELIZABETH MAFEKENG IN EXILE

CANNING BOSSES START WAGE WAR

P.E. Workers Fight Drastic Reductions

NEW AGE

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6d.

PORT ELIZABETH.
BARELY TWO WEEKS AFTER ELIZABETH MAFEKENG, PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN FOOD AND CANNING WORKERS' UNION, HAD BEEN FORCED BY THE GOV-

ERNMENT'S BANISHMENT ORDER TO FLEE HER HOME, THE WORKERS IN THE PORT ELIZABETH BRANCH OF HER TRADE UNION WERE FACING A WAGE ATTACK FROM LANGEBERG KO-OPERASIE.

Last week the workers at Langeberg in Port Elizabeth were informed that the scale of wages laid down in Wage Determination No. 179 would be paid as from Friday, November 20.

In terms of this determination—issued by the Wage Board in August last year—wage rates are fixed which are lower than those already being paid to the workers under the agreement between the trade union and the employers.

In some cases, such as labourers, there is a reduction of as much as 10s. per week from the total wage of £3 3s. 3d. now being paid.

STOPPED WORK

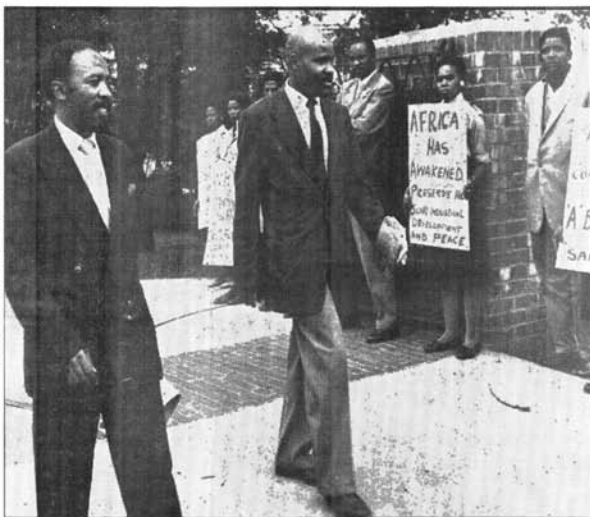
When the workers at Langeberg heard of the cuts in store for them, the men in the carpentry department filed out and submitted their reference books for discharge.

At first the management was prepared to let them go, but when men from other departments also came out, the management decided to call separate meetings of the men and women workers. The women refused and demanded to attend the same meeting as the men.

When the management insisted on separate meetings, the workers stopped working and most of the gooseberries that were being handled that day went to waste.

At first the women took the management to-task for telling the men that the women had already accepted cuts in their wages, and

(Continued on page 6)



"I Never Told Mrs. Mafekeng to Quit"

Basuto Chief Denies Press Stories

CAPE TOWN.
CHIEF Alexander Maama, Chief of the Qhobosheane at Roma Mission, Basutoland, has issued a press statement denying the report prominently published in the Sunday and daily press in South Africa that he had refused to grant Elizabeth Mafekeng asylum when she arrived in Basutoland.

The original report stated that Chief Maama had "ordered Mrs. Mafekeng from his tribal boundaries because he was an ardent supporter of

the Basutoland National Party and disapproved of Mrs. Mafekeng being defended on his doorstep by African National Congress organisers". He was reported to have threatened to make the issue a major plank in the present pre-election campaign.

In his statement, Chief Maama says this report "is completely false regarding me. It defames my name, my four villages and the Basuto," who, he adds, "are known for their hospitality, friendliness and helpfulness."

Chief Maama says he was never contacted by Mrs. Mafekeng or anyone on her behalf. "How could I have ordered her to leave?"

The Chief says neither he nor his father, who turned over the Chiefdomship to him in 1956, received any request to grant asylum, and asks: "How could I have 'adamantly refused' a request that was never made?"

The Chief says he intends to seek legal redress and damages.

NEW AGE LETTER BOOK

HUNGARIAN HOOLIGANS PROVED SOVIET ACTION WAS RIGHT

At the time of the execution of Nagy I was indignant that such action was possible by a socialist country, more especially as I considered that the Hungarian uprising was a genuine people's revolution. However, after witnessing the activities of the so-called "Hungarian Freedom Movement" at the Johannesburg Gandhi Hall on November 7, when they attempted to wreck and smash up a meeting convened by the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, I have been forced to revise my attitude to the Soviet action in Hungary.

One doubted — rejected — the truth of the Soviet claims that "fascists unleashed a reign of terror"; that "counter-revolutionary forces had seized upon the legitimate grievances of the people, diverting them into extreme right-wing channels aimed at restoring a Horthy-type fascist regime in Hungary, and that if the U.S.S.R. had not intervened, this would have been the fate of Hungary." But I (and those who thought as I did) should think again.

These 'freedom fighters' acted like fascists, no other word can describe them. Though they have only been in this country a short while they have lost no time in adapting themselves to local ruling class habits. In Hungary anti-semitism was dominant to their way of thinking; on this Saturday "Jew Communist" (addressed to the Rev. Thompson of all people) and the like, they added others — "bloody black Russians", "niggers" and the whole sickening string of epithets we are all only too familiar with in this country. The violence and hooliganism needs no comment from myself.

If these 'freedom fighters' then no matter what mistakes the Rakosi-Gero government had committed, often with tragic results, there can be no doubt that if the U.S.S.R. had not acted as it did Hungary today would once

again be groaning under the yoke of 'white terror' and World War III would have become just that much nearer.

V. S. GOLDBERG
Johannesburg

How Long Are We Going to Accept These Bannings?

You have, in your paper on various occasions printed articles under the heading "Let the Banned Speak". I would appreciate it if you would allow me as one of the banned to speak through your paper.

We all at some time or another have spoken on public platforms, we have called upon the people to take some action or another. We have called upon the people to demonstrate against some unjust law or another, this was and is still undoubtedly wrong which has to be done, but when the Minister of Justice decides that someone has said enough he silences that person. Surely this is also an unjust law and one which should be demonstrated against?

But no, we who have said so much, accept the judgment of the Minister and keep quiet.

People are being deported daily but still we keep quiet. When are we going to stand up openly and say "So far, but no further?"

I think it is quite incorrect for us to call upon the people to take any action until we are ready and prepared to lead them into action, by showing that we, the banned, are no longer prepared to accept the judgment of the Minister of Justice.

Forward to Freedom Now. Forward to the Freedom Charter.
(Mrs.) M. L. GOLDBERG
President Transvaal Region
of the Federation of S.A.
Women.



Now I can buy a gun. Though I am 64 years of age, I was never allowed to buy a gun in the Union because of the colour bar. Here also for the first time I will be able to carry my vote in January 1960 when the Basutoland elections take place.

J. (Anti-Pass) Kumalo
Maseru, Basutoland.

MAFEKENG BAN A CHALLENGE TO AFRICAN UNITY

The news of Mrs. Mafeke's banishment has shaken the people of the world and has shown how brutal the Nationalist Government is. Mrs. Mafeke is a very courageous woman, determined to free the Africans from the White yoke of slavery imposed by the Nationalist Government.

Who can save Mrs. Mafeke? And Mrs. Mafeke is not the first to receive such a notice. She is the 80th. Why didn't the political leaders and organisations save the first exiles? When the concentration camps were built, the politicians and Native Representatives in Parliament knew about them, but what did they do? NOTHING!

These banishment orders are a challenge to the unity of the Africans. Until such time as the slaves of their own country have a say in the affairs affecting them, we can expect an endless struggle.

All the political organisations in the four provinces must form a united front under the leadership of the ANC to fight the common enemy, the Nationalist Government. To start with the struggle must be all-out against the pass laws, which is the first yoke of slavery.

Mayibaye Afrika!
O. P. PHOOFOLO
Ex-Transvaal President of
Basutoland Congress Party,
exiled to Basutoland in Jan-
uary 1959 under Section 12 of
the Urban Areas Act.

We Have Lost A Field-Marshal

The news of Mr. Lionel Forman's death has been a great shock to me, who knew him personally, and to the freedom-loving people all over the globe, particularly in Africa.

Lionel was a brave field marshal in the ranks of the liberation army. Although he was physically unfit, he never spared any efforts or made an excuse to perform the duty of the liberation cause.

Though we have lost such a man who believed in human dignity and freedom for all, his service will ever be remembered in the history of the just cause.

May Lionel Rest in Peace.
TOIVO HERMAN JA-TOIVO
Ovamboland

EDITORIAL

AND NOW THE STORM TROOPS

The Minister of Defence, Mr. Erasmus, has announced that 16 internal security units are to be established in the Union. "It is generally supposed," reported the Cape Argus last Saturday, "that one of Mr. Erasmus' reasons for forming these units is to help forestall situations such as have occurred this year in the Rhodesian Federation and the Belgian Congo."

Mr. Erasmus said these tank and infantry regiments would be posted in strategic areas throughout the Union and would be known as "shock regiments" because of their mobility and striking power.

They might as well be called storm troops, for that is what they will be. Hitler used his storm troops to terrorise the working class and other opposition elements in Germany. Where peaceful persuasion had failed, he resorted to the knife and the baton, the steel whip and ultimately the gas chamber to compel obedience to his policies.

SAME COURSE

Our South African Government has set out on the same course. Denied the vote, or any real say in determining their own future, the Non-White majority of our population are to be forced to accept apartheid. They have shown in a thousand ways that they do not want it, and have time and again been goaded into open struggle against it. Our recent history has been scarred with the riot and bloodshed of Zeerust and Sekhukhuleni, Natal, the Eastern Cape and Paarl, not to mention the women's resistance to passes.

But the Government refuses to turn back or compromise. As the tempo of conflict mounts, the bans and banishments, jailings and deportations are stepped up. And in the background the Government marshals its storm troops for the ultimate showdown which, it is evidently convinced, still lies ahead.

What sort of Government is this which governs in the certain knowledge that its policies will provoke civil war? And which yet insists that it has the right, God-given foresight, to continue to govern?

WE SAY IT IS A TYRANNY, BASED ON FORCE, NOT THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE; AND ABUSING ITS AUTHORITY TO ENTRENCH THE PRIVILEGE OF THE TINY MINORITY AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE VAST BULK OF THE POPULATION.

U.S. EXAMPLE

May we remind the Nationalist Government of the noble words of the American Declaration of Independence, the document on which the United States of America was founded, which states:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that amongst these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted amongst men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organising its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

"Prudence indeed shall dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

These words were first published on July 4, 1776, when the American states severed their connection with the British Empire.

Let the Nationalists learn from history that governments can only get peace by "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Otherwise not all their shock troops and Saracens will save them from learning this lesson the hard way.

NEW AGE XMAS DANCE AS USUAL

ONCE AGAN NEW AGE WAS FIRST WITH THE TRUTH

CHIEF Alexander Maama has said that, the Basuto are known for their hospitality, friendliness and helpfulness. He says no one has ever been in contact with him about Mrs. Mafeke and asks how he can refuse a request for asylum never made to him? (See story on page 1.)

In this column we make these points because although many newspapers throughout the country printed these "facts," New Age did not print them. Our sources told us the contrary was true—that Elizabeth had been given a royal welcome by the Basuto people.

Once more, therefore, New Age has the true facts and prints only what it knows to be the facts. In this New Age readers a service to the whole country, because it is the only paper in close touch with the people.

From this week's acknowledgments of donations, you

will see that the total amount collected is becoming perilously low, last week we warned of this danger at this time of the year. We warn you again. For the truth in the new, without fear or favour, New Age must continue to live at all costs. And these costs must be borne by you, our readers.

READ AND SUPPORT
NEW AGE REGULARLY!

SEND YOUR DONATION
TODAY!!!

Johannesburg:

R.R. £3. Book sale £9.14,
Back pay (Sept and Oct) £10,
Lily (in memory of Lionel) £1,
M.F. £2, Plus Masisi £10s., Col-
lections £10.

Cape Town:
F.M.J. 19s., Unity £5, Lassie
10s., Hot water £3, Diamond
£20, B.R.S. 5s., Louis (Jumble)
£2.

TOTAL: 667 18s. 0d.

WORKERS' UNITY AT ACCRA CONFERENCE

New Trade Union Federation To be Set Up

From Temnyson Makiwane

ACCRA. A POWERFUL call for the unity of the workers of Africa, a decision not to take sides in the cold war, a pledge to form an All African Federation of Trade Unions—these were the major decisions taken at the conference of the preparatory committee for the establishment of a united trade union centre for Africa which took place here recently.

Conference also resolved to intensify the struggle against colonialism with special reference to the war in Algeria, repressive measures in the Congo, Central Africa and Uganda and racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa.

Efforts to maintain peace would be strengthened and vigorous protests against the French tests in the Sahara would be conducted.

Represented at the conference were trade union centres from Ghana, Nigeria, Gambia, South Africa, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt,

peasants and intellectuals in the colonies expressing the faith of the African people in self-government. The manifesto made special appeal to the workers in these terms: 'The Fifth Pan African Congress calls upon workers and peasants in the territories to organise effectively. Workers in the colonies must be in the vanguard in the struggle against imperialism.'

INDEPENDENT

The conference decided that the proposed Federation would be independent of the various rival international co-ordinating bodies.

In Africa trade unions are divided around three international bodies, the socialist-orientated World Federation of Trade Unions, the I.C.F.T.U. and the International of Christian Trade Unions.

These splits and divisions among the African workers were a reflection of the division of the international labour movement occasioned by the cold war.

But the delegates were unanimous in the opinion that non-alignment on the part of the proposed federation did not mean isolation from the general labour movement. On the contrary the Federation will co-operate with all trade union centres who are friendly to it.

Mahjub Ben Sedik of Morocco, who was President of the session, put it this way:

"Those of you who were in Morocco during the May Day Celebrations will remember how at dinner I put trade union delegates from America and the Soviet Union at the same table. I cannot say the atmosphere was cordial but there they were eating together."

The appeal issued by the conference to the workers of Africa stresses that individual trade union centres will have full autonomy in their local centres. Sectarianism will be banned from the Federation which, itself, will adhere to no particular ideology.

I.C.F.T.U. ATTACKED

The I.C.F.T.U., which has been most virile in waging the cold war in Africa, came under strong attack from delegates from Gambia, Nigeria, Uganda and South Africa. The Ghana leader was especially on the eve of the Conference alleged that the I.C.F.T.U. was acting against African unity.

A notable absentee from the conference was Mr. Tom Mboya, Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour.

Delegates were particularly disappointed at his absence in view of the fact that he was chairman of the All African People's Conference at which the decision was taken to convene a conference of trade unions.

However the voice of the people of Kenya was presented by Kenya leader Mr. Odinga Odinga, leader of the African elected members in the Kenya legislature who spoke to the conference as an observer.

Attacking elements who engaged in disruptive activities to block the unity of the people, Mr. Odinga delighted delegates by quoting the East African proverb: 'The croaking of the frogs does not prevent the cattle from drinking in the river.'

UNITY

Although frank opinions were

expressed at the conference, the determination to achieve unity was predominant throughout.

What in fact was achieved was that African communist and non-communist trade unionists agreed to sink their differences. And it was decisively proved that the workers of Africa are determined to take the ball in their hands and solve the problem of unity in the common interests of fighting against colonialism and for peace.

With such a noble end in view I think we should also say with the conference:

"LONG LIVE THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS OF AFRICA."



Premier Kwame Nkrumah (right) and Ghana Economics Minister Kojo Botofo at the opening session of the Accra trade union conference.



Addressing the opening meeting of the All-African Trade Union Congress is Abdoulaye Diallo (in traditional dress) standing with an interpreter. Sitting down are (right to left) Mahjub ben Sedik (Morocco) and John Tetegah (Ghana T.U.C.).

SACTU on Steering Committee

ACCRA.

The South African Congress of Trade Unions is one of the bodies elected to the standing committee of 19 unions who will prepare for the constituent conference of the All African Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Casablanca in May, 1960.

The important role which SACTU will play constitutes a rebuff to the enemies of the Congress movement in South Africa who have attempted to claim that the policy of the Congress movement was in conflict with the general struggle for freedom in Africa.

Significantly Lucy Mvubelo, one of the vice-presidents of the so-called FOFATUSA, was a delegate at the rival conference convened by the ICFTU in Lagos.

Uganda and the powerful Union Generale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire which is the co-ordinating centre of several trade unions in French-speaking West Africa.

RIVAL CONFERENCE

The conference was of special significance in view of attempts by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.) to hold a rival conference of African trade unions in Lagos, Nigeria.

The conference was opened by Ghana Premier, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who said inter alia:

"The trade union movement in Africa is ineluctably linked up with the struggle for political freedom, independence and unity of our continent. A trade union movement in a colonial territory cannot divorce itself from the national struggle for political independence."

His Excellency Comrade Abdoulaye Diallo, Guinea Ambassador to Ghana and Secretary-General of the All African People's Conference, said in his address to the opening session:

"In the manifesto of the fifth Pan African Congress, held in Manchester on the 15th October, 1945, a call was made to the wor-

BOYCOTT THREAT WINS QUICK VICTORY

SACTU Move Gains Increases For Durban Workers

From M. P. Naicker
DURBAN.

THE boycott weapon was once again used by the South African Congress of Trade Unions in a dispute between a leading Durban milling company and its employees.

After carrying out a raid amongst the workers for Congress and trade union cards following the submission of demands for higher wages and better working conditions, the Company informed eight of its employees that their services would not be needed as from the end of last week.

SACTU immediately took up the challenge and in a letter addressed to the employers stated that since its efforts to bring about an amicable relationship between the workers and the employers had failed, they were "therefore calling on the African National Congress, the Natal Indian Congress and its allied organisations to boycott the products of the Company so as to bring relief to the workers in your employ."

The very next morning the

notice issued to all eight workers were withdrawn and the workers have been promised an increase in wages as from this week-end.

In the meantime all workers in this establishment have been boycotting the food supplied by the firm since the demands for increases in wages were submitted. The workers say they would rather have the difference in wages than the food supplied by the Company.

This demand has also been accepted by the firm.

This success follows many others in Durban in recent months. According to Mr. Billy Nair, Secretary of SACTU in Durban, workers in several industries have benefited from increased wages through negotiations with the Congress.

"Our trade union membership today stands at over 16,000," he added.

YOUTH LEAGUE MEETS AT KLEINSKOOLO

PORT ELIZABETH

The annual meeting of the ANC Youth League at Kleinskool officially opened by the President of the ANC Youth League (Cape), Mr. G. D. G. Hewana, on Tuesday, November 10. Over 150 people were present, including a score of ANC members led by the Branch secretary Mr. R. G. Peter and a Women's League contingent led by the chairlady Mrs. Mdani.

The Presidential address by Mr. V. Ncasi dealt largely with the treason trial and criticised the Government for imposing its vicious laws in order to break the spirit of solidarity and liberty of

the African people and their allies.

The executive report, read by the secretary Mr. W. S. Memmi, stressed that the youth must prepare for the bitter struggles that lay ahead.

The following office-bearers were elected:

President, Mr. V. Ncasi; Deputy, Mr. S. Dyani; Secretary, Mr. S. Memmi; Assistant, Miss E. Plaatjies; Treasurer, Mr. B. Kobo; O.P.O., Mr. A. Peter; Committee members: Miss V. Plaatjies, Miss A. Songayi, Messrs. S. Liphuwana, O. Matika and M. Dromo. Speaker, Mr. R. E. Peter; Deputy Speaker, Mr. S. S. Matika.

'FANTASTIC' CHARGES BY DALAI LAMA—

Daily Express

Western papers have eagerly used the events in Tibet since March this year as a stick with which to beat China. The usual picture painted is of the Chinese ruthlessly repressing the Tibetans, whose leader the Dalai Lama lives in Indian exile rallying the forces of Tibetan freedom.

So wild have the allegations against the Chinese by the Dalai Lama been, however, that even right-wing papers are being forced to admit how they have been taken in by him. At the same time, people have become anxious to read first-hand reports of what is really going on in Tibet.

Two reports from which we print extracts complement one another very neatly. The first is by GEORGE HALE, who writes for the right-wing British DAILY EXPRESS from New Delhi. The article is introduced as being "NEWS OF A FANTASTIC LEGAL ENQUIRY":

I HAVE just come down from hill station Mussoorie, seat of the Dalai Lama's exile Government.

I have also just come down from Cloud Cuckooland.

At an international legal inquiry in Mussoorie I heard the Dalai Lama read off a list of fantastic allegations against Red China.

But he made no attempt to prove his allegations. Not a single document was produced. Not a shred of evidence was provided.

This was no more than the Tibetans to present their case to an official inquiry.

"IT IS TRUE"

The case, as put by the Dalai Lama, was that China was seeking to destroy the Tibetan race by ONE: Mass sterilisation;

TWO: The mass deportation of children; and

THREE: The mass settlement of 5,000,000 Chinese in Tibet.

The Dalai Lama was asked for details first about sterilisation. He said: "My statement is true."

Pressed further he referred to one place where these acts "have been committed for so-called mental efforts and under the pretext of counteracting certain epidemic diseases."

He said that 10 victims of these acts had gone to India as refugees. But seven of them had since died.

Pressed again, he said that he might be able to let the inquiry have the names of one or two such men—but he did not know about any women.

If note in passing that the Government's family planning policy to reduce the rising birthrate—22.515 sterilisation operations were performed last year.)

The Dalai Lama was asked on the statement that 5,000,000 Chinese settlers had arrived in Tibet.

His explanation of how this vast multitude—four times greater than Tibet's total population—was supported was: "Our country is not short of foodstuffs. Due to high altitude we can keep food for 25 years. There are many fish in our lakes."

The second report comes from ALAN WINNINGTON, another British reporter, who has spent several weeks in Tibet getting first-hand information on recent developments there.

"Freedom to own serfs or freedom for the serfs? This was the question posed in Tibet":

DURING the past few weeks I have seen Tibet's serfs, slaves and poor lamas smashing the ancient feudal privileges of their noble masters.

I have watched a society suddenly loosened from a thousand years of rigid medievalism taking its first steps into the 20th century.

Freud slaves are rejoining wives and children; runaway serfs are returning to birthplaces from which they were driven by extortion and usury; infants handed to ruling lamas to be lifelong monk-servants can go back to their families.

A massive movement against serfitude and forced labour, to reduce feudal rent and usurious interest, is sweeping across the world's roof.

Serfs reared for generations to doff their hats, bow at right angles—and stick out their tongues when addressed by superiors—are straightening their backs.

Peasants' associations are swiftly being formed, and grasping the political power which the serf-owners lost when they rebelled and fled.

"Freedom" to own serfs, or freedom for the serfs? This was the question which was posed in Tibet. The Tibetan nobles agreed to gradual reform. Wealth was

He was asked: "How many inmates were deported to China?"

The interpreter said: "His Holiness cannot give you the right number. These children came from various parts of Tibet. Approximately, he thinks 10,000 were taken out."

"Some are resisting against the Chinese, and some who have studied in Peking are working for China."

(Again, I note in passing that Britain has much experience of educating selected children from

WORLD STAGE

by Spectator

Colonial countries, not all of whom return to their homeland.

The eight members of the inquiry—set up by the International Commission of Jurists—sat through most of the day without complaining.

EXASPERATION

But at one point an English secretary of the inquiry burst out: "I would like to make it clear that as far as lawyers are concerned there is a difference between believing a thing to be true and proving it."

And an Indian professor of law, exasperated at having to listen to hours of allegation and not seeing a single document produced, exclaimed: "Have you no documents, decrees, laws? Where are the laws of Tibet to be found?"

"I have looked all over India and haven't been able to find a single law of Tibet passed in the last 150 years!"

The members of the inquiry—three from India and one each from Ghana, Ceylon, Malaya, the Philippines, and Siam—are expected to publish their findings within two months.

Lord Swarovski was originally a member of the inquiry committee. He resigned "due to unforeseen professional and personal commitments."

I am not surprised.



"Those beerhalls out there are the cause of all our trouble! Our men go there to drink and don't come home to their families", says one of the delegates at the Transvaal Provincial Conference of the ANC Women's League.

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY ON DECEMBER 10

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Congress movement here is speeding up preparations for the observance of December 10 as Human Rights Day.

An appeal has gone out to ministers of religion to prepare special sermons on the subject of human rights and civil liberties for the Sunday before December 10; and organisations of all types have been urged to observe this day publicly.

The Congresses here will hold a Gandhi Hall meeting in the evening of Human Rights Day and there will be a City Hall steps demonstration by the Congress of Democrats at 1 p.m. on December 10.

An African National Congress appeal for the observance of this day says:

"Since 1948, throughout most countries of the world, December 10 of every year has become a day of conscience, or 'Human Rights' Day. This was

the day on which the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"Although South Africa was not the only country to vote against the adoption of the Declaration—there were seven others out of a total membership of 50 nations at that time—he was and is the only country in the world that has consistently acted in opposition to the letter and spirit of the Declaration by means of a mass of restrictive and inhuman legislation.

"There are 30 articles in the Declaration, setting forth the 'equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family'. The majority of these people of South Africa—the Non-Whites—are deprived of EVERY ONE of these rights.

"This is the day for South Africans to demonstrate against infringements of their civil liberties and for human rights for all."

Defended Himself in Court, so ANOTHER MAN IS BANISHED

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE Nationalist Government has sent another victim into exile. He is Mr. Edward Tyaltli, who has been banished to Sibassa in the Transvaal.

In the last few months Mr. Tyaltli has been facing a number of charges at the Native Commissioner's offices at Cala and Combaraba on the one hand, and at Kaiser Matanzima's Bush Court on the other.

But the people reacted to the persecution differently from what the Government had expected. The prosecutions aroused great indignation amongst the people, who rallied round Mr. Tyaltli and raised money from amongst themselves to fight every case in the courts.

Realising that the court cases were only serving to bring the people closer together, the National-

AT THE ANC WOMEN'S LEAGUE CONFERENCE



Make up a Party for our New Age Xmas Eve Dance

TREASON TRIAL

PROFESSOR A. H. MURRAY began his evidence on October 15. He first gave an outline of the doctrine of communism, and read passages from the works of Marx, Lenin and others, in support of his evidence.

He went on to deal with a large number of documents alleged to have been found in the possession of the accused or the co-conspirators. Some of these were books which he identified as being "classics" of communism. The remainder included copies of New Age, Liberation and other periodicals, and various documents apparently published by the ANC, the Indian Congresses and other organisations.

NOT A DEMOCRACY

Professor Murray was asked about a number of existing laws in South Africa. He agreed that South Africa was not a democracy in the normal sense of the word. In his opinion, it was doubtful whether European forms of democracy could work in South Africa. Many of the statements to be found in the

COMMUNIST MATTER

Professor Murray said that there were passages in these documents which "contained communist matter" or were "in line with communist doctrine." Among the portions of documents which he dealt with were passages accusing the South African government of fascism, criticisms of imperialism and capitalism, statements on Formosa, Korea and so on.

In cross-examination, Professor Murray made it clear that he did not say that all the ideas with which he had dealt were exclusively communist, and he did not suggest that the authors of the documents were necessarily communists. He was merely pointing out that there were phrases, ideas and lines of argument which were to be found both in communist doctrine and in the documents. Many of these were to be found in other doctrines as well.

FASCISM

A considerable amount of time was devoted to the subject of fascism. Professor Murray said that this term should be applied only to the regime of Mussolini in Italy. The wider use of the word had originated in the writings of Stalin. There were, however, non-communist writers who also used the term in its wider meaning.

POLITICAL STRUGGLE

He agreed that there were a number of possible methods of political



Newly elected officials of the Women's League are from left to right: Mrs. Albertina Sisulu (Treasurer), Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi (President) and Mrs. Kate Mzokate (Secretary).



Mrs. Albertina Sisulu leads the singing at the conference.

WHAT MURRAY'S EVIDENCE WAS ALL ABOUT

One of his articles stated that he was opposed to the idea of violent revolution. He had meant this sincerely and if anyone had suspected, because of the communist elements in his writings, that he supported the idea of violent revolution, that suspicion would have been false. It would be dangerous to attempt to deduce a man's views on violent revolution from his views on any other subject.

DE BLANK TO OPEN TREASON TRIAL FETE

CAPE TOWN.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Joost de Blank, will officially open the fete at the Cathedral Hall in aid of the Treason Trials Defence Fund at 10.30 a.m. this Friday, November 27.

Actually goods will be on sale from 9 a.m. and the fete will continue through to 6 p.m.

RELIGION

Asked whether religious sentiments were incompatible with communism, Professor Murray said that they were not. The basic philosophy of communism was atheistic, but the church was tolerated in the Soviet Union, and even co-operated with the Communist Party. According to certain statements of Lenin and Stalin, it was possible for a priest to be a member of the Communist Party.

RE-EXAMINATION

Re-examined by the Crown on Monday, Prof. Murray said that with the exception of sections relating to pass laws, permits etc., the basic ideas of the Freedom Charter could also be found in the constitutions of the Soviet Union and People's China.

Help For Elizabeth Mafekeng

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Leghoto, of Lansdowne, Cape have decided to help the family of Elizabeth Mafekeng in a practical fashion.

In a letter to Mrs. Mafekeng, Mrs. Leghoto writes: "We will let you have 10s. per week so long as my husband still has his job. Please use this little help for your family.

"All that we can do is to remember you in our prayers."

Dance at our New Age Christmas Eve Party

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NYANGA MASS MEETING

CAPE TOWN.

A mass meeting will be held in Nyanga on Saturday, November 28, at the Kraaifontein terminus at 3 p.m. The meeting has been called by the residents of Nyanga.

PUT NEW LIFE!

into your used clothes through PRESTO the "magic Touch Cleaners."

RETREAT ROAD, RETREAT



Prof. Murray

documents, and particularly in the Freedom Charter, reflected real grievances of the Non-European population.

Professor Murray said that he did not claim to be an expert on African nationalism, but he was aware of the existence of liberation movements throughout Africa. Many of these took the form of Congresses rather than political parties, and in a Congress-type movement one would find various ideologies represented. Many of these movements had achieved their objects by non-violent means.

Certain articles written by Professor Murray himself were placed before the court. He agreed that they contained several statements which were "in line with communist doctrine." He had been influenced by communism during the 1930's.

BOYCOTT GAINS MOMENTUM IN ENGLAND

LONDON.
THE boycott of South African goods is catching on fast here, despite denials by South African official circles and sections of the South African press.

A special Action Committee representing the Committee of African Organisations and other organisations has drafted a plan to intensify the boycott. So far half a dozen British M.P.'s, and prominent personalities such as Lord Altrincham, the philosopher Bertrand Russell, Kingsley Martin, Michael Foot, cartoonist 'Vicky', Dr. Donald Soper and others have come out in support of the boycott.

Resolutions backing the boycott by students in Oxford, Staffordshire, Margate and elsewhere have given a fresh impetus to the Campaign.

PRESS SUPPORT

In the last few weeks many national newspapers have carried stories on the boycott, ranging from the "respectable" weekly "The Spectator", which has called for a limited boycott, to such papers as the Labour-supportive weekly "Tribune" which has called on the

Labour Party to support the boycott officially.

The plan for the intensification of the boycott comprises three phases:

- Sponsorship of the boycott is to be widened.
- A delegates' conference to discuss apartheid in South Africa is to be convened in January.
- In February and March the campaign is to be highlighted by the widest possible publicity, demonstrations and picketing of the marketing areas. A request is to be extended to dock workers to refuse to handle South African goods during this period.

The period of the intensified campaign was chosen to coincide with the time when South African imports here are at their peak. After this period the form of further protest against South African racism will be considered.

The spread of the boycott movement since its inception by the Committee of African Organisations a few months ago has been impressive.

Something like a dozen co-ops, as well as the 150,000-strong Birmingham Trades Council, have

come out in support of the boycott, while several other organisations have distributed the boycott leaflets among their members.

Only last week-end the campaign was joined by the London Co-operative Party, which decided by a large majority at its annual conference to call on the Co-operative Wholesale Society to boycott South African goods.

The Slough and District Trades Council last week-end also voted for "a boycott on South African produce until that country changes from its policy of apartheid."

Among the trade unions which are taking part in the campaign of distributing leaflets are the Associated Engineering Union, the Amalgamation of Supervisory Staffs and Technicians, the Tobacco Workers' Union and the Cinematograph Television and Allied Technicians.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom has urged its branches throughout the country to join the boycott, and the influential British and Asian Overseas Socialist Fellowship has urged its supporters on the boycott.

TREASON TRIAL

Specific issues which are to be highlighted during the coming campaign are the Treason Trial, the banning and banishment of leaders, and the starvation wages paid to African workers, inasmuch as responsibility for low wages can be placed on the employers in South Africa as a whole, the boycott, argue the organisers, has to be total and not selective.

UP MY ALLEY

HAVING returned after three weeks of relief from the salt mines, I am happy to state that the bars under my eyes have disappeared and my forefingers recovered from weary labour at the typewriter.

Return to civilisation also entails reading back numbers of the newspapers, and I notice, among other things, that Defence Minister Erasmus, concerned about "S.A.'s hour of need," will post tank and infantry regiments in "strategic areas" in the Union.

After Mr. K's successful visit to the U.S. the coming session of the Union, the general easing of tension, the prospect of international war looks dull. One can then suppose that South Africa's "hour of need" pertains to matters internal.

Shock troops and skiet kommandos are formed to hold down the growing unrest caused by the increased oppression of the Non-White people here, and the rising tide against White hankings will certainly not be stemmed by placing the citizen's force on a 24-hour call to arms, nor by any amount of veldt Korsets and Saracens.

THE UCCA-lele band of Unterminster Botha and Secretary for Coloured Affairs, Dr. I. D., awaits 15 more appointed instrumentalists before the first performance.

It might also be interesting to note one of the Union Council of Coloured Affairs is a museum attendant. He will no doubt take great care of the rest of the rare specimens.

NOTICE, too, that France is determined to set off her

atomic bomb in Africa, in spite of criticism from the majority of countries of the world. Whether it is fired from the air or underground, the effects of atomic tests, to say nothing of the real thing, are well known to thousands of sufferers of radiation. The French test will no doubt result in a terrific upsurge against the use of atomic weapons among the people of Africa, joined with the rest of the movement for peace.

Madame Republique, already in

★
By ALEX
LA GUMA



★
hot water with the people of North Africa, will certainly not find many of their laws will be administered with justice. Legislation that drives people to suicide can be compared only with the most barbaric enactments of the Middle Ages.

★
THE second suicide of a Coloured woman has thrown further light on the grim face of the Group Areas Act. No longer can the Nats hide behind the camouflage that any of their laws will be administered with justice. Legislation that drives people to suicide can be compared only with the most barbaric enactments of the Middle Ages.

★
But next year the "Flame of Civilisation" will be carried through the Union as part of the celebrations.

DIVISION AT ANC YOUTH CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.
THE annual conference of the Transvaal African National Congress Youth League held last week-end was one interminable argument and wrangle over procedure and the internal conduct of the Youth League.

These same internal disputes have brought Youth League activity in this province to a standstill since the July national conference took place in Durban, with at least three distinct groups competing for the national leadership. All these groups are from the Transvaal, one of them led by the President of the Transvaal Youth League, Stephen Segale.

ABSTAINED

During the election of the Youth League national officials, Mr. Segale raised the constitutional point that Youth Leaguers standing for election as President, Secretary and Treasurer were not bona fide members, and the Transvaal delegation, with the exception of a small number of delegates, abstained from voting.

On the return of the Transvaal delegation from the Durban conference, a meeting of League branch executives at a post-conference discussion decided not to recognise the national officials.

COMMISSION

It was at this stage that the ANC Working Committee decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to look into the dispute within the Youth League. Members of the Transvaal Youth League Executive and National League officials gave evidence before the commission which held a number of sessions over a period of months.

A fortnight before the Transvaal conference the commission called a meeting of Youth League National officials and members of the Transvaal Executive and its findings were presented. The commission was com-

phatic that the differences in the Youth League were of a personal, not political, nature.

To bring about unity and restore harmony within the League, the commission therefore recommended that Youth League National officials should co-opt three members of the Transvaal Executive to serve with them as the National leadership of the League.

This recommendation was accepted by the National officials and some members of the Transvaal Executive. But the members of the Segale group rejected this settlement and proposed instead that the ANC suspend the present Youth League National officials and that a special Youth League conference be held for new elections.

DIRECTIVE

When the Transvaal conference met at this second conference, the delegates were read a directive from the ANC Working Committee instructing that the recommendations of its commission be accepted.

Members of the Segale group saw as though they had known nothing of the work of the commission. They again fell back on the old technical constitutional point that the National officials had no right to stand for office in the first place.

The Transvaal conference was that finally with the position that four of the nine Transvaal Executive members accepted the National Working Committee's commission report for restoring unity in the League, but the remaining five members in the Segale group refused to recognise the findings of the other Commission. This caused hours of confusion, debate and cross-debate, and the conference had eventually to adjourn without reaching finality.

The Youth League will have a second shot at a conference this Saturday afternoon.

CAVAGE CAN CROSS START

(Continued from page 1)
demanded to be told which women had said so. The management was unable to reply.

DIFFICULTIES

The bosses tried to explain to the workers that the canning industry was going through a difficult time and it was better to lower the wages and keep the workers in employment rather than close the factory.

But the workers replied: "You have no business to run a factory if you can't pay the workers an adequate wage."

In the course of a heated discussion, the workers pointed out that even with their wages on the present level under the agreement, they were unable to keep pace with the rise in the cost of living. They quoted the increase in taxes, rents and bus fares which they had to pay out of the same wage.

"Now the bosses want to reduce their wages still further. This was the road to starvation, misery and crime, the workers pointed out. Finally the management agreed to extend the agreement by three weeks to allow for further negotiations.

THE ONLY ONE

Of all the canning concerns in the country, Langenberg is so far the only one to attempt to reduce wages to the level of the Wage Determination. The reductions which were ordered in Port Elizabeth last week were decided upon by the board of directors recently, AND WILL BE EXTENDED TO ALL OTHER BRANCHES OF LANGENBERG IN DUE COURSE.

The Wage Determination does not only apply to Africans, but to all workers including the jobs specialists including Coloureds and Indians. Langenberg Ko-operative is the biggest canning concern in the country.

If Langenberg gets away with it, the standard of living of thousands of Non-White workers throughout the country will be drastically reduced at a time when they are already finding it impossible to make ends meet.

Only one other canning concern has applied the wage scales laid down in the Government Determination — the Tullagh Fruit Canning Co. But in their case it meant the workers received an increase because they were previously receiving wages even lower than those laid down in the Determination, since there was no legally binding agreement between the union and the employers as in the case of Langenberg.

Langenberg Ko-operative was originally one of the firms on the original boycott list, but its name was removed because the Determination was laid down after the firm had made a number of concessions to the union.

UNION LETTER

In a letter to the general manager of Langenberg, however, Mr. Oscar Mpetsha, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, charges that Langenberg officials have refused to co-operate with one of the workers' committees, and that in Port Elizabeth the local secretary, Mrs. Baspel, has been refused permission to col-

lect subs on the factory premises. Mr. Mpetsha says the new wage determination was also introduced without any consultation with the union, and adds: "We are determined to carry on a campaign against these unjust actions."

BOYCOTT AGAIN
Canning workers are bitter about recent developments. Last session of Parliament legislation was passed depriving them of the right to strike. Two weeks ago their union president was driven into exile. Now Langenberg comes with its wage cuts.

THERE IS STRONG PRESSURE FROM THE WORKERS FOR A REQUEST TO BE MADE TO THE CONGRESS ALLIANCE FOR A REIMPOSITION OF THE BOYCOTT.

**MARVO
OIL**
The Miracle Polish
Absorbs Dust,
Disinfects,
Polishes—
All in One Easy Action



"... and this barren area above the Joliot-Curie Crater we're calling the Yul Brynner Desert."

Mr. K's Plan

"WHAT CHRISTIANS PRAYED FOR"

—Archbishop

Support continues to roll in for Khrushchov's famous appeal at the UNO in September for the nations of the world to disarm completely. Latest to speak out in favour of accept-

DR. GEOFFREY FISHER, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who a few years ago shocked many of his fellow Churchmen by saying that death from an atomic bomb was no more to be feared than death from a bow and arrow, made the following statement at a recent meeting of the British Council of Churches:

I AM surprised that no Christian body has made any comment about Mr. Khrushchov's disarmament statement which he made in America.

No Christian could possibly have put forward a better plan than this.

He asked for total disarmament and full control. I am thankful that our statesmen said that they

Mr. George Kennan, former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, and author of the famous cold-war "containment plan", had the following to say when he broadcast recently over the B.B.C.:

IN the matter of sincerity, when it comes to the avoidance of major warfare, the evidence is weighted definitely in Mr. Khrushchov's favour. It is more urgent than ever that the appalling



"What, if this is the most beautiful of a Soviet...

shadow of the atom be removed, if possible, as a factor in the international life of our time.

Mr. Khrushchov had himself given the cue for such an initiative in the disarmament proposals he recently placed before the United Nations.

We must be careful not to dismiss his proposals summarily, just because they may strike us, at first sight, as impractical or insincere.

The Russians have never considered atomic weapons essential to the prospering of their own cause, and had certain solid reasons of self-interest for wishing that they were removed from the picture.

ing, or at least testing, his proposals come from two men who not so long ago were ardent supporters of the cold war policy towards the Soviet Union...

received it with great respect and would investigate it.

No Christian body has yet come out to say: "Well, at last somebody has said what every Christian has been praying for for years"—total disarmament and full control.

I still don't know why nobody said it. He could not more effectively have read the passage from the New Testament.

Weapons of mass destruction threatened the very intactness of the natural environment in which civilisation was to proceed.

"We are not the owners of the planet we inhabit; we are only its custodians. There are limitations on the extent to which we should be permitted to devastate or pollute it."

STOP THAT A-BOMB TEST!

(Continued from page 1)

mous and world-wide protest, your Government has nevertheless decided to continue with its plans to explode the Bomb.

The African National Congress was established in 1912 to express the political aspirations of the African people in the Union of South Africa. Although primarily concerned with the interest and welfare of the African people in the Union of South Africa, it is vitally interested also in the welfare of the African people on the African Continent and identifies itself with the movement for peace and against war.

It is because of this that together with the other peoples of Africa and the peace-loving people of the

DE GAULLE LOSES RIGHT, GAINS LEFT SUPPORT ON ALGERIA

IMPORTANT POLITICAL REALIGNMENTS HAVE BEEN TAKING PLACE IN FRANCE AS A RESULT OF DE GAULLE'S RECENT DECLARATION THAT THE PEOPLE OF ALGERIA WILL ULTIMATELY HAVE THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

● On the one hand the forces of the Right are ever more openly coming out against de Gaulle, and are even calling for another coup in France, this time to replace de Gaulle with an open military dictatorship pledged to keep Algeria as part of France forever.

These forces, whose main backing comes from the Algerian colon and professional militarists, have set up a vast terrorist organisation waiting for the right moment to strike for complete power.

● On the other hand, the forces of the Left have moved from a position of complete opposition to de Gaulle's Algerian policy to one of qualified support.

When de Gaulle first announced his new plan the French Communist Party denounced it as a "political manoeuvre directed against those who fight for independence in Algeria and destined to dupe democratic opinion in France and in the world."

As a result of a reassessment of the significance of de Gaulle's statement, and of the growing

De Gaulle's Plan

The plan which de Gaulle announced in September for bringing about peace in Algeria provided for the following:

- An immediate truce to be brought about by agreement between the French Government and the Algerian Liberation Army, who were in complete "peace of the brave" in Paris. (The Algerians have always declared their readiness to negotiate, but have demanded that any meeting take place in a neutral country);
- Four years of peace during which the country could be returned to normal;
- The people of Algeria to determine at the end of that period what links they should have with France.

threat of the Right to replace de Gaulle with a naked Fascist dictatorship, the French C.P. has now modified its attitude.

In a statement issued recently the Communist Party points out that de Gaulle has for the first time

recognised the right of self-determination for the people of Algeria.

"It was thus admitted, at least in words, that Algeria is not France and that the aspirations of its people to decide their own future must be recognised, which the Communist Party has been demanding for five years . . ."

"There can be an immediate return to peace in Algeria if the French Government undertakes the necessary negotiations with the Algerian Provisional Government," the statement adds.

"ONLY WORDS"

Unfortunately the statement's fear that de Gaulle's concession exists only in words, appears to be borne out by recent developments. ● The first is the failure of de Gaulle to negotiate with the per-



De Gaulle—only words?

sons appointed by the Algerian Provisional Government to speak for them, namely the Algerian leaders who were tricked into captivity by the French in 1956.

● Secondly, one of the leaders of the Algerian coup last year, paratrooper General Masu, declared in Algeria recently that "nothing has changed and that pacification continues and will continue here by the same means".

He referred to self-determination as a "word charged here with thunder, but because there was no which may have aroused your disquiet".

AFRICA MOROCCAN COURT DECLARES C.P. LEGAL

A CASABLANCA court rejected a Government application for it to order the dissolution of the Moroccan Communist Party as an illegal organisation. Costs were awarded against the Government.

In a reserved judgment, following a public hearing on October 15, the court found that the Communist Party's statute stipulated that the Party respected the traditions of the country and national institutions under the constitutional monarchy and favoured universal suffrage and democratic liberties.

The Government's application was based on two allegations against the Communist Party: that it was incompatible with the Moslem religion, and that it was incompatible with the country's constitutional monarchy.

The court ruled that it was not competent to decide on the religious issue, which was a matter for a religious court, but the presiding judge said there was no law obliging a political party to make a profession of faith.

The decision restores the legality of the Moroccan Communist Party, which was provisionally banned by a Government decree of September 10 pending the court hearing. The Government is expected to appeal to higher court.

EUROPE REFUGE FOR BONN JURIST

WEST German legal expert, Prof. Arthur Wegner, a jurist for 35 years, has been granted temporary refuge in the German Democratic Re-

public. He told a press conference in East Berlin that since last July, when he spoke at an East Berlin conference, he had been subject to all sorts of persecution, including the possibility of being sent to a lunatic asylum.

As a result of these remarks he recognised the workers' and peasants' State in East Germany because it was a reality, irrespective of whether it pleased everybody, and because there was no possibility of a peaceful rapprochement between the two Governments without negotiation.

Professor Wegner is a self-confessed conservative who lived in England as a refugee during the war.

Greek Amnesty Plea

The United Democratic Left Party (E.D.A.), the official Opposition, has appealed to the Greek Government for an amnesty for thousands of political detainees in Greece.

The appeal comes at a time when the Government has introduced measures to grant an amnesty to all German war criminals at present still jailed in Greece.

While the Nazis have been housed luxuriously, the Greek prisoners have been sent to the most appalling camps.

DUMA NOKWE

Secretary General, African National Congress, South Africa.

WHAT ARE THEY LOOKING FOR?

Trade Union Offices Raided in Jo'burg

From Mary Turok

JOHANNESBURG. AFTER a lull of nearly three years since the spectacular country-wide swoop by the Special Branch at the time of the treason arrests in 1956, raids were carried out last week on a number of offices in Johannesburg, including those of 9 African trade unions.

Warrants for the raids authorising the seizure of documents relating to a possible charge of sedition and the contravention of Section 11 of the Suppression of Communism Act which deals with the possession of "illegal" literature.

Thirty-five organisations were

listed in the warrant—amongst them the African National Congress in Nyassaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. Only African trade unions were listed.

Arriving at 9 a.m. Special Branch detectives spent from three to five hours searching the offices.

Raids were conducted on offices of the Congress of Trade Unions and several African trade unions in Mosley Building on trade union offices in Union Centre and Chancellor House, on the African Clothing Workers' Union and on an office in Macosa House above the premises of the ANC. The only private person raided was Mr. Herby Pillay of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress who recently returned from a visit to China.

Names and addresses of officials of the African Clothing Workers' Union were taken by the Special Branch detectives. They also carried off the contents of a filing cabinet, all correspondence over a period of 4 years between the union and employers, correspondence between the union and the Minister of Labour over wage regulations and union badges.

"We have nothing to hide," commented Mr. Maling, an official of the union. "Our union is recognised by the employers."

Files of papers and documents were removed from offices in Chancellor House without any detailed inventory appearing on the receipt.

Correspondence concerning individual workers and membership cards were removed. These offices are occupied by the Metal Workers' Union and the Railway and Harbour Workers' Union. Workers coming to the office were accosted by the Special Branch detectives during the course of the raid and ordered to produce their passes. Later they were refused entry.

STENCILS PERUSED

Eight detectives raided union offices in Mosley Building. Used stencils were carefully perused and all used carbon paper removed. Membership forms for the African unions were taken. From the offices of the Congress of Trade Unions on the same floor cheque books, receipt books and ledgers were removed. Property of registered unions was not touched.

The raids on Textile Workers' offices in Union centre yielded a letter to the union from an official complaining that he had not been paid his wages on time, and a Xhosa copy of a guide to shop stewards. Here the search seemed rather haphazard and perfunctory.

INTERNATIONAL LINKS

Furniture was moved aside in an intensive search of an office above the premises of the ANC in Macosa House. A memo to the United Nations and the draft executive report to the 1959 Annual Conference of the ANC were removed. Officials present got the impression that the detectives were looking for a link between the ANC and international organisations. In one instance a detective picked up an empty envelope addressed to Tennyson Makiwane in Cairo and remarked: "This will prove association."

Two of the posters displayed by Hungarians at the meeting on November 7th were nearly included amongst documents seized until it was pointed out where they had



Special Branch detectives "at work" in offices in Macosa House, above the African National Congress premises in Johannesburg. What were they looking for? More treason? Or only sedition this time? Routine office documents? Some imaginary "plot" of the trade unions in the campaign for a living wage for all workers? Or was the Special Branch just keeping its hand in, after a long lull of no raids?

come from. "You have no right to be in possession of someone else's property", snapped the detective, Herby Pillay. "Congress is a Communist movement," one detective volunteered. "It is not for liberation but for making slaves of everybody."

Personal correspondence and photographs were among the material removed from the home of Herby Pillay. "Congress is a Communist movement," one detective volunteered. "It is not for liberation but for making slaves of everybody."

ROW BREWING OVER WINDHOEK LOCATION

Africans Reject Removal Plan

WINDHOEK

AFRICANS in the Windhoek location are strongly opposed to the Government's plan to remove them to another area where a new township "Katutura" will be built.

At a meeting called in the location recently by the Advisory Board, and attended by about 500 Africans, the matter was thrashed out in the presence of the Superintendent of Locations, Mr. Potgieter, who was given permission by the chairman to attend.

Special Branch detectives were also present and a large number of police were assembled at the municipal offices in the location and a smaller number at the charge office.

The Advisory Board had been instructed by the Government to tell the Africans in the locations to appoint a valuator. There were three speakers for the Africans, and they all said the people refused to move to "Katutura" and were not interested in appointing a valuator.

TROUBLE BREWING

Mr. Potgieter replied that if the Africans did not try to bring about agreement between the Europeans and the Africans in the matter, there would be trouble.

To this the Africans replied that if they were forcibly removed to "Katutura", there would undoubtedly be trouble, but the responsibility for this would belong to the Government.

The Advisory Board then proposed that a public meeting be called at which the Advisory Board and the Authorised Committee would be allowed to speak. Mr. Potgieter agreed to the holding of such a meeting, but no date was fixed, and we are still waiting.

The Advisory Board repeated their request for such a meeting 10 days after this meeting. They proposed that the Chief Native Commissioner and Mr. Van der Watt, of the Native Affairs Department, be present. If this public meeting is not called, we shall continue to hear the Government is afraid to hear the truth from the people.

REASONS FOR MOVE

We have been told that the reason for the removal of the location to "Katutura" is that there is no room for expansion where we are, that there is no room for parks and sportsgrounds, that the authorities want to build new industries, houses for us etc.

But we know that these removals are in accordance with the apartheid policy of the Union Govern-

ment. All this nonsense about industrial sportsgrounds and parks may have suited the Africans of earlier times. But the locations in Gobabis, Okahandja, Omaruru, Walvis Bay, Keetmanshoop and Luderitz are also to be moved, yet they have plenty of room for sportsgrounds and parks.

The Africans would welcome the construction of new houses in the old location provided their wages were increased and regulations agreed upon between the Africans and the Town Council, but not the oppressive regulations made by the Town Council for the new township.

APARTHEID MUST GO

With regard to this removal, we wish to remind the South West Africa Administration that apartheid is responsible for the injustices and bad conditions under which we Africans live in South West Africa and for which the South West Africa Administration and the Union Government are criticised by the rest of the world.

We cannot be expected to support apartheid at a time when we and the rest of the world are busy trying to eradicate this evil. Our decision is to refuse to move to the new township in firm and final.

E. S. Veltra, J. G. Moundjira, A. Kuperon, R. Merono, R. Kavendija, E. Tjuma. Action Committee Authorised to Assist the Advisory Board, Windhoek.

VERULAM INDIANS DEMAND NON-RACIAL MUNICIPAL VOTE

DURBAN.

'The Verulam Indian Ratepayers' Association has presented a memorandum to the Town Board of Verulam asking for the extension of the Municipal franchise to Non-White residents of the township on a non-racial common roll.

The memorandum, signed by Mr. G. M. Motala, President, and Mr. V. S. Chintamy, Secretary of the Association, points out that of the total population of Verulam, 68.6 per cent. are Indians, while the White population constitutes only 11.6 per cent., and adds that it is unethical that a small minority should be enjoying the vote while the majority remains completely disfranchised.

Attention was also drawn to the fact that in Stanger one Non-White councillor elected on a non-racial

roll was serving on the Town Board; in Tongaat 2 non-European councillors served on a board of 7 members, all nominated by the Administrator, Verulam on the other hand was the one exception on the North Coast, excluding Zululand, where Non-Whites were not serving on the Board.

APPEAL

The Ratepayers' Association, in conclusion, made an earnest appeal to the Town Board of Verulam to recommend to the Natal Municipal Association that it accept the principle of extending the Municipal Vote on the common roll to the Non-White people of Natal. It further recommended that the NMA take steps to repeal the 1924 Ordinance which deprived the Indian people of the municipal

FETE

Christmas Gifts Galore at Bargain Prices

CATHEDRAL HALL,
Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27

Official Opening 10.30 a.m. by
THE MOST REVEREND JOOST DE BLANK,
Archbishop of Cape Town.

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