

WILD SCENES AS 350 WOMEN ARE FREED

Indian Businessmen Put Up £10,000 Bail

From M. P. Naicker

THREE hundred and fifty African women who were arrested and sentenced to four months imprisonment each after a peaceful demonstration to the

Native Commissioner at Ikopo (reported in New Age last week) were released on bail last Friday night at 11 p.m. amidst scenes of wild enthusiasm and cries of "Afrika! Mayibuye."

Ten other women who were sentenced with the same batch were re-arrested on charges of public violence and several other alternative charges.

THE BAIL, WHICH AMOUNTED TO NEARLY £10,000, WAS PROVIDED BY TWO LEADING INDIAN BUSINESSMEN AND UNDERWRITTEN BY A NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN SYMPATHISERS.

The meeting of the women and their menfolk and other sympathisers, including their attorney, Mr. R. J. Arentsen, outside the Pietermaritzburg Jail was boisterous and soon singing commenced with the entire crowd participating with gusto. All the Congress national songs were sung and each song was interspersed with cries of "Afrika! Mayibuye!" "Inkulekco nge Sikati Seliso!" (Freedom in our Lifetime!)

Although there was much jubilation, hand-shakes and back-slapping occasional outbursts of anger against their sentence and prison treatment were expressed by almost every one of the women.

Dr. Margaret Mncadi, leader of the Ikopo women, has emerged from prison more determined than ever before to play her full part in the struggle for freedom in South Africa.



Dr. Margaret Mncadi showing blisters on her palms from the work she did breaking stones in prison.

Women's Leader Given Spare Diet and Made To Break Stones

"But They Could Not Break Us",

says Dr. Margaret Mncadi

Natal Women Are More Determined Than Ever

DURBAN. In an exclusive interview with New Age outside the prison gates, Dr. Mncadi said: "The spirit of the women in prison was magnificent. Never have I seen such grim determination and a dedicated fanaticism to serve the cause of liberation.

"At no stage was there any expression of despondency. "Women turned down any suggestion from their menfolk who wanted to pay their fines. Five women who were released one morning suddenly were surprised and indignant. Their menfolk had let them down, they said." Commenting on the treatment meted out to the women, Dr. Mncadi said that she and Mrs.

Philida Shange, another prominent ANC Women's League member, were separated from the others and were given especially brutal and harsh treatment. "On the day we arrived the matrons who obviously thought we could not understand Afrikaans, told another wardress that they were going to break us. "I smiled, for I decided to show her just who would be broken first. "When she saw me smile she immediately put me on spare diet for a day. "The next day the Special Branch arrived and tried to interview me. When asked where my husband was I said sarcastically I did not know. When last had I seen him? I did not know. Where did I study? At a DRC primary school. This they were not interested in but when I added that I had subsequently attended the St. Peter's School,

they quickly made a note of this. "I refused to answer any further questions and eventually they left in desperation." **BREAKING STONES** Dr. Mncadi said the work she had to do in prison was breaking stones. "On the first day to show the wardresses that Mrs. Shange and I could do anything they gave us to do, we broke all the large rocks in record time. "On the second day, however, having succeeded in making our point, we refused to break any stones. "Once again I was placed in a spare diet cell for a day, but not before I was able to tell the matron that I was not prepared to kill myself. Mrs. Shange added that she was charged at a special court at which

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NEW AGE

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Death of Lionel Forman

LIONEL FORMAN, the editor of New Age, died in Groote Schuur hospital last Monday afternoon, following an open heart operation. He was 31.

Thus passes from the South African scene one of the most brilliant

ing passion till the day he died, and in all his adult years that passion never once diminished." He asked that it be said he had tried to be a good Communist all his life.

The disability of a rheumatic heart has made many men invalids for life. Not so Lionel. He refused to acknowledge his illness, and in-



A Memorial Tribute to **LIONEL FORMAN** will be held in the **BANQUETING HALL (City Hall)** on **Sunday 25th October** at 3.30 p.m. All Welcome

talents of the Left movement. He died as he had lived, bravely facing the tremendous odds that had been stacked heavily against him ever since he had rheumatic fever as a child.

In a letter to his wife Sadie, written last Sunday, Lionel wrote that he wanted the following words published about him in the event of his death:

"Remember though, now I am legally as safe as houses, I want it trumpeted from the housetops Lionel Forman believed in Communism for South Africa with a bur-

sisted on his right to live a full and normal life. He certainly crowded into the short span of his 31 years a full measure of human achievement.

A brilliant student, he took his M.A. degree in Cape Town and was half way through his LL.B. course when ill-health forced him to seek medical advice abroad. He was told

Continued on page 7

Extract from Lionel Forman's last letter to his wife Sadie, written on Sunday night. (For text see story on this page.)

Remember though, now I am legally as safe as houses, I want it trumpeted from the housetops Lionel Forman believed in Communism for South Africa with a burning passion till the day he died, and in all his adult years that passion never once diminished.

Extract from Lionel Forman's last letter to his wife Sadie, written on Sunday night. (For text see story on this page.)



NEW AGE

LETTERS

Election Results Were Setback For Verwoerd

TAXI APARTHEID MEANS RUIN FOR NON-WHITES

New Year's Day 1960 is the day the Herenvoold rulers hope to implement taxi apartheid in Cape Town and the Cape Peninsula, a one-way ticket to the economic ruin of hundreds of descendants of the pioneers of the taxi business at the Cape. This, the National Transport Commission hope to confirm on October 22, 1959, when they meet to consider certain appeals by members of our Association as well as some who cried for the implementation of apartheid in taxis.

The ten taxi operators who

have been "exempted" because of their years of service have been tricked to believe that they can continue for the rest of the few years left in their lives to cater for "Whites only." This temporary "concession is subject to review after two years" according to a letter from the Local Board. No doubt, they too will have to vacate the central city area of Cape Town to make way for "White-owned" taxis which in any case will be operated by South Africa's oppressed.

We repeat: No "Non-White" may ply for White with his own taxi. But, a "Non-White" will under an exemption from the Minister of Transport) be allowed to operate a "White-owned taxi" for "Whites" only. Here again as in all other spheres of the lives of the politically oppressed and an economically exploited, is an example of South African JUSTICE.

1960 Taxi apartheid. In this year white South Africa will celebrate Union; and we are asked to celebrate ruination. Categorically NO! A fundamental democratic right to trade, particularly amongst those who are in an economic position to be able to afford the hiring of a car, is being taken away from the pioneers of the business, a right we had since our forefathers first made the horse and cab rattle over the cobble stones of Adderley Street; and to crown it all, we have to act as "race" classification inspectors!

It must be remembered that the privileged class who have lodged appeals to the National Transport Commission have never objected against the principle of apartheid in taxis. This group is merely against the dictate to employ "White" drivers. Not only are they against the wages that have to be paid to these drivers, but not putting them into apartheid. Neither could funeral cars (White-owned) driven by "Whites" be found for the late Dr. Malan's funeral, so much so, that one of the South African oppressed had to supply six cars.

Secretary, Cape Taxi Owners' Association.

There is no question about it—the result of the Provincial Council elections last week represents a setback for the Nationalist Party. With the teenage voters enfranchised, with the opposition apparently split beyond repair, they had every reason to look forward to a runaway victory, a landslide in their favour.

Without exception, the political experts of the daily press expected the United Party to be soundly beaten at the polls. After all, they were in a sad mood. They had been gravely weakened by the resignation of the Progressives after the Bloemfontein Conference, followed by the defection of the two Harry's Oppenheimer and Lawrence.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

This was enough to shake public confidence in them—and their confidence in themselves. And in fact the U.P. appeared rattled. Far from being "strengthened" by the exclusion of the Progressives, as they expected, they were at least and seven, speaking with several different voices.

Just before polling day there was a rift between the two U.P. leaders—Mr. Badenhorst Durandt calling for a coalition with "moderate" Nats, a number of whom had been expected to be rebuked by Mr. Henry Tucker, Transvaal chairman of the United Party.

The stage was set for a smashing victory for the Nationalists, apparently the only party with a clear policy based on "Wit Baasskap", and no beating about the bush. But the expected landslide did not materialise. The Nats won the election, it is true, gaining 110 seats against the 60 won by the United Party. The provincial council totals were Nats, 104; U.P., 68.

But the Nats still failed to get a majority of the votes cast in the elections.

Of the total of 632,465 votes cast in the contested seats, the Nats gained 305,775, but the total opposition vote was 322,727. If one makes allowances for the uncontested seats, the total votes were: Nats, 598,970; U.P., 603,724; and 27,941—making a total opposition vote of 631,665, which is 32,675 greater than the Nat total.

The other election, the pattern set by the last general election in 1958 was maintained. The only significant changes were the Nat. gain in Sunnyside, Pretoria, with the aid of the teenage voters and the U.P. recapture of Boksgang by a small margin.

As in the general election, all solitary parties—Federals, Liberals, Progressives and others—were wiped out, the U.P. and the Nats, sharing the spoils between them.

ANTI-NATURALISM. Nevertheless, the fact that the U.P. managed to hold its ground does not necessarily mean it still enjoys widespread support for its opportunistic policies. People voted anti-Nationalist rather than pro-United Party (and it is interesting to note that the influential case of men like Steyler and Lawrence was the one which has been used by Congress leaders ever since to urge voters to "Vote U.P." but "Vote Anti-Nat").

The total of votes polled by the Progressives and the Liberals is highly significant. It shows that large sections of European opinion are prepared to support a more liberal policy than the United Party has been able to offer them in the past. It is an encouraging sign in an era of fashion and on a Union-wide scale, both groups should be able to capture a far higher proportion of votes in future elections.

Another highly significant feature of the results is the decline of the

Nationalist Party majorities in the urban areas, most markedly in the Witwatersrand. This has been ascribed by the Nationalist Party press to economic factors, particularly widespread unemployment, which has undermined the loyalty of the Afrikaner workers.

OTHER FACTORS

But that there are other factors at work is evidenced by an editorial on the results in Die Burger last Friday, which said:

"But it is also true that a great nucleus of tough resistance to Nationalism remains in the country which has been little affected by

tempt to appease U.P. right-wingers may only succeed in further confounding the voters and ranks of Nationalist Afrikanerdom.

NAT LIBERALISM?
Die Burger also suggests that many Nationalists registered their protest against the Government (on bread and butter issues), not by voting for the United Party, but by staying away from the polls "out of sheer stubbornness." May the reason for this defection not perhaps be a growth of a sort of liberalism in the Nationalist ranks, corresponding to the growth of their urban middle class, which is not so easily satisfied as the platitudes with the Nationalists? "Loelie, kaaffer, Holant" propaganda?

After all, capital know only one law—the need to make profits, and in this the Afrikaner capitalist is no different from any other. If apartheid stands in the way of profits, as it does, will he not tend to start drifting from the laager?

U.P. TACTICS

As for the United Party, one thing is certain: it will regard its comparative success in the elections as a mandate for further opportunity. The De Villiers Graaff-Unionists will lose the U.P. no votes. They will settle down to wooing the marginal Nationalist voter harder than ever.

The United Party's task from now on, I am convinced, is to convert those Transvaal truants who are disillusioned with Nationalism and have rebuffed Verwoerd.

Convert them to what?

In other words, the great stalemate in South African politics will continue, with the U.P. never coming closer together, the frustration in our national development flowing from the restriction of the franchise to European only will be intensified.

More than ever it is clear that only a greatly intensified campaign by the Congress movement for the universalisation of the Freedom Charter can bring about any significant change in the set-up. There can be no regeneration in our politics—no coming from within the ranks of the European themselves. The pressure from the overwhelming majority of our people must be stamped upon until it becomes the decisive factor.

STALEMATE

The general picture remaining over from the elections, therefore, is one of near-stalemate as between the two big parties. The tactics proposed by Die Burger to overcome this stalemate are as follows: "The United Party is weak in itself, but surprisingly strong in the total number of its supporters. The Nationalists must go amongst those supporters and win over those who belong to its ranks to help carry out its policy."

Die Burger thus proposes a policy of wooing the marginal U.P. voter, and thereby acknowledges that the extremism of Verwoerd has not paid off.

This is a correct course of action from the point of view of the U.P. It is equally valid inference from the election is that it was precisely the Nat. doubletalk about Bastanant which cost them votes. A continuation of that doubletalk in an election is stepped on considerably. This week's acknowledgements, for instance, are only one marker of what they should never sleep.

And the army of people working for New Age must never stop—no voters' donations.

You may depend upon it that the Nationalists will lose no time in trying to recover lost ground. We can't afford to sleep on the job. So...

Send in your money NOW!
Send in your money NOW!
Send in your money NOW!

Johannesburg:
Mr. Schoole 9s. J. £15, Dove £11, Red Square Group, T.I.Y. £12

Port Elizabeth:
Friend 10s, Rabs 10.6d.

Cape Town:
D.R. 10s, Rev. D.C.T. £11, I.L.W. 5s, A.A. £1, R. and B. £2.10, Jumble £16.6, Anon £5, Donor's Punction 4s, Flor £5.5, Donor's Punction 4s, Flor £5.5, Donor £11, P.H. £1, Sully £1.

TOTAL: £71 18s. 0d.

NATS. WILL TRY TO RECOVER LOST GROUND

The Nationalists can draw but could comfort from the results of the Provincial Council elections. In spite of the success of NATURALISM, Verwoerd and Company just managed to hold their own. It seems that they have reached the zero-point in their influence even amongst the White voters.

Now is the time for us to increase the pressure, to step up our opposition to the inhuman rule of the Nationalists. Now is the time, too, when we must display even greater vigilance in our efforts to prevent the loss of our property. The prospect of losing power is likely to lead Verwoerd into taking desperate and dangerous steps to resist its opposition to the

In this situation, New Age has an important role to play—that of continuing to mobilise the zero-point in the struggle for freedom.

We shall not be able to do so unless we remain in existence, and we are not likely to remain in existence for very long unless the rate of dona-

Shop Workers Want £1 a Day

At present, workers in the Commercial Distributive Trade are paid according to the 1958 scale laid down five years ago. These vary from £2 18s. 3d. per week, inclusive COLA, except in a few isolated places where the employers have raised wages on their own. Even in such places where employers have increased wages, shop workers are still living below the headline. According to statistics received by the Union through application forms, wages vary from £3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. per week in most cases.

The Chairman of the Wage Board has admitted that no worker can live on less than £23 per month, and the Association for the Improvement of Wages and Productivity of Bantu Workers is also reported to have said in a public statement that "it is impossible for an urban African family of five to live on a civilised and economic basis on an income of under £23 per month". Thus we hear the Wage Board and the Employers' Organisation admitting the realities, but not putting them into practice.

When the Wage Board sits, we workers in the Commercial and Distributive Trade say, "We want minimum of £1 a day for every day of the week."

SHOP AND OFFICE WORKERS' UNION
Johannesburg

AFRICAN PEOPLE'S COURTESY CAMPAIGN

Your article on October 1 has caused me extreme pain—and anger. It does not matter to people who know me read the article—it is the person who reads it and not knowing me, thinks there is a man who speaks of "artillery" (I am a naval man, I never "artillery") and of children dying because of a multi-racial country.

I did not.

I answer to talk of revolution that women and children will risk suffering and death and say the innocent cannot be risked in any circumstances.

These are my private views. Any man is entitled to his views if he does not endanger the innocent, but I do not wish to discuss notions of any description in the Campaign.

THE CAMPAIGN IS ABSOLUTELY NOT POLITICAL. ITS AIMS TO INCH UP COURTESY IN COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL LIFE TO ALL PEOPLE.

All (yes, liberals!) are very wel-

come, if they will pledge courtesy (our liberal members do).

The Campaign is commercial in nature, and its aim is to bring about a better relationship between business and customer benefits for which they pay.

Its social aspects follow as a by-product of the night. The value of courtesy is patent to all, and is manifested here in my willingness to believe the article to be the result of misunderstanding, and by your offer to print this.

This might annoy some of the harm done to Malan, our Natal representative. A very able man, his heart was broken in Durban at his reception after the article. He is an African.

Nobody can afford to offend the friendly.

(Our unbiased survey showed "Morena" to be acceptable to all Africans interviewed, excepting two).

E. D. BODLEY.
(Known to many Africans as "Jack Mpondo").
Johannesburg
(See "Reported New Age on Special Branch" on page 6.)

Sequel To Mabieskraal Riots

3 Members of Royal Family To Be Deported

JOHANNESBURG.
THREE members of the Royal Family at Mabieskraal have received deportation orders to leave the district of Pilansburg within 14 days, failing which they will be forcibly removed. They are Messrs M.

Ramogkadi, Levy Mabe and Laban Nkotsoe.

Large numbers of other deportations are also expected after the court case are still being conducted in the Native Commissioner's Court at Pilansburg.

Eighty-five tribesmen and women, all arrested after the recent disturbances in the Reserve, are to appear on a charge of public violence on November 16. Eight of the 85 also face charges of assault, and their trial was due to start on October 21.

Apart from the 85, a further 50 were summoned to appear in court this week on a charge of defying the chief.

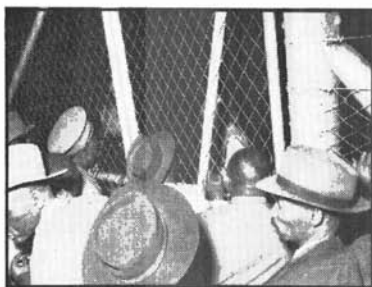
Of the 85 in custody 20 women

were bailed out at £10 each.

Three youngsters who received bullet wounds after the shooting incident are still in hospital. The tribesman alleged to have shot them is still moving freely about the area.

Two children have died following the arrests of their mothers, one a five-year-old who died at home while her mother was in custody, and another, a month-old infant who died while in jail with his mother.

In the reserve police and members of the tribal regiment are reported to be carrying out systematic raids on houses of people suspected to be supporters of the African National Congress.



Husbands, sons and fathers waited patiently from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. for the release of the women. The authorities informed the legal representative of the women that they would be released at 4 p.m.; later they were informed that the release would take place at 6 p.m.; still later 8 p.m. Finally the women were released at 11 p.m.



Leaders of the Ixopo women chat after their release. From the left they are Mrs. Nzuma, Mrs. Philida Shange and Dr. Margaret Mncadi.

New Age Celebrates Its 5th Birthday This Week

ANC Campaign Against Beerhalls

JOHANNESBURG
The African National Congress in this province will launch a campaign for home brewing and against the setting up of beerhalls in African residential areas. This was one of the resolutions of the annual conference referred from the conference to the Transvaal executive for adoption and which will guide ANC campaigning in the coming year.

Other resolutions pledged strong opposition to any attempt by the Government to ban or stop the work of the ANC; support for plans for the next phase of the anti-pass campaign and for the economic boycott campaign.



Women sing and shout Africa! inside a bus which has just pulled out of the prison gates.

"Go and Work on the Farms" says Minister of Labour

No Benefits For Canning Unemployed

CAPE TOWN.
SEASONAL workers in the canning industry who find themselves unemployed will not receive unemployment benefits but must seek work on the farms.

This is the decision of the Minister of Labour after two years of negotiations between the Canning Workers' Union and the Department of Labour to have crumms workers in the Paarl and Wellington areas included in the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Labour to the Union said that, acting on the advice of the Unemployment Insurance Board,

the Minister had decided that persons in the fruit and vegetable canning industry in the Magisterial districts of Paarl and Wellington should not be admitted to the Unemployment Insurance Fund at this stage.

SEASONAL WORKERS

A large proportion of workers in the industry are seasonal workers who are in any case not included under the Act which provides that workers in industries in which raw materials are not ordinarily available for more than 8 months in the year, shall be excluded.

"This provision of the Act, taken with the fact that work on farms is available, makes it undesirable that the present position should be disturbed," the letter stated.

Workers in the canning industry in Worcester have similarly been excluded from the unemployment insurance fund from this month.

As the position stands today only workers in the main centres of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and the Transvaal are eligible for unemployment benefits. All country workers are excluded.

7,000 AFFECTED

According to the Food and Canning Workers' Union about 7,000 Coloured and African workers are affected.

The Labour Department says that when these workers became unemployed they should register at an

unemployment bureau, although no benefits will be paid to them.

WHAT CRIMES?

"What crimes have our workers committed that they must starve when out of work?" the Union demanded of the Department. "The 1948 annual report of the Labour Department said that the number of paying contributors had increased to 201,000. Why are our workers penalised? From discussion in the House of Assembly the fund is estimated to be now reaching £80 million. Surely it will not go bankrupt by our workers becoming contributors?"

Canning workers in the country areas have already contributed to the unemployment fund from 1946 until 1951. In 1949 the Unemployment Insurance Act was amended by the Nationalist Government to exclude seasonal workers and Africans earning less than £180 a year. All monies contributed have been forfeited.

"Petition after petition has been presented to the Minister," Mrs. Liz Abrahams, general secretary of the Union, told New Age. "But he has listened to the employers and the farmers, not to the workers. There are workers in Groot Drakenstein who have been unemployed since April, and since May in Paarl, Wellington and Worcester. Now they are told to go and work on the farms. We cannot understand this inhuman attitude."



An old woman prisoner over 63 years of age being helped out of the bus by Mr. George Mbete, organizer of the Natal ANC.

"THEY COULD NOT BREAK US"

Continued from page 1

the magistrate found her not guilty.

"The matron tried to get the magistrate to order a day off our remission but this was not granted," she said.

"After this incident we were treated a little better. We were given soap and private bathing facilities; blisters on our hands were treated and generally our conditions improved."

FIGHT BACK

Asked for a message to the women, Dr. Mncadi said that the energy was sparing no effort "to bludgeon the people into submission."

"We must react just as sharply and spare no effort to organise and hit back for freedom and democracy for all in this beloved land of ours," she said.

"The men, too, must not only join Congress, they must actively participate in the struggles launched by Congress. What is even more important is that the men must not stop their workfolk from taking part in the struggle."

"The road to freedom is difficult. It is hard and heartbreaking at times, but the cause is just and the end result which is not in doubt is well worth any sacrifice—even death!"

"To my African brothers and sisters; to all right thinking South Africans, I say join the good fight; the fight for full freedom and democracy for all in South Africa. Let us all—black and white—Indian, European, Coloured and African, go forward hand in hand and help build a South Africa free from the evils of race hatred and intolerance."

USIS Needs Funds

The U.S. Information Service has asked the U.S. Congress for a 10 per cent. increase in its operation funds for combating anti-American feelings in Latin America.

G. Lewis Schmidt, acting under-secretary of the USIS, complained of the "coldness and even hostility" shown by the Latin American people towards the United States.

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JOHANNESBURG

CIVIL WAR DANGER IN IRAQ

This informative report on the tense situation that exists in Iraq was written by American journalist TABITHA PETRAN a short while before the recent attempted assassination of Iraqi Premier Kasim. Though investigations into the assassination plot are not yet complete, the Iraqi Government has charged that imperialist agents were responsible for the murder attempt. It is not clear whether the leaders of the United Arab Republic or persons from Western countries, or both, were referred to. The assassination attempt is, however, likely to make the Iraqi Premier rely more heavily once again on the support of the mass democratic organisations.

TABITHA PETRAN is a well-known American journalist who has travelled widely in recent years in the Middle East.

WHEN armed attacks on trade unionists in a number of towns here recently were followed by the arrest of the victims rather than the perpetrators, Iraq's 275,000-strong trade union federation protested to the Prime Minister and demanded the release of all who had been jailed.

The government's first reaction was to arrest federation leader Jabr El Felkhi and to close the federation office. Later, the office was permitted to reopen and El Felkhi was released along with some of the 2,000 arrested here before and after the Kirkuk events.

Continued detention of hundreds of progressives throughout Iraq underlines the fact that the powerful democratic movement has suffered a setback because the severity of which cannot yet be determined. Recent developments suggest that the reactionary upsurge may have been partially checked.

Yet one year after the Revolution, the state machinery—local as well as central—remains largely in the hands of reaction, posing a growing threat to the revolution's democratic achievements.

MOSUL AND AFTER

Today's complex situation has its origins in the Mosul revolt of March 8 and its aftermath. The

WORLD STAGE

By Spector

outside world is largely unaware that the revolt was crushed mainly by the people themselves; the People's Resistance Forces (PRF), the mass organisations and rank-and-file soldiers who revolted against their reluctant officers.

The democratic movement thereby won great prestige and power. Through Iraq the PRF maintained order and security. Democratic organisations—peasant union, trade unions, women's, students' and professional associations, something wholly new in the Middle East—flourished.

Their membership runs to a million or more—in a country of six million.

The democratic advance occurred at a time when the Army was revealed to be split. Liquidation of the Mosul revolt was thus a turning point, marking an important change in the relationship of forces.

In the July 14 revolution, army officers played the leading role and the people followed. At Mosul, the people led while the Army was largely immobilised and the government at first vacillated.

OUT IN THE OPEN

This basic change was not regarded with favour by the Iraqi bourgeoisie (represented in part by the National Democratic Party) or Prime Minister Kasim.

The bourgeoisie, while they have no desire to be swallowed by the big capitalists of Egypt, stood aside during the series of United Arab Republic conspiracies against Iraq. Before Mosul, the National Democratic Party worked formally with the other national parties, Kurdish Democratic and the Communist.

Behind the scenes it pressed for exclusive control of the government and to check further democratic development of the revolution, which it sought to confine within the bounds of a narrow bourgeois democracy.

THE MOSUL AFTERMATH INTENSIFIED ITS FEAR OF THE EVER MORE POWERFUL LEFT. Thereafter, in its fight to check the popular forces, the National Democratic Party announced "suspension"

of its political activities. This signalled a rupture with the other national parties; in fact party political activity increased.

By this manoeuvre, the party hoped for a dominant hold on the government and to force the Communists into opposition. Outside Baghdad, open clashes between the National Democrats and Communists occurred.

CP ADMITS ERRORS

The campaign against the democratic movement, in which the rightists and the Stalinists now join, was aided by what the Communist Party has since called "mistakes" and "exaggerations" committed by its own forces then "dizzy with success." These included:

● The way in which the demand for Communist participation in government was raised. The slogan used was "The Communists are the only party that is not afraid of power." This was raised in the Army.

● The creation and composition of the National Front following the break with the National Democrats. The CP now holds that this impaired relations between the popular forces and the government.

● Under-estimation of the role of the bourgeoisie in the national struggle.

● Failure to curb "excesses of the masses." In some places, unorganised and provoked people, frustrated by confinement in power of old regime elements, "dragged bodies" and looted.

By mid-May the reactionary campaign made the mass organisations its principal target.

For the first time it won some support from Kasim, worried by the situation in the Army upon which he relies to govern. For the Army, divided among itself, was temporarily demoralised after Mosul.

The campaign sought to convince Kasim that: (1) all discipline in the army was being lost because of the democratic elements among the officers and reserves; (2) the Communists, by terrorist methods, had won domination of the mass organisations.

A TURN IN AUGUST

Kasim, who had up to then maintained good relations with the CP, now moved to "strengthen" the Army and to take measures to curb the democratic movement. These were:

● Retirement and, in some cases arrest, of democratic officers.

● Demobilisation of 1,700 reserve officers, most of them young democrats enrolled since the Revolution.

● Crippling of the PRF.

● Widespread arrests of democratic leaders (even of agrarian reform officials) and attacks on the "political activities" of the mass organisations.

This moves won Kasim the applause of reactionaries and the virulently anti-Communist press which recently made its appearance in Baghdad.

During this period armed gangs took over some towns and one or two districts in Baghdad and for a time an almost eve-of-civil-war atmosphere prevailed.

Early in August, however, tension began to ease. Factors in this turn were (1) Kasim's admission that "foreign hands had intervened in Kirkuk"; (2) his promise not "to permit any setback to the democratic forces"; (3) the CP's self-censorship; (4) reactionary excesses which may have frightened the national bourgeoisie; (5) an order directing the release of all detainees held on non-political charges (this order was only partially implemented and later revised).

THESE DEVELOPMENTS REFLECT THE CONTINUING STRENGTH OF THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT AND ITS DISCIPLINE UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS. BUT MOVES AGAINST IT HAVE NOT CEASED AND THE SITUATION REMAINS SHAKY.



Three executive members of the Transvaal ANC who were returned in the elections at the recent conference: Messrs J. Hadebe, secretary; A. Nzo and J. T. Nkobi, in a happy mood discussing the results.

NEW SELL-OUT PLAN FOR INDIAN AREAS

"Moderates" Have Further Talks With Naude

DURBAN
A sell-out far exceeding the contents of the notorious "Pretoria Agreement" which was signed between the Kape-Pather leadership of the Natal Indian Congress and the late Field Marshal Smuts in 1944, has been concluded between a delegation representing the South African Indian Organisation and the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. F. Naude, according to reliable information received by New Age.

It is understood that the delegation which met Mr. Naude consisted of Mr. A. M. Moola, President of the SAIO, Mr. P. R. Pather, President of the NIO, Adv. Miny of the Transvaal Indian Organisation and a fourth member who is a prominent Indian businessman.

MINISTER'S VIEW

Even more significant than the allegation that the Minister had gone back on his promise to the delegation, are some of the statements alleged to have been made by the Minister to the delegation. According to our informant, Minister Naude told the delegation that the Cabinet did not approve of his meeting with them but since it was arranged before the Cabinet's disapproval had been conveyed to him he must insist on the discussion being recorded on a tape recording, so that the Cabinet could be given a full picture of what transpired. He also pointed out that the Cabinet would not be willing to discuss with Indians on the Group Areas Act or any other measure affecting the Indian people because the Nationalist Party's policy in regard to the Indian was one of ultimate expatriation.

RUDE SHOCK

But, the SAIO delegation little realised that it was in for a rude shock so soon after its interview with the Minister. According to its arrangements with the Minister the central Durban area, including the thickly populated areas bounded by Umgini and Mitchell Roads and the Old Dutch Road area. These areas have now been declared as business areas in terms of a statement released to the press by the Minister of the Interior.

Now, not only the Indian working people and those businessmen who do not belong to the central area are up in arms about this backdoor deal but those intimate supporters of the NIO line in the newly affected areas are also accusing the delegation of selling them out.

The delegates attempted to iron out this attack on them at a meeting of the NIO held on the 4th

BANTUSTAN AMBASSADORS

TO BE APPOINTED SOON

JOHANNESBURG.

Reports reaching New Age indicate that the first appointment of Transkei tribal ambassadors in Pretoria and Johannesburg will take place on November 8 in the presence of Chief Botha Sigcau, the chairman of the Transkei Territorial Authority, and B.A.D. Minister de Wet Nel.

Thereafter receptions will take place in George, Grahamstown, Senaawane, Townships, Johannesburg.

It is rumored that the visiting chiefs and ambassadors will be accommodated in the Donaldson Hall, Orlando, under police protection.

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CONGRESS STAND

The Congress viewpoint that the campaign against the Group Areas Act no single slogan will guarantee success and that this campaign must be made part of the overall struggle for the complete overthrow of the Government is the only alternative effort must be made to harass the Government and delay the implementation of the Government's plans but in the final analysis only the might of the organised masses of the Indian people together with their allies the African and other democrats can ensure the defeat of such ideological legislation as the Group Areas Act.

The time has come for the NIO and its small coterie of supporters to get their heads above the water. It is not time they closed shop and threw in their lot with the Natal Indian Congress which has one same policy in regard to the Group Areas Act?

Piece by piece, area by area, the Group Areas Act is being put into operation. The early provisions of the Nationalist Ministers—that the Act will be applied fairly; that all sections of the population will have to make sacrifices—have been revealed as blatant and unqualified lies.

MILNER TURF CLUB RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 24th OCTOBER

FIRST RACE 1.30 P.M.
10- QUINELLAS

5/- JACKPOT 5/- on last four races

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BUSES: Leave for course from Dock Road at corner of Alderley Street and from Lower Baitankant Street near the Castle entrance.

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Time For an Investigation

WHO DOES DEMOLITIONS IN SOPHIATOWN?

"Not Us" — says Resettlement Board

JOHANNESBURG.
FORTY Sophiatown families, among them 10 babies, were turned into the street in the middle of the night on Thursday of last week while demolitionists got to work to whip their houses apart.

Men and women said they had been warned that demolition squads would arrive on the Friday morning. They had already gone to bed on Thursday night when they heard hammering on their roofs. There had been no warnings, no knockings on the door, but African armed with crowbars and hammers were already at work.

The demolitionists started just after 9.30 p.m. and were still going on 20 minutes after midnight when the New Age reporter reached Millar Street. Families had hastily shifted their belongings into the streets and were huddled against them on the pavements.

Opposite the semi-detached properties being demolished, was a lorry of the demolition firm.

DON'T KNOW

Tackled the next day the Resettlement Board denied all responsibility for the demolition. One official said: "The demolitions are unknown to us. Maybe the tostitis did it."

A BAD Information Officer told New Age that the Resettlement Board's demolition work had been handed out on contract to a leading Johannesburg demolition firm. "They can do a demolition any time they wish to."

The firm which handles the entire contract for the demolition of the Western Areas told New Age his firm had not done those Thursday night demolitions.

"We don't work at night," he said. "We never demolish a place while people are in it."

"MUST BE TOSTITIS"
Asked how the firm's lorry came to be standing outside the Millar Street houses while workers dismantled the roof, this firm's spokesman said that two of the

firm's lorries had been out of order that week and one could have been left standing in that street.

"If you assure you we don't work at night," he said. There had been a number of instances where "tositis" had got to work on properties being demolished and had carted away doors, window frames and other timber.

The police knew this was going on, he thought.

PEOPLE'S FATE

All very well this, for the Resettlement Board and demolition firm. But what of the people of Sophiatown?

The Resettlement Board orders people out of their houses and hands lists of properties to the demolition firm, ignoring the fact that the families are still living inside because they have nowhere to go.

In addition, there seems to be little or virtually no supervision of the demolition work.

PORT ELIZABETH.
AN unprecedented potato glut at the local market threatens to reduce prices to near zero. The glut is the aftermath of the three months potato boycott which was called off at the end of August.

This week the price of a pocket of potatoes was less than a quarter of what it was this time last year.

The best grade could only fetch 4/6d. per pocket of 3 1/2 lbs. as against 19/6d. in October last year.

The new crop which began to be lifted late in September had to be brought to a market that was already clogged with the winter crop which should have been sold during the boycott months. Thousands of pockets left over from this week have created a problem for farmers and market officials alike. The former are being advised not to lift their crop, but with the early summer rains and the heat the potatoes may sprout. Nor will the position become any better if they are out of the soil as they will still sprout and the vice collapse will worsen as the summer becomes warmer.

PREJUDICE REMAINS
Another important fact is that a product that has been boycotted rarely ever regains its former popularity. When the boycott was called off some people had learnt to do without potatoes and found other substitutes. Others developed a strong prejudice which still remains as a result of the ugly stories circulated while the boycott campaign was at its height.

The potato market has been upset and it will take time to restore it to normal. By then the normal flow of economic currents may have been jammed elsewhere by a boycott in another vulnerable sector of the economy.

P.E. STILL HIT BY POTATO BOYCOTT

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Reference Book Issue Starts This Week

CAPE WOMEN PROTEST AGAINST PASSES

CAPE TOWN.
The ANC Women's League and the Federation of S.A. Women started their campaign against passes for women in the Western Cape with a meeting on the Grand Parade last Sunday afternoon.

Over 400 people attended the gathering to hear African women protesting against passes.

Mrs. Annie Siling said that as usual the Nationalists blamed all the unrest in the country on agitators and Communists, but the real cause was the pass laws which gave the African people ample reason for anger. The African people wanted to live in peace and harmony with the whites in South Africa. All they demanded was their freedom.

Mrs. Lettie Malindi said that

reference book issue starts this week

reference book issue starts this week

reference book issue starts this week



Mrs. Lettie Malindi addressing the meeting on the Grand Parade last Sunday.

property has been pulled down. If unauthorised persons are doing demolitions what are the police doing about it?

Why does the Resettlement Board not move to stop unauthorised demolitions being made in its name? How does a family ordered into the streets by demolition workers

know if this is an official or a illegal order?

The Resettlement Board is the local authority in Sophiatown. White walls are tumbled down and properties smashed to heaps of rubble, it does not seem to care a fig for the men, women and children who once lived in them.

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TREASON TRIAL

Evidence On Communism

From Robert Resha

THE treason trial which started on August 3 this year is still going on. It has taken the Crown a little over two months to complete the first phase—the handing of documents and reading into the record of documents seized from the offices of the Congress, from the accused and co-conspirators.

The second phase began on Thursday, October 15, with evidence by Professor Andrew Murray, Professor of Philosophy and Political Science at the University of Cape Town. Both Mr. J. A. Maiseis, Q.C. leader of the defence team, and Mr. J. De Vos Q.C. (for the Crown) were present.

BROKE APARTHEID REGULATIONS

Professor Murray was the second witness since the trial began to break the apartheid regulations of the Old Synagogue. The witness box is partitioned in the centre. The left side, which is near the three judges, is for Europeans and the right side is for Non-Europeans.

The first witness to break the regulation, certainly unknowingly and to the embarrassment of the European interpreter, was an African Det.-Sgt. Sogoni from Port Elizabeth. The interpreter was seconds too late to get the witness to the Non-European side and had to remain on the European side until he had given his evidence. But he was in time to get Professor Murray to change from the Non-European side to the European side of the witness box.

Professor Murray had just started to give evidence when Mr. Maiseis objected to the witness reading from notes. This led to Mr. De Vos being questioned by the three judges. Quoting authority Mr. De Vos said that it was quite in order for a scientific expert witness to reduce his evidence to writing.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: What do you mean by the witness giving evidence from a note?

Mr. De Vos: He has notes merely to refresh his memory.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Have we any authority on this type of evidence?

Mr. De Vos: Then quoted a legal authority, Witmore on recollection.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: What recollection do we want here? How is that relevant?

Mr. De Vos: On certain points the witness can hardly remember the tenor of the reply.

The defence laughed.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Do you want the witness to read his evidence?

Mr. De Vos: Not at all. It is quite in order for a scientific expert witness to reduce his evidence into writing.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: What authority except Witmore do you rely on?

Mr. Justice Bekker: You are calling an expert witness to give evidence. He relies on certain authorities or books. You should have these authorities here.

Mr. De Vos: Was again reading from Witmore when Mr. Justice Kennedy said: "We know that, give us other authorities. If Professor Murray is going to give expert evidence why do you not have the authorities before him?"

Mr. Justice Kennedy: Is it not the duty of the prosecutor to ask the witness questions and in reply to a question the witness could refer to authorities?

Mr. Justice Rumpff: You have quoted no authority for this procedure. It is a novel procedure.

Mr. Justice Bekker: What recollection is this if he is an expert?

Mr. De Vos: He cannot keep the material in his head.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: He need

not keep it in his head but could refer us to the authorities.

Mr. Justice Bekker: If he is an expert in an expert.

Mr. De Vos: Then asked Professor Murray to hand the notes to him.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH C.P. MEMBERS

Giving evidence Professor Murray said that he was responsible for the work of philosophy and political science at Cape Town University, and had been occupied with this work since 1935. He said that in his work he maintained contact with thinking people in this country and overseas.

"As a professor one maintains association with people overseas. At the time when the Communist Party was still in existence some of my acquaintances were members of the Communist Party."

Saved for Mr. De Vos leading the witness, the old synagogue looked like a lecture room with the accused and people in the gallery providing the silent and attentive students.

Dealing with the classical works of Communism, Prof. Murray said that they were based on the writings of Marx, Engels and Lenin and taken up by Stalin and Mao Tse-Tung. He said that the constitutions of Communism were based on a dialectical and historical materialism consisting of a social philosophy, politics and economics, criticism of certain systems and proposing of other systems.

CLASSES

He further said that according to the theory of Communism there were two classes — the labouring class, the proletariat, the class that lives by selling its labour, and those who have acquired the instruments of production—the capitalists.

He said that in the Communist doctrine social peace could only be achieved when men produced for the satisfaction of their needs, not for profit.

Prof. Murray said Communists believed in internationalism but they maintained that the interests of each national group must be recognised and given full status.

LIBERATION MOVEMENT

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Is there in the Communist theory a liberation movement?

Prof. Murray: The theory is that under imperialism, the people in colonial and semi-colonial countries are oppressed. The Communists are instructed to co-operate with liberatory movements.

Mr. De Vos: Then asked the witness, "What are oppressed people?"

Murray: They refer to oppressed people in colonial and capitalist countries, to indigenous people who have to work for the capitalists who dominate their countries. It is said that these people have no real freedom. They can only sell their labour. What they produce is taken to the home countries of the capitalists.

NOT IN THIS COURT

The defence complained that they could not hear Mr. De Vos. He then spoke into the microphone.

Mr. De Vos: Am I louder now? **The Accused (simultaneously):** Yes.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: I do not think you should ask that in this court. And I do not think the accused should answer any questions.

STRATEGY AND TACTICS

Under this heading Prof. Murray referred to the Programme of the Communist International, a booklet published in 1923.

Mr. Maiseis: I object to that programme. It is not a classic. It is a programme of an organisation and the witness does not belong to that organisation.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: What is the Communist International?

Prof. Murray: The Communist International was an organisation established by Lenin in 1917 after he had broken away from the Second International. The programme was finally accepted in 1928 by the Third International.

On Friday Professor Murray spent the morning reading various books in support of his evidence. When he read from a speech made by Dimitroff at the Seventh World Congress in 1935, Mr. Nicholas (for the defence) objected: "It is not clear why this speech is being read. It was a speech made by Dimitroff in 1935. The reference that should be made is to the standard works of Marxism."

After some argument between Mr. Nicholas and the bench Mr. Justice Rumpff said that he agreed with Mr. Nicholas that the approach should be made clear by the Crown.

Mr. De Vos: My Lords, the expert is entitled to enumerate the grounds he is dealing with.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: All the evidence should be put on an explicit basis.

Mr. De Vos: As a political scientist what do you make of this?

Prof. Murray: It is regarded as a genuine coup. It corresponds with versions which I have dealt with.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Does the book purport to deal with Communism theory?

Prof. Murray: It is accepted as such. We do make use of it.

AFRICA POLICY

Dealing with the policy of the Communist Party on Africa, Prof. Murray read from the Programme of the Communist International.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: This may be by inference but it is not directly on Africa. Your question referred to the Africa policy of the Communist Party. The passage read does not refer to that.

Mr. De Vos: In support of what statement did you read the last paragraph?

Prof. Murray: I read this passage with reference to South Africa, where Africa is included in this analysis.

REPORTED NEW AGE TO SPECIAL BRANCH

JOHANNESBURG.

Angry at the account in New Age of his "courtney to Africans" campaign, Mr. E. D. Bodley rewrites the New Age and its African reporter to Lt.-Col. Spengler, head of the Special Branch here.

It was just as well he spoke to Lt.-Col. Spengler, he said, because the Special Branch seemed to think his movement was "subversive" — "madly liberal or something", and he thought he had managed to clear that up.

Why had he gone to the Special Branch?

Because he thought he had a case for criminal libel against New Age, he said, and this was a matter for the police.

And he had gone to the Special Branch because he had come to the conclusion that the New Age reporter Joe Gqabi was from Kenya. "He has Kenyan features", he said. "He has a strong resemblance to Jomo Kenyatta. I don't know if you can write a book about African facial characteristics. I would say Gqabi is a Kenyan."

Mr. Bodley said he believed that

Let The Banned Speak — No. 6

SOLVE RENT PROBLEM BY FIGHTING FOR HIGHER WAGES

— Walter Sisulu

The urban African suffers from insecurity in many respects. Not only does he live in constant fear of police raids, for poll-tax, beer and pass, but one of the main problems is lack of accommodation. So acute is this problem that it worries him perhaps even more than the raids mentioned above. The threat of loss of a home through unemployment or other circumstances which make him unable to pay rent hangs over an African like a nightmare.

This position is made worse by the fact that it is a criminal offence for an African not to pay rent on due date.

Whilst thousands of homeless men and women go up and down the streets of the big cities in search of accommodation, tens of thousands face outrageous charges for rent to pay rent, and consequently some lose their homes. Once an African loses his domicile rights in the urban area, he may, together with his family, become a wanderer indefinitely, since other urban areas may be closed to him in terms of the Urban Areas Act and various pass laws.

It is time this matter was given serious attention. I don't know of any other country which makes failure to pay rent a criminal offence. And in South Africa it is only the African people who are subjected to this evil.

In 1954 the Government increased the problem of the Africans by fixing an economic rent for sub-economic houses. Any family with an income of £1 a month or more had to pay an economic rent. The African National Congress lost no time in calling for united action of all groups and organisations because they realised what such a rental would mean

to African life. It is now well-known that £15 is almost half of what is considered to be the minimum amount required to meet the bare necessities of life for a family.

The response of the people at that time was magnificent. They won the first round by mobilising the masses of the people and managed through legal action to upset the plan of the Government.

The African National Congress



wisely pointed out in this campaign that the people should not rely too heavily on a legal victory but should depend more on the organisation of the masses themselves. It was pointed out that the main issue was a demand for a living wage, a minimum of £1 a day and a general increase in wages.

Xorile's case in the Supreme Court brought relief for about two years in some areas. This success, however, was not properly utilised. Instead of uniting the people further, it was associated with groups and individuals and the unity of the people was undermined.

The authorities took advantage of this and imposed the economic rent on those areas which had hitherto managed to escape it. The second battle was unfortunately a purely legal action carried out by divided people. The result was that when the applicants lost in court, hundreds of people received summons for arrear rentals resulting from the boycott campaign. Many people became disillusioned by this setback.

My main purpose here is to show that when people are divided they are exposed to greater dangers. The time has come for people to unite in a fight not only against high rentals but also against the law which makes it a crime not to pay rent on due date. But in the long run an increase in wages is still the best possible method of meeting the burden of high rents.

Strikers Sentenced

JOHANNESBURG.

One hundred and fifty workers of African Cables, arrested for an illegal strike, were convicted in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court and sentenced to a fine of £10 (or one month) suspended for a year on condition they are not arrested on the same charge within that period.

the house was sacred to the family. This was a family squabble in South Africa and only if you were a member of the family were you entitled to speak.

Assured that Joe Gqabi was a South African, Mr. Bodley said in that case what he said did not apply to him.

(See Mr. Bodley's letter in Letter-box.)

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EUROPE

END CYPRUS BAN

says Akel Leader

DISPITE the fact that peace has returned to Cyprus and that that country is soon to receive self-government, political conditions in that country will remain abnormal as long as its largest party, Akel, remains under ban.

A new call to drop the ban on Akel, the Cyprus Working People's Party, was made in Nicosia recently by its general secretary, Mr. Ezekias Papiannou.

"We demand the right to work

legally," he declared, pointing out that Archbishop Makarios wants legalisation of Akel and the Turkish leaders accept Makarios' view on this, "but the Government does not even reply to our communications."

He told a press conference—the first since the Party was banned in 1955—that the Party's membership now stood at more than 7,000—"the highest it has ever been."

His statement gave the main points of the draft programme of the party for economic reconstruction and raising of the national income.

It underlined agrarian development and proposed land reform, an increase in the profit tax on mining companies and a foreign-trade policy based on equality.

"Akel will pursue entirely democratic methods for the implementation of the programme and

will never deviate from these methods."

Answering questions, Mr. Papiannou said that the best solution regarding war bases was demilitarisation so that no neighbouring country could complain about a war threat.

"But the Zurich agreement is a fact now," he said. "So the immediate demand is for no populated areas or cultivated land to be included in the bases."

Commonwealth membership would be discussed by the Party later, he said.

The Soviet proposal for economic aid was a very important statement that deserved the close attention of the new Government.

He concluded: "Our programme does not deal with our ultimate aim which is Socialism. We do not hide our love of Socialism but we are not going to bring it unless the Cypriot people, Greeks and Turks, want it."

BLOCKING THE ROAD TO THE SUMMIT

THE road to the Summit is being blocked. Despite the tremendous hopes for a new era of world peace aroused by the recent Khrushchov visit to the United States, or perhaps because of them, certain influential people are working all

Conference of American States

AD FIRMS THEM

say Latin Americans

by a Special Correspondent in America

LATIN Americans want to talk economics first and politics second. The United States wants it the other way around.

U.S. Secretary of State Christian Herter had to meet this issue publicly for the first time at the recent Santiago conference of the Organisation of American States. It was.

Twelve political resolutions and a ringing "Declaration of Santiago" were passed. Nasty economic issues intruded.

The danger from the U.S. viewpoint, however, was that the Soviet Union also has a policy of economics first. The Soviets call it "peaceful co-existence" of different social systems.

CUBAN DEAL

Every foreign minister at Santiago knew Cuba had just sold 170,000 tons of raw sugar to the Soviet Union.

They knew also the Soviet Union had just offered Bolivia a \$40 million loan for its oil and mining industries, to be paid off over 40 years at 2% interest.

This offer had to be made through the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires because Bolivia does not recognise the Soviet Union. Full information came out on the last day of the Santiago conference. It created a sensation.

Juan Lechin, general secretary of the Bolivian Labour Federation, announced the offer as 60 million dollars, and furthermore they had done nothing about getting details of the offer.

U.S. REFUSAL

So far the United States has refused to discuss financing the vitally-needed re-equipment of both the oil and mining industries in Bolivia. Coming against a 30 million dollar foreign oil investment, the State Oil Company says its production drop 21 per cent in 1959 for lack of sufficient capital to re-equip.

How long the politics of the United States will be able to supersede the economy of Latin America is the big question.

This matter was settled temporarily in June when the U.S. Senate adopted a proposal to create a 29.5 million dollar police force for Latin America. First put before a meeting of the interior ministers of Central American countries by Guatemala's Salazar Gatica, it was unanimously rejected—even by Guatemala.

The meeting contented itself with adopting the usual anti-communist resolutions. It was according to an Associated Press report, "most concerned" about economy problems.

NOT BROUGHT UP

At the Santiago meeting, therefore, the U.S. did not even bother to bring in a police-force proposal as the road to peace in Latin America. The Inter-American Peace Commission was re-activated and empowered to "look into" differences between the nations that might endanger peace.

The commission must have the consent of the country concerned before it undertakes investigations. Cuba had already emphatically stated there would be no consent for an investigation of her government.

Premier Fidel Castro called the conference a "farce," though Foreign Minister Raul Roa was actively participating—too actively for some of Cuba's friends. On the first day of the conference he moved that all sessions be open to the press. This was passed over strong opposition.

ECONOMICS AVOIDED

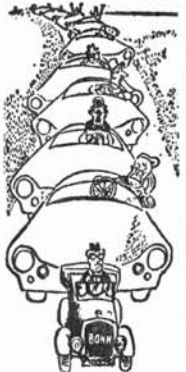
Castro noted specifically that Herter did not want to talk economics.

"Instead of talking about Latin American economic problems," he said in a TV speech "and about the hunger of babies in our countries, he talks about expeditions that come and go."

Paranoic charges in timely fashion that an invasion expedition was being planned from Cuba. The next day Haiti charged that 30 men who, if they weren't Cubans at least wore long hair like Cubans, had invaded that island.

The conference did not take up these charges.

Nor for that matter did any



out to prevent the holding of a successful Summit meeting of heads of State.

Pride of place amongst these persons goes to West German Chancellor Adenauer, who still calls upon the West to arm more. He has declared too that one could only hope that the question of "hinned out" zones in Central Europe would become less prominent after Britain's recently held General Election. On this question he could not right, said Adenauer.

TURKEY BASE

Recent news reports show that Adenauer has strong supporters in the U.S.A. No sooner had Khrushchov returned to the Soviet Union than it was reported that:

● The U.S. Army and Air Force were constructing a giant military base on the Soviet border in Turkey;

● U.S. industrialists were pouring enormous amounts of capital into the flourishing West German arms industry;

● While Soviet scientists were promising to publish all the information and television photographs obtained from their latest moon rocket, U.S. scientists were refusing to give their Soviet opposite numbers details of the latest "Discoverer" satellites to enable them to carry out observations. The U.S. excuse is that they are not part of the programme of the International Geophysical Year.

AFRICA Guinea Celebrates

Independence Anniversary

THE people of Guinea celebrated early this month the first anniversary of the founding of the republic of Guinea.

To mark the occasion, President Sekou Toure was presented with the Order of Companion in the Struggle for Independence.

In a speech summing up the results of the first year of the country's independence, Sekou Toure pointed out that the colonialists had failed to isolate Guinea from the rest of the world.

The colonialist assertion that the African peoples could not exist independently had collapsed, as evidenced by the example of Guinea, he said.

The president stressed the need for the whole of the Guinea people to rally together to build a new life.

● Representatives of the youth of the Democratic League of Africa marked the anniversary with a parade in Conakry.

charges of "Communist infiltration" reach the floor.

"U.S. delegates," reported William Giandoni, Latin American Editor for Copley News Service, were studiously refraining from use of the word 'communist', even off the conference floor."

They "have catered to Latin sensitivities," he concluded.

AN ILLUSION

But the basis for most Latin sensitivity was perhaps summed

up by Mexico's Foreign Minister, Manuel Tello.

"In poverty, liberty is only an illusion," he said, "justice is impossible and rights are mere expressions of unattainable desires."

"While the three plagues (ignorance, disease and poverty) exist in our hemisphere we cannot say the Organisation of American States has attained its goals."

Death of Lionel Forman

Continued from page 1

In London that nothing could be done for him there, so he passed on to Prague where he spent two years working at the headquarters of the International Union of Students before he had previously led a NUSAS delegation to an I.L.U.S. conference.

In Prague he was given medical advice and treatment which he claimed in later years, gave him a new lease of life. While there he married his wife Sadie. They have two sons aged 6 and 4, and a baby daughter, born in Cape Town only last week.

Lionel returned to South Africa at the beginning of 1954 to look after Advance newspaper in the absence of the editor overseas. Later in the year he returned to Wits university and passed his final year I.L.B. with flying colours after only a few short months of study.

When Adenauer was banned in November 1954, Lionel returned to Cape Town and took over the editorship of New Age which was born the following week. He also opened chambers in Cape Town and practised as an advocate at the Cape Town bar.

But his heart was not in law, it was in writing. He loved every minute of his work on the paper, and contributed many articles to other publications both in this country and abroad. Strangely enough it was the treason trial—source of heartbreak and upset though it was for all 156 accused—that gave him his greatest opportunity in this field. It was from inside the Fort, and later from the Drill Hall, that he sent those first exciting dispatches about the arrests and the hearings. Later, in co-authorship with Solly Sachs, he produced "The South African Treason Trial," the book which brought the issues involved in that case to the notice of the whole world.

Last year Lionel settled down to the study of South African history, and produced a series of articles on the birth of the progressive movement in South Africa, later republished as a New Age pamphlet entitled "Chapters in the History of the March to Freedom." This proved so popular, thousands of copies being sold all over the country, that within a few months a second edition had to be printed.

Unfortunately, time eventually caught up with him. The most gentle of men, uncomplaining and resilient about his health, he bore the full burden of a busy life without thought of himself. But over the years his heart condition had steadily deteriorated. Following a serious illness last July, he agreed to undergo an operation on medical advice that it was the only chance of saving his life.

The gamble did not come off, but while awaiting the operation, Lionel was calm, cheerful and confident as ever, showing no trace of nervousness at the ordeal that was to come. His incredible courage, which had kept him going through many painful and difficult years, remained with him to the very end.

New Age salutes a brave fighter for freedom. To his widow, Sadie, and his family we offer our heartfelt condolences. We assure them that those who are left behind will try to live up to the high standard of performance which he set and which we shall use to it that his memory shall not pass from this land to the advancement of those people he dedicated his life.

SPORTLIGHT

by
"DULEEP"

Mr. Honey — Will You Send These Two To Rome?

WHAT now, Mr. Honey? You have told South Africa and the rest of the world that there is no discrimination in this country's sport, and any Non-White who proves himself better than a White, will be included in the South African Olympic team for the Rome games next year. Furthermore, you also said that if the S.A. Olympic Association failed to send such a candidate, you in your personal capacity would foot the bill.

Well, thus far, we have two such candidates, namely Precious Mackenzie (feather-weight of Natal) and Johnny Geduld (middle-weight of W.P.) both weight-lifters, who in the S.A. Weightlifting championships at P.E. broke world records by 10 lbs. and 5 lbs. respectively.

By virtue of this achievement, these two candidates have qualified themselves for national honours to represent their country in the Rome Games. But will they be sent over?

The S.A. Olympic Association and all other national White sporting bodies, by their absence from SASA's conference earlier this month, don't seem to be interested in ensuring that Non-Whites will be considered for selection. Had they accepted the invitation to attend the conference, they would have had an ideal opportunity to have talks and find ways and means of giving consideration to Non-White candidates.

SASA officials and all those represented at the conference take a very dim view of the absence of the Whites. Perhaps, the Whites have placed their own position on international bodies in jeopardy. SASA is determined to hold them to their word—or else, to expose the undertaking as a bluff and raise it with the IOC as sharply as possible, depending on how it honoured.

New Zealand Petition

THE New Zealand Citizens' All Blacks Tour Association last week launched a nation-wide petition of protest against the New Zealand Rugby Union's discrimination against Maori players. The Association contends that Maoris should be considered for selection on merit to go to South Africa next year, or else the tour should be abandoned.

Mr. Relland Oregon, chairman of the Citizens' Association, in a statement, regretted the need for a petition, but since the Rugby Union remained adamant in spite of the widespread protests, there was no alternative but for them to oppose discrimination in New Zealand's national game, and fight it to the bitter end, even up to the day of the departure of the team.

The New Zealand Union have withheld the announcement of 70 names for special training, because among them are many whose competence will not allow them to be a party to racial discrimination. University players are likewise affected because many student bodies have taken part in protests.

What beats me, is why the Maoris cannot be included? Mr. Frank Mellish, S.A. National selector, and many other top officials in this country, have publicly stated that the Maoris could be accommodated and that they should accompany the All Blacks, so why the fuss by the N.Z. Rugby Union? To my way of thinking the New

Zealand body is to be blamed for the decision to exclude the Maoris on the grounds of avoiding embarrassment. What tommyrot!

SASA Appeal

THE S.A. Sports Association has received a rather benevolent "windfall" of £100 from the Natal Inter-Race Soccer Board, whose officials have each agreed to donate £25 (out of a record dividend of £527) towards the appeal made for funds by SASA.

Race in Soccer

MR. R. LUTCHMAN, energetic secretary of the Natal Inter-Race Board, hit out at the present soccer set-up, condemning it as the most race-ridden sport in the country. He advocated the abolition of inter-race boards, for the sport has not moved an inch towards integration, except merely for resolutions. He saw no future in soccer as it is played now, and fully supported the introduction of professional soccer.

An excellent suggestion Mr. Lutchman. Your views will meet with the approval of most soccer lovers. Why does soccer not emulate cricket? There is no finer example than Western Province, where each and every affiliated unit of the W.P. Cricket Board has removed the racial tag. They have even shown the way to the S.A. Cricket Board of Control, who, like the S.A. Soccer Federation, are rather slow in acting for the good of the game and towards complete integration. As for professionalism in the Cape Province look upon it with much doubt. Perhaps it may prove successful in Natal, but hardly in the Cape. Professional soccer has, however, one great advantage. It will enable all races to play together as a team, and that is just what we all are striving for, in all branches of sport.

Ngidi vs. Adams?

PLANS are afoot to stage a fight between Joe Ngidi and Dennis Adams, British Empire champion, in Rhodesia. Duggie Miller, boxing promoter of Luanshya, is willing to stage this fight, which needs only confirmation from Adams' manager, Cockie Mendry, to a foregone conclusion that the fight will be one-sided, for there is no White boxer to match Ngidi in his division.

BIRTHS

To Sadie and Lionel Forman, a daughter on 14th October. Both well.

DEATHS

FORMAN, Lionel.—South African Coloured People's Organisation mourns the passing of a brave fighter in the cause of freedom.

FORMAN.—In sincere memory of our brave and beloved comrade, Lionel, who served mankind's greatest cause. Alex and Blanche.

FORMAN, Lionel.—Deeply mourned by Wollie Kodush.

FORMAN, Lionel.—A brave comrade and splendid fighter for freedom. His cause will triumph. Fred and Sarah.

LITTLE LIBBY—THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHABALALA by Alex la Guma



3 FUNCTIONS IN AID OF TREASON FUND

CAPE TOWN A "MEET THE AUTHORS" evening, to take place next Thursday, October 29, at 8.15 p.m. is one of three fund-raising efforts organised by the local committee of the Treason Trials Defence Fund for the forthcoming weeks.

The other two are "Ingoma", an evening of African choir music and sketches, in the Temple Israel Hall, Green Point, on Saturday, November 14, at 8.15 p.m.; and a mammoth bazaar, scheduled for the Cathedral Hall on Friday, November 27.

The authors who next Thursday will give readings from, and discuss their work are Jan Rabie, Harry Bloom and Jack Cope. The place: The Trust, Richmond Rd., Kenilworth. Three of Paul Robeson's latest records, signed by America's great artist and freedom fighter himself, with messages of goodwill in his own hand, will be put up to American auction on that evening.

Tickets for "Ingoma", at 7/6d. and 5/-d. each, are obtainable at 2,

Vlam Gebou, Church Square, Cape Town (Phone 33506). This concert, which will be compiled from African musical talent throughout the Peninsula and range from traditional works to modern songs and sketches, promises Cape Town something new and exciting in entertainment. For further details, watch the daily press.

The bazaar on November 27 is being supported by numerous organisations and church bodies, and collectors have met with a ready and generous response from shopkeepers and businessmen throughout the Peninsula.

But more help is needed to make this the outstanding financial success which is envisaged, and individuals are urged to assist both on the actual day of the sale and the intervening weeks.

Cakes, sweets, knitting &

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toys, books, clothing, crockery, furniture, jewellery, tinned foods—anything that can be sold will be welcome. Women who are handy with a sewing machine are specially urged to come forward—the committee has already collected large bundles of material for children's clothes, aprons, beach wear, teenager skirts, etc.

Those able to assist are asked to communicate with the convenor, Mrs. N. Barnett, 31, Higgs Road, Tamboerskloof, Phone 3-6575.

Cape Town has already raised more than £13,000 for the Fund, but with the proceedings seemingly endless, more and more money is needed, both to ensure that the

legal defence lies and de-

tract Street, Cape T. This newspaper

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