

WORKERS' CONFERENCES ON FEBRUARY 28

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JOHANNESBURG. WORKERS' conferences to be held in all provinces on Sunday, February 28, are part of the Congress movement's second phase of the Anti-Pass campaign, which will

culminate on Freedom Day, June 26, this year.

On Sunday, February 28, workers' conferences will be held in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. The Congress movement has issued a call for every worker to go to these

conferences as part of the call FOR higher wages and unemployment pay and AGAINST job reservation and the colour bar in jobs.

The JOHANNESBURG conference will be held at the Trades Hall, 30, Kerk Street. It will last all day.

Reports reaching SACTU (The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions) tell



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6d.

Victory At Hammersdale Factory Reopens, Workers Get Wage Increase

DURBAN.

THE African workers who were out on strike at the Hammersdale factory in the reserve scored a resounding victory when they won their demands for recognition of their trade union and a guarantee of increased wages as from April 1.

Last week New Age reported that this factory was closed down as a result of the strike, but subsequently, after protracted negotiations, the employers re-opened the factory on terms acceptable to the African Clothing Workers' Union.

Negotiations almost broke down when the employer refused to take back the chairman of the union, Mr. Johannes Hlongwane.

After several meetings with the workers the union officials agreed to accept this condition provided the employer paid full wages to Mr. Hlongwane up to the end of March.

Immediately after the agreement had been concluded, the workers at a general meeting held in the factory's cloakroom unanimously appointed Mr. Hlongwane full-time organiser of the union.

OFFICIALS

Negotiations for the workers were conducted by, amongst others, Mrs.

Viola Hashe, general secretary of the S.A. Clothing Workers' Union, and a representative of the Garment Workers' Union of African Women.

The factory has now agreed that the starting wage should be £1 14s. a week rising to £4 7s. 6d. Most of the workers will earn about £2 a week and will have an increase of 10s. a week.

The agreement reached at Hammersdale is a slap in the face for Mr. J. C. Bolton, secretary of the Natal Garment Workers' Union. The employer had originally insisted that there must be a new election by a ballot to be conducted by Mr. Bolton and that he would only discuss the grievances of the workers with Mr. Bolton and his Industrial Council. He was forced, however, to negotiate a settlement with the elected members of the Clothing Workers' Union and its Secretary, Mr. Billy Nair.

IN COURT

In the mesnime over 200 workers will appear in the Campersdown Magistrate's Court next Monday on an allegation of participating in a strike. Twenty-two members of the strike, Workers' Committee, including Mr. Nair, will also appear on the same day on a charge of incitement.

Now that the strike has been settled representations are being made for the withdrawal of these charges.

BOYCOTT RALLY IN LONDON

LABOUR leader Hugh Gaitskill, Lord Altrincham, Liberal M.P. Jeremy Thorpe and Mr. Tennyson Makiwaro, of the African National Congress, will be among the speakers at a London rally on Sunday, February 28, to back the boycott of South African goods.

The Boycott Movement has called on everyone backing the protest to assemble at 1.45 p.m. at the Marble Arch for a march to Trafalgar Square with posters against apartheid.

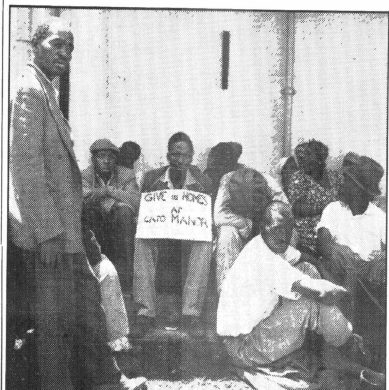
The rally, chaired by Father Huddleston, will begin at 3 p.m. The recorded voice of Chief Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress, will be heard during the rally.

of Congress organisers in Natal, the Eastern Cape and the Transvaal touring factories and holding workers' meetings to elect delegates for all-in workers' conferences.

CONGRESS TEAM WORK

A special feature of the campaign for the convening of workers' conferences is the high level of team work between SACTU and the ANC. SACTU and ANC personnel

(Continued on page 8)



Tired but determined, a group of demonstrators squat outside the Bantu Administration Department offices waiting for Durban's Bantu Affairs manager, Mr. Bourquin, to hear their protests against the forced removals at Cato Manor. (See page 3.)

COLOUREDS UNITE TO FIGHT THE FESTIVAL

CAPE TOWN.

PREPARATIONS for a boycott of the Union Festival and the staging of counter demonstrations are under way in the Cape Peninsula, and a conference to discuss detailed plans will be held in the Library, City Hall, at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, March 9, 1960.

The conference has been called by a representative committee of well-known people in the Peninsula, and a special appeal has been directed to the Coloured community to withhold their support from any

thing connected with the Festival. The committee includes Mr. J. A. La Guma, president of the Coloured People's Congress, Councillor Mrs. Z. Gool, Messrs. J. C. A. Daniels, B. Desai, Gierdien, G. Deane and several others.

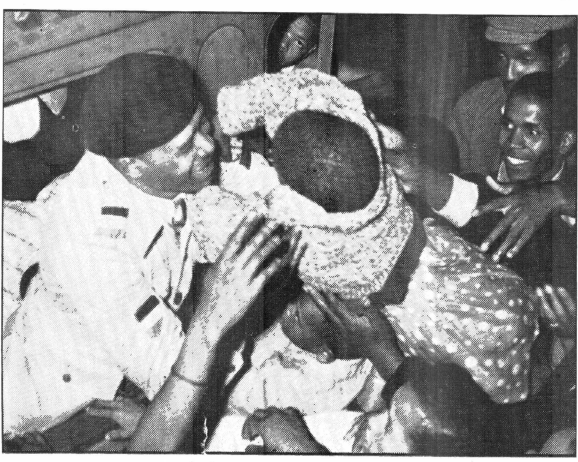
DESTRUCTION OF RIGHTS

Appealing to the people of the Peninsula, the committee says: "To the Non-White peoples of South Africa, Union has meant nothing but the destruction of their rights. The blot of racial discrimination and oppression lies over South Africa, and the exploitation and humiliation which accompanies it darkens every aspect of our lives.

"As far as the Coloured people are concerned, we are no better off than our other Non-White brothers. Under the Act of Union and subsequent laws passed by successive governments our rights and dignity have been callously destroyed.

"Many crimes against our people can be mentioned, but in short our life is one of insult, humiliation,

(Continued on page 8)



Suffer Little Children...

When Congress leader Ben Baartman left Worcester recently to return to exile, his children were passed over the heads of the crowd to say goodbye to him at the station. (See story on page 3.)



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

O.F.S. Women Demonstrate On Macmillan's Arrival

When Mr. Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, arrived in Bloemfontein on Monday 1st February, the women were unable to meet him at the J. B. M. Herzog Airport as they were unable to get transport. However, they placed themselves in position in town on the route where Mr. Macmillan was going to pass. The first batch of women was in St. George's Street, the second batch in Maitland Street, and the others in Premier Brand and Ali-

wal Streets. They carried placards reading: "Life is hell under the Nats." "We have never had it so bad." "Meet our leaders and hear our side too." "Free our banished leaders" and "We want freedom not serfdom."

Two women, Mrs. Marta Seppie and Mrs. Elizabeth Modisa, and traffic cops who tried by all means to stop them from showing their placards. The others met with no interference, and their placards were seen by Mr. Macmillan, who waved to them. The women waited until 11.30 am. for Mr. Macmillan, but unfortunately he had been taken by another route back to the airport on his way to Basutoland.

MRS. M. NYEZI
Chairman,
Women's League.

PEKING RADIO

Democrats in South Africa will be pleased to learn that Peking Radio is now beaming special broadcasts in English to South East Africa on the 19 and 25 metre bands every Sunday from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. South African time.

The programme consists of world and local news, followed by Chinese liberation songs and ballet, editorial from the Peking People's Daily, as well as a talk on some topical event.

There is also a programme called the "Listeners of the People" which listeners are requested to ask any questions concerning the People's Republic of China and its programme of socialist reconstruction, including girls' education, workers, communes—in fact EVERY topic and aspect of life in China.

Applications by listeners should be addressed to:

Listeners' Letterbox,
Radio Peking,
Peking,
People's Republic of China.
MALEK RASOOL
Kinross.

Hardship in S.W.A.

I'm from Tanganyika, and the authorities want to send me to Angola where I'm a total stranger. I want the Secretary of the ANC in Tanganyika to see this and do his utmost to get me a passport so that I can return home because I am suffering a lot in this place.

The Non-Whites are so depressed, and even their business licences are taken away so that they cannot do business in order to live. Life is not worth living in South West Africa. If you refuse to move to the new township Katutura, you won't get a business licence. In other words the Government is forcing us to move. Politically all Non-Whites seem to be in the same boat, for even if you work for an employer for several years he kicks you out of the job if you refuse to move. Lots of Africans are out of jobs already.

In all the four corners of the world there are people who suffer the way we suffer is more than necessary.

Sometimes I think that the intentions of the whites in SWA, is only to oppress and kill us. I believe they think something of a dead dog but nothing of a dead African. That is the reason I want the Tanganyika Government to please do its best to let me have my passport as soon as possible so I can return home where I can rest my mind, body and soul in peace.

We are still waiting for our appeal against deportation to Angola to be heard this month.

JOHN B. SHIBAMA
Windhoek, S.W.A.

Treason Trialists Mourn Coalbrook Dead

There was a sudden dead silence, except for the sound of the bus carrying the Treason Trialists from Pretoria on Monday 1st February 1960, as everyone of us glanced at the front-page headlines of the Star—ALL 435 AT COALBROOK ARE DEAD. Dead silence! All of us were reading the sad news.

Those who had no tickets to give to Wilton Mkwazi, who volunteered since the beginning of the trial to jump off the bus in town and get the morning and afternoon papers for the accused, could not help but read the sad news over the shoulders of those who had papers.

The noise made by the old 4th Class "Natives" bus sounded like falling rocks and running water 522 feet underground. There was no human sound. After about 15 minutes one of the accused sadly pronounced, "They are all dead." And another replied sorrowfully, "We mourn."

A battle of eleven tiring days and nights spent in attempts to bring the 435 back from the grave had ended in failure.

522 feet down below the surface the men were buried.

Until the eleventh day the eyes of the whole world were focussed on Coalbrook with hopes for a successful rescue operation. But no one knows how long it took the entombed men to die. No one knows what efforts the men made to fight death. Some may have been casualties for days before they died. Some may have starved or suffocated to death, and others may have died instantly under the rockfall. Nobody knows what form the battle against death took.

We pay our last tribute to these men, black and white, to whom we are so greatly indebted for the fact they were digging underground for us by the public. We pray and hope that the colour-bar will be suspended so that there will be no inequality in compensation for the dependants of these miners who suffered equally in the disaster.

Together with the family and relatives of these men, we mourn.

TAMSANQA T. TSHUME
Pretoria.

Congressmen, Wake Up!

If we exclude the donation from our London friends (sincere thanks for this fine effort), our donations this week are very poor. In fact, at this rate, our future looks most uncertain.

A few weeks ago we suggested a solution to part of our financial problem—an increase in our circulation. Only the Congress movement can help us with this, for New Age is a political paper and needs political or conscious sellers.

It seemed so little to ask of active Congresses that each should sell twelve copies of the paper weekly. But the response has been remarkably poor. There has been no increase in the order from our branch offices. At Cape Town where a special letter was sent to all active Congresses, only two people replied.

We can't believe that New Age is held in such low regard by the Congress movement. Indeed we know that they oppose it as true, but it is by deeds, not words, that the paper will be enabled to survive.

MAKE YOUR CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS ITS SURVIVAL!
SELL NEW AGE REGULARLY. COLLECT MONEY REGULARLY!
MAKE NEW AGE YOUR RESPONSIBILITY!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg: J. £15, Mr. Mopalami 9s., Playboy £3, Ivan, Lesley, Jill and Peter, in memory of the Coalbrook miners £5, Casual £5, Orange Grove £1.

Cape Town: E.A.L. 16d., London Committee £50, Mrs. T. £1, H.R. 15s., Ege £1, HRM £1, A. and G. £2, C.R. 10s., Ally sisters £1, Harry £1, £1, £1, J.Z. £1.1, Dennis £1, A. 10s.

TOTAL: £91 12s. 6d.

FRANCE MUST BE DRIVEN OUT OF AFRICA

FRANCE'S explosion of an atom bomb in the Sahara has done nothing to increase her prestige among the nations of the world. It has been a harmful, reckless demonstration of chauvinistic arrogance.

It has cost her millions to develop the bomb, and now she is committed to the expenditure of millions more, because it is no use having the bomb unless you also have the means to deliver it. If one adds to the fantastic cost of the atom bomb programme the even more fantastic cost of the Algerian war, one gets some idea of the extent to which the French people are being impoverished by the lunatic policies of imperialism.

But if France harmed only herself by this extravagance, the rest of the world might pity, but would have no legal right to restrain her. The fact is, however, that the explosion of the bomb is tantamount to an act of aggression and calls for international intervention.

France did not explode the bomb in her own territory but in Africa, parts of which she occupies as an imperialist invader. The African peoples as a whole made it clear they were strongly opposed to the proposed explosion, for it was they, and not the French, who would suffer if anything went wrong.

Even if the explosion went off according to plan and there were no immediate danger from radio-active fall-out, the explosion has added its quota to the amount of radio-active material in our atmosphere and in due course will take its toll. The atomic scientist Linus Pauling has estimated that for each nuclear explosion in the future between 15,000 and 30,000 persons will die.

The bomb has been exploded in direct defiance of the United Nations which passed a resolution against it at its last session.

Furthermore, of what possible benefit is the explosion to mankind as a whole? It is unlikely that the explosion added more to the world's scientific knowledge than the total number of U.S., Russian and British explosions to date. Nor can it be said that France's wretched bomb adds materially to the strength of the West in the cold war.

At a time when the Big Three are at last within sight of an agreement on the outlawing of atomic tests and atomic weapons as a whole, it is even doubtful if France's bomb will ever be exploded in anger.

The sole purpose of the explosion, then, was to give France the illusion of big power status which the remainder of her resources, both human and material, cannot in any way sustain; and to intimidate the colonial peoples of Africa, fighting in all corners of the continent for their freedom.

In this, however, France has miscalculated. The world will condemn this senseless outrage against common sense, and the people of Africa will redouble their efforts to push out of the continent a power which has shown such callous contempt for their interests, and demonstrated its unfitness to have the destinies of other peoples in its hands.

Days of Resolutions Are Gone

For the past eleven years we have seen the disastrous course pursued by the Nationalist Government. Its apartheid policy and racial discrimination have culminated in strained relationship and racial animosity amongst the inhabitants of this beloved country of ours.

If the Nationalists are allowed to pursue their fascist schemes they are going to bring untold miseries to both the Whites and Non-Whites of this country. The days of passing resolutions, submitting and making pleas for relief have passed and gone. What is necessary is a firm determination on the part of every democrat and especially the Youth League to fight vigorously and relentlessly until the Nats and their vicious policy of apartheid are removed from the face of this beloved country of ours. Our weapons are TRUTH, NON-VIOLENCE and DETERMINATION.

The Youth League as the vanguard of the Liberation Movement vehemently condemns the unmitigated conduct of the so-called Minister of Justice (it should be Injustice) Mr. Erasmus who in a short space of three weeks has banned no less than eight leading personalities of the Liberation Movement, the most recent being the Secretary General of the Youth League, Mr. Peter Nthithe.

D. N. NANGU
A.N.C.Y.L. Eastern Cape
Port Elizabeth



... and I give the Algerian people a free choice so long as they choose a French solution!

Vicky in the New Statesman

Cato Manor

**FORCE REMOVALS
HOUSE PEOPLE'S
ANGER**

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.

DAY after day, at dawn, Council officials and armed police, backed by two Saracens and bulldozers, move into Cato Manor, tear down homes and forcibly load the belongings of the people and transport them to Kwa Mashu over 15 miles away.

The little contempt and sympathy, if any, that existed between the people and those in authority is being finally and irrevocably broken by this shortsighted and ruthless action. The case of Mrs. Dumazile Mkize, a widow with seven children, is but one of several which show the callous disregard of officialdom for the rights of the people.

Mrs. Mkize lived in a four-roomed shack built at her own cost on land leased from an In-

dian owner. She maintained her family by renting two rooms of her shack and by taking in washing each week.

DOOR SMASHED DOWN

In her own words, this was happened when they demolished her shack:

"I was asleep when I heard a loud knock on my door at about 2.30 a.m. Before I could get dressed and open my door, the door was smashed down and I was asked to hurry up and get dressed as I was being moved to Kwa Mashu. I protested saying that I could not afford to go to Kwa Mashu.

"They paid no attention to my protests and forcibly moved me and my children, with our belongings, to this new area.

"I don't even know what rent I have to pay, but I do know that I would have to pay at least ten shillings a week for transport to and from the City where I have to go every day to collect and deliver washing.

"My children cannot help me to earn more as the oldest is only 14," she said.

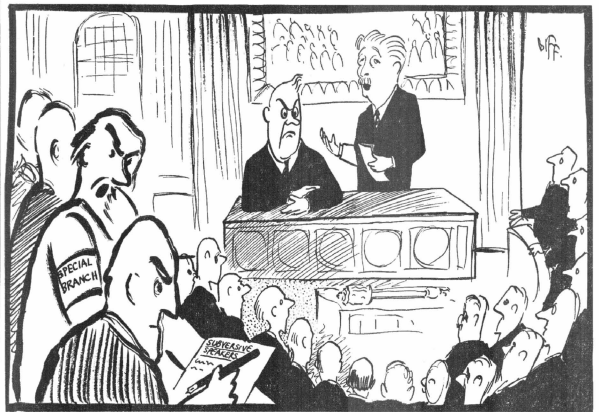
ANGRY PROTESTS

Last week angry women marched to the City Hall and squatted outside until the Mayor met their leaders and heard their protest against these removals. This was followed by another demonstration of both men and women outside the Council's Native Affairs offices.

A letter of protest to the Mayor of Durban from the African National Congress describes the decision of the Council to demolish shacks at Cato Manor so soon after the recent disturbances in which nine policemen lost their lives as mere 'side-effects'.

The letter adds: "We have received authentic reports of the police beating our people, to effect this forcible removal."

Condemning what the Congress terms "this vindictive and punitive" action, the letter states that such actions as these "will begeth a legacy of bitterness, hatred and ill feeling."



Not him, you fool! That's Macmillan!

**Will Bereng Plump For
The Chiefs?**

MASERU

All Basutoland is agog with speculation about the names of the 14 people to be appointed to the Legislative Council by the new Paramount Chief Bereng C. Seiso.

A list of candidates has been submitted to Bereng by his cousin Chief Maholi Seiso Molomo, who says in his covering letter: "You will agree with me that our College of Chiefs is not, politically speaking, a very strong body—therefore it is necessary that the Paramountcy be wise enough to strengthen this body with its other 14 members in Parliament and 1 member of the Executive."

Chief Molomo's list consists of 18 names, of whom 14 are chiefs. No fewer than nine of the 18 were defeated in the general elections, including Chief Lebani Jonathan, who is described by Chief Molomo as a "Politician. Has ambition for leadership. Hard reader. Personality. Diplomat. Public speaker (Bismarck). Admirable."

Another candidate is Mr. Korra Monare, a former exile in South Africa who escaped to Basutoland. He is described as "Educated, politician, approachable, experience. Can balance a debate if the leading party appears too strong. Eloquent speaker."

Similar character sketches accompany the other names on the list, which are: Chief Sioley Molapo, Mr. Patrick Lehloanya, Chief Reentse G. Leroholi, Chief Seiso Mokhele, Chief Mopeli Jonathan, Chief 'Mako Molapo, Chief Sekhonya 'Masribane, Chief Kelebe Nkobe, Chief Edwin Ntsasa, Chief George Bereng, Chief Lebhani Masupha, Chief Tumane Matela, Chief S. S. Matee (President of the Maseru 'Tlou Party), Chief Meliere Leroholi, M.B.E., Chief Mabina Leroholi, Mr. Kenneth Moleetsi.

Commenting on the list, a member of the Basutoland Congress Party told News Age: "With regard to those defeated in the elections, one cannot see how the new Paramount Chief can go against the wishes of the nation and nominate men who do not enjoy the confidence of the people.

"Then there are 14 chiefs on the list and only four commoners. The compiler of the list is himself a Chief, and it is obvious that the intention is to flood the Legislative Council with Chiefs only."

**Families of Banished Men
Starve in the Transkei**

PORT ELIZABETH.

REPRESENTATIVES of Welfare Committees which have been set up in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth to relieve the hardship of the families of men who have been banished to distant areas in the country have visited seven families recently.

The fact that six of these families are in the Transkei gives the lie to the Nationalist Government's propaganda that the people there are happy about the imposition of the Bantu Authorities and the enforcement of the rehabilitation and stock culling measures. Here are some of the cases:

● Chief Ntlati Jojo of Mt. Ayilif in the Transkei was banished about eight years ago when he rejected the views of his people who opposed the culling of their stock

His wife died in April, 1959, and his youngest daughter, aged 14 years, Nonamuse, lives alone at his home and

has to fend for herself.

Her plight is pathetic. She has no clothing and her only blanket is in tatters. She is very unhappy and cries for her father.

Her uncle is supposed to look after her, but he is himself poor and cannot do much for her.

She spends the night at the home of a neighbour, but during the day she tends the mealies on the lands to raise food for herself in one of the driest areas in the country.

● In another family Shumikazi, a 4-year-old child, has a deformed and paralysed arm. She is receiving no medical attention.

● A third family of five was found in terrible distress. The crop failed last year and they simply have no food to live on.

Even those families whose plight is not so serious as the others have been broken up. The children are

scattered among a number of relatives, but although these are rendering a service of mercy they also have very limited means.

The people in their areas are giving a helping hand by ploughing the lands of the banished men and also collecting money to enable the wives to pay occasional visits to their husbands.

TOUCHING SCENES

The Welfare Committee representatives report that there were touching scenes when the families were visited. They expressed great joy to know that they had friends all over the country, and more particularly in the cities.

As a result of the visit arrangements were immediately made for the relief of the worst cases by supplying food and clothing. But the important thing is that there should be regular supplies to enable these families to be relieved from anxiety about what the morrow will bring for them.

The Welfare Committees in both Cape Town and Port Elizabeth appeal for new and second hand clothing, as well as food parcels and cash.

The Port Elizabeth address is: Secretary, Box 1294, Port Elizabeth. The temporary Cape Town address is: c/o New Age, 6 Barrack Street.

"Who can stop us from breaking the chains of Slavery?"

**FAREWELL MESSAGE FROM
BEN BAARTMAN**

From Keke E. Tollie

WORCESTER.

EXILED Congress leader Ben Baartman was given a rousing farewell when he left Worcester by train on his return to Inyavuma.

More than 100 ANC members and supporters gathered at the Baartman home beforehand, and a stream of cars and lorries accompanied him to the station. His train was due to leave at 1.50 a.m. in the early hours of the morning.

One old man in the procession remarked: "Every man or woman persecuted by this Government for their political activities becomes a hero to us."

On arrival at the station, Baartman was carried shoulder-high by

volunteers and the crowd broke the silence in the "White area" by singing "Sikhoke le Baartman" (Lead us Baartman).

POLICE IN FORCE

Heavily armed railway and S.A. police stood near their riot van and an ambulance, whilst the Special Branch mingled with the crowd.

Black and White passengers on the mail train, wakened by the noise, poked their heads through the windows to see Coloureds and Africans with thumbs up singing "Nkosi Sikelel Afrika" just before the train pulled out. Baartman's children and friends gave the salute with tears rolling down their cheeks. Then, in a moment, father and comrade was gone.

In a farewell message sent to New Age, Mr. Baartman says:

"My fellow countrymen and friends, I wish to thank you all through this medium for the role you have played before and after my arrival at Worcester.

"I could not believe that my wife was dead even when I arrived at home.

"Once again people of all races have come to my rescue, and by so doing I have been greatly encouraged.

"There is still work for you to do, and if you can do the same thing, who can stop us from breaking the chains of slavery?"

"There are many more victims throughout South Africa. Do not forget them.

"God bless Afrika, "Mayibuye."

**MILNERTON TURF CLUB
RACING AT KENILWORTH**

(by kind permission of the Committee of the S.A. Turf Club)
SATURDAY, 19th FEB. 1960
FIRST RACE 1.30 P.M.
£900 Three-Year-Old Handicap
About 7 furlongs
TWO 41 DOUBLES
10/- QUINELLAS
AND
5/- JACKPOT 5/-
onst four races

Jackpot forms available at Club's Totalisator Office, 1st Floor, Monarch House, 60 Long Street, Cape Town, and at all suburban depots as listed in the Race Card. Turnstiles open at 11 a.m. Regular train and bus services (from Claremont Station). Telephone: 5-2249, 5-3781.

R. C. LOUW, Secretary.

SON OF HEAVEN SHOVELS COAL

Ex-Emperor Pu Yi lives round the corner from me in the flat of his sister, writes the well-known British reporter ALAN WINNINGTON from Peking. The former Son of Heaven fetched coal from outside, stoked the fire, poured tea and chain smoked while we chatted.

"Curious, isn't it," he said, in his beautiful Mandarin speech, "that today at 53 I am healthier than I ever was when I had 300 doctors, 200 cooks and about 1,000 eunuchs to serve me. I later realised then how stupid were those feudal relics as monarchy.

"I hate to think of all the people who died because of my treachery. I expected death and I never realised that I deserved it. But to my surprise I was given a chance to understand how ordinary people feel. And now I, too, am an ordinary citizen."

In the article we print below, the distinguished American journalist, ANNA LOUISE STRONG, deals with the problem of re-educating former warlords, persons guilty of war crimes and other criminals in China.

EX-EMPEROR PU YI IS JUST ONE EXAMPLE TAKEN FROM MANY

PEKING. "re-education," which were not all spent in jail. All the Kuomintang prisoners, for instance, have been pardoned and freed to various parts of China; 4, the past ten years.

"They are taken in small groups, like ordinary tourists," a Chinese friend told me. "They visit new factories, new construction, new dams, mines, and railways, and also our communes. None of the workers or peasants whom they see are told that these are criminals; they have with them a guard or two, but these appear as no more than ordinary guides.

"Hundreds of thousands of Chinese visit projects of all kinds, and these people go like ordinary folk.

"We expect what they see to impress them. It does. When we take a high man of the Kuomintang to a place where he once was governor and he hears the local people say how bad things were in the days before liberation and how they have now improved, this man knows and understands where he failed his country. This is a part of his re-education."

The Chinese courts and penal system, through patient reclamation of individuals, have moved towards lenient peace.

To Americans the most notable thing in the announcement may be the name of Pu Yi, once emperor of China, later Japanese puppet emperor of Manchuria. Many will ask: "Why should that unhappy young man who lost a throne be further penalised by the name 'arch war criminal'?" Is the name "criminal" because he takes the losing side in a war?"

I put this to a Chinese friend. He looked at me in indignation as he replied, "Of course not! Thousands, even hundreds of thousands of Chinese men, from generals down, were released straight to good jobs the day the war was done.

"We do not call a man criminal because he fought on the side of Chiang. We call him a criminal who went beyond ordinary war, men who slaughtered prisoners on the eve of their liberation, who tortured and killed progressives over many years.

"Pu Yi put his name to decrees that murdered hundreds of thousands in Manchuria, that put whole villages to the torch. The slaughter and a half was done under the seal of the last emperor of the Manchu Dynasty. Granted that the Japanese made the policy, Pu Yi didn't have to take it, but he authorised the burning and slaughter of his own people.

"He himself recognises this now. And when a man recognises and admits past evil and wants to turn over a new leaf, then we accept him as a new man."

MINIMUM OF VIOLENCE

HOW many people died in China's long war for liberation and national independence, which the Chinese reckon as beginning with the Opium War of 1840 and ending with the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, no one can say. But even during the actual civil war the armies led by the Chinese Communists were pre-emptive in all history for limiting battles with a minimum of fighting and a maximum of non-violent means.

Their entire strategy was based on inducing as many as possible of the opposing armies to desert to their side by either persuasion or bribery. In peaking without fighting, which would have injured the city, they gave every officer and man of the opposing army back pay, severance pay, new jobs or free transportation home as they desired, and they gave the commanding general a cabinet post.

NO HALF MEASURES

WHEN the Chinese give a pardon they go the whole way. Every man on the list, whether one of the new criminals who had to be pardoned by the Supreme Court or the 12,000 who were handled by lower courts, is given free transport to his home province if he wants it, and is guaranteed a job "according to his request and qualification." Many who were formerly gangsters or spies for the Kuomintang have learned new jobs in the years of what the Chinese call

who had murdered widely, raped scores, and slaughtered prisoners in the jails on the eve of liberation.

Even bad landlords, they said, were seldom even kept in jail. They were sent back to their village homes and the village was asked to keep an eye on their conduct. They were punished for a time, until their fellow villagers reported that they were good citizens; then their civil rights were restored.

NO PROBLEM OF CRIME

TODAY, when I read in the American press of the lawlessness of American cities, I note that in China I have never once locked my outer door at night, whether in hotel or apartment. It is amazing to learn that, which now, by adding nine counties, has nearly seven million population, still has only one rather small jail.

An American friend who knows American jails saw Peking's last summer and said it was just a factory with some trees and gardens and houses around it in a big compound. The outside gate of the compound had a lock and a guard, but there were no locks on the many buildings inside, and the prisoners made pyjamas and other consumer goods and got wages and learned trades.

My friend was struck by the absence of groups which fill American jails: drunks, dope addicts and prostitutes. Chinese drink but not often to excess; if a man gets drunk, this is treated as a temporary indisposition, not a crime. His friends take him home to bed.

Dope addicts were long ago cured and dope was then forbidden. Prostitution also ended a year or two after liberation; in Peking the houses were closed in a single city-wide raid, and the girls were taken away, cured of disease and then taught trades.

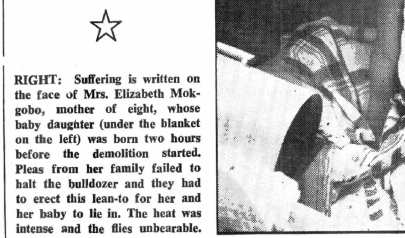
I have not yet seen a policeman in the active civil war ended, they got rid of banditry in the same manner. When a band was incorrigible they rounded it up, court-martialed the leader and gave land to his men.

American friends who lived through the entire period of civil war and rebuilding tell me that in the aftermath of fighting, including suppression of banditry and the upsurge of reform, only the most notorious criminals were condemned to death. "Men against whom the whole people cried out," one said, "gangsters

IT IS A LONG WAY FROM "TRAFFIC CARELESSNESS TO WAR CRIMINALS" BUT THE ATTITUDE OF PATIENT "RE-EDUCATION" IS THE SAME.



ABOVE: Surrounded by wanton destruction, Mrs. Eliza Rokki bemoans the fate of her sheets of zinc, which, she says were damaged by the demolishers. Covered with dust, she is trying to salvage something from the debris.



RIGHT: Suffering is written on the face of Mrs. Elizabeth Mokgobo, mother of eight, whose baby daughter (under the blanket on the left) was born two hours before the demolition started. Pleas from her family failed to halt the bulldozers and they had to erect this lean-to for her and her baby to lie in. The heat was intense and the flies unbearable.

UP MY ALLEY

MINUTES of the special general meeting of the Bar Holder-Uppers and Footrail Resters' Association. Present, members representing all pubs possessing bar-counters. Due to the late closure of the Nose and Crown the Secretary arrived in disorder and was fined a round of sherry.

Chairman's address: Dear (his) fresh and members. This meeting has been called in a great hurry due to the sad and terrible (hoor!) What will happen to our papers. You will have noticed that the Liquor Laws (his) Commission has said that all bars should be abolished and drinking be done at tables in future. (Shamel Shame) This will put us in dire straits, I mean drinks, what will happen to our tired and weary ankles if we can't rest them on the foot-rail any more? What will happen to our suffering elbows if we can't rest them on the counter any more? Fresh, it's time we stood up for our rights. (hear, hear) Hoor (hoor!) Are we going to take things sitting down? (No! No!) Let us stand up for our drinks—I mean rights.

It is the proposal of your liquor cabinet that a referendum be held, as soon after the Wine Growers' Festival as possible. Every vote counts! To bar or not to bar, that is the question at stake. We must see to it that every pub-crawler is registered. One vote can decide the issue. (Hear hear, Mr. Chairman)

At this stage one of the members moved an amendment that all pubs moved on counters should be boycotted. He was hurriedly ejected from the meeting and

cries of "Stooge! Quisling! Collaborator!"

The Secretary then moved that the meeting be adjourned since there was still a half-hour to go before the lounge closed. This was seconded by everybody and carried with great applause. The meeting ended in confusion.

HAVING decided upon separation in practically every aspect of our lives, including the dumb, deaf and blind, another

★
By ALEX LA GUMA
★

bright member of the House of Horrors thought that there should now be apartheid between the bars and the trees.

Wattle trees are used for poles and the bark for tanning leather. Unscrupulous people who used the poles now saw that they could flog the bark to the tanneries for some extra cash. This is unthinkable. Something must be done about it.

Wattle they think up next?

★
AND I hear that the cabinet is cheered by the news that South Africa could also have an atomic bomb. They think that splitting the atom means separate areas for neutrons and electrons.

The Nats Call It Slum Clearance BULLDOZERS RAZE HOUSES TO GROUND MOOPLAATS

From Mary Turok
Pictures by Joe Gahbi

JOHANNESBURG. "Slum clearance" sounds grand—but not when bulldozers raze houses to the ground, when a woman and her newborn babe are left lying in the rubble and when 300 fam-

ilies are left homeless without anywhere to go.

A scene of utter desolation greeted us when we visited Mooiplaats squatters' camp outside Pretoria last week. The day before a bulldozer and a gang of demolishers armed with picks had flattened every house, shanty and hovel. Apart from two or three latrines, nothing had been left standing, regardless of the circumstances of the people living there.

Two hundred police, armed with stenguns, rifles and revolvers had stood by while the demolishers went to work.

Representatives from a local newspaper were barred from entering the camp, but watched the operation from the road.

NEW-BORN BABY

Lying under a piece of zinc which had been propped against a wardrobe was a mother with her newborn baby. She gave birth two hours before the demolishers arrived but they refused to let her house stand in spite of the pleas of her friends and relatives. So Mrs. Elizabeth Mokgobo, with her tiny baby and her seven other children, had to move out of the way of the bulldozer.

Shortly after our arrival Mrs. Mokgobo and her baby were taken away to hospital by an official of the Non-European Affairs Department who had promised her and her family a home. But for a day and night she had been lying on

the bare ground because of the callous indifference of the demolition team and the police.

ASIATIC AREA

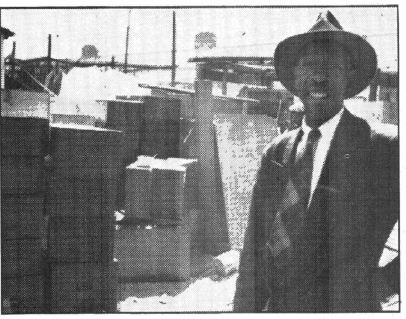
Mooiplaats was incorporated into the boundaries of Pretoria a few months ago and set aside for the occupation of Asiatics. The squatters' camp which has been there since 1926 had to go. Many families have already been housed in Atteridgeville Location, but those who remain are not entitled to be in Pretoria. The Council is prepared to house the men in single quarters but their families will have to leave the area.

Old people who have lived in Mooiplaats for over twenty years, in some cases, are in the worst plight. There is no hope of finding domestic employment or of making a home on a farm, and they are being starved out of Mooiplaats.

Water which was delivered to the area by a nearby farmer twice a day has not come since the demolitions. The shop at Mooiplaats, the only one within several miles, was ordered to close before the houses were razed to the ground.

In the offices of the Bantu Affairs Department some official must be asked to have put a thick blue line through the entry: MOOPLAATS. At the United Nations South Africa will boast about its slum clearance plans.

There is no official entry and no boasting speech will be made about the homeless families. They are nobody's care.



Mr. C. Mase seen with some of the £150 worth of stock left lying in the open after Council officials had demolished his workshop at Langa last week.

Langa ANC Secretary Victimised

Carpentry Shop Demolished by Authorities

CAPE TOWN. The right to trade, like most other rights, belongs to Europeans only in South Africa. Even the so-called Bantu areas—reserves and the urban locations—the issuing of licences and the right to trade is strictly controlled by the Whites.

Take the case of Mr. C. Mase, regional secretary of the African National Congress in Cape Town. Mr. Mase lives at Langa, where in partnership with Mr. Mamfanya, he has been running a carpentry business in a shed in his backyard ever since 1946.

Last week officials of the Langa administration came to Mr. Mase's house and demolished the shed in which he carried on his business. The roof and walls were smashed to the ground, and all Mr. Mase's stock on hand, worth about £150, plus his tools and equipment were left lying in the open.

THEIR CASE

The Langa administration maintained that Mr. Mase's shed was an unauthorised structure. They had given him notice several times to demolish it. Eventually, when he disregarded these warnings, they were compelled to step in and demolish the structure themselves.

Mr. Mase told New Age: "They don't like me because of my work for the African National Congress. Only two days ago, when I discussed this matter with the superintendent, Mr. Rogers, and asked him what I must do, he said I could go out and work for wages. Why don't you take up the full-time secretaryship of the ANC?" he asked me.

"When the new shops were built in Langa last year, I made application for premises to carry on my business, but my application was refused. Later in June I again applied to Mr. Rogers, but all he offered me was a shoemaker's shop. And he insisted that whoever got the shop must carry on trade as a shoemaker, so I refused to take that shop.

"Now what must I do? This is my sole source of livelihood. I want to trade, but I can't get a shop or a licence."

Mr. Mase has made yet another application for premises, but on inquiry at the Langa administration office, New Age was told there was only one shop available, against a shoemaker's shop, and there were already five applicants for it. The administration had no plans for the construction of further premises.

"We have to keep some sort of control, you know," Mr. Worrall, the assistant superintendent, told New Age. "We can't allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to set up in business. We have to be sure there is a demand for a business before we allow it to open up."

New Age: But Mr. Mase has shown he can run a business, and he has shown there is a demand for it, because he has been making a good living out of it ever since 1946.

Mr. Worrall: I can't help that. His premises were illegal and had to come down.

FOOTNOTE:

While driving through the streets of Langa, we noticed many backyard shacks. Some of them have been in existence for many years, but no action has been taken against the owners, even though they have no licences.

Treat for Children

CAPE TOWN. On Saturday, February 13, 1960, a fleet of double-decked buses of the Tramway Co. set off from Belstaff Road, Wynberg, with 300 children and their parents plus grand-parents to enjoy a day's picnic at Harmony Park, Somerset Strand. Many of these poor children from the "Palmerston" and "Sash Samuel" Schools could normally ill-afford a day's outing.

It was a happy scene, and a day they look forward to annually. The sponsor, Rev. Dr. I. P. Samuel, who is the manager of both schools, and also minister of the United Congregational Church, Wynberg, gave them all a good feast and a really enjoyable day.

At 7 p.m. they all returned to their various homes in Wynberg. A day well begun, well spent and happily ended.

An Interview With Mr. Ellis

From Fred Carmeson
CAPE TOWN.

THE arrival of Mr. D. A. Ellis, secretary of the European Mineworkers' Union, in Cape Town last week was a bombshell for the Nationalist Government. His demand for an inquiry into mine safety regulations and the dismissal of a number of Government mining officials, plus his threat of a strike if he did not get his way, threw them into a tither.

The Minister of Mines, Mr. Jan de Klerk, might well have repeated to Mr. Ellis the words of Dr. Verwoerd in reply to Mr. Macmillan: "We have problems enough (over Coalbrook) without you coming to add to them."

Mr. Ellis is one of their own men, a staunch Nationalist, not a foreigner from overseas. They could not dismiss him as an ignorant jingo or a kaffer-boetie. He controls too many good White votes on the Rand. So Mr. Ellis was quickly hustled in to see the Minister, and from that moment on he kept his mouth shut. And as if to make sure, wherever he went while he was in Cape Town, he seemed to be accompanied by a Nationalist watchdog.

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TREASON TRIAL

Memory Tests For Special Branch Men

From Robert Resha
IN spite of the early adjournment last week, to give the Crown and the Defence more time to find ways of shortening the trial, the Crown informed the Special Court on Monday morning that it had not been possible to devise means of shortening the proceedings. Consultations between the Crown and the Defence, however, are still going on.

The Court proceeded in its usual fashion but it has become a monotonous affair. The normal procedure of the Crown is now well known by the accused.

"You are a detective sergeant stationed where? How long have you been attached to the Security Branch of the police? What have you before you in this meeting held here and on what date? Have you an independent recollection of what happened at that meeting?"

The usual answer by the witness is "No".

"If you look at your notes and refresh your memory will you be able to tell the Court what happened at that meeting?"

The witness replies in the affirmative to all these questions. His memory is then allowed to refresh his witness and reads from the notes or transcript of the notes.

ACCUSED TIRED

This week the accused looked more tired than ever. Every adjournment for tea, lunch or for the day seemed to be a great relief. On their hard benches they were restless. They sat straight, sideways or leaned forward. Gazed absent-mindedly this way and that way. Many have given up listening to what the Crown and some of the witnesses have to say. This week the Court orderlies almost worked overtime going between the accused and members of the Crown team, all along asking them to please speak into the microphone.

There was an argument in Court on the admissibility of certain evidence. Det.-Sgt. Gladwill Ngwai who is still in the witness box testifying to 22 meetings held during the trial and took notes of during the period of the indictment, said in regard to a particular meeting that after making a transcript of the report from the notes he took down at the meeting he destroyed the original notes. The Defence contended that where original notes have been faithfully destroyed, the witness cannot be allowed to give evidence on the copy or transcript of such notes as this would be secondary evidence.

Mr. Hoexter (for the Crown) quoted English and American authorities and argued that the witness could use the notes not as evidence but to stimulate his brain. He went on to show that the transcript or notes were used to revive the actual recollection of the witness and that where the witness had no original image of the happenings, the notes might, because of peculiar features, remind him of what happened.

After some argument between the Crown and the Court as to whether witness Ngwai was in a position that the transcript to refresh his memory of what happened at this particular meeting, Mr. V. C. Berrange (for the defence) was allowed to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Berrange: I take it you have attended a number of meetings?—Yes.

Mr. Berrange: It would be almost impossible to remember what was said at these meetings without your notes?—Yes.

If I were to ask you where you were on the 13th December, 1953, you would not remember where you were without looking at your notes?

—It is so.
 Mr. Berrange: How long after attending a meeting do you make your transcripts?—The next morning. It all depends. If the meeting goes out early I make my report the same day but if it is late then I make it the following day.

Mr. Berrange: Mostly the next day. That is 24 hours after the meeting?—Yes.

Mr. Berrange: When you make the report you look at your notes?—Yes.

Mr. Berrange: Some of these might take a long time, three to four hours?—Yes.

Sgt. Ngwai: Yes.
 Mr. Berrange: It would be impossible for you to remember what was said unless you looked at your notes?

Sgt. Ngwai: It would be a mix up.
 Mr. Berrange: In your report you put the same language that you find in your notes?

Sgt. Ngwai: I actually look at the notes, taking it directly from the notes.

Mr. Berrange: You do not add or delete anything?—No.

Mr. Berrange: If your notes were lost or pick-pocketed from you after the meeting would you be able to write the report?

Sgt. Ngwai: I would remember very little to submit a report. I would tell my superiors that I lost my notes.

Mr. Berrange: You reported a meeting which took place on the 13th December, 1953. This meeting took 3½ hours and you wrote the report the next day?—Yes.

Mr. Berrange: You destroyed your notes of this meeting?—Yes. For a certain period we used to destroy our notes but after a certain date were instructed not to destroy the notes.

Your report is in affidavit form?—Yes.

In your notes you have left gaps and blanks to indicate that there are words left out?—Yes.

Mr. Berrange: In your report you use superlatives, you do not indicate words which you did not hear?

Sgt. Ngwai: Yes. I leave out a sentence which is incomplete.

Mr. V. C. Berrange (for the Crown) then re-examined Det.-Sgt. Ngwai.

Mr. Van Niekerk: When you make your report, do you indicate words you saw your report was correct?

Sgt. Ngwai: You mean if I write my report, I don't understand your question. If I write a report do you mean that when I write my report do I know what I wrote yesterday, is that the question?

Mr. Van Niekerk: When you look at your notes the next morning, do you remember what was said?

Sgt. Ngwai: Yes. When I look at my notes the next morning I know that this is what has been said.

ADDING AND SUBTRACTING
 Mr. Justice Bekker: In reply to your question put to you by the defence, you said in your report you did not add or subtract anything. You also said that where a sentence was unfinished you left it out in your report.

Sgt. Ngwai: That is so My Lord.

Mr. Justice Bekker: When you say that your report is correct you refer to those sentences which you have written in your report?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Bekker then referred the witness to one of his transcripts and said: "Look at the exhibit and tell me whether this is a correct report."

Sgt. Ngwai: I don't know now whether I left out anything.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Can you tell us whether what you have here is what was in your notes or if there anything left out or added?—I am not able to say whether I left a

word out of this report now.
 Mr. Van Niekerk: What was the purpose of a report, what was it supposed to convey?

Sgt. Ngwai: The report I make to the office is supposed to be what happened at a particular meeting.

On Monday the defence will argue on the inadmissibility of the transcript in question.

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT
 One of the speeches taken down by Det.-Sgt. Mottaki Mokoena was a speech by Peter Selepe (one of the accused).

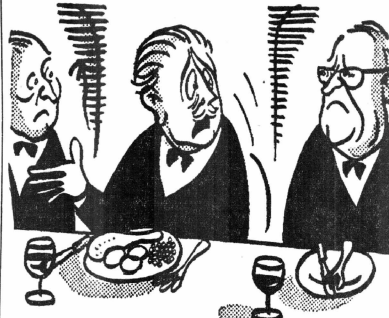
"WE WILL RULE"
 Speaking at an African National Congress meeting in Alexandra Township, Johannesburg, on May 4, 1954, Selepe is reported to have said: "The whites must give the whites. We must unite to fight the enemy. I will fight the Nationalist Government until the last day of my life. We will rule in our lifetime in our country, before Malan dies." At the same meeting, the same speaker is also reported to have said: "The whites must give the whites. We must unite to fight the enemy. I will fight the Nationalist Government until the last day of my life. We will rule in our lifetime in our country, before Malan dies." At another meeting held in Alexandra Township on July 4, 1954, another accused, Phineas Nene, is reported by Sgt. Mokoena to have said: "It is the aim of the African National Congress to overthrow Malan, and Lutuli to take his place. The ANC is not strong yet. When

it is, it will take over the Government. We have not yet received instructions from headquarters for volunteers but that day will come."

MEETING OF TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION?

In one of the meetings held in Newclare, Johannesburg, which Det.-Sgt. Gladwill Ngwai is testifying to, he read something to this effect: "... My fathers I am appealing to you not to go to the beer hall."

MacAlice in Verwonderland



"No, no, it's not a boycott—I'm just not hungry, I tell you."

Mr. Justice Bekker: What is this, a meeting of the Temperance Association?

Mr. Van Niekerk (for the Crown): No My Lord, it's about the boycott of the beer hall.

Mr. Justice Bekker: What's that got to do with the issues in this case?

Mr. Van Niekerk: My Lord, Eh ... Eh ...

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Carry on Mr. Van Niekerk.

But this argument was interrupted by some one who came with something entirely different.

One day a visitor of the accused who listened to a discussion by a few accused was stunned and dumbfounded.

Accused one, having taken a handsome bite of a sweet juicy watermelon, asked his colleague: "What do you think of Macmillan's speech?"

Accused two: My submission is that his speech is a reasonable speech.

Accused one: What makes you say that?

Accused two: To criticise apartheid is a reasonable act.

Accused one: What has that got to do with the speech of Macmillan?

Accused two: My submission is that Mr. Macmillan's speech should not be taken in isolation. I will go on to show later there is a conspiracy. Macmillan and Nkomo have entered into this conspiracy and Chief Lutuli is a co-conspirator.

The second point is that what Macmillan is advocating is not merely going to be implemented in a hundred years, it is being implemented now in some countries which are under British rule in the continent of Africa.

Hesitatingly, the visitor wanted to know why this man thought Macmillan's speech was reasonable, only to learn that the accused were joking.

WAS MAC'S SPEECH TREASON?

From "Jurist"

THO ONE who dutifully attends the treason trial in Pretoria every day—Monday to Friday—like an industrious factory worker, the question naturally presents itself: HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE TO REHABILITATE THE ACCUSED IF EVER THERE WOULD BE FREE FROM THIS CASE? Sorry. Maybe the word rehabilitate is wrong. I mean a change from the mode of life they have been forced to lead since their arrest on December 3, 1956.

For three years they have listened to Crown witnesses give evidence against them and their colleagues; they have listened to legal argument on the definition of treason, in war time and peace time; they have heard hundreds of authorities quoted by the Crown and defence teams and they have listened to cross-examination of witnesses. If they were at a university perhaps they would have studied by heart and would meet the world better equipped than most other students.

SEA LAWFYERS

It may well be that some of the accused will, if and when they are free, take up law, provided of course, the opportunities are there and that "Old Man Age" does not catch up with them as he has more often than not robbed many a man of his chance in life.

What some of the accused have listened to during this period has occupied quite a sizeable part of their vocabulary. You just have to travel with them to and from Pretoria to get an impression of their views or during lunch adjournments to get to know how much legal language is freely and effortlessly spoken by them.

Let one refer to a discussion that took place somewhere and the question is put by one of the listeners: *Have you an independent recollection of what happened?* Without any hesitation the speaker will reply: *I have a mental image.* It is not surprising that some of the quarrelling with another for having failed to fulfil an appointment. After telling the other how disgusted

he was, he went on to question his friend.

Questioner: You kept me waiting there for hours before I could decide to go, only to find these people who would be free from this case? I'd like to keep our appointment?

Answer: I'm sorry man, I just could not make it. I'm really sorry. Q. Really sorry. It's just an excuse. It's not the first time you have failed.

A. That may be so. But does that carry your case any further?

Q. Well, I am still staying a foundation.

A. O.K., carry on.

GALLOP GALLOWS

It was Monday lunch time. "What is the latest about Gallop Gallows?" came a question from one of the accused as he seated himself on the lawn munching.

The other: Where did that take place?

Accused three: What is the exhibit number? Is the organisation allowed to be responsible for that mentioned in the indictment?

Accused four: Are you refreshing your memory from your original notes or transcript?

The man who spoke about Gallop Gallows then re-entered the discussion. "What is this you chaps are talking about. All I want to know is what is the latest? My submission is that I am entitled to ask this question."

Accused two: Your question is vague, embarrassing and bad in law.

Accused four: Are you applying for further particulars?

After the accused had spoken in these unfamiliar terms outside a court of law, it transpired that the questioner wanted to know what suggestions have been made to shorten the treason trial. Still that did not satisfy accused number two. Later he came back to the issue.

"Will the Crown decide by the Court as to what is meant by Gallop Gallows?"

Accused three: I would be grateful, My Lords, I am a layman, I do not know what this means.

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Metal Workers Call Conference

JOHANNESBURG
 African metal workers will hold a conference this Sunday, February 21, to adopt a Charter of Workers' Rights. The conference will be held at the Trades Hall, 30, Kerk Street, Johannesburg, from nine in the morning until five p.m.

All metal workers are urged to attend.

U.S. EXCUSE ON A-TEST BAN INVALID, say Soviet Scientists

The reasons given by the Americans for refusing to agree to a total ban on nuclear tests are completely without scientific foundation, say Soviet scientists.

The Americans have stated that they are prepared to accept a ban on all nuclear bomb explosions except for those carried on underground. These, they claim, cannot

be properly monitored and cannot be distinguished from earthquakes by scientists not on the spot.

An underground explosion, the Soviet scientists show, causes shock waves to move outward like ripples on a lake after a stone is dropped.

Earthquakes, however, cause two kinds of shock waves, outward and inward—a push-pull effect. The difference can be shown

on sensitive instruments (seismographs) if enough are used.

In four-fifths of the land surface of the earth, earthquakes are rare. Here, every underground disturbance would be suspicious unless there was clear evidence that it took place at great depth or showed the push-pull pattern of a natural earthquake.

In other parts of the world, where earthquakes are more common, a dense network of observation posts equipped with suitable sensitive instruments would be needed to distinguish between an underground nuclear test and an earthquake shock.

SONG OF PEACE

By NAZIM HIKMET

IT'S me knocking at your door—me here just like before at all your doors.

If you can't see me don't get upset—no one can, I'm a little girl that's dead. I was here a dozen years back—remember?

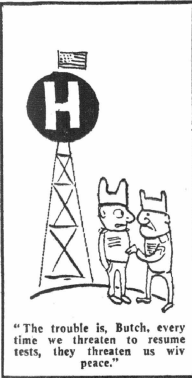
I ran into death at Hiroshima. I'm only a baby—just seven years old but dead children don't grow any further.

First it was my hair that took fire. My hands got all burned just like my eyes. My body got turned into a handful of ash. The wind blew me into a cloud in the sky.

I really don't want anything from you for myself, nobody can sing me to sleep. The baby that got burned up like a sheet of paper won't be able to taste your candy, mister. I'm knocking at your door—please hear me—

and promise to give me just one gift—that you won't kill any more babies who come knocking for candy at your door.

(Translated by Walter Lowenfels)



AFRICA

Nyasala Police Brutality During Mac's Tour

WHAT THE BRITISH PRESS SAID

THE WHITE SETTLERS IN NYASALAND ARE ANGRY AT THE PRESS REPORTS SENT TO BRITAIN IN THE MANNER IN WHICH POLICE DEALT WITH A CROWD OF AFRICAN DEMONSTRATORS OUTSIDE THE HOTEL WHERE MACMILLAN WAS STAYING DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.

The basis of the complaint by the settlers is really that the police behaved with restraint. After all, no one was killed. The correspondents of the British newspapers thought otherwise, however. If this is how the Nyasaland police act with restraint, they may well ask themselves now, imagine how they act when not subject to restraint . . .

Even right-wing British papers, such as the Daily Mail, Daily Express and the Daily Telegraph, were shocked by what took place.

The ugly truth about the behaviour of the white minority in Nyasaland was brought home to millions of newspaper readers in Britain.

Here are some quotes: **Daily Mail:** I watched a sickening spectacle today. A riot provoked by senior British police officers outside a hotel where Mr. Macmillan was

attending a luncheon. This is a bitter thing to say, but I must say it. It was a struggle which any London policeman would have stopped before it began.

With the whole of the international Press corps, I watched a leading Blantyre policeman do these things to Africans who never hit back:

STRIKE them across their stomachs with his stout, unyielding cane;

KNEE Africans who were pleading for symbolic arrest;

STRIKE women;

DELIBERATELY, time after time, stamp on women's bare feet; **ENCOURAGE** junior officers to do the same sort of thing, fortunately without success.

JUST LAUGHED

No official here tonight "knows" the name of this officer. A Blantyre Special Branch man who stood beside me while this Briton was behaving in this way laughed in my face when I asked it.

Daily Express: A very ugly little riot was touched off largely owing to the stupidity of the Nyasaland white police officers . . .

The police used their knees, fists and swagger sticks freely on the crowd.

Angry white residents shook their fists at the reporters, shouting "Go back where you came from," apparently irritated that the corps of correspondents should be taking note of the proceedings.

Daily Herald: A baton-swinging police inspector turned a state of tension into one of grave danger . . . I saw the inspector grab a man on the head with his baton and slash at another man's stomach.

Daily Mirror: It was an orderly crowd until some police officers started tearing down the banners and a Special Branch man who violently dragged one African out of the crowd.

HEADS BEATEN

I saw a European officer repeatedly knee African youths in the groin and another officer beat heads with his stick. But most of the police behaved with patience.

News Chronicle: I saw one police officer repeatedly drive his stick into a yellow African's belly. Another elderly man in shorts and shirt jumped out beside me in the crowd to take a swinging kick at a man who . . . "It's the only thing the beggars understand," he shrieked.

Daily Telegraph: In the Blantyre incident the demonstrators' angry roars of protest and shouts for freedom mixed slyly with the tinkle of wine glasses and chatter of small talk from Europeans celebrating inside.

Host Country to Recent Pan-African Conference

How Tunisia Won Independence

"When we ask for equality we are told we are Moslems and Algerians, when we ask for independence, we are told we are Frenchmen."

Ferhat Abbas, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Algeria.

THE agreement by which France recognised the independence of Tunisia was signed on March 20, 1956, the two countries promising co-operation in defence and foreign relations.

Six days later in the elections the National Front won all 98 seats. Habib Bourguiba was appointed Prime Minister and formed a Cabinet of the Neo-Destour Party.

The legislature proceeded to pass legislation unheard of in 75 years of French rule, such as statutes abolishing polygamy, modernising marriage and divorce laws, and giving women the vote.

So ended one phase—and began another of Tunisia's long struggle for independence from colonial rule.

ANCIENT HISTORY

Tunisia is the land of Hannibal and Caesar. The ruins of Carthage lie not far from the capital city Tunis. Quairwan, one of the holy cities of Islam, lies inland. Smaller and more compact than its neighbour Algeria, and Morocco to the west, it covers a land area slightly less than that of the Orange Free State.

Of its population of almost 4 million people, 240,000 are Europeans; of the latter 160,000 are French colons, who join the monopolists in exploiting the people.

The Tunisian economy is based on grain, wine, phosphates, cork and olive production. There is a tradition that when a Tunisian peasant picks up an olive he says, "This is my gold."

In 1955/56, the last years of political rule from Paris, olive production reached the lowest recorded figure in its history, dropping to one quarter of the production of only two years before.

Cereal production also dropped and, though an agricultural country, Tunisia had to import grain in 1956.

Foreign interests, and this increasingly includes United States concerns, extract vast quantities of minerals from Tunisia, with mineral exports accounting for one third of exports in 1955. In recent years Tunisia industry has shown a decline.

The pattern of development has been typically "colonial" in structure: while the import of capital goods (machines for heavy industry and so on) has declined, the importing of consumer goods produced in the metropolitan countries has been on the increase.

French capital invested is diverted chiefly to the developing of roads, ports and communications and to allow the speedy extraction and exporting of raw materials.

From 500,000 to 400,000 work-

ing people are permanently out of work.

The French "took" Tunisia in 1881 during the scramble for Africa, by arrangement with the British government, and in return gave Britain "a free hand" in Cyprus.

The grievances of the Tunisians against imperialism were many: the settlers or "colons" seized the best land; the civil service of 9,800 persons consisted almost to the last postman entirely of Frenchmen; the big monopolies held full sway. In 74 years of French rule there had never been a general election, martial law had been in force since the Second World War, and there was no freedom of speech, press or assembly. At least 6,000 political prisoners were captive in the Sahara.

Against these conditions grew a strong movement for national independence.

Tunisia emerged from the war with two sections of the Destour (Constitution) Party claiming to lead the liberation struggle. Unity attempts in 1946 failed.

The Old-Destour (or Tunisian Liberal Constitutional Party) while calling for "immediate independence" did little to organise the mass of the people.

The Neo-Destour was very influential among the Tunisian capitalist class, the middle class in the towns, the better-off peasants and also among some workers. It demanded immediate independence and banked on United States aid in throwing off the

French yoke.

The Tunisian Communist Party said clearly what it meant by independence: the formation of a true Tunisian Government responsible to the representatives chosen by the people; elections by direct, secret ballot.

RIOTS AND ARRESTS

The French rejected all Tunisian demands, however mild. (In 1950 even Neo-Destour was only aiming at an arrangement "leading Tunisia by rapid stages to independence within the ensemble constituted round France.")

In January 1952 rioting was ruthlessly dealt with, and shortly after all the Neo-Destour leaders the authorities could lay hands on were arrested.

The sparks began to fly at the same time in neighbouring Morocco. In 1953 Tunisians started guerrilla activities and by 1954 the whole situation was out of control.

SPLITS

After independence the Neo-Destour party split between those who followed Bourguiba and those who took a lead from Salah Ben Youssef, who violently opposed the concessions made to the French by Bourguiba.

The leaders of the Yousefist revolt (against the Bourguiba regime for giving the French military bases) were captured and sentenced to death. Ben Youssef escaped to Libya but was sentenced to death in his absence.

The Tunisian trade union movement has been the strongest in North Africa, despite divisions.

SIZZLING FIGHTS IN AMATEUR BOXING

From Joe Gqabi

TRANSVAAL amateur boxing came back with a bang when boxers from four district associations traded punches to the delight of a big and enthusiastic crowd in the first round of the Transvaal amateur boxing championships held at the Community Centre, Vlakfontein, Pretoria, last Saturday night.

These championships were promoted by the recently formed Transvaal Amateur Boxing Union which has gained affiliation to the South African Non-European Amateur Boxing Association. They were the first to be held in three years.

The last provincial tournament was promoted by the Transvaal Non-European Amateur Boxing Association in 1956 at Vereeniging. Since then, the T.N.E.A.B.A. has been lying dormant in so far as the provincial championships are concerned.

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20% Reduction to Africans

WORKERS' CONFERENCES ON FEBRUARY 28

(Continued from page 1)

are jointly visiting factories and Congress branches to organise delegates.

At a joint ANC-SACTU meeting held in Eastwood, Pretoria, recently, speakers addressed three hundred workers. Large factories in Johannesburg were visited by SACTU and ANC officials.

In response to a directive issued by ANC Secretary-General Duma Nokwe, all ANC branches are joining in the campaign.

IN NATAL

A conference of all trade unions, factory committees and representatives of farm and distributive workers throughout Natal, organised by the South African Congress of Trade Unions, will be held at the Bantu Social Centre, Durban, on February 28, 1960.

The conference which will be preceded by a mass rally of workers on Saturday the 27th, to launch a campaign for 100 new factory committees in Durban and 5,000 new members by June 26th.

SACTU organiser, Mr. Billy Nair, in an interview with New Age, said that the present membership of SACTU was 17,000.

Over 10,000 members joined SACTU during the general political upsurge in Natal last year. Our task in the coming months is to consolidate this force and to increase our membership and influence amongst the working people of Natal.

"We have appointed two new functionaries and have taken steps to acquire bigger premises."

Stating that the conference will also discuss the role of the organ-

The four district associations that are taking part in the championships are: Johannesburg District, Southern Transvaal, Western Transvaal and Northern Transvaal.

FIRST IN PRETORIA

Incidentally, these were the first provincial amateur boxing championships to be held in Pretoria. They are regarded by the T.A.B.U. as for the year 1959 and also as their official Olympic Games Trials.

Isaac Madondo, 143 lb. of the Johannesburg and District Association welterweight champion, who, given a chance, is fancied to represent Non-White amateur boxing in the Olympic Games, enhanced his prospects of fighting for the highest honours that can be accorded an amateur boxer—an Olympic Games title—by knocking out Zoot Mand, 145 lb. of the Northern Transvaal, in the third and last round of a scheduled 3 round 3 minute bout.

Mango, a strong boy and looking confident, was the first to attack and scored with heavy rights to the head. But Madondo, not baffled by his opponent's heavy punching, used the ring by moving around beautifully and picking up Mango's punches counter-punched with well timed straight lefts and short rights. He dropped Mango twice before the final count.

BEST FIGHT

The best fight of the evening, was in the light-welterweight division between Abie Neala, 126 lb. from the Johannesburg and District and Jacob Nkitseng, 127 lb. from the Southern Transvaal. The first round started fast with both boys exchanging

blows. Nkitseng appeared to be the stronger of the two and carried the fight to his opponent. He displayed a beautiful and snappy left hand and excellent footwork, moving swiftly around the ring and counter-punched with an accurate and good combination of left jabs to the head and short rights to the body.

Abie took the fight to Nkitseng in the second round and caught him with a beautiful hard left to the head that had Nkitseng sagging. But he weathered the storm and came back to exchange blows with Abie.

Abie left himself wide open to left hooks from Nkitseng. Nkitseng, realising this, took every advantage of this weakness and beat freely to Abie's head. Abie had no defence against Nkitseng's left hook. These left hooks probably earned Nkitseng a points win over Abie. These two lads displayed general knowledge of scientific boxing. It could have been anybody's fight, and it was indeed the most exciting bout of the night that kept the fans on the edges of their seats whilst it lasted.

Another exciting bout was in the light middleweight division between Nathan Ngubane, 150 lb. from the Johannesburg and District and Carlton Monnagatsi, 148 lb. from the Southern Transvaal. Monnagatsi won on points.

Other results are: Flyweights: Isaac Tshabala (Jhb. & D.) beat Hurricane Mphahane 110 lb. (S. Tvl.), points. Caswell Juquila 112 lb. (N. Tvl.) Bye.

Bantamweights: Amos Lullumbo (N. Tvl.) 116 lb. beat Shole Mokoena (S. Tvl.) 115 lb. on points. Aaron Bhlamini (Jhb. & D.) 115 lb. Bye.

Featherweights: Justice Vilakazi (Jhb. & D.) 124 lb. beat Amos Matlala (N. Tvl.) 123 lb. Disqualification. Johannes Meko (S. Tvl.) 123 lb. Bye.

Lichtweight: Fatty Zedwaha (N. Tvl.) 131 lb. beat Benjamin Phethe (N. Tvl.) 132 lb. Points.

Lightweights: Harold Zwane (S. Tvl.) 133 lb. beat Jerry Kumalo (N. Tvl.) 136 lb. Points. Joseph Mhiba (N. Tvl.) 139 lb. beat Simon Makhubu (Jhb. & D.) 133 lb. Points. Welterweight: Serere Mgeni (S. Tvl.) 140 lb. beat Elijah Montsoe (N. Tvl.) 140 lb. T.K.O. 2nd round.

Light Middle: Abel Legkotto (N. Tvl.) 148 lb. beat Moses Rakgata (N. Tvl.) 148 lb. Points.

Middleweights: Ben Ngidi (Jhb. & D.) 156 lb. beat Samson Seabi (N. Tvl.) 155 lb. K.O. 2nd round.

Kangaroo Mosin vs. Bye. The finals will be held in Vereeniging on March 12.

Coloureds Unite to Fight the Festival

(Continued from page 1)

discrimination and misery because we do not happen to have a white skin, nor any political rights.

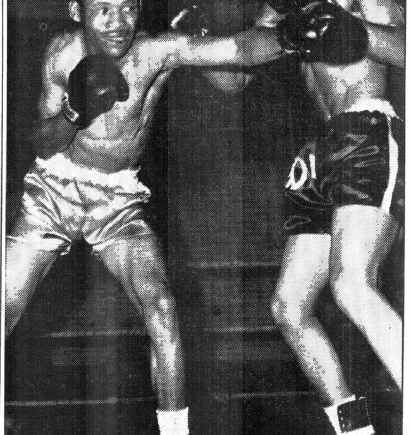
Let us all this 50 years' about under the flag of the Union of South Africa. We ask ourselves then—what have our people to celebrate and the answer is quite clear—we have nothing to celebrate.

"We therefore call upon the people to withhold their support from celebrations this 50 years' Union. We call on them to have nothing to do with 50 years of White supremacy.

COUNTER DEMONSTRATIONS

"Let us rally to the Union Festival with counter demonstrations of our own, so that our rulers and the world may know that we will not be party to our own oppression, and that we demand the right to live and be treated as free citizens in this the land of our birth."

Many organisations and individuals have been invited to attend the conference on March 9.



Levy Madi, the Transvaal featherweight kingpin, side-steps a straight left from Shamrock Morake to counter punch with his right

"Golden Boy" Retains His Title

From Alfred Kumalo

Levy Madi, the Transvaal feather-weight kingpin from Dube, Johannesburg, who has earned himself the nickname of "Golden Boy" because of his classic fighting style, retained his title in a ten-round thrilling points verdict, against Shamrock Morake of Sharpville, at the Sharpville Communal Hall, Vereeniging, last Saturday.

Round Ten: Champ jabs away and retains his crown.

Madi's ambition is to campaign overseas but his main worry is to get the S.A. feather-weight title held by Sexton Mabena, now over in England.

"I want Mabena's title here in South Africa," he grinned to me. The best fight of the night was between John Letsoa and Charles Motjeane, also feather.

Round Two: The champ sends Morake to the ropes and again to the deck for no count.

Round Three: Madi rotates and unleashes ripping one-two, Shamrock replies with dangerous hooks to the body.

Round Four: Champ's left foot slips out of the ring, challenger towers over him but he manages to pull it back.

Round Five: Morake attacks the champ, his left-right swings and butts the champion, crowd yells at this dirty trick and referee warns this challenger.

Round Six: After this Madi gets a killer instant and rips home one-two to solar-plexus and body.

Round Seven: Madi still raging with fury after being butted, chases the challenger around the ring, throws a barrage of crushing right-lefts with accurate timing. To fans' and Madi's surprise, the gong saves the groggy, staggering tough-as-lick Morake on the verge of being K.O.'d. He takes all and comes for more.

Round Eight: Morake's game as they trade punches to challenger totters to ropes.

It looks like the beginning of the end as Morake comes in wholesale for a kill, champ's gum ties and his right eye is closed as the challenger makes a desperate bid for a K.O. But all in vain as the champ bolts, weaves and manoeuvres out of trouble to see the tenth round.

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SPECIALIST:

Barrack Street, Cape Town. This newspaper. Phone 22-4225.

1517. Address: Nunge, C.T.