

NEW AGE

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TIME FOR AN AMNESTY!

Zeerust Refugees Starving In Bechuanaland

JOHANNESBURG.

WHILE Minister De Wet Nel and B.A.D. officials were installing their puppet chiefs at the inauguration of the new territorial authority in Zeerust last week, news was received that the refugees from Zeerust who fled to Bechuanaland at the height of the terror in 1957 are starving.

The refugees—mostly old men, women and children who fled from the persecution of the pro-Government chiefs during the struggle against the issue of passes to women—are down to one meal a day of thin porridge.

THEY WANT TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES IN ZEERUST, BUT ARE AFRAID OF VICTIMISATION.

The situation of these people is desperate, a leading Congressman said on his return from a tour of the villages in Bechuanaland where the refugees are living.

Of close on 100 men in one centre, only seven have work—at 8d. a day. "People have no food at all," said the ANC observer's report. "They are famished, and this is no exaggeration. They just have NOTHING TO EAT. Infants suck nothing from their mothers' dry breasts."

At one village the observer asked a middle-aged woman with a dry and worn face: "What do you people eat in this place?" "I asked her because it was noon and there were no signs of preparation for food, nor were there any pots on the weak fire about which the old and children clustered for warmth."

"The answer was a blunt: 'We have nothing to eat in this place.' Now and then, she said, relatives of

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National Liberation Is Treason

—Says Crown

THE treason court, after long months of legal argument on the indictment and four days of evidence, at last heard the Crown outline its case this week on Monday.

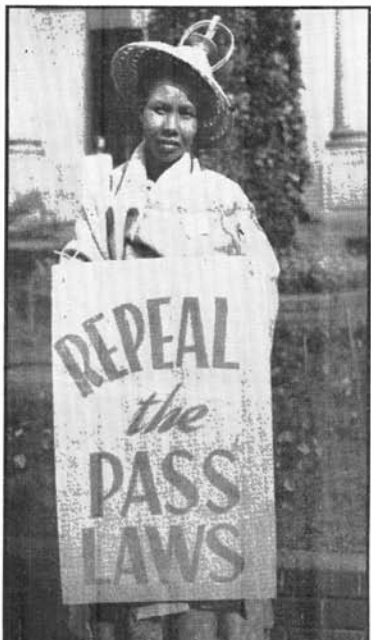
The gist of the treason case, said the Crown, was a countryside conspiracy to overthrow the State and substitute another State in the form described as a people's democracy or "true democracy."

The conspiracy had its origin in

the so-called liberatory movement, an international Communist-inspired and supported movement pledged to overthrow by violence all governments in non-Communist countries where sections of the population did not have equal political and economic rights.

This liberatory movement, continued the Crown, has its counterpart in South Africa and seeks to attain its objects by Communist

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A pretty woman demonstrator on the City Hall steps.

WOMEN WEPT AT JO'BURG MEETING

JOHANNESBURG.

FREEDOM Square, Sophiatown was the scene of a massive prayer meeting last Sunday August 9, its setting among the skeletons of partly demolished homes was a fitting reminder of the bitterness of life under the Nati.

The whole gathering was deeply moved by the sorrow of the occasion, described by Rev. Tantsi, Transvaal President of the Inter-Denominational African Ministers' Association, as possibly "the last time a gathering of this kind is held in Sophiatown, which has been systematically destroyed over the tears of those men and women who built it".

As African, Indian and European ministers of various denominations recited prayers and Bible readings, and hymns were solemnly sung by those present, more and more women arrived in batches, by bus and lorry, wearing the colourful dress of various religious groups, clad in

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An impressive and colourful float toured the centre of Johannesburg on the Saturday morning before the prayer meeting. "WOMEN OF THE WHOLE WORLD WANT FREEDOM" proclaimed the banner on this float on which rode women of all races in national and tribal costume.

Restore your faith in nylons

For sheer elegance and extra hard wear buy Golden 15 denier. "High Twist" nylon in 51 and 60 gauge and fin



Cape Town



NEW AGE

LETTER BOX

SOCIALISM IS PRACTICAL POLITICS

'Liberal' is oh so wrong when he writes "Socialism is not practical politics today," and Congressman is correct in calling for the formation of a socialist party. South Africa is a capitalist country. Production is geared to satisfying the drive for profits of those who own capital—the means of production: land, factories, machinery, etc. These means of production are privately owned. Production is for private profit, for the bosses.

Socialists believe correctly that in this last it is to be found the source of all the evils in South Africa: the oppression, discrimination, hatred, poverty, ignorance and the like.

The duty of socialists therefore is to propagate an aggressive socialism, not in the abstract way of putting forward grandiose schemes, but by taking up the issues confronting the masses, leading the masses into action around these issues and relating them to the actual society that creates them, and showing how society can be organised so as to eliminate all that is evil and cruel.

Of course, combined with the class oppression, the oppression in South Africa national oppression as well.

But the last is not distinct from the first; it is not an extension of the class divisions in our society. The struggle for national liberation, therefore, is admittedly a struggle for equal rights for all, but it must remain amorphous—mere slogan—if not related to the social forces that resist such social change. In the context of S.A. politics it is social change, and a radical one at that, which is required.

It is what the Freedom Charter is all about, and why, even though it is not a programme for socialism, socialist support it.

V. S. GOLDBERG
Johannesburg.

ADVISORY BOARDS DEFENDED

When the enemies meet to iron out their differences it is good policy to respect other people's feelings.

The references to the position of the Location Native Advisory Boards by the deputations of the African National Congress and the Director of the Bantu Administration of Durban in their discussion, if correctly reported in your paper (New Age, July 16), is very unfortunate.

I have been a member of the Advisory Boards in Durban now for about twenty years. I have also been a delegate to the South African Location Advisory Boards Congress for nearly that period.

It is not correct to say that we are not truly representing the views of the people in the towns, that we are failing to protect the feelings of our Bantu people. The Director of Bantu Administration knows that better than anyone else because we have consistently placed the grievances of the African workers before his Council in his presence. At our Congresses we have attacked the policies of the Government in his presence, so much so that the present Government decided to withdraw its recognition.

The Government do not like this representation on different grounds while some of our people have their own grounds. If it is my considered opinion that we should use every platform to make our case known. For that reason I was a member of the Council until it was abolished. I will be interested in the Location Boards until they are abolished; doing good service to my people.

A. W. G. CHAMPION
Durban.

Destroyed

It was stated that many people in Boksburg are still eating potatoes secretly.

This is what two women told me of their experiences with potatoes in Brakpan. "We arrived in Brakpan location and loined contingents that were mobilised and scattered through the streets. We smashed many potatoes, trampling over them until our shoes were wet with the potato liquid. There were no police to interfere with us."

MCCORMICK P. NKAMBULE
Boksburg, Tvl.

To all Readers: All letters for publication must be clearly signed and must bear the full address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as an earnest of good faith.

A LETTER FROM BEN BAARTMAN

I am in good health and I am going strong as a freedom fighter, My difficulty here is only one, as you know comrades, that there is no work and no allowances have been given to me. I have already complained to the Bantu Commissioner who promised me that he will forward my complaints to the higher authorities. But I also hope the ANC will assist me in my difficulties. Excuse me but I don't weaken my determination or my belief in the final victory of our struggle. They cannot stop our leaders, Chie Lubutu and others, and I hope my work will bear good fruit one day over here too. The tyrants who rule us now will not rule for ever.

Afrika Mayibuyel!
BEN BAARTMAN
C/o Bantu Affairs Commissioner,
P.O. Ingwavuma,
Zululani.
(ES collected from the Congress in Durban has already been sent to Mr. Baartman. Food and clothing is also being collected but we sure contributions from other centres will be very welcome.—Ed.)

Support For Boycott in Basutoland

Strong action must be taken against the fascist, barbarous apartheid-drunk Nationalist Government by boycotting everything Nationalist.

We read in New Age and other papers that our people are brutally murdered on the potato farms and the ANC is therefore boycotting potatoes.

What must we do in Basutoland? This question was asked me by one woman in the bus travelling between Mafeking and Maleshoek. Many truckloads of potatoes are allowed to enter Basutoland and sell potatoes to the villagers and townspeople without even having to pay for a licence.

We should encourage the people of Basutoland also to boycott potatoes, by public meetings, writing to the papers and in other ways. We should also encourage them to take part in the economic boycott. The people are waiting for the word.

MOTLOHELOA JOHN
Mafeking.

Mr. B. Mphahle, 7143 Orlando W. Johannesburg: As your letter is unsigned, we regret that we are unable to publish it.

Deported From S.A., Helps Organise Economic Boycott

JOHANNESBURG.
MR. J. C. G. ABDULLAH, the Tanganyika African deported from the Union and removed from Johannesburg until they could find work, barely set foot in his home country when he set to work helping to organise the trade boycott of South African goods.

Mr. Abdullah wrote to New Age from Dar-es-Salaam to say he would contact Mr. Tom Mboya of Kenya and Mr. Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika about the boycott, and would also hold a press conference to spread news of it.

"Tell my fellow Congressmen that they have deported my body to Tanganyika but not my soul. I am still in good faith with the Congress and I will tell my people

EDITORIAL WHY WHERE THEY BANNED?

THE banning of Ronald Segal, editor of "Africa South," and Lionel Forman, editor of "New Age," from attending gatherings for a period of five years are acts of sheer political persecution.

Ronald Segal is not a Communist and is not a member of any of the Congresses. In fact he is a member of no organisation except the Treason Trial Defence Fund, of which he has been the energetic Cape Town Treasurer. His sole political offence is that he has got under the skin of the Nationalists, by publishing and editing "Africa South," by consistently opposing the Government's apartheid policies, and more particularly in recent months by supporting the economic boycott of Nationalist products.

It is not to prevent the objects of Communism from being furthered, nor to prevent the rousing of hostility between one race and another, that Mr. Segal has been banned. Swart has done it just to get his own back. In the Suppression of Communism Act he has a convenient weapon—and who is to say him nay?

But if the banning of Mr. Segal is an act of high-handed tyranny, that of Mr. Forman is even more indefensible. True, he is editor of "New Age," a named Communist and a member of C.O.D.—and for this he is facing a charge of treason at the moment. But why was he banned? For various reasons he has not been able to take much part in public affairs over the last few years, he has not attended many gatherings, and has spoken at only two public meetings in the past four years.

Thus in Mr. Forman's case, it is not even because he has frequently offended the Government from public platforms that the five-year ban has been imposed. What then is the purpose of the ban? Obviously, to humiliate and victimise a man whom Mr. Swart or his Special Branch cronies don't like—perhaps because he wrote a book about the treason trial, or because he defended Mr. Segal in his recent court case. Who can say why? The Minister doesn't need to defend his actions. He simply strikes down his opponents in the dark and thinks he can get away with it.

In this expectation, however, Mr. Swart is clearly wrong. The bans will not change the opinions of either Mr. Segal or Mr. Forman, nor will they alter the course of history. On the contrary, they will only confirm the determination of all democratic-minded South Africans to have done with this capricious and tyrannical regime as soon as possible.

South Africans will prove by their deeds that freedom of speech is not the gift of Mr. Swart, but a fundamental human right which belongs to all.

BAN ON ANC MEETINGS UNJUST

A few weeks ago a municipality's spokesman alleged that, the people's leaders and representatives were treated like school children when they tried to voice their appeals to the officers in charge. In spite of that, the decision against ANC meetings in municipal halls has been taken.

It should be noted that these halls are subsidised by income sources from the residents of the locations. Therefore the residents

have the right of holding meetings for the mere fact that they pay for the buildings.

Freedom of speech is one of the criteria that make up a democratic society. If our present rulers cannot teach us the meaning and understanding of this idea, how do they expect to have a fair deal in future?

GEORGE THEMBA DLAMINI
Maritzburg.

Don't Take It For Granted!

PLEASE never take New Age for granted, True, we are proud of the fact that we have had a progressive paper in South Africa for over 22 years. But that does not mean that we will automatically continue having a progressive paper for ever.

Our life is assured only by the support of our readers. This week's acknowledgments show that we receive financial help from many people in many different centres and also that they help us with amounts which differ according to their means. If our supporters continue in this way, our life is assured. But do not let one of those who is content to leave the financial burden to the next man.

The responsibility for the people's paper lies with the reader. AND THAT MEANS YOU. Send us your donation today!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town: A.B. £2, H.S. 10s., S.K. £5, Miss W. 5s., Allie Siveren £1, Harry E.I., Sacred Rivers £5, T.H.S. £5, I.K. £1, S.A. £1, E.T. £1, Sister B. £2, Cheque £2, A. and B. £5, per S. and J.O. Mica £1, J. and H. 10, Wyndoc £5, Bob £1, J. £1, J. £1, Dor £1, Robert £1, R. and B. £7.10, Ensch £1, Benbec £5, Atwell £1, Nick 10s., Harold £3, Good Food £1.6.

Johannesburg: Jumble Sale £30, H.S. (yearly) £60, Tennis 10s., Doctor £5, M. and M. £5, Friends £20, Jul £15, Card Party 10, Regular donor £1.10, I.W. £2, Malvern £1, Jenne 10s., Harry £3, Esther and Hymie £1.

Durban: J.N. £3, R.L. £5, Gold £5, T.C. 10.6d., A.N. £1, Kay 5s., Fletch 7s.

TOTAL: £278 15s. 6d.

here in East Africa the evils of the Nationalist Government, Afrika! Mayibuyel!"

HIS STORY
Mr. Abdullah worked for the Who-ah-hah Mines at Kinross. He first wrote to New Age to describe a raid on his room and questioning by the Special Branch on June 15. He had been called into the office of the compound manager to face two Special Branch detectives who ransacked his bed, books and papers, removed a number of papers, and questioned him. "How and where do you buy New Age?" was one of the questions. Some of his papers were subsequently brought back but 11 documents were not returned.

On July 2 Mr. Abdullah was placed under escort and told he would be deported.

His account of this, written from Mboya in Tanganyika, said: "I was under escort and in Johannesburg I was sleeping handcuffed to a big ploughing chain. It was most degrading slavery until I left for Francistown (in Bechuanaland) where I took my plane for Mboya."

At his press conference in Dar-es-Salaam, Mr. Abdullah said the Special Branch men who interrogated him in South Africa told him he was being deported because he was mixed up in the alleged plot to kill Dr. VERWOERD, which was splashed in sections of the South African press just before June 26.

He was also accused of being sympathetic to the ANC and being mixed up with the economic boycott.

National Liberation is Treason, says Crown

(Continued from page 1)

methods stirring up troubles in disputes of national and local importance. It was inspired by Communist fanaticism, Bantu nationalism and racial hatred in various degrees.

EXPLOSIVE

By the time of their arrest the accused had deliberately created an explosive situation. The Crown will call a number of experts to give evidence on, firstly, the "complex phenomenon known as Communism". This expert will say the demands contained in the Freedom Charter fit perfectly the intermediate programme of the Communist Party in a colonial or semi-colonial country. A second expert will testify that Non-Europeans are unlikely to respond more quickly, more irresponsibly and more violently to illegal agitation than would be the case with a state of general standard of civilisation was higher.

A third expert will deal with evidence in Korea and Kenya.

The gist of the high treason charge, says the Crown, is that the accused were preparing to subvert the state by illegal means, including the use of force and violence, and to found a state differing radically from the present. This state would entail the overthrow of the existing Parliament and South Africa's existing judiciary police and defence force. The accused were bent on violent and forcible revolution, or they must have known their course of action would inevitably result in a violent collision with the South African state, resulting in its subversion.

The Crown would not be able to and was not required to demonstrate that each conspirator knew every other conspirator and the exact role to be played by each. But all had the same criminal plan, violently overthrow the State.

The accused, said the Crown, considered the Congress movement as the vanguard of the liberatory movement in South Africa. This liberatory movement was the unifying element in the conspiracy. Every grievance or local issue, even such as bus fares and bus boycotts not normally associated with revolution, unrest and hatred among the population. They created unrest not least by rousing hatred between segments of the people, chiefly between Black and White and also invariably by depicting the White man as a plunderer, robber, oppressor and murderer of Black men.

lutionary activities and aims, would be used to make them part of the struggle for freedom.

Revolution was seen as the consummation of a long and flexible process involving boycotts, strikes, civil disobedience and stoppages of work.

The Communist Party of South Africa had up to 1950 been affiliated to the CPSU. Its object had been to undermine the South African State, to prepare for its overthrow and it supported the national liberatory movement. The Crown would rely in the case on the infiltration of certain organisations by CPSA members after its dissolution. Agitation for a new State involved the holding of the Congress of the People and the adoption of the Freedom Charter. This was an important step in the struggle for a people's democracy and an expert would say the Freedom Charter perfectly fitted the intermediate programme of the Communist Party in a colonial or semi-colonial country.

VIOLENCE

The accused, continued the Crown, sought not merely revolution but a violent revolution. They preached the inevitability and necessity for violence in the struggle for the overthrow of the State. The form of criminal violence was not to be limited to minor street-corner skirmishes or baseball brawls. The accused did not shrink from the idea of military operations on a considerable scale.

This insistence on violence ran through the case in an unbroken thread and the speeches made by the accused bristle with references to the spilling of blood.

Some accused claimed the struggle was a non-violent one. These non-violent statements were used as camouflage or veiled incitement to violence.

The accused, said the Crown, carried on shifting the way to harass the enemy, hamper him, spoil his laws and plans, pin him down as much as possible.

HATRED

In attempts to mobilise the people for mass action the accused relied on a form of agitation calculated to promote feelings of discon-

tent, unrest and hatred among the population. They created unrest not least by rousing hatred between segments of the people, chiefly between Black and White and also invariably by depicting the White man as a plunderer, robber, oppressor and murderer of Black men.

THE DEFENCE REPLIES

From Robert Resha

SINCE the treason case started in December, 1956, at the Drill Hall, Johannesburg, the accused trialists have been a silent audience in their own trial. But after the three judges of the Special Court, Pretoria, had dismissed the defence application to quash the indictment, and the trial proper began last week, the accused were called upon to speak recently.

Mr. I. A. Maiseis, leader of the defence team, placed on record the plea of "Not Guilty" for all the accused. Thereafter, one accused after another stood up to recite "My Lord, I plead not guilty to the charge in so far as the overt acts."

Accused number 20, Gert "Lion of the North" Sibande, President of the African National Congress, dramatically stood up and in Zulu pleaded "Angina cala kuzo zonke izinto". The Crown looked at the judges as if to say "what do we do now?" The judges eyed one another and asked if an interpreter could be found. In the meantime accused Tyiki, Nkampani and Phumani had pleaded in Xosa. The Crown could not provide an interpreter and the task of interpreting fell on accused Nelson Mandela, a Johannesburg attorney.

Before the trial started Mr. Maiseis (for the defence) made a statement in amplification of the plea in terms of the Criminal Procedure Code. "It has already become apparent," said Mr. Maiseis, "during the preliminary stage of the case that the central issue is the issue of violence."

NON-VIOLENCE

"While no admissions are made in regard to any of the Crown's allegations, the defence case will be that it was not the policy of the African National Congress, or any of the other organisations mentioned in the indictment, to use violence against the State. On the contrary, the defence will show that all these organisations had deliberately decided to avoid every form of violence and to pursue their ends by peaceful means only."

The defence would rely for its contentions as to the policies of these organisations upon their constitutions, the resolutions taken by them at their conferences, and the pronouncements of their responsible national leaders. If necessary, these leaders would be called as witnesses for the defence. The defence will place before the court the material relating to these organisations from which their policies might normally be expected to be deduced.

"In its indictment, the Crown has relied upon certain speeches, most of them by persons of minor importance, which may seem to suggest the existence of a policy of violence. In so far as such speeches were in fact made in the case, the defence will show that they may have represented the notions of individuals, but not the policy of the organisations."



"Who, me? Nonsense. It's immorality they're looking for!"

SIMONSTOWN AFRICANS MUST MOVE TO NYANGA

Location Must Be Closed Down, Says Govt.

CAPE TOWN.

THE Government has informed the Simonstown municipality that its African location must be closed down, and that in future all Africans working in the Simonstown municipal area will have to reside at Nyanga, and travel to and from work each day.

This emerged from an interview between representatives of the Government Department of Native Affairs and members and officials of the Simonstown Council which took place recently.

The leader of the Government delegation, Mr. Smuts, said it was Government policy that the Cape should be reserved for "the Coloured folk." The Africans had large territories to return to and the influx of Africans into the Cape Peninsula, with its attendant threat to the employment of Coloured workers, must not be allowed to continue.

GOVT. POLICY

The Government's policy, he said, was that all Africans in the Cape Peninsula, other than domestic servants housed on the employers' premises, must be housed either at Langa or Nyanga. African workers in the dockyards would be housed in barracks under military control. The Simonstown Council had declared its intention to build a new location on top of Red Hill, but the Government was not prepared to sanction this, said Mr. Smuts.

The Mayor of Simonstown, Mr. D. C. de Villiers, said the Government's policy was not humane fair.

The Chairman of Simonstown's Native Affairs Committee, Councillor Willis, pointed out that at the moment the journey from Langa or Nyanga to Simonstown took the best part of two hours, which meant that all the Africans employed in Simonstown at the oil refineries and elsewhere would be able to spend only eight hours in their homes, including sleeping time.

NOT TRUE

It was not true that Africans were taking work away from Coloured people. Certain essential services such as street cleaning were performed by Africans, and many Coloureds in fact employed Africans. A total of 460 Africans had lived in the location for 15 years and more, some all their lives, and were decent, law-abiding citizens

who, if the Government's policy were adopted, would be uprooted and forced to live elsewhere at great cost to themselves and the community as a whole.

The Deputy-Mayor, Councillor Leib, said he was bitterly disappointed at the news brought by Mr. Smuts. He wanted to remind the Government officials that Africans who worked at Fish Hook were also housed in Simonstown location, as there was no other accommodation for them.

Replying to the points raised by Councillors, Mr. Smuts said that in about 2 to 3 years new rail connections would be established which would shorten the time for the journey from Nyanga to about 35 or 40 minutes. It would serve no purpose for the Council to persist with its new location plan because the Government would not allow it.

UNANIMOUS

After Mr. Smuts and his colleagues had withdrawn from the meeting, the Council discussed the matter and decided unanimously that it was in the best interests of the Africans "to leave the matter sine die." An approach would be made to the local M.P. and at a later stage, when his advice had been obtained, the Council would decide whether to make a direct approach to the Minister.

Black Sash Exposes the Pass Laws

CAPE TOWN.

"No Government measure has brought so much hardship and suffering to the people of South Africa, and placed such a strain on race relations, as the imposition of passes on the African women."

This is the conclusion of the Black Sash, which has devoted the entire June/July issue of its magazine "The Black Sash" to an exposition of the way the pass laws have brought to the women of this country.

The magazine contains a number of articles by experts on various aspects of the pass laws and their administration and concludes with the words of the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Jost de Blank, that "No one can sanction laws which have the effect of destroying family life."

"Work This Bastard Till He Drops"

From M. P. NAICKER

DURBAN.

"Work this bastard till he drops." This is what a foreman at a local match factory wrote on a note to the foreman of another department when he transferred an African worker, Mr. Z. Abraham.

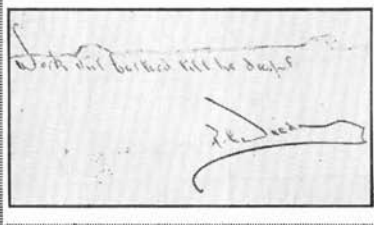
What the foreman did not know was that Mr. Abraham could read English.

When Mr. Abraham saw what was written on the note

he took it to the manager of the company and complained that he could not understand the reason for this type of letter.

The manager tore the note in half but before it could be completely destroyed Mr. Abraham after a scuffle with the manager retrieved the note and walked out of the firm refusing to put up with this sort of treatment.

His complaint against the company is being taken up by SACTU.



BACK-CHAT PAVES WAY FOR KHRUSHOV-EISENHOWER EXCHANGE VISITS

THE setting is a U.S. Boeing jet aeroplane at Moscow airport. The characters are U.S. vice-President Richard Nixon, about to leave with his entourage for Warsaw after a highly 'useful' tour of the Soviet Union, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushov and entourage to see Nixon off, and dozens of pressmen all agog for news.

Khrushov jokingly suggests to Soviet aircraft designer Tupolev that he should "try to steal" some of the ideas from the American jet. "It's a very well made plane," he said.

Quickly, a reporter intervenes: "How would you like to fly to the U.S. in it?"

Khrushov, casually: "This

minent Americans, ranging from Adlai Stevenson to Eleanor Roosevelt to well-known industrialists, were informed that if they wished to visit the Soviet Union they would be cordially received.

Then, on a more formal basis, prominent Soviet leaders were invited to the U.S. First there was vice-Premier MIKOYAN, an expert at public relations who, apart from receiving a few emigre-hurled rotten eggs in Chicago, had a warm reception wherever he went.

Next came the visit of FROL KOZLOV, the other Soviet vice-Premier, who also had a highly successful tour.

THE LAUGHING BOLSHEVIKS

What went down particularly well with the American public and Government personnel was the manner in which the supranational experience. They are shekvs managed to excel at the American pastime of wisecrack-

fearing that Mr. Khrushov was a wild man who should not be invited to the United States or to a Summit meeting unless the Soviet Government withdrew a lot of provocative Khrushov statements and modified its position on Berlin and various other subjects.

"Now he is not so sure. "Apparently the reason for this reassessment is that the Vice-President has not found a hopelessly rigid demagogue, but a tough, free-wheeling politician who loves to talk big and provoke arguments, not only with a visitor but with the other Soviet members, who have taken part in most of the ceremonial and social occasions."

Next came the visit of FROL KOZLOV, the other Soviet vice-Premier, who also had a highly successful tour.

NIKITA NIXON

So impressed was Nixon with Khrushov that he even started talking in the Khrushov manner. In Leningrad, for example, after visiting the new Soviet atomic ice-breaker, he turned round to a crowd of workers, raised his arms and said:

"Early miles separate Alaska from the Soviet Union. We must break the ice. This ship could do it. I'll be back some time."

Of course, no one would be foolish to think that friendly personal contact in itself has been completely responsible for the Eisenhower-Khrushov exchange.

There are a number of other factors, such as the death of that champion of rigid anti-Communism, Dulles, and the need for Nixon to boost himself with a view to the next Presidential elections as a man who can pull big diplomatic rabbits out of a hat.

But most important of all has been the world climate, those millions of small voices crying out against hostility and war, organising and giving direction by the world peace movement.

IT WOULD BE WRONG TO PLACE TOO MUCH STORE IN THE COMING TALKS BETWEEN THE LEADERS OF THE "BIG TWO". BUT THERE ARE GOOD PROSPECTS OF LIMITED FRONTS, SUCH AS A BAN ON ATOMIC TESTING.

Such limited agreements may well pave the way for further agreement, and given constant vigilance on the part of the world's peace forces, a new era of peaceful competition could be ushered in.

RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 15th

FIRST RACE 1.30 P.M.

TWO EI DOUBLES

FOUR 10/- QUINELLAS

5/- JACKPOT 5/-

on Last Four Races

Jackpot forms available at Club's Totalisator Office, 1st Floor, Monarch House, 60 Long Street, Cape Town, from Race Card sellers in all main thoroughfares and at all suburban depots as listed in the Race Card.

BUSES leave for Course from Dock Road at corner of Ardlerley Street and from Lower Buitenkant Street, near the Castle Entrance.



Women's Day in Jo'burg

Above: The Sophiatown prayer meeting last Sunday was presided over by the Rev. Canon J. A. Calata, Chaplain-in-Chief of the African National Congress, here seen preaching his sermon from the platform. Flanking him are two interpreters, Transvaal ANC secretary James Hadebe in volunteer uniform and Mr. W. Letallo. On the platform to the right of Mr. Hadebe is Fr. D. Rakale. On the left sit Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, President of the A.S.A. Federation of South African Women, Mrs. Tantsi and the Rev. N. B. Tantsi.

Right: Thousands of Johannesburg shoppers and bystanders witnessed the impressive poster demonstration on the steps of the City Hall on Saturday morning. Women of all races carried placards condemning the pass system and other Nationalist legislation and demanding homes, security and peace.

The central theme was "We shall not rest until we have won for our children the right to freedom, justice and security"—this slogan was displayed by the women at the entrance to the City Hall.

Women on either side bore placards voicing the demands of mothers and wives for the future of their children, and the safety of their homes.

Posters in the forefront of the demonstration were devoted to the pass laws, demanding their repeal and denouncing the farm labour system.

In all 77 women at a time took part in the demonstration and hourly relief was organised.

Twenty women of Stander-ton travelled specially into Johannesburg on the morning of the poster demonstration to take their turn holding the banners at the City Hall steps, and 23 women came from Mahabiskraal, even further away, to do their stint for this demonstration.

"Our children are not born for the benefit of Dr. Verwoerd," said Mrs. Ngoyi in a speech which moved the crowd wildly.

Father Martin Jarrett-Kerr exhorted the prayer meeting: "Let us pray for the banned, because they are not here to tell the truth. Let us pray for the time we can take our passes and throw them in the river. Let us pray for the freedom to own our houses for children, that in spite of Bantu Education



WOMEN WEPT AT JO'BURG MEETING

Basuto blankets or wearing beautiful costumes of beads and skins. As the Square filled up with women the men — present in large numbers — gradually moved to the sides of the Square. Over a hundred volunteers in ANC uniform, including ugly scab on the back of his head where he was beaten on the farm, and to hold aloft the bandaged hand from which he has had to have one of his fingers amputated.

"Let us pray for farm labourers," said Mrs. Ngoyi and with a sob, people fell to their knees and many wept.

"Our children are not born for the benefit of Dr. Verwoerd," said Mrs. Ngoyi in a speech which moved the crowd wildly.

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they may be taught the things they need to know. Let us pray for the women to give them strength to carry on the fight."

Delivering a deeply moving prayer, Rev. Thompson called for strength for the women in their struggle for peace and freedom. Strength for those who carried the burden of the homes and for those who work for very low wages.

"Grant that they may know inner strength and inner peace. Help them not to be shackled, servant to the laws which are against God's laws. Help them to strive for freedom, not only for themselves but for all those who are shackled. Grant that the things which we are working for may be realised in our lifetime. Bless our women, strengthen them this day. Help us to accept those things which are right and fight against those things which are wrong."

PASS LAWS

"Remember those of us who are in tears and suffering under the yoke of the pass system," said Rev. Tantsi declaring a ten-minute silence at 12 noon, and the silent tears of hundreds of women bore witness to the far-reaching effect

£30,000 AID FOR AFRICAN UNIONS—BUT NOT SACTU

ICFTU Continues Splitting Campaign

JOHANNESBURG.

THE visit of two International Confederation of Trade Union delegates to this country and their scheme to set up a new African trade union body rival to the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, the only non-colour-bar trade union co-ordinating council, had echoes in London recently when the Africa Bureau held a two-day conference to discuss help for South African trade unions, the economic boycott campaign and the campaign against the sport colour bar.

Star of the discussion on the trade union topic was Mr. Millard, one of the two ICFTU representa-

tives who was involved in negotiations when he was in the Union to get the Trade Union Council to set up a new African trade union committee and who told SACTU that if it wanted help in organising African workers it should back out of the Congress alliance.

The ICFTU has undertaken to

An Old Socialist Passes

JOHANNESBURG.

Arthur Harmel, who died on August 4 at the age of 75, will be missed by the labour and progressive movement. During his youth, in Dublin, Ireland, he was an ardent labour man and republican, and in his capacity as secretary of the local Socialist Society he shared the platform with many famous men of his day, including Bernard Shaw, Jim Larkin and the hero James Connolly who was executed for his part in the Easter Rising in 1916.

He was one of Johannesburg's pioneer pharmacists—his dispensary in Doornfontein became a centre of intellectual, and especially musical discussion in the years prior to the first world war—and until his retirement he was Chief Chemist of the Railway Sick Fund.

But his main interests were always in literature, music and public affairs. For many years he conducted a weekly causerie, under the pen-name "Heberin," in the Port Elizabeth "Advertiser," in which he was allowed to give free rein to his ideas.

Although he did not join any organisation, Arthur Harmel to the end retained a lively interest in and sympathy for progressive causes. He used to relate how he had sheltered strike leaders "on the run" during the 1913 Rand Strike, and the "Guardian" and later "New Age" knew him as a consistent and generous supporter. He detested racialism and discrimination, and longed for a democratic South Africa.

Mr. Millard did not change his stand when he spoke to the Africa Bureau in London. He made it plain that unions that work through SACTU and do not link up with the new committee will not get ICFTU financial assistance.

Meantime SACTU has had no reply from ICFTU headquarters, to whom it wrote protesting at the splitting tactics of the two spokesmen who represented that body in the Union earlier this year.

OPPOSITION

The suggestion that SACTU should break with the Congress alliance is received with bitter opposition here by Non-European trade unions.

Association and joint struggle of

the trade unions with the Congress, notably the African National Congress, has greatly strengthened the trade unions, they say. The ANC helped put the nation-wide demand for the minimum wage of £1 a day on the map in South Africa by vigorous campaigning up and down the country for this demand.

The ANC has helped recruit new members into unions and to explain trade unionism to the workers.

Trade unionists further cite the example of SACTU association with the Congress bringing direct results in the negotiations with the Langeberg Canning company which made big concessions to the Food and Canning Workers' Union just before the launching of the economic boycott this year.

The strange position now exists that the ICFTU refuses to recognise SACTU as the most representative trade union body in South Africa in the same year that the ILO tells the Union Government firmly that it had best consult with SACTU in future when it appoints workers' delegates to the ILO conferences in Geneva.

400 FURNITURE WORKERS LOSE THEIR JOBS

CAPE TOWN.

CLOSE on 400 more furniture workers in the Peninsula will be unemployed when one of the country's biggest furniture factories closes down in about 3 months time.

With unemployment in the furniture industry already at 400 the expected increase will aggravate the situation seriously, the Cape Furniture Workers' Union said.

New Age learns that the factory of Messrs. Starck (Pty.), Ltd., has been sold and that the new owners will not manufacture furniture.

Already 200 workers employed there have been put off over last four weeks. 85 men finished up last Friday.

Another 130 are expected to be out on the streets within three months.

"This new development in the unemployment situation will mean that hundreds more will be out of work for a long time," Mr. E. Deane, secretary of the Furniture Workers' Union, told New Age.

"Those who have become unemployed before this have not been able to find jobs in the industry. Three quarters of the White workers have not been able to find work, and there are supposed to be lots of openings for Whites. I don't know what the Coloureds are going to do."

Mr. Deane said he was continually being approached by large numbers of workers seeking jobs. The Union could do nothing for them. The workers are now solely dependent on the Unemployment Insurance Fund.



Mrs. Caleb and Mrs. Jane C. Moshabi members of the Provincial Executive of the ANC in the Free State, reading the letter they received from their lawyers last week informing them that the case against them and Mrs. Marthinus Moshakous arising from the April 14 stay-at-home last year had collapsed in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court. All three had been found not guilty of infelicitous in the Regional Court, but the Attorney-General had taken the matter on appeal. After many delays the case was heard in the Supreme Court on July 25, 1959. Judgment in favour of the accused was given on July 31, and the A.G. was ordered to pay their costs. The defence was undertaken by Adv. J. B. Thom, instructed by Mr. E. G. Cooper.



World Stage

by Spectator

ing, enjoying a joke at their own expense as well as any other.

Eisenhower told a press conference that "in most of the personal visits with representatives of the Soviet Government you find you have had rather a pleasant personal experience. They are outgoing, they apparently like to have fun, they appreciate a joke..."

Here are a couple of typical examples of Kozlov's repartee: Secretary of State, Christian Herter, takes Kozlov to task for saying that the Russians had to pay in gold for American relief sent to starving Russians in 1921.

"I was in Russia in 1922," said Herter, who was Herbert Hoover's assistant at the time, "and I went down the Volga. The money which the Congress sent to buy food for the hungry people of Russia was a gift from the American people. You probably don't remember, because you were too young." Replied Kozlov:

"I remember very well because I was hungry."

[Kozlov revealed later that he originally had six brothers and sisters, but four of them died, two from starvation and two during the war.]

Nixon: When it comes to foreign policy, Mr. Herter and I speak as one. You understand that, don't you?

Kozlov: The truth is born out of argument. You should not always be one... There is never a day we don't argue.

Nixon: The difference is we publicize our arguments.

Kozlov: You would publicize differences between you and Mr. Herter?

Nixon grinned, and the conversation took another turn.

TAKES ALL COMERS

Then followed NIXON'S visit to the Soviet Union. James Reston, of the New York Times, wrote from Moscow:

"The Vice-President came here

Khrushov breaks through the dollar curtain.

plane or some other. That is not a question of principle."

How soon?

"In good time."

In quick time Khrushov's hint sped to Washington, along with reports from Nixon, who, to judge by all reports, was highly pleased with the results of his Soviet tour.

Also knocking on Eisenhower's door at the time to demand that the exchange visits with Khrushov were nine Governors of various U.S. States who had recently returned from highly enjoyed visits to the Soviet Union. In the background were the voices of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world who felt that nothing could be lost by personal contact between the world's leaders, and much could be gained.

Beneath this overwhelming pressure, Eisenhower could do nothing else but agree to an exchange visit with Khrushov.

RELUCTANT HOSTS

For many months now Khrushov has been battling to get an invitation to the United States where he could have informal talks for peace with President Eisenhower.

Every conceivable diplomatic channel was tried in an attempt to get the U.S. State Department to sanction such a visit, but all in vain. The cold war mongers would hear nothing of it.

It became clear that the only way to get agreement for such a visit would be to start from the bottom.

First, a whole host of pro-

ZAKELE KILLINGS—THE DARK SIDE STORY

Nat. Bid To Disrupt ANC

From Govan Mbeki
PORT ELIZABETH.

THE disturbances that broke out at Zakele last week-end have led to a lot of jubilant speculation by the Nationalist Press about the ANC.

Their local paper, "Die Oosterlig", sees in the disturbances the decline of the ANC. It attributes the rift to a struggle for power in which the New Brighton Branch of the ANC is represented as wanting to seize control of the Zakele Branch. The paper then goes on to say that some of the members of the Zakele Branch went over to the New Brighton one, and that Fred Teysie, the first victim of the terrorist activities, was one of the members of the New Brighton Branch.

FALSE RUMOURS

Commenting on the Nationalist press reports an official of the ANC told New Age that there was a remarkable resemblance between the Nationalist press line and the false stories which the hooligan elements were spreading at Zakele. The instigators have been spreading a rumour that people from New Brighton were planning to attack Zakele. And although both the hooligan elements and the Nationalist press know very well that Fred Teysie lived at Zakele and that the funeral service itself

was conducted at the shack in which he had lived at Zakele, they continue to spread the rumour that he lived at New Brighton.

In a vast area of 10 square miles the Nationalist hirelings and their instigators hope to mislead the people by spreading false stories which may not be seen for what they are by some people until a great deal of harm has been done. The hirelings who raise the cry of Zakele being invaded by foreigners have themselves scarcely lived longer than 12 months at the Site and Service area to which people who have been displaced in various areas are being transferred.

The propaganda about a "foreign invasion" is familiar, said the ANC official. That is the line the Nationalist propagandists have been following in the reserves to smooth the way for the appointment of stooges under the Bantu Authorities Act. They create disunity among the people and then instigate fights between groups.

BOYCOTT

Strangely enough one of the reasons advanced by the Nationalist press to show that the power of the ANC is declining is said to be a weakening of the boycott. The Nationalist press reports that shops and cafes on the borders of New Brighton are selling more of the boycotted products. The terrorist leaders have also been attempting to break the economic boycott of potatoes and Nationalist products.

The ANC sources told New

Age that the Nationalist hirelings were attempting to organise teenage boys to spread terror among the people, more particularly Congress followers. This is a desperate bid to smash Congress, he said, but will fail because sooner or later the people will react against the activities of the terrorists.

He said the ANC is doing everything in its power to stop this terrorism in spite of the difficulties experienced as a result of the ban on meetings. He went on further to say this was a hard school in which the people and the movement were learning the lessons about the desperate methods which the Nationalists and their hirelings do not hesitate to use in order to smash the unity of the people.

But there can be no doubt the cause of the people shall emerge triumphant before long as already those who had been misled have begun to realise their error.

Time For An Amnesty!

(Continued from page 1)

the refugees at home send mail—there was never much and it never lasted long or went round far."

These people from Gopane and other Zeerust villages are not only "hot", but also cold. They fled from their homes in the clothes they wore, for the most part, and have faced the Bechuanaland winter up to now with very little covering.

In a small village at Letseleng the refugees have been taken into the homes of the villagers because there is no other accommodation for them, but there is excessive overcrowding, with adults and children of more than one family crowded into the same room.

GO HOME?

Why do these refugees stay on in Bechuanaland? Why do they not go home to their former lands to be reunited with some members of their families? These are the obvious questions.

Some did try to go home. But the pro-Government chiefs, backed by the authorities, are still out for vengeance, and those refugees who return to their villages are arrested by the chiefs and brought to trial in tribal courts for anti-Chief and what are called "ANC crimes."

Two women refugees from Lobatsi who went home to Gopane recently were brought before the Chief's court. One of the women is at present serving a one-month period of forced labour for the Chief for so-called ANC activities. Others, on their return home have been fined by the Chiefs.

A number of civil claims against the Chiefs by villagers claiming damages for assault, wrongful and excessive fines are still pending and the refugees and villagers in Zeerust are determined to see these cases through.

The refugees want to go home, but it is because they are victimised if they do that they hold on, cold and hungry, in Bechuanaland.

HELP SELL NEW AGE

mies and daddies need a lot more encouragement, so he is dangling the carrots of family allowances and possible State aid.

All very well, but everything comes out of the taxpayers' dough. And we blacks also pay taxes, Mister Minister, so how about our families?

But of course the Minister doesn't want to see our population increase, so he just struts our kids to death.

★
DOMINEE Odendaal, literally caught with his pants down, was committing an offence, said

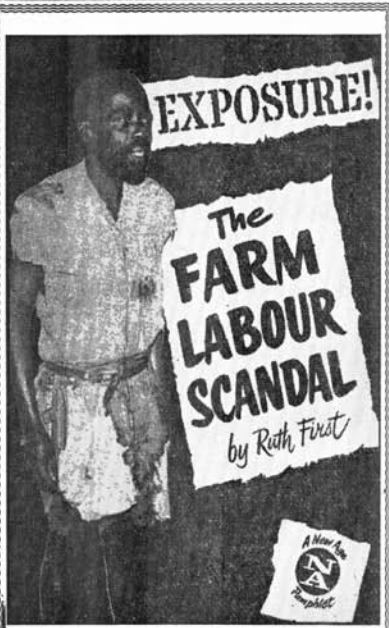
★
By ALEX
LA GUMA



the Judge-President of the Free State when he sentenced the assailants who took the law into their own hands.

★
The whole country is now waiting to see whether a prosecution will be instituted against the Dominie.

★
"DUMMY" will give all the answers," says a headline in a local paper. It might tell Under-Minister Botha where to find candidates for his Coloured Affairs Council.



THIS is the cover of the latest New Age pamphlet, written by New Age Johannesburg correspondent, Ruth First. She was with the Rev. Michael Scott to Bethal in 1947 to expose farm labour conditions there, and her story was published in the Guardian newspaper at the time. Since then she has kept in close touch with the latest developments on the farm labour front, and has written many articles on the subject for the Guardian, Advance, New Age and other publications.

It was Ruth First again who was in charge of the New Age investigations into conditions on the Potgieter farm at Heidelberg which led to the Musa Sadika habeas corpus case earlier this year—Sadika is the man you see pictured in rags on the cover of our pamphlet above. In court the judge ordered his release from further enforced farm labour, and this was the first of a string of similar cases which focused the spotlight of the country, indeed the whole world, on the gruesome conditions on the po-

tato farms of the Eastern Transvaal.

It was the public outcry following these exposures which led to the country-wide potato boycott spearheaded by the Congress movement—and which forced the Government to suspend the farm labour scheme temporarily and to ap-



Miss Ruth First.

point two commissions to investigate it.

Now in this new New Age pamphlet, Ruth First has put down the whole farm labour story—and she has given us a searing exposure of the way in which the pass laws are abused to produce cheap labour for the farmers.

Here are details of the arrests and deportation of innocent people from the towns of the gruesome assaults and beatings on the farms, of deaths and burials of victims who have died, of locked compounds and armed guards, of sleeping quarters infested with lice and rats—here is the full story of the 20th century slavery which is justified in the name of apartheid and White Supremacy.

You can get a copy of this invaluable pamphlet from any office of New Age. It costs 1s. 6d., and is lavishly illustrated with photographs which tell as graphically as the words the story of a nation's agony on the land which has been stolen from them.

Racing at Milnerton

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Maiden Plate: TROPIC ZONE. Danger, Dear One.

Owners' Handicap: CALANTE. Danger, Thunder Flash.

Brooklyn Handicap: CINCH. Danger, Congial.

Moderate Handicap, 10 furlongs: JEWEL OF ASIA. Danger, Much Binding.

3 and 4-Year-Old Handicap: CLAUDINE. Danger, White Fang.

Moderate Handicap, 6 furlongs: GREEN SPROUT. Danger, State Line.

Ascot Handicap: LIBERTY BAY. Danger, Storm Ballet.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL LIMELIGHT THIS WEEK



POLISH PREMIER GOMULKA

Soviet Communist fully support Poland's "line."—See story "KRUSCHOV BACKS GOMULKA."



VIETNAMESE ARMYMAN GIAP

Trouble is being brewed in Laos—See story "MOVE ON LAOS IS URGENT—INDIA."



ARGENTINIAN PREMIER FRONDISI

Elected as a new-dealer, Frondizi now capitulates to big capital.—See story "RICE, SUGAR, PROFITS AND RIOTS IN ARGENTINE."



GLEZOS JAILED AND EXILED

The world-wide campaign to save the life of Greek resistance hero Manolis Glezos has been successful, but despite the complete collapse of the prosecution case against him at his recently concluded trial in Athens, he was sentenced by his military judges to five years imprisonment, four years exile to a barren Aegean island and eight years loss of civil rights.

"The sentences passed by the Court are not justified by the facts and do not meet the demands of justice," said a joint statement issued by a number of eminent lawyers who attended the Glezos trial.

The statement was issued by Mr. H. Moore, O.C., Mr. Aronstein, who is secretary of the Belgian Society for Human Rights, and Mr. E. Aronson, a French representative of the International League of Struggle for Human Rights.

The statement stressed that the trial bore an undisguised political stamp inasmuch as Glezos was one of the leaders of the United Democratic Left party, the main Opposition party in Greece.

THE ABOVE PICTURE SHOWS GLEZOS (FIRST ON LEFT IN MIDDLE ROW) AND HIS CO-ACCUSED, OBVIOUSLY UNDAUNTED BY THE TRIAL.

ASIA MOVE ON LAOS IS URGENT

RENEWED fighting in Laos reinforces India's view that the International Supervisory Commission for Laos should be reconvened, official sources in Delhi said recently.

The present crisis arose from American and reactionary Laotian fears that the progressive forces would win the elections which should have been held this year.

The Neo Lao Haksat, the political party of Pathet Lao led by Prince Souphanouvong, had such success in the partial elections in May last year that it was generally tipped to win an all-out majority in the full elections.

THE REPLY of the Americans and their supporters was to form a new Government excluding the Neo Lao Haksat, to suppress its newspapers and to avoid inter-

ference by unilaterally renouncing the 1954 settlement which the International Commission of India, Poland and Canada was supposed to supervise.

Now Prince Souphanouvong and other Pathet Lao and Neo Lao Haksat party leaders have been arrested, taken to a camp outside the capital and are to be tried on framed-up charges of "collusion with foreign countries."

North Viet-Nam army leaders, headed by commander-in-chief Vo Nguyen Giap, have categorically denied U.S. charges that they are assisting the so far victorious Pathet Lao forces.

AN ARTICLE in the London News Chronicle shows crisply who is to blame for the Laos crisis:

"Last February the new Lao-

— says INDIA

tian Government announced that never again would the commission be allowed to return . . .

● "The (Geneva) agreement says that the commission can be wound up only by the unanimous vote of its members. There has been no such vote.

● "The agreement says Laos must be neutral. She is now firmly in the Western camp.

● "The agreement says Laos must ensure full democratic rights. These are denied.

● "The agreement says Laos must not arm beyond defence requirements. Now that the commission has gone, there is no one to control this.

"In a word, Laos . . . has unilaterally violated the Geneva agreement."

DOLLARS, RICE, BEEF AND ARGENTINE CRISIS

"THE MAIN PROBLEM IN SOUTH AMERICA IS NORTH AMERICA"

THE URUGUAYAN NEWS-PAPER, La Tribuna, drew this conclusion in a series of articles analysing the latest United Nations report on the "Economic Situation in the Latin American Countries."

Grave economic problems facing the southern nations were due to three factors, the paper concluded:

- U.S. ownership, i.e. "internal exploitation."
- Southern nations' dependence on U.S. markets.
- Inequitable trade in favour of the U.S.

The paper said that U.S. capital investments in Latin America had increased from 6.5 billion dollars in 1955 to 8.4 billion dollars in 1957. Fabulous profits resulted, U.S. investors drawing out 5.6 billion dollars in 10 years—1946-1956.

CRISIS IN ARGENTINA

To keep these profits rolling, La Tribuna charged, the development of an independent economy was being throttled and the present economy being given a one-sided bend toward assuring maximum profit for U.S. investments.

As regards inequitable trade, the paper stated there was a present unfavourable balance of 2 billion dollars annually between U.S. and Latin America.

The economic situation in Argentina, the paper's contention, is this: leading to a deep government crisis.

Two recent events have brought wide protests because they bear directly on the people's food supply.

THE FIRST was Argentine purchase of 100,000 tons of rice from the U.S. at 16 pesos per kilo, whereas the government had fixed the price at 4 pesos per kilo for home-grown rice.

PAINED QUESTIONS

THE Argentine Federation of Rice Growers Co-operatives, according to the Buenos Aires newspaper, La Razón, asked two questions of the government: "Would the public have to pay dear for U.S. rice?" and "What is going to happen to our own rice harvest next year?"

Since Argentine rice is sold on the world market at from 110 dollars to 130 dollars per ton, the rice growers wanted to know why the government was buying U.S. rice at about 200 dollars per ton.

THE OTHER PROTEST was about the price of beef. Due to inflation, Buenos Aires consumers

ate 10 million tons less beef in April this year than last. In addition beef exports dropped from 225,000 tons in the first four months of last year to 175,000 in the like period this year.

On June 2 the Argentine peso plummeted to 101 for a U.S. dollar, from 66 for a dollar at the first of the year.

AUSTERITY DECREED

FINANCE Secretary Dr. Cesar Bunge went on the radio to announce the following austerity programme by the Frondizi government:

- Dismissal of 300,000 public employees whom the President had said were "superfluous."
- Disbanding of certain state enterprises.
- Dramatic limits on any pay raises for workers.
- Tightening credit.

Buenos Aires workers hit the streets on June 3, against this "business solution."

"The central part of the city took on a warlike aspect this afternoon," said a UP dispatch. "As a result of two-to-five-man police units carrying rifles and machine guns patrolled the streets."

Police banned the rally called by 19 unions. They pushed the workers back out of the central section of the city. In contrast to

the last big street demonstration in which the police attacked 30,000 striking bank clerks, this one went off peacefully.

It is apparent that the Argentine police, who heretofore have had no hesitancy in attacking workers' demonstrations were afraid of the united front this one presented.

And so crisis after crisis rocks Argentina as Frondizi's bog within the country narrows. Crisis has now extended to the army—next to last stronghold of his power.

On June 16 the "Cordoba group" under the command of Gen. Roberto Grotz forced the resignation of Col. Manuel R. Ramirez, as secretary of war and his replacement by Gen. Rosendo Frago. Gen Grotz had come out against use of troops to break strikes.

CABINET QUILTS

ON June 22 the Argentine cabinet resigned in what was regarded as a "gesture . . . too little and too late" (AP).

After only 14 months in power, the Army appears to be moving in on the Frondizi government, and a new military junta is in prospect.

Early reports indicate the junta is both anti-Frononist and anti-Communist—that is, taking the usual military line of "saving the nation from both extremes."

Khrushchov Backs Gomulka

WHILE the main fight still was against revisionism, said Soviet Premier Khrushchov during his recent trip to Poland, there was a need to fight against dogmatists as well.

"These party members sometimes describe themselves as the closest friends of the Soviet Union and allege that they, and they alone, are the genuine exponents of Marxist-Leninist ideas in the Polish party, that they are fighting, if you please, to correct the political line of the Polish United Workers' Party."

"It might seem that these people were acting with the best of intentions. A realistic second look, however, will show that this is a wrong, a harmful tendency.

"It is our opinion that the central committee of the Polish United Workers' Party cannot be required to follow in all matters a policy completely coinciding with that of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Every nation should build socialism and advance to communism taking due account of its national cultural and economic peculiarities.

"The central committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, led by Comrade Gomulka, has firmly set its course—a correct course—towards solving the problems of building socialism in Poland, towards strengthening the relations between our parties, between our peoples."

SPORTLIGHT

by
"DULEEP"

WHY WAS SEWGLUM — PLAYER MATCH CANCELLED?

"PAPWA" Sewsunker Sewglum, the golfer who cannot read or write, who uses the unorthodox grip, and has hit world headlines in his first major golf tournament, is very much in the news these days. Besides raising eyebrows overseas for his magnificent achievements, he has, since his arrival in South Africa, been given a hero's welcome from the day he landed at Jan Smuts Airport.

There seems to be no end to his popularity. Firstly, at the Durban Indian Golf Club's reception, he was informed by the City Council that they will do everything in their power to give him a decent home. Furthermore, the new golf course to be given by the Council will be named after him. At the Inter-Race Soccer final, he was accorded VIP treatment by the Natal Inter-Race Board, being driven around the grounds in a car, in addition to officially kicking off the final.

There was disappointment, however, at the official announcement that his exhibition game with Gary Player was off. The Durban Shellhole in Durban, the sponsor of this match, announced that Gary was unavailable. One wonders if pressure has not been brought to bear to cancel this match. If Papwa was good enough to play in practice rounds with Gary in Scotland, then he is good enough to play him in South Africa too.

The continuation of apartheid in sport is ultimately going to harm White sports. A strong campaign is afoot to bring about the withdrawal of the New Zealand golf champion, Walter Godfrey (Maori), from the Commonwealth Championship in Johannesburg later this year.

Any suspicion that Sewglum, the Dutch open champion, is to be segregated the moment he returns to his home country will add fuel to the fire.

Freedom abroad, but apartheid at home—what sort of sportsmanship is that?

West Indies Tour

THE West Indies tour, as anticipated, is now officially off. New Age was the first paper to announce this fact when it made known two weeks ago that Mr. Jaspat was on his way to England to see what he could recover from the wreckage. That is exactly what happened. Worrell, who at all knows very little about the set-up in this country, wanted to see for himself, and was prepared at all costs to bring out his team. But the Congress, who were adamant in their attitude, refused to budget when approached by the Cricket Board officials to allow the tour without the threatened protests, picketing, etc.

Thank goodness, Worrell did not come for I shudder to think what could have happened had he set foot in this country.

Much as we are disappointed that our cricketers cannot prove their worth against a team of Worrell's strength, there are bigger principles at stake. The tour would have been especially harmful to other branches of sport, which, like themselves, are also seeking international recognition. It would have set a pattern for apartheid tours, and would have been

delimiting to Non-White sports as a whole. As for international recognition, it will come, as sure as the sun rises, in the East. There are sports administrators working hard in this direction, and it would be very much in the interest of the Cricket Board officials to affiliate to SASA and play their part as a united body, for the international recognition of all branches of sport and not cricket alone.

Africans Slip

NATAL Africans' 5-1 defeat, at the hands of the Natal Indians has reduced their chances considerably in the Moroka-Baloyi series this season. It is surprising to see how unduly standards drop in Non-European soccer. It was only last season that an entire Natal African side represented the S.A. All Blacks and convincingly defeated the S.A. Coloureds for the Kaizer Cup. This year this self-same team, with the exception of perhaps Darius Dlamini, has faded into the background, whereas the Indians have forged to the front.

Eastern Transvaal, last season's National Soccer champions, appear to be favourites, but Basutoland, who have made a welcome reappearance, could be serious challengers. The Transvaal side is a fancied one and if they beat Natal then they could be considered in the running.

Soccer

THE Transvaal Coloured Soccer Board will be hosts to the next National tournament to be held in Johannesburg next year. This was announced when the S.A. Coloured officials were in Johannesburg. These self-same officials came up specially to settle the dispute between the Transvaal Independent F.A. and the Transvaal Board, but were not yet successful in their attempts at a conciliation.

All Blacks Tour

THE exclusion of Maoris from the All Blacks team next year has also aroused the indignation of such great players as George Nepia and Lui Pawela, who are considered the greatest Maoris produced by New Zealand. They were members of the "Invincible All Blacks" of 1924.

It is ironic that both of them are strongly supporting the protest.

Affiliation

THE denial by the President of the S.A. Bantu F.A., Mr. B. P. Moolana, that they have affiliated to the Whites, has created quite a stir. Over a month ago, the press announced the fact that they met secretly and affiliated, now the President says this is incorrect, and that they are working for the unity of Non-White soccer under one association. This is rather a queer way of doing things. The Soccer Federation is working towards the very aim they say they are striving for, so why make approaches to the White bodies?

White soccer is on the rocks at present, and it is for quite a while, so to affiliate with them at (Continued in next column)

LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHABALALA

by Alex ha Guma

Some totosis are planning to recruit Libby into their gang



(Continued from previous column) this or any other time will be suicide. The Bantu's lot is within the fold, and salvation will only come about by remaining within. If there are any irregularities that the Bantus are afraid of, I emphasize again their job is to fight it from the inside, not to run away and then criticize.

DEATH

HARMEI Arthur, passed away in Johannesburg on August 4. Sadly missed by the editor and staff of New Age who extend their sympathy to Michael, Ray and Barbara.

Arthur Harmei—deeply mourned by Eli, Violet, Mark and Sheila Weinberg. He was a very dear friend.

The staffs of Johannesburg New Age office and Arnold's Christmas Hampers extend their deepest sympathy to Michael, Ray and Barbara Harmei and family on the death of Arthur Harmei.

"BANTUSTAN BLUFF"

A Pamphlet analysing the Government's proposals for the Reserves. Price 6d. per Copy. Order from S.A. Congress of Democrats, P.O. Box 4088, Johannesburg.

"RIO RITA" IS GREAT FUN

The Eon Group's presentation of the musical comedy "Rio Rita" went off with gusto on its first night last Monday. The whole cast apparently enjoyed itself putting across this romantic tale of Texas Rangers and bandits in Old Mexico, and the audience were entertained by the variety-concert atmosphere of the production.

The principal actors were, however, put in the shade by the comics, Daniel Joseph as the lawyer, and John Williams the American with matrimonial problems. Both are natural comedians and kept the well-filled City Hall in constant laughter.

Gerald Arendse, the male lead, sang well and clearly, and May Abraham was charming as the heroine. One felt however that she is best when singing opera.

Either because of hurried talking or the distance of the microphones, parts of the dialogue were unintelligible on occasions, but these minor defects did not mar the light-hearted gaiety of the entire performance. The orchestra, under the direction of the Group's musical director, Joseph Manca, enjoyed itself as

much as the performers, and Norman Edwards' arrangement of the score was jolly.

Others who raise praise for their efforts are Edward Canterbury, Douglas Cooke and Mercia Adams. David Claassen won an encore for his terrific whistling solo—a specialty item.

The more socially conscious members of the audience might have been jarred now and then by the reference to Mexicans as "greasers," but on the whole "Rio Rita" was as one put it, "great fun." After the show one was compelled to wonder, now that the Starke Commission is investigating separate amenities, whether Cape Town's multi-racial public will have further opportunities of joining to gether to acclaim the Eon Group's future productions.

A.L.G.

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