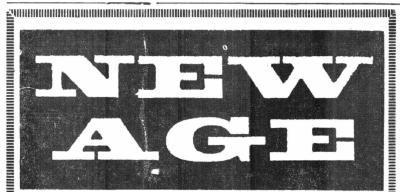


# TUNIS CONFERENCE DEMANDS



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## 'FREEDOM NOW' "All Methods of Struggle Are Respectable"—Bourguiba



Part of the crowd of 200,000 Tunisians who attended a protest rally against the French nuclear test in the Sahara. They carried slogans reading "Explode Your Bomb in France," "Goodbye France," "S.O.S.," "Long Live African Solidarity."

### Protest Against French Bomb

By Tennyson Makiwane, A.N.C. representative, who was elected a member of the Steering Committee.

**TUNIS.**  
DELEGATES gave a standing ovation and spontaneous singing broke out as the President of the second All African People's Conference, Mr. Ahmed Tlili of Tunis, declared the meeting closed exactly at midday on Sunday January 31. It was a moment of triumph as another milestone was passed on Africa's march forward to total independence and freedom.

Delegates who had come from all corners of Africa had deliberated for a week on ways and means of bringing their ideals to reality. THE ACCRA CONFERENCE IN 1958 HAD ENDED ON THE THEME "FREEDOM IN OUR GENERATION, BUT THE DEMAND AT THE TUNIS CONFERENCE WAS FOR 'FREEDOM NOW'.

The fast-changing scene in Africa was underlined as speaker after speaker rose to denounce imperialism and colonialism in all forms. A MONSTER RALLY. In the afternoon of the next day there was a monster rally in a square in the cashah to demonstrate against the French plans to test nuclear weapons in the Sahara. Some 200,000 people attended with the delegates of the conference sitting on the platform.

Represented at the conference were delegates from Angola, Algeria, Basutoland, Chad, Congo, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta, and Zambia.

(Continued on page 8)

### Arrested



Dr. Margaret Mncadi, popular women's leader of Ixopo, was arrested together with two others last week on an allegation of incitement. The charge arises out of the refusal of a number of African women to accept passes in this area. Dr. Mncadi, it will be recalled, was one of 350 who served a term of imprisonment during last year's disturbances in Natal. (See New Age, October 22, 1959.)



Mr. Billy Nair, Secretary of the African Clothing Workers' Union, was arrested when he attended court at Camperdown for the hearing of the case against 137 African workers, both men and women, who were arrested at Hammarsdale factory. Mr. Nair, who accompanied the chairman of the Union, Mr. Johannes Hlongwane, for whom the police had a warrant of arrest, was charged with Mr. Hlongwane who handed himself over to the police. They were both allowed out on bail of £25 each. It is understood that a warrant of arrest has also been made out against Mr. Moses Mabhidia, chairman of SACTU. Allegations of incitement have been made against all three. (See story on page 5.)

# STILL A MYSTERY AT COALBROOK

## Are Union Africans Involved?

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
EIGHTEEN days after the Coalbrook mine tragedy the mine management is still dodging questions on the number of miners who were victims of the disaster. To top it all there appear to be two African miners from the Union who were among the victims but whom no one is prepared to name.

New Age spoke to the Coalbrook mine recruiting officer on Monday morning and asked him for the total figure of victims of the accident (because there has been some discrepancy in the figures released from time to time). The mine official said: "I'm not prepared to answer that question. You must get the figures from the Portuguese Curator and the Basutoland authorities."

Were there any Union Africans involved? New Age asked. The mine official at first said "No." Then he changed his mind and said "Two."  
Could we have their names? we asked. The mine official: "Please don't start on that now."  
To another enquirer an official of the same mine confirmed that there were two Union Africans among the victims. Their names, he said, could be got from the Government's Bantu Affairs Department.

New Age tried the Bantu Affairs Department Information Section and was told: "We do not know. We have no idea."  
Why this mystery? Are two Union Africans among the victims? Have their relatives been notified? Is the mine still trying to unravel its lists of victims even at this late stage?  
**SAD CARGO**  
A sad cargo of 400 suitcases will

leave the Coalbrook mine this week carrying home the belongings of the African miners from Basutoland and Portuguese East Africa who lost their lives in the mine disaster.

The Coalbrook mine authorities arranged to buy suitcases to pack the clothes and other possessions of the miners who left the compound on the day of the disaster never to return.

## CHANT FOR THE MEN OF COALBROOK

(read at the SACTU Memorial Meeting)  
You men of Africa, young sons of our rich soil,  
All Africa, Asia and Europe weeps at your loss.  
Today and always your sons and ours will hold you deep in our memories.  
We, your fellow workers, offer homage in your honour.  
We shall shoulder your cause and bring happiness where there is grief.  
We are your fellow workers of Africa!  
Your grave is the deepest in all the world.  
We proclaim our common grief, the strength of workers' weat.  
Our signal that we who dig the fruitful earth must cement our bonds.  
We workers of Africa will take our stand  
For future protection, for brotherhood and human worth  
For freedom from a sudden death.  
We salute  
Our comrades gone,  
Africa's heroes, Africa's pride.

# NEW AGE ENTER BOX

## Only Stooges Will Support Union Festival

Your article "Coloureds to Boycott Union Festival" (New Age 14th January, 1960), sent inter alia... "Malay chores which have always been a feature of public celebrations will also refrain from participating in the Festival". This is true, but not quite one hundred per cent.

While every right-thinking democrat in this country must agree with the decision of the President of the Zuid-Afrikaanse Koor Raad, Mr. Agmat Beharad, "to have nothing to do with this thing", many, very many of "The Old Board" (the board controlled by I. D. du Plessis and that notorious Colonial Affairs Department of which he is "Life President" and of which an employee of the CAD, one Ebrahim Schroeder, is Chairman) will support the 1960 Festival of HATE.

During 1952 this new group split on the Van Riebeeck festival. The split came when the people—the choirmen—realised the political implications of celebrating one's own oppression and, therefore, broke away from those who wanted to support the 1952 Festival—hence the new progressive S.A.K. Raad, totally opposed to the people controlling the Cape Malay Choir Board. This "old board" then are committed to serve their herrenvolk masters for the political oppression and the economic exploitation dished out to the people of this country over not 50, but 300 years.

It will be the duty of every choirman "Malay or Coloured" to start educating those who will support the Festival of Hate and make it quite plain to them that, like the Egan Group, they will (and must) be branded as scabs if they support this 1960 Festival of HATE.

The people of Bloemfontein will again deny the comforts of their homes and, like the Coons who were refused accommodation, direct those who participate, to the municipal stables, for there they belong, not amongst us.

new world democratic builders.  
SEDMACK MOERAT  
Kensington, Cape Town

## Non-Whites are Foes of Anti-Semites

The recent anti-Semitic outbursts and eruptions throughout the world do not at all appear to be some accidental incident.

To students of modern history, it had seemed that the violent termination of the Second World War had signified the end of militant racism and anti-Semitism.

Recent events, however, prove that such conclusions were premature. What has been the reason for this mania, this incitement to race pogroms?

To one, it is largely due to the unending licence granted to exponents and preachers of Nazi and Fascist ideologies by the powers that be.

The Non-European people who have been the greatest sufferers under the ruthless policy of race discrimination, know, what it is to be subjected by this race vetta.

But let racists beware! Times have changed. No longer can herrenvolk opinions succeed or gain power by whipping up mass, race hysteria!

This is the age of equality and freedom of the human personality, not of persecution of one human being by another on grounds of race and colour. Man can no longer be a vulture and a beast to man!

Anti-Semites, Nazis, Fascists and their ilk must ponder twice and many times more before embarking upon their lunatic career!

The Non-White peoples of the world will no longer tolerate them, instead, they, the racialis and war-mongers will find in us a formidable foe, who will stand firmly and resolutely side by side with the Jewish people in hastening the disintegration of racism in this world, until all the deadly germs of this venomous disease are completely destroyed.

STEPHENS O'DWYER  
Johannesburg.

## New Age Report of Africanist Conference

Your report on the Pan-Africanist Congress (New Age December 24, 1959) was disappointing. I attended the conference myself at Orlando. I never believed New Age, a people's paper, was capable of such blatant distortions and in fact downright lies.

To give a few examples: First you distorted the central resolution of the P.A.C. conference. Where P.A.C. resolved to "take final and decisive positive action on the pass laws; you report merely "Conference mended mendacity." Conference adopted a resolution instructing the National Executive to call on the nation to take a decisive undertaking on pass laws. Why do you choose to avoid the words "positive action"?

Secondly by 4 p.m. in the middle of the Presidential address the Orlando Communal Hall was packed to capacity. There were then anything between 900 and 1,000 people including delegates, observers and the public. Yet New Age and most of the capitalist press were only able to report 400 people at the opening session. Only the "Star" reported more than 600. Why do you hide the truth?

Then you, like the Daily Mail, report only 270 delegates, although there were more than 350 delegates.

Thirdly, you cannot be serious in regarding the P.A.C. conference as a farce and a stunt. Surely you cannot have said to such depths of self-deceit.

"AFRICANIST"  
P. O. Zastrow, O.F.S.

[I. Our reporter asked Mr. Z. B. Molete, Pan-Africanist publicity secretary, for the text of the resolutions. He said we could have the 'essence' of the resolutions, not the full text, which was not ready at that stage. He promised to arrange for New Age to get the resolutions later, but did not carry out this arrangement. We experienced similar difficulty in getting the Sobukwe presidential address.]

2. We reported 400 present at the open session of whom 270 were delegates. The Rand Daily Mail reported 400 delegates. The number of 900 to 1,000, says our reporter, is a gross exaggeration.

3. "Africanist" may disagree with our assessment of his conduct and his organisation, but he has provided no evidence to support his wild allegations of "blatant distortion", "disingenuous lies" and "barfed mendacity." New Age is quite prepared to publish the facts—when it can get hold of them!—Ed.]

## EDITORIAL

## VERWOERD AND THE REPUBLIC

VERWOERD'S decision to hold a referendum on the issue of a republic places all democrats in something of a dilemma.

On the one hand we favour the ending of the last remnants of the British imperialist connection and the establishment of the complete and independent sovereignty of the South African people. The retention of the British monarch as the titular head of the South African state is an anachronism. We have no need of foreign kings and queens to rule over us. The people are quite capable of ruling themselves, and from this point of view the establishment of a people's democratic republic based on universal suffrage would undoubtedly be in the best interests of the country.

However, Verwoerd's republic is not going to be a people's democratic republic. In the first place, only Whites are going to take part in the referendum, and we can take it for granted that only Whites will be allowed to vote for and sit in the republican parliament. Such a republic will therefore be neither popular nor democratic.

But, some may argue, South Africa is already a state in which political power is monopolised by Europeans only. Will the establishment of a republic be anything more than a formality which will leave the reality of political power more or less unchanged? In other words, is it not possible for, say, a supporter of the Freedom Charter to vote for Verwoerd's republic without at the same time endorsing the apartheid policy that goes with it?

Theoretically, it should be possible for one who takes part in the referendum to say: "I am merely voting for the republic, since it is a progressive step to put an end to the monarchical connection and bring the constitution into line with modern concepts of government."

Practically, however, one must take into account Verwoerd's motives for deciding to stage a referendum on the republic at this stage. There is no doubt he is convinced the referendum will strengthen the Nationalist grip on the country. A majority vote for the republic would weaken the jingo element in the ranks of the opposition and reinforce the dominance of Afrikaner Nationalism in our political life. The establishment of the republic, as Chief Lutuli declared last week, "is no doubt the first step in the direction of a Nationalist dictatorship."

### A BOYCOTT?

Thus Congress leaders have emphatically rejected Verwoerd's republic, and all democrats will endorse their decision. But one important question remains: should those who are entitled to take part in the referendum cast their vote against Verwoerd or boycott the whole thing?

To us there seems only one possible answer: However undemocratic the referendum, however restricted the franchise, to ignore it is to put oneself outside the struggle and leave the settlement of one's future in the hands of others. In the referendum an opportunity exists to inflict a crushing defeat on Verwoerdism. A "No" to the republic would be an overwhelming setback from which the Nationalist Government would not easily recover.

European public opinion must be roused to its responsibility in this referendum. The Congresses should give their earliest attention to this matter and leave their European supporters in no doubt as to what line they are expected to follow.

## S.W.A.—OPEN LETTER TO MACMILLAN

Sir,  
The above political organisation representing the political aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the people of South West Africa, has, as its principal object, the desire to see the mandated territory of South West Africa placed under the Trusteeship system of the United Nations.  
World War I our territory was assigned by the now defunct League of Nations to His Britannic Majesty, to be administered, on his behalf, by the Government of the Union of South Africa as a mandated territory.  
The responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom towards South West Africa implied in this statement is not to overlooked nor underestimated.  
At this juncture we, on behalf of the people in whose interest the mandate system for South West

Africa was originally created, would like to register our deep concern with regard to the stand adopted by Her Majesty's Government about the South West Africa issue at the United Nations.

The stand adopted by Her Majesty's Government vis-à-vis the South West Africa case has always been marked by votes against, or abstentions from, resolutions passed by the General Assembly about the World Organisation.

We, therefore, earnestly request Her Majesty's Government to revise and re-examine her policy in regard to this matter, in the light of British traditional fairness and justice.

WILLY UATJIA KAUUKUTU,  
Deputy President-General,  
UASETA MBUHA,  
Secretary-General,  
South West African National Union.

## The Tide Will Turn

The tide seems now to have turned since De Wet Nel has taken over the rule of Africans. As he is now the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, does the National Government mean that our conditions and the poor standard of living shall be improved and developed to such an extent that Africans will enjoy the same rights of happiness as the Europeans? This is a smoke-screen and it is a lie. The Government means to be employed to strengthen and develop apartheid.

Where is Mrs. Mafekeng now? The Government has said that a day shall come at the turn of the tide when all the oppressed of this country will no longer bear the burden of oppression on their shoulders. May God be with Mrs. Mafekeng and all who have been banished.

I vehemently protest against the malpractices of the Union Government to impose vicious and vexatious laws against the will of our people, more especially against the name of our leaders and our National secretary, Mr. P. Ntshole of the A.N.C.Y.L.  
A. P. PETER  
Port Elizabeth

## DON'T GET TIRED—THERE IS WORK TO DO

OVER FOUR HUNDRED AFRICANS LOST THEIR LIVES AT COAL-BROOK.

Every day in every mine the African workers take the same risks as their White brothers. True, the work they do is not skilled (this is not permitted by law); but it is also the work they do is very much more back-breaking.

Yet compare their wages and the wages of White mine-workers. Africans earn 4/- per shift while Whites earn £3! This scandalous evidence of apartheid is present in every aspect of the African mine-worker's life — compensation paid him, living quarters provided for him (one can continue almost ad infinitum)—everywhere he is the victim of discrimination.

This is merely one of the results of apartheid. Every day millions of our South African citizens are humiliated, arrested, jailed and fined—all

because of the apartheid apparatus which our Government has so proudly created.

New Age, together with the Congress movement, fights ceaselessly against this apartheid. Our voice must not be silenced through lack of funds.

Don't get tired, fight the appeal. And don't tire of giving to New Age. Send your donation today!

Last Week's Donation:  
Cape Town: S.K. £10, F.S. £10, Sacred River £5, Nessie £1, Sara £2, Bernie and Becky £5, Wyndley £5, K.P. £5, Bob £1, Premier 10S, Egg £1, Barub £7.10, Dot £1, Cheque £4, J.B. van R. 19s, S. and N. 10s.  
Port Elizabeth: Friend £10, Johannesburg: Bernie £23, Friends £20, T. and E. £10, N. Colls £1, Trudi Colls, £11.10, Self-Jan £5, Gardner £2, Toys £1, Harry £3, H. and E. £1, Izzy £2.  
TOTAL: £153 19s. 0d.

# Coalbrook Tragedy

# THE COMPENSATION SCANDAL

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
**IF** the Coalbrook mine tragedy does little else it should blow the top off the scandal of the wretched compensation paid to African miners.

The fact is that no pension is paid to the families of African miners killed at work and the lump sum handed over to widows and children is pitifully small and miserly.

**THE FACTS**

Here are the facts. The compensation paid is a lump sum of three years' wages calculated on the basis of the miner's pay rate and the number of his dependants—£180 taken as the minimum pay level.

A widow without children draws 66 2/3 per cent of her husband's pay over three years. A widow with one child draws 80 per cent, a widow with two children 90 per cent and a widow with three children the total amount of three years' pay.

The average monthly wage of an African miner underground is calculated as £5.6. The pay per shift underground is 4s. 3d. Clydesdale miners working on a bonus payment system are said to have earned above the average wage of just over £5 a month.

Taking their pay as £7 a 30-shift month—and thus giving the mines the benefit of any doubt—a widow with three children and thus qualifying for the maximum grant to dependants would be paid only £252. A widow without any children would get £168 compensation for the loss of her husband.

**PRESS REPORTS**

Some newspapers reported that African miners would be getting a monthly pension of £4. Their utterly misleading calculation was based on the maximum compensation any African miner could get, that is £960, invested so that his dependants could live on the accumulated interest.

To qualify for this top compensation amount an African miner would have to earn over £25 a month, and how many do that?

The figures given in the House of Assembly of 733 African miners killed last year in mine accidents show that the average compensation paid was £248 with a minimum as low as £120.

The practice in both Basutoland and Portuguese East Africa is for the authorities to take over compensation monies from the mine



ANC volunteers march in formation at the Clydesdale Memorial Meeting.

authorities and when the dependants have been traced, to pay the amounts over in a lump sum. In the Union Native Commissioners in the miners' home area fix the instalments the dependants are to be paid at their own discretion. When the amount is exhausted that is the end of all support for the widow and her children.

**TAKE TIME**

Compensation payouts take some time, sometimes several months. In the case of Coalbrook the entombed miners are still on the pay list, as they have not yet officially been posted as dead by the mine.

Trade union circles here point out that the payment of a monthly pension of £4 would involve the mines in compensation payments totalling almost half a million pounds—dually managed through the mines' insurance companies naturally—but present-day compensation rates will mean much less will be paid over by the mines. If the dependants in this disaster draw more, that will be thanks to the relief funds set up which have still to face the problem of how to allocate and pay over amounts.

It is true to say, therefore, that the South African public is shouldering the compensation burden that should be the responsibility of our wealthiest industry.

# BLACK AND WHITE MOURN DEAD MINERS

**JOHANNESBURG.**

**"WE SALUTE OUR COMRADES GONE, AFRICA'S HEROES, AFRICA'S PRIDE."**

**"THESE words of tribute to the dead miners of Coalbrook were chanted in slow time by the audience at last Sunday's memorial meeting organised by the South African Congress of Trade Unions.**

Joining in the tribute to the miners and at the same time pledging to fight for a new life for miners were Mrs. Viola Hishie, vice-president of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions; Mr. Moses Mabhida, Natal Congress, and trade union leader sent specially by the workers of Natal to convey their solidarity at this meeting; Mrs. Jessie MacPherson, former Labour Mayor of Johannesburg, bringing solidarity from her party; Mr. Piet Erasmus, a veteran of the White Miners' Union; the Archbishop of Germiston and the Reverend J. Jolingane of Alexandra.

A choir from the Union of Southern African Artists sang "Oh Lord it is so sad to mourn, it is so sad to be in sorrow", a trumpeter played the strains of Inkosi Sikelele Afrika, and women in the audience wept.

Mrs. Viola Hishie pointed the sharp moral of the tragedy of Coalbrook: "We hope this tragedy will shake up the trade union movement. History was written at Coalbrook when White and Black workers died together. Why can't White and Black workers of South Africa come together and form one trade union movement?"

**SMART VOLUNTEERS**

One hundred smartly turned out uniformed volunteers of the African National Congress made an impressive entrance at the meeting.

Perhaps for the first time ever a representative of the White Mineworkers' Union spoke from the platform at a meeting almost entirely African. Mr. Piet Erasmus, a veteran miner who served ten years' imprisonment after the 1914 treason case, spoke in Afrikaans.

"It breaks my heart as an old miner . . . worked many years in a mine and I know what goes on underground. We would give our hearts and souls for those 430. We ask the government of the day to carefully investigate that disaster. The Management Committee of the Mineworkers' Union and the union's officials have asked me to tell you that we stand 100 per cent by the dependants of those miners."

Mr. Erasmus announced that his union had voted £500 for the dependants of all the miners, not only the White miners, but the Africans too.

This was loudly clapped by the audience.

**NOT IN VAIN**

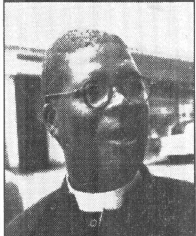
Mrs. Jessie MacPherson said: "I have lived in South Africa most of my life—I don't know when I've seen so many people so touched by what has happened. When we know that African miners are going down the mines every working day of their lives, risking death for a few shillings a day, we should feel ashamed."

**"The Non-European mineworkers of South Africa must demand forthwith a bigger share in the great**

profits mining companies are making."

Mr. Moses Mabhida said: "These workers have built the wealth they never earned. They have made South Africa glitter with gold but they have not a rag to cover their bodies . . . How does that happen?"

"We demand from the Government that it pays full compensation and a lifetime pension to the families of the miners. We know millions of pounds will never pay back



The Rev. Jolingane led prayers at the Memorial Meeting.

the lives of the fallen—they will only be paid back by our efforts to work together."

The Rev. Mento said: "Let them not have died in vain. Let us dedicate ourselves to freedom."

Mr. Solly Natlie, from the audience, said: "Only the day when all the people of South Africa are free will we have done our duty to their families and remembered the dead of Coalbrook."

Mr. Sam Masemola said: "We are responsible, for we should have organised them and told them their rights when it comes to going underground . . . There is no more time to speak . . ."



Women weep openly as the meeting mourns the death of the 435 miners.

**Lutuli on Coalbrook**

**DURBAN**

Expressing the deepest concern and sympathy of the African National Congress at the tragic disaster of Coalbrook and stating that the Congress "in the fullest measure share and bear with the families of the entombed men, the agony and grief which this tragedy has brought on them," Chief A. J. Lutuli, President-General of the African National Congress, told New Age: "The occasion is appropriate to call attention to the extremely low, starvation wages paid to the mine workers generally and to reiterate the demand of the Congress Alliance for legislation enforcing a national minimum wage of £1-a-day and for adequate and equitable compensation for the dependants of the miners who died."



Trouble in U.S. "Backyard"

MIKOYAN IN CUBA, IKE TO VISIT LATIN AMERICA

WHAT'S going on around here?, the dazed South African might well ask as he reads in the newspapers that Soviet Vice-Premier Mikoyan is present in Cuba and that U.S. President Eisenhower is shortly to make another everybody-likes-Ike trip through Latin America.

The fact is that the visit of these two notables marks the interest being shown by the world's leading powers in developments taking place in "the backyard" which is now in a state of extreme ferment.

The extent to which the peoples of these countries have been swept up by a spirit of anti-U.S. imperialism was clearly shown when U.S. vice-president Nixon made his ill-fated tour of South America some while back.

History was made last November when for the first time a leading Soviet personality stepped on Latin American soil. The visitor was Mikoyan, and the country Mexico. The visit was described as "ten days that shook Mexico" despite U.S.-inspired predictions that his visit would be a flop.

Mikoyan not only managed to secure the cheers of hundreds of thousands of ordinary working people, but also managed to persuade a number of strongly anti-Communist capitalists that he was in touch with whom one could talk useful business.

The Soviet Exhibition which Mikoyan opened in Mexico proved to be a big success. Now the exhibition has been opened in Havana, again by Mikoyan, who is proving to be a great hit with the Cubans.

The reason the Russians are popular? The Latin Americans regard them as supporters of anti-colonialism who help the underdeveloped countries to build up their national economies on sound foundations and who trade on a fair and equal basis.

Why are the Americans so unpopular? The U.S. is regarded as the land of imperialism which has held all Latin America in economic and political subservience since the 19th Century, which says Latin America of its mineral and agricultural wealth.

IKES' HIKE The trip to be made by President Eisenhower to Latin America from February 23 to March 3 is an effort to cool off or buy off the tide of anti-North American sentiment that is sweeping the South American continent.

Officially, the purpose of the trip is to "publicly reflect" Eisenhower's "deep interest in all the countries of the New World." The magazine Newsweek says that from Fungo to the sunny shores of the Caribbean the cry has arisen: "Go home, Yankee".

The U.S. News and World Report treats with contempt the intelligence of the people of both continents by editorially describing the events as "a Communist maneuver directed and financed by the Soviet Government."

The focal point of this anti-U.S. interference is CUBA, but success of the national emergency in Cuba has infested all of Latin America.

30,000 "VISITORS"

Despite U.S. pressure, encouragement to Batista counter-revolutionary forces, who have been given asylum in the U.S., sugar-boycott threat and the landing of 30,000 U.S. troops to reinforce its naval base in Guantanamo, the national revolutionary Government of Premier Castro has stood firm and proceeded with its agrarian reform law, which particularly infuriates the U.S. sugar interests.

Bias Roca, the general secretary of the Cuban Communists, has recently declared that "the revolutionary" which is now in a state of extreme ferment.

WORLD STAGE By SPECTATOR

tion was becoming ever more consolidated since the traitors and opportunists had gradually been driven out of its ranks.

Speaking in Lima, Raul Castro, the popular Cuban army commander-in-chief, declared that the Cuban people are not afraid of the people of all of Latin America, and that if the 170 million Latin-Americans united with one strength, they could prevent their powerful Northern neighbours from isolating small countries to be defeated one by one.

Among the many expressions of this anti-U.S. ferment are: PANAMA, where 6,000 people met on their independence day and demanded the recovery of their national sovereignty over the U.S.-occupied canal and where hundreds drove into the occupied canal zone and clashed with U.S. troops.

VOLTS AND VAULTS BRAZIL, where the Government has requested a U.S. electric company and where senators in Congress demanded that this be extended to three more U.S. electric companies and three cold storage companies because of high prices. They also demanded the nationalisation of all foreign banks.

The background to this is that U.S. investments in Brazil in 1958 totalled 1,400 million dollars but in the preceding decade profits had been sent back to the U.S. amounting to 3,778 million dollars. No wonder the newspaper press is full of articles belonging to the "left" to treat Brazil as a dependency.

VENEZUELA, where about 25,000 Venezuelans have signed a petition to the U.S. United Fruit Company was expropriated last year, and where in common with the people in many other Latin American countries there is now under way a campaign for the nationalisation of all petrol resources held largely by U.S. firms.

Venezuela also increased taxes paid by foreign oil companies and declared it would not grant new leases for oilfields to foreign companies.

MEXICO cancelled the right of the Texas international Sulpha Ores company to extract sulphur ores on 130,000 acres of land.

WORKERS' UNITY These anti-U.S. actions have also occurred in Peru, Chile, Guatemala, Puerto Rico and Paraguay. Among the workers big strikes have occurred

in U.S.-owned firms in the Argentine, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Brazil. There has been a strengthening of working-class unity and united trade union organisations have been formed in Venezuela, Uruguay and Paraguay.

Steps in this direction are also under way in the Argentine and Peru. Equally significant is the adoption of resolutions stressing the strengthening of worker and peasant solidarity and the achieving of land reform by the national trade union centres in Cuba, Chile, Colombia, Brazil and Venezuela.

Throughout most Latin-American countries the Communist Parties are growing and playing an active role in all economic and political struggles.

U.S. imperialism is now confronted with growing difficulties in its own "strategic backyard", as it likes to call Latin America. The events in Asia and now in Africa are not without their repercussions in Latin America.

To merely echo the old cry of enforcing the "Monroe Doctrine," as the U.S. News and World Report demands, is out of focus with the realities of the present situation where it is the people of Latin America and not some rival imperialists who are determined to reclaim their own resources and independence from Wall Street.

Liberals Adopt Qualified Vote Policy

CAPE TOWN The right wing of the Liberal Party won a victory at the Cape Provincial conference of the Party held here last Sunday when a resolution was adopted that the Liberal Party must immediately adopt a definite policy of a reasonably qualified franchise as a stage towards eventual adult suffrage.

This is regarded as a defeat for the left wing of the Party which has been pressing for the adoption of a policy of universal suffrage now, though voting was fairly even.

The conference was attended by about 130 people, of whom about 70 were registered voters, a dozen of those present were Non-Whites, mainly Africans.

The only other controversial issue discussed was the boycott, on which conference adopted a resolution that "this congress supports the National Committee resolution approving of the internal and overseas boycotts. It believes that the Liberal Party should take an active part in promoting boycott campaigns against the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa and authorises the provincial committee to do all it can to develop a strong boycott movement". This was passed by 24 votes to 18.

The rightist tendencies at the conference were confirmed when a number of left-wing candidates were defeated in the election for the incoming executive committee.

It is clear that the formation of the Progressive Party has made a number of Liberals fearful that if they are to have any hope of competing for the favour of the European electorate, they must ally themselves far more pronounced in the Cape than in the other provinces.

CONDOLENCES New Age conveys its heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Raymond Mabin, of Port Elizabeth, following the tragic death of his wife in a car accident last week.

New Age Breaks Through The

IRON CURTAIN

ROUND LENZ

From Mary Turok

JOHANNESBURG. DESPERATE attempts by police, Group Areas Board officials, and sundry police informers to keep New Age out of the camp at Lenz into which 100 Indian families from Sophiatown have moved failed almost last week.

No sooner had we entered the camp and gone into one of the huts to interview the family which had just moved in than we were interrupted by the entry of two uniformed policemen who ordered us to report to the caretaker for permission to enter the camp. We were given no photographs were taken.

ACOSTED Setting out once again we were accosted by a European in civilian, apparently the man in charge of building operations, who said we were not allowed in the camp, and that if we were summoned to the office.

A kvela van raising clouds of dust shot through the gate at about 40 miles per hour and came to a screeching stop outside the office, practically running us down. Once in the office we were told by the policeman: "We are awaiting orders from a senior officer."

"Does that mean we are under arrest?" I asked.

Apparently it didn't, so we were again allowed out.

While inspecting the ablation block, the New Age photographer, Joe Gubbi was approached by one of the White workers who accused him of climbing on to the roof of one of the huts and interfering with electrical installations. Mr. Gubbi hotly denied the charge, and said his accuser was "a disgrace to the White community. Thereupon a rather short policeman jumped on to a kerbstone and announced that that statement amounted to crimen injuria. We were ordered not to leave the camp until a senior officer arrived to take a statement.

Wherever we went we were followed by snoots making a note of which houses we visited and trying to catch us taking photographs.

THE ARMY While we were waiting for the senior officer to arrive a military jeep drove up and two army officers stepped out. We were informed that any report or photographs we wanted to print must first be submitted to Pretoria headquarters as the area was still controlled by the Defence Force.

"There is dangerous soil in the vicinity which could blow up the whole camp," we were told.

Subsequent investigation revealed that there is no military control whatsoever over this section of the camp at Lenz. A top official of the Group Areas Development Board confirmed this. Nor is there, as yet, any restriction on entry into the camp. It is for the Board to decide if such restriction is to be imposed.

TOILET and washing facilities may have sufficed for soldiers twenty years ago but are decidedly primitive and unsatisfactory for families today. The ablation block we saw had eleven basins and three showers - cold water only. The



Mrs. S. Nunco, a widow, with her family of 8 have been forced to leave a spacious four-roomed home in Sophiatown for half a hut in Lenz. The removal cost her £5.



This little shop and the house attached were expropriated by the Resettlement Board. Mr. Sennath, will receive only £350 for the ground. He has not yet been allocated a hut at Lenz.

Lenz Is No Paradise

THE Lenz huts to which the evicted Indians from Sophiatown have been moved were originally built as "emergency" accommodation for the army nearly 20 years ago. Most of the huts are built of one thickness of asbestos, with concrete floors, no ceiling and no partitions. A few are built of brick. Space allocated to each family, regardless of numbers, measures two yards by 8 yards. The huts are well-ventilated, with six large windows in each half, but tenants still complain that the mid-day heat in the huts is unbearable.

Fees of goods lay outside a number of houses where families found they couldn't squeeze anything more into the limited space they had been allocated.

Huts are set close together in rows with bare sand or tall veld grass between—not much privacy and no chance of starting a garden.

Toilet and washing facilities may have sufficed for soldiers twenty years ago but are decidedly primitive and unsatisfactory for families today. The ablation block we saw had eleven basins and three showers - cold water only. The

DID MACMILLAN REALLY CLEAN IT?

THERE is no doubt that Mr. Macmillan's speech to both Houses of Parliament has shaken South Africa. The clumsy, boorish reply of Dr. Verwoerd is proof of that. He had invited the British Premier to visit South Africa in the hope that he would do another Montgomery on us. But Macmillan refused to oblige and instead administered a slap in the face the impact of which not all his carefully chosen words about "friendship" and "frankness" could soften.

It was to be expected, of course, that Macmillan would condemn the economic boycott. After all, with the British Tories, business always comes before principles. As Macmillan himself said: "Differences on one subject, important as it is, need not and should not impair our capacity to co-operate with one another in furthering the most practical interests which we share in common."

CHEAP LABOUR One of these is the very "practical interest" of Mr. Macmillan and his big business friends in being able to continue making profits out of the cheap labour of Africa. Mr. Macmillan pointed out that nearly two-thirds of all overseas investment in South

Africa is British, and that Britain takes a third of all our exports and supplies a third of all our imports. He would be most upset if anything he said, anything extraneous like the boycott, should disturb this little nest egg.

It is all the more remarkable, then, that with so much at stake, Mr. Macmillan went out of his way to administer his rebuttal to the Nationalists, and proclaim to the whole world his rejection of apartheid.

Why did he do it? The answer is because the imperialists stand in danger of losing everything in Africa, and are trying desperately to maintain some influence in the face of the rising tide of nationalism which is sweeping over the continent.

BLACK RECORD Let us not forget that Britain's recent record in Africa has not been a good one. Mr. Macmillan boasts of the independence which has been given to Ghana and which is soon to be given to Nigeria.

But he cannot so easily erase from the mind of the peoples of Africa the memory of the Suez invasion, the bloody repression of the so-called Mau Mau rebellion, the shooting of unarmed Africans in the Nyassaland "emergency," the detention of the people's leaders throughout the Central African Federation.

It is all very well for Mr. Macmillan to come to South Africa and lecture Dr. Verwoerd about "the growth of national consciousness in Africa" if he means, as he says, let him immediately get

Strike Forces Closure of Hammersdale

Workers' Fight Against Labour Policy

DURBAN. THE HAMMERSDALE CLOTHING FACTORY IN THE RESERVE HAS CLOSED DOWN AND THE PROPRIETOR HAS MOVED BACK TO DURBAN. This decision follows the

strike of over 500 African workers at this factory who refused to continue working for the starvation wage of £1. 5. 9. per week (see New Age last week).

CHEAP LABOUR POLICY The Hammersdale factory was established soon after the Government announced its intention to support the establishment of factories in the reserves and held out the prospect of unlimited cheap labour for the employers.

When the Hammersdale factory was established, nearly 500 Indian, Coloured and African workers employed at the Company's Durban factory were dismissed and the machinery was transferred to Hammersdale.

APPEAL The South African Congress of Trade Unions has addressed an appeal to all workers, and in particular to the workers at the Hammersdale workers financially.

SACTU points out that the workers are in their present plight because they fought for a living wage and that garment workers particularly should welcome the closure of the Hammersdale factory which was a grave threat to the wage standards of the urban clothing workers.

Of the 500 workers who came out on strike, 137 have been arrested under the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act and will appear in court later this month. Twenty-two of the accused who are committee members of the Clothing Workers' Union are on bail of £25 each whilst the others have remained on their own recognisances.

HELP SELL NEW AGE

out of all the British colonies in Africa and allow the African people to rule themselves.

COLOUR BAR It is also all very well for Mr. Macmillan to declare his stand in Cape Town and proclaim that Britain aims in her colonies to create a "society . . . in which individual merit, and individual merit alone is the criterion for man's advancement, whether political or economic."

Why did he do it? The answer is because the imperialists stand in danger of losing everything in Africa, and are trying desperately to maintain some influence in the face of the rising tide of nationalism which is sweeping over the continent.

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Why was it that at the garden party held by the British High Commissioner in Cape Town last week was NOT A SINGLE NON-WHITE GUEST WAS INVITED? Was admission to that party based on merit or on race? Or was it held on YOUR soil by YOUR High Commissioner.

Yet YOUR people evidently did not consider a single Non-White of sufficient merit to pass through the gates and shake you and your Lady by the hand. Is this the way you prove your devotion to your own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men?"

Not even privately did you meet the real leaders of the Non-White people. Did you want to? Did you try?

Deeds speak louder than words, Mac. And in the absence of deeds, the Non-White peoples of Africa will remain sceptical.

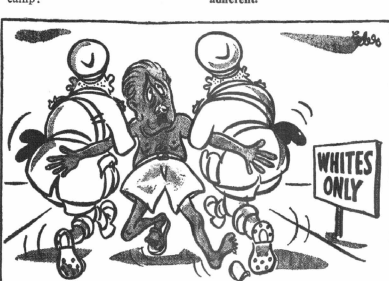
HIS REASONS Mr. Macmillan may have had his reasons for slapping down Dr. Verwoerd. After all, there are over 200 million people in Africa and fewer than a million of them are White. He would be backing a sure loser if he backed White supremacy. Britain and the other imperialist powers have already lost the Aswan Dam contract and much more to the Russians because they did not come to terms soon enough with African nationalism. Reluctant to lose more, they are now putting their money on the Black horse and are prepared to chase the Whites on the course if he gives too much trouble.

THE STRUGGLE "The struggle is joined," says Mr. Macmillan, "and it is a struggle for the minds of men. What is now on trial . . . is our way of life. The uncommitted nations want to see before they choose. What can we show them to help them choose aright?"

Mr. Macmillan believes quite sincerely that apartheid is the wrong thing to show them today, and that is why he has decided to risk the break with Verwoerd. It may not come to a final rupture, it may not even go much further than mere words. But for the record, Mr. Macmillan has made it quite clear that in his crusade to prevent the minds of men from going to the East or the West, Will they be drawn into the Communist camp?"

As I see it," said Mr. Macmillan, "the great issue in this second half of the 20th Century is whether the uncommitted peoples of the world will swing to the East or the West. Will they be drawn into the Communist camp?"

As I see it," said Mr. Macmillan, "the great issue in this second half of the 20th Century is whether the uncommitted peoples of the world will swing to the East or the West. Will they be drawn into the Communist camp?"



"No, no! It's me, Mac—I just got a little sunburnt."





# There Is Still A Long Way To Go, But Still This Speech Shows That New U.S. Foreign Secretary Christian Herter Is

# A BIG ADVANCE ON FOSTER POLICIES

## On Summit Meetings

(Excerpts from an address in New York towards the end of last year by Christian Herter.)

THE real meaning of the series of high-level meetings that is a new process of communication may be developing through them. I say "may" because only time can tell whether we shall have learned to talk somewhat less at cross-purposes than in the past, and with better understanding of opposing points of view.

Mr. Khrushchev has said that we need to develop a common language, despite the ideological conflict to which he staunchly adheres. Many will find this hard to believe after the years of baffling double-talk. Yet I believe that on certain fundamentals we can find a common language, because we have a common interest.

That interest lies simply in the basic will to survive, shared by free men and Communists alike. In the Soviet leadership is reaching a conclusion similar to our own—that unless the course of events is changed and checked soon, both sides face unacceptable risks of general nuclear war, which would approximate mutual suicide.

THIS, the one area in which a common language has the best chance to grow is that of ground

rules for the great competition which dominates our time—some and to bring under control the "rules of the game"—to keep it spilling arms race which those within bounds set by the conditions of co-survival.

Such rules must be devised to temper acute political problems which cannot now be fully solved, and to bring under control the spilling arms race which those within bounds set by the conditions of co-survival.

Such rules must be devised to temper acute political problems which cannot now be fully solved, and to bring under control the spilling arms race which those within bounds set by the conditions of co-survival.

THERE are other areas in which we are prepared to expand as fully as a common language to the Soviets will reciprocate.

In these fields, we are even finding ways of turning competition to some extent the underlying conflict, shared interests in the arts common ventures in the International Geophysical Year. We human welfare and everyday life, should never miss a bona fide opportunity to expand the area of many kinds of exchange which we co-operation.



## AFRICA NEW TRIAL OF 48 BY NASSER

NASSER'S Government in Egypt continues its swing to the Right. Whereas all the feudal reactionaries who were jailed at the time when King Farouk was expelled from Egypt have recently been amnestied, the terror drive against left-wing elements who were in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle, is being stepped up.

Following the jailing of 64 Egyptian Communists for up to 15 years hard labour, 48 Left-Wing militants are being tried in secrecy by the Higher Military Court in Alexandria.

Thousands of opponents of the Nasser regime are interned in numerous prisons and concentration camps throughout the country.

According to Egyptian political exiles in Europe, torture is an everyday occurrence in these detention centres, where living conditions are terrible.

At the Kharga camp, in the open desert near the Sudan frontier, a well-known Cairo doctor, Farid Haddad, died, it appears through police torture.

An ex-pupil of the English Mission College at Koubbeh, in the suburbs of Cairo, and a student of medicine at Beirut, Dr. Haddad was the son of a Swedish missionary and a militant Christian doctor. Like his father, he had a clinic in a poor quarter of Cairo, where free treatment and medicine was given to the poor.

His body has been sent to his widow, who has been unable to obtain permission from the authorities to hold a post-mortem examination. Thirty-seven years old, Dr. Haddad leaves three children.

All the detainees at Kharga are completely isolated.

Despite his persecution of leftists in the United Arab Republic, Nasser is not averse to receiving technical and economic aid from the Soviet Union, which country, to the great dismay of the West, recently signed a contract for the completion of the second stage of the Great Aswan Dam project in Southern Egypt.

Soviet engineers recently formally started work on the construction site of the first stage of the project.

## CHINA'S 5-YEAR PLAN COMPLETED IN 2 YEARS

CHINA has reached the main targets of her second five-year plan for 1958 to 1962 three years ahead of schedule, the New China news agency announced recently.

A statement attributed this success to "opposing rightward tendencies and exerting full efforts."

The statement said the five-year plan provided that by 1962 the total value of industrial and agricultural output should go up by about 75 per cent, compared with 1957. In fact, it was already up by 94 per cent. The 1962 targets had already been reached in many major items.

Achievements quoted included an increase of 31 per cent in industrial and agricultural output compared with 1958, and a 16 per cent increase in retail sales, allied to a 21 per cent increase in national income.

AT THE PRESENT RATE OF INCREASE CHINA, ALREADY ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST FOOD PRODUCERS, SHOULD OVERTAKE BRITAIN IN THE PRODUCTION OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GOODS WITHIN A DECADE.

## ASIA COMMUNISTS LOSE SEATS, GAIN VOTES IN KERALA ELECTIONS

THE anti-Communist alliance in Kerala has little reason for rejoicing over the defeat of the Communists in the recent elections in that State, for although the number of seats held by the Communists dropped from nearly a half to only a fifth of the total, the Communist vote went up substantially.

Three years ago the Communists shocked the Congress party by winning, together with its allies, just over half the seats in the elections for the Kerala State Legislature. The Communist programme polled 35 per cent. of all votes cast, and as a result of their victory, formed the first Communist Government in any Indian State.

Being only a State and not a Central Government, they could not implement a full Socialist programme for the State, but under their rule important steps were taken to improve the economy, assist the workers and peasants and democratise the civil service and education.

The growing popularity of the Communist Government both inside and outside Kerala aroused the anger of anti-Communist elements throughout India. State-wide anti-Communist agitation was organised in Kerala, and the central Government deposed the Communist Government last year, on the pretext of restoring order.

In preparation for the elections held this month, all the anti-Communist elements, ranging from the Praja Socialists to the extreme right-wing, the Muslim League, formed an alliance which gained a large majority of seats when the votes were cast.

Despite this massive anti-Communist alliance, despite the fact that Nehru himself was brought to Kerala to attack the Communists, despite the use of religious fanaticism and communalism, and despite the cry that the Communists were unpatriotic because of their stance on the India-China border question, the Communists established themselves as being clearly the most popular party in the State, and increased their vote by no less than 10% of the total, to 45% of all the votes cast.

It is extremely unlikely that any elements who aimed to oppose the Communists will manage to stick together in the new Government.

### CONGRESS "CONFUSION"

THE increased support for the Communists in Kerala must be extremely worrying to the Congress Party, which is in a state of confusion and apathy through-

out India. THE LONDON Times Special Correspondent in India reports as follows on the recent conference of the Congress Party in Bangalore:

The symptoms of the malaise into which the Congress Party has fallen were readily identifiable at the Bangalore session. There was division and uncertainty about basic programmes; there was a lack of anything in the way of compelling force in any of the leaders, except Mr. Nehru; there was confusion and even something like apathy among the rank and file; and there was not much public interest in what was going on.

Diagnosis, the general one at least, also comes readily. Congress has still not been able to turn itself into a true political party—it has the structure of the mass movement, comprising many opposing political factions, that it was before independence, but it lacks the unifying purpose it had then. Many in the party are aware of the nature of the malady, but for all the talk about reorganisation and "implementation of programmes," no physician has come forward to prescribe the remedy.

### Help For Mrs. Mafeking

We wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for the following donations which have been received for the Mafeking's Family Distress Fund.

- Friend from Lansdowne 10s.
- Friend from Maitland 5s.
- Friend from London 21.
- Friend from London 10s.
- Friend from London 10s.
- Friend from London 10s.
- Friend from Cape Town £10.
- £13 10s.

O. Mpetha, Mafeking Family Distress Fund, 44 Stain Plain Building, 151 Plein Street, Cape Town.

### Robeson's Gift to Congress

#### JOHANNESBURG

Paul Robeson, the great Negro singer has sent the Congress movement an autographed record of songs sung by him.

Among the songs are the "Song of the Four Rivers," a song of the Norwegian Resistance, the Chinese anthem "Chee Lai," a poem by the Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet, and "I am a Black Man," the Czech composer.

With the record came a message from Robeson: "All sincerest hopes for a speedy victory in this struggle of all humanity. Warmest personal regards and deepest respect."

## DE GAULLE'S CHANCE: Self-Determination Now For Algeria

FIRM action by de Gaulle against the European "insurgents" in Algeria has for the time being averted the civil war which a few weeks ago seemed imminent in France.

The insurgents, who barricaded themselves in the European quarters of the largest towns in Algeria, and demanded that de Gaulle be deposed because of his Algerian policy of self-determination, surrendered meekly when the French Army responded to de Gaulle's loyal call.

De Gaulle has now been given wide personal powers to deal with the extreme right-wing elements in France and Algeria, who were responsible for the abortive rebellion, and preliminary reports indicate that he has had large numbers of the plotters arrested. The French Cabinet has also been reshuffled.

A feature of the attempt to oust de Gaulle was the widespread support that the General received in France from a broad centre-left coalition of forces.

Now that the Algerian colons and their supporters in France have shown their hand and been sharply rebuffed, de Gaulle has the chance of proving whether his offer last year (based around what was with conditions) for self-determination for the Algerian people was genuine or whether it was merely a show for United Nations consumption.

Unfortunately, since making the offer last November, de Gaulle has done nothing at all to demonstrate in practical terms that he was serious when he said Algeria would have the right to self-determination.

# TUNIS CONFERENCE HEADS 'FREEDOM NOW'

(Continued from page 1)  
Guinea, Ethiopia, Egypt, Kenya, Libya, Liberia, Gambia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, South Africa, Somalia, South West Africa, Senegal, Tanganyika, Uganda, Tunisia and Zanzibar. Altogether 120 organisations were represented and at least six cabinet ministers from the various independent African States were present as delegates.

There were fraternal delegates from the Soviet Union, China, Yugoslavia, the United States and Britain. International bodies which sent observers included the Afro-Arab Secretariat, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

**IMPRESSIVE OPENING**  
The opening day of the conference was a bright sunny morning. President Bourguiba of Tunisia stepped out of his open coupé, inspected an impressive guard of honour formed by traditional sword-bearing spahis and entered the conference hall amidst great applause. Bourguiba set the tone for the conference by re-emphasising the methods of struggle against colonialism.

"Some people are struggling with peaceful means whilst others are fighting with arms in their hands," he said. "And he was loudly applauded when he went on: "All these methods of struggle are respectable; the man who speaks to you has tried them all."

Speaking on the need for development in Africa, he said: "Underdevelopment is not a stain derived from birth! In the battle against underdevelopment we are ready to welcome aid from wherever it comes if it does not attack our independence."

When he ended his speech he brought the conference to the immediate problems in the struggle for freedom. The war in the North, he said, threatened to set the whole

continent on fire. "In the South we are faced with a state which pursues the most brutal forms of racial discrimination."

**THAW HELPS AFRICA**  
The business of the conference began with a political report by the Secretary General Abdoulaye Diallo, of Guinea, who traced the events in Africa since the last conference. On international affairs he welcomed the signs of a thaw in the cold war as evidenced by the Khrushchov - Eisenhower meeting. This relaxation would help our struggle.

A standing ovation was given to the leader of the Algerian National Front, Mr. Bumedjand, when he rose to speak.

He made a powerful speech lasting almost an hour exposing the brutalities of the French in the dirty war in Algeria. He made a call for volunteers recruited throughout Africa to assist the FLN. He urged Africans serving in the French Army to desert and refuse to fight their brothers in Algeria. And he attacked the Western powers for complicity in the war.

America in particular was singled out as being guilty of supplying arms and money to the French, thus enabling them to carry on the war. Without this help, said Mr. Bumedjand, the French could never keep back the FLN from achieving victory.

Mr. Teyanous Makiwane, of the ANC, spoke on the situation in South Africa and also exposed the conspiracy between the South African government and the fascists in Algeria as shown by the recent military mission sent from South Africa to study methods of suppressing partisans.

There were elements of humour in some of the speeches when a young African barrister from Northern Rhodesia said:

"Another reason why they say there should be a federation is be-

cause they say they fear Russia. I don't know why we should be oppressed because of quarrels between the European tribes. Why don't they make like we are doing and thrash out their differences?"

**DISCORDANT NOTE**  
Sometimes a discordant note was struck by delegates from Somalia and Ethiopia who tried to air their border dispute on the floor of the conference.

Perhaps the most stirring moments in the conference were the dramatic news which came through from time to time, underlining the fast-changing scene in Africa. For instance, on one occasion the chairman told the conference that telegrams of solidarity had been sent to some of our comrades still in jail such as Patrice Lumumba of the Congo. The next day he announced that Lumumba had been released and was on his way to Brussels to negotiate the independence of his country. Shortly afterwards another announcement informed us that a date for the independence of the Congo had been fixed.

There was also sad news such as the announcement that four Algerian freedom fighters had been executed by the French.

**ORGANISATION**  
I am satisfied that the Tunis conference was of even greater significance than the last one at Accra. If the Accra conference achieved the miracle of bringing together, for the first time, leaders from all over the continent, the Tunis conference converted the Pan-African movement from a conference into an organisation.

The crying deficiencies occasioned by lack of adequate machinery to carry on the work in between conferences were sharply raised and remedies were formulated, including the adoption of a new constitution.

**RESOLUTIONS**  
A special resolution on Algeria called for the independent African states which had not yet done so to recognise the Algerian Provisional government and to create a front of volunteers to fight in Algeria. It also called for UNO to impose peace and recognise Algerian independence.

Other political resolutions included a call for the boycott of South African goods and the break-up of the Central African Federation.

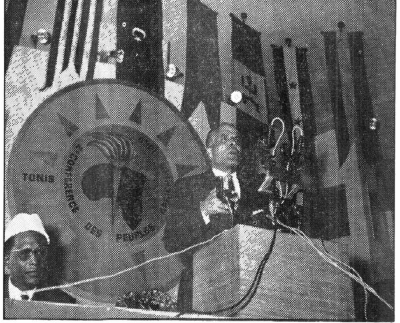
Economic recommendations called for the establishment of an African Market, the formation of an All-Africa investment bank to help development projects and an institute for technical training. Development of co-operatives, industrialisation and agrarian reform were recommended.

Cultural resolutions included a call for an exchange of students and professors.

Support was given to the forthcoming All-African Trade Union Conference to be held in Casablanca in May as well as for the first All-African Youth festival to be held in Conakry, Guinea, next year.

**NEW COMMITTEE**  
Mr. Abdoulaye Diallo was re-elected Secretary-General, and the members of the Steering Committee elected were:

Mr. Bumedjand (Algeria), Mr. Gilmore (Angola), Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle (Basutoland), Dr. Felix Moumie (Camerun), Mr. Patrice Lumumba (Congo), Mr. T. Makacha (Ethiopia), Mr. Ismael Touré (Guinea), Mr. Tom Mboya (Kenya), Mr. M. Cassel (Liberia), Mr. Ben Seddik (Morocco), Mr. Enchro (Nigeria), Mr. Kanyama Chiume (Nyasaland), Dr. Faud Ghali (United Arab Republic), Mr. J. Nkomo (S. Rhodesia), Mr. T. Makiwane (S. Africa), Mr. A. Gaysi Senegalese, Dr. Abdi Aden (Somalia), Mr. Muanaka (Tanganyika), Mr. M. Amarin (Togo), Mr. T. Chaker (Tunisia) and J. Kale (Uganda).  
The next conference will be held in Cairo in January 1962.



President Habib Bourguiba addressing the opening session of the All-African People's Conference. Seated on the left is Mr. Abdoulaye Diallo, the Secretary-General of the conference.

## ANOTHER REMOVAL SCHEME FOR PENINSULA AFRICANS

**CAPE TOWN.**  
THOUSANDS of African families may have to move their homes in terms of the Government's policy dividing the Cape Peninsula into two distinct labour areas.

It will now be the registration of Africans working anywhere in the Cape Peninsula has been centralised at Langa. For some time, however, the municipalities of the northern suburbs have been pressing for control over workers in their areas to be taken away from the Cape Town Municipal Council.

In the first place, they object to paying for housing for men who work in the Cape Town municipal area. In the second place, they object to the lenient way in which the Cape Town officials have been implementing the Government's "Eisenstein" policy.

Last week the northern suburbs got their way. In terms of a proclamation in the Government Gazette, the registration of Africans working in the Bellville, Parow, Goodwood and Durbanville areas, and other areas in the Peninsula falling under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Council, has been taken away from the Cape Town City Council and placed under the control of the Divisional Council.

The legal effect of this is that from now on an African will not be free to seek work anywhere in the Peninsula, as he has been able to do in the past. If he gets a permit to seek work in Cape Town, he may not seek work in Bellville unless he makes a separate application to the Divisional Council. And vice versa.

An African working in Bellville who visits Cape Town will fall under Section 16 of the Urban Areas Act and may only stay for 72 hours, unless he gets a special permit to stay longer. And again vice versa.

**IMPRACTICABLE**  
In fact, however, the proclamation will be impossible to enforce rigidly, and it stands straight away for many Africans at present living in one area and work in the other.  
New Age was unable to find out from either the City Council or the Divisional Council just how many men were affected, because no census has been taken. But the number might run into thousands.

A number of people living in

Nyanga East (which falls under the Divisional Council) but working in Cape Town have already been told to apply for accommodation to Nyanga West (which falls under the City Council). Some of them have already had to move from one or other of the Peninsula's "Black Spots", and are now faced with the trouble and expense of a second move.

The Divisional Council Manager of Native Affairs, Mr. Pansegraw, told New Age that though it was policy to move such people from Nyanga East to Nyanga West when occasion arose, there would be no mass removal and nobody would be forced to go until alternative accommodation was available for him at Nyanga West. For this reason people told to move had not been given a deadline.

From City Council officials New Age was unable to obtain any official statement at all, as the matter has not yet been discussed by the Native Affairs Committee.

## 300 at Nyanga Meeting

**CAPE TOWN.**  
About 300 people attended a meeting called by the ANC and the Women's League at Nyanga last Sunday. Resolutions were passed condemning the unjust laws of the Nationalist Government and demanding the right of the African people to take part in the Government of the country.

A special appeal was made to women to come forward and join in the struggle for freedom.

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## Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:  
Juvenile Plate B: PODOLIA. Danger, Ocean Rider.

Juvenile Plate A: CHERRY SLEIGH. Danger, Well Meant.

Owners' Handicap 2nd: GAY MELDY. Danger, Reproduction.  
Progress Five: WHITE FANG. Danger, Tropical Park.

Sydney Benjamin Cup Handicap: 1. BARD OF AVON; 2. Taurus; 3. Purple Royal.

Juvenile Stakes: PHEASANT. Danger, Cannon Fire.  
Minerthon Handicap 2nd: ALLAY. Danger, Magic Charm.

Moderate Handicap: GAMBLER. Danger, Fast Car.  
Ascot Handicap 1st: SOUTHERN DRAWL. Danger, Time to Shine.

Last week Damon tipped 4 winners and 1st and 2nd place in the big race.

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