

3,000 AT BASUTOLAND CONFERENCE

NEW AGE

Vol. 6, No. 12. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, January 7, 1960 6d.

Audience Weeps as Mrs. Mafekeng Speaks

From Joe Gqabi

MASERU
MORE than 3,000 people attended the seventh annual conference of the Basutoland Congress Party which was held at Maseru on January 1 to 3.

Among the resolutions passed was one that "the mineral resources of the country should be nationalised to avoid monopoly by capitalists".

Other resolutions dealt with amendments to the new constitution of Basutoland.

The conference demanded that franchise rights be extended to wo-

(Continued on page 8)

Multi-Racialism or Black Self-Rule?

TANGANYIKA AGREEMENT CRITICISED BY MBOYA

From J. C. H. ABDULLAH DAR-ES-SALAAM

ALTHOUGH the announcement recently of "constitutional reforms" in Tanganyika, providing for responsible government after the general elections in September, 1960, has been received with enthusiasm by the majority of the people here, voices of criticism have been heard from influential quarters both inside and outside the country.

Mr. Tom Mboya, the Kenya leader, has criticised the leader of the Tanganyika African National Union, Mr. Julius Nyerere, for accepting multi-racial self-rule.

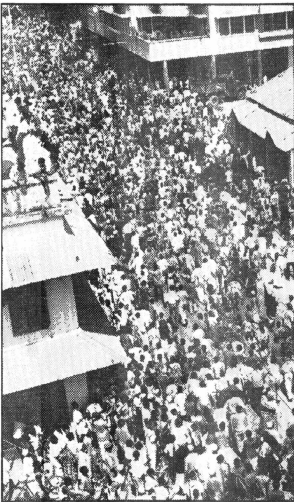
If this was the policy the Colonial Secretary was going to put forward in his constitutional talks with Kenya politicians in London, "I'm sorry," said Mr. Mboya, "we won't accept it. What we want in Kenya is Black self-rule."

In Tanganyika itself, the leader of the African National Congress of Tanganyika has warned the Colonial Secretary, Mr. MacLeod, that the Africans do not want decisions now and that the Arabs, Asians and Europeans must not interfere with political activities in the country.

"They can stay, do business and other things, but not take part in the running of our Government," he said. "I am looking forward to the day when Tanganyika's legislature will be pure Black."

Mr. Mtemvu accused Mr. Nyerere of selling Tanganyika to Asians and Europeans who had no birthright to govern Tanganyika.

(Continued on page 4)



Above: People demonstrate in the streets of Dar-Es-Salaam after the announcement that Tanganyika will get responsible government in September, 1960.

Below: Mr. I. MacLeod, British Colonial Secretary, in conversation with Mr. Julius Nyerere, the President of the Tanganyika African National Union and leader of the Tanganyika Elected Members' Organisation.

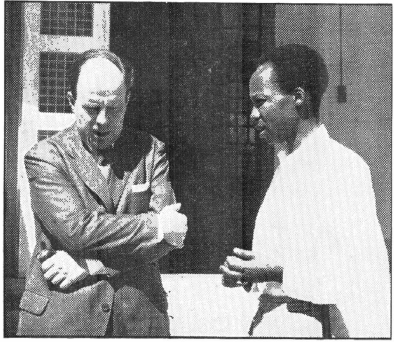
Mass Rallies on February 28

JOHANNESBURG

Mass rallies of workers in every province are to take place on February 28 with the object of stepping up the £1 a day Campaign, challenging the industrial colour bar and strengthening the Congress alliance.

Under the slogan "From every work place ten or more delegates; at every work place a workers' committee," these conferences are part of the Congress movement's plan for 1960.

Directives have been sent out to all local committees of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions telling them to start preparing for these conferences and all branches and regions of the African National Congress have been asked to see that the workers' conferences on February 28 are a success and to assist in organising delegates from every factory and compound.



CANNING UNION WARNS LANGEBERG

"We Will Never Accept Wage Cuts"

CAPE TOWN

A WARNING that canning workers "will not rest until the employers have renounced the Wage Determination once and for all, and until they accept our Unions as the sole spokesmen of the workers in the industry" is contained in a statement on the recent stoppage of work at the Port Elizabeth factory of Langeberg Ko-operasie issued by the Food

and Canning Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

"As a result of the workers' unity in rejecting the wage cuts by the firm at the end of November, and the widespread support they received from the public, Langeberg Ko-operasie has decided to restore the cuts," says the statement. "The stoppage of work is at an end, and the workers are going back to the factory."

"While pleased that the cuts have been restored and that the dispute is over, the Unions are far from

satisfied with the terms of the statement, issued on behalf of the firm by its chairman, Mr. R. S. Rob Ferreira, on December 29, 1959.

"Firstly, he said that the amount of the cut would be 'made up' in the form of a bonus. This suggests that L.K.B. still persist in making the Wage Determination the basis of the wage rates applying in Port Elizabeth."

"Secondly, he went out of his way to say that he would not discuss matters with the Unions or other representatives of the workers."

(Continued on page 8)

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

SIX STUDENTS EXPELLED FOR SHOUTING "AFRIKA"

Recently I visited St. John's College and I was disgusted to learn that six senior students have been dismissed. It is alleged that at Chief Sabata's installation ceremony at Bumbana, all senior students welcomed Mr. De Wet Nel with the "Afrika" salute. They had been taken there to sing for De Wet Nel.

What surprises these victims is the fact that only six of them were picked. They told me that on their return to College from the ceremony, they were told to write an essay on "My visit to the Ceremony at Bumbana" for submission to Pretoria. What a mean and dastardly stunt!

When questioned about an article appearing in New Age (29.10.59) concerning the St. John's President of the Congress Youth League, they were told of the existence of any political branch at St. John's.

"We are aware of what is happening in Africa, especially in South Africa, but we dare not join any political organisation for we would be playing into the Government's hands," they said.

They have been wondering why members of the Special Branch are always roaming about the College campus almost every week-end, particularly on Sundays. They have seen them entering the Principal's office.

On many occasions they have been asked to write articles praising Bantu Education and the "Bantu" Union. They told the Principal that they were not prepared to carry out the Government's policy. They were then to receive education and not to be "used as tools."

Their attempts to go to Fort Hare the next year have been foiled because they are the "Government's political enemies." Other students told me that they were being discouraged from going to

Fort Hare because Fort Hare students are "rebellious."
There is certainly unrest at St. John's College and had it not been for the cool-headedness and calmness of students, a clash would have occurred.

"COMRADE"
P.O. Bizana.

Students Against Federation

Feeling against Federation is strong amongst high school pupils. At a certain high school in Northern Rhodesia one of the boys won an essay competition on "Partnership" his essay being among the five best in the Federation. The other boys were angry with this when they saw his essay exhibited in the library and accused him of writing nonsense for a mere trip to America—the first prize in the competition. That night his name was applied-in a novel way.

On the eve of Federation Day the principal addressed the morning assembly on the benefits of Federation and then told them to rise and sing "I Vow to Thee My Country". Though this is a favourite hymn the boys felt it was the wrong occasion to sing it. Ten out of 450 pupils sang while the rest murmured anti-federation slogans. The pupils who refused to sing were ordered to appear before the principal. That evening unauthorised meetings took place in the school where anti-Federation speeches were made.

On Federation Day notes appeared on the notice board bearing the words "Away with Federation". The compulsory film show which included a film on Kariba was boycotted by the majority of the students. When asked by the principal why he did not attend one of the boys replied that he was disgusted by everything to do with Kariba as his relatives had lost their lives as a result of the project. "If the principal does not want us to meddle in politics," declared the students, "he should not force Federation down our throats."

Those boys who attended the show had their beds soaked with water.

Following attempts to expel the leaders of the pupils, severe restrictions on their freedom and threats to close down the school, most of the pupils packed their bags and left the school.

H. P. K.
Munali,
N. Rhodesia

A Word of Warning

There are about five political parties in Basutoland engaged in political struggle. Here is a word of warning to the politicians in Basutoland. Since it is not always the case that people be of the same ideas, even though of the same race, so here in Basutoland it may be found that a certain race is more inclined to be more interested in one party than in another. If such a party in which that race is interested should achieve political power, the party will be of no good to the Basuto nation and thus Basutoland will be led to destruction.

LETSOLOPELE MATSABE
P.O. Mamathe's, Basutoland

NATS. BREAK GOD'S LAW

I belong to no political organisation, but no one dare be silent on the unjust steps taken by the Nationalist Government against Mrs. Mafeking. This woman was married by Christian rites to her husband. "What God has joined together let no man put asunder"—Matt. 19:6. The Minister who performed this banishment is not guiltless before the heavenly court. No doubt his own marriage was performed with the very same words.

The Nationalists claim "The Government came to power by the will of God" and therefore men have no knowledge of the word of God. Mrs. Mafeking is banished for no other reason than political expediency. Location of Verwoerd, de Wet Nel and Co. (S.A.) (Pty.) Ltd., Undertakers of Human Rights, whose head office is Union Buildings, Pretoria.

W. MADUBUDEBU
Retreat, Cape.

Deportation Order Withdrawn

The deportation order against Mr. Abraham Thibbe, a 34-year-old resident of Seesville, Location of Kroonstad, was withdrawn by Mr. F. C. Nel at the local Magistrate's Court last month.

The deportation order was served on him by the Town Council of Kroonstad after the riots that took place in Seesville Location on April 2, 1959. Twenty-three people who appeared in Court the same day on a charge of public violence had their charges withdrawn. The case took nine months to complete.

The Court gallery was packed with Congress supporters who came from various parts of the Orange Free State to attend the case.

After the withdrawal of the case there were cheers from the crowd, with the exception of the local Special Branch head, Detective-Sergeant Coetzee.

Mr. D. Lelake appeared for all the accused.

Z. SONKOSI
Kroonstad.

Beware of Wolves

I am astonished to learn that the Anglican Church should have amongst its clergy men such as the Rev. Peasey, the Government-appointed member of the Council of the so-called University College for Coloureds.

At their recent Synod meeting in Cape Town this priest was rather pleased when he gave approval for inferior education, Job Reservation and the sinister Group Areas Act etc.

Allow to applaud the DRC for openly identifying themselves with racialism, while members of the English Church preach the brotherhood of man with hypocrisy.

As Jesus had put it, Beware of men who come to you in sheep's clothing but inwardly they are ravening wolves.

PETER PETERSEN
Kensington.

NEW YEAR GIFT

I am sending you 10/- for Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking and Uhuru. The African masses look upon you as a true fighter for freedom. Keep it up.

Bransy Ndohe, N. e.w. Brighton.
(Thank you. The money will be forwarded.—Ed.)

EDITORIAL

A JOB TO BE DONE

THE New Year has started off in symbolic style with a riot at Langa Township and a crop of banning orders from the new Minister of Justice, Mr. F. C. Erasmus. Evidently the Nationalist Government has taken no New Year resolution to reform, but intends to carry on with the same mixture as before, only more so.

It is nearly 12 years now since the Nationalist Government came to power. In that period, they have banned and exiled hundreds of the people's leaders, passed ferocious laws to suppress this and that, lashed the skin off the backs of thousands of unfortunate prisoners. But they are no nearer their apartheid goal than they were when they started.

Life obstinately asserts itself, despite all their attempts to stamp it out. The people's resistance movement is stronger than ever, the people's will is win inflexible. University apartheid and Bantu Education have come too late to hide from the Black man the knowledge of what is happening in the world. This is the century of the common man, and in the remotest corners of our Continent he is very conscious of his destiny.

Now in 1960 the Nationalist Government intends celebrating 50 years of Union around the motto "Ex Unitas Vires"—from unity comes strength. The apostles of apartheid—the separation of peoples—have the cheek to preach about unity. Never have our peoples been so divided — English from Afrikaner, Black from White—as now, thanks to the policies of the Nationalist Government and its predecessors. History will still prove the extreme weakness of the South African Union, which must shatter at the first real shock it has to face, be it war, or economic disaster, or the accumulation of internal conflict. And not all the Government's Saracens and Suppression Acts can prevent the dawn of that eventual day of reckoning.

Nevertheless, our Union motto preaches an eternal truth—from unity comes strength. The basis for the unity of all our peoples, of all races, creeds and colours, has been laid by the Congress movement in the Freedom Charter. Now in 1960 there is a challenge for us all to face: if we reject the Nat. way, let us show the real way to unity. And let us, in reply to the farcical official celebrations, demonstrate for all to see the true strength of the country based on the unity in equality of all our peoples.

THE CONGRESS COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION TO THE UNION FESTIVAL ON AFRICA DAY, APRIL 15, MUST BE MADE THE BIGGEST POPULAR DEMONSTRATION THIS COUNTRY HAS EVER SEEN. TIME IS SHORT AND THERE IS A JOB OF WORK TO BE DONE. LET ALL DEMOCRATS GET DOWN TO IT WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

REPEAL MEDIAEVAL LAWS

Political events in Africa today remind me very much of events in England during the time of the Industrial Revolution, when even the poets wrote poems which gave inspiration and courage to the workers who were struggling for human dignity.

At the time the brutality displayed by the police (snoyman) if they were called then) was eventually stopped by the determined action of the masses. So today, all the actions of the Government will fail to halt the struggle for freedom if we are united and determined.

Instead of being scared of the African people, the Government should repeal such medieval laws as the C.C. Act, Bantu Education Act, Bantu Authority and Immorality Acts.

Rather it should allow people to sell their labour in any market they may choose, implement free compulsory education for all, allow participation in the law-making bodies irrespective of race, creed or colour. The Government should encourage the teaching of sex subjects at schools and at home.

It is sad that a country like ours which is rich in mineral and agricultural resources should be held back and we will not be able to go forward unless our fellow countrymen of all races take their rightful positions in the struggle for freedom.

W. M. KOBO
Port Elizabeth

"AFRIKA COME BACK"

(A WAR SONG)

I have caught the madness of your drum,
My hot blood beats and throbs with it—come, Afrika, come!

Come, now from dust I have raised my head,
Torn misery's bandage from my face,
Wrenched my arm free from pain's grip, cut
My way through the web of hell—come, Afrika, come!

The shattered mantle is my lion-tread,
From the broken fetter I forge my shield,
Spears burn like gazelles' eyes
Brought from the reeds,
With enemy blood night's shades turn red—
Afrika, come!

The earth's heart, Afrika, beats with mine,
The river dances, the woods thrum,
I am Afrika, I put on your mask,I am you, my step is your lion-tread,
Afrika, come,
Come with your lion-tread,
Afrika, Come!

Written by Faiz Ahmed Faiz, editor of the Pakistan Times of Lahore, in Montogomery jail, January 14, 1955. This is in English in the original.

AN ALL-TIME LOW

WE are starting the year with an all-time low as far as donations are concerned.

ALL THAT WE CAN SAY IS THAT IF YOU WANT NEW AGE TO CONTINUE, THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE. YOU MUST STOP IMMEDIATELY.

1960 is an important year for Africa and no doubt what happens in the rest of Africa will influence the South African liberation movement. Without New Age the Congress Movement will be very much poorer—for no one can deny the organisational strength of our paper.

But in order to live a man must eat and without the food which is your financial support New Age will not see 1960 out. YOU DARE NOT FAIL US AND THE FREEDOM FIGHT SEND US YOUR DONATION TODAY!

Last Week's Donations:
Cape Town:
J.H. 9s.; Unity, 45s.; Harry, 41s.; A.T., 45s.; Wyndoc, 41s.; Anon (Per Rev.), 11s.; H. 10s.
Total: 622 19s. 10d.

AFRICAN WAGES MUST BE RAISED

Facts And Figures At P.E. Symposium

From Temba Mqotsa

PORT ELIZABETH.

ON Monday, December 14, a meeting of the Eastern Cape Region of the Institute of Race Relations was held at the Crispin Hall to hear a lecture on "African Family Budgets" delivered by Mr. Selby Ngcobo.

In his address he dwelt at length in detail with the statistical findings of various social research investigations into the decline of African living standards and the uninterrupted rise in the cost of living.

Referring to the hardy annual of higher productivity being demanded by some industrialists as the primary condition for an increase in African wages, Mr. Ngcobo stressed that productivity was the responsibility of management.

Speakers from the floor enlivened the meeting which had become dull under the heavy drone and repetition of figures and c.o.l.a. indices up to 1950. One lady stood up to say the workers in Great Britain had improved their own earnings through vigorous trade union organisation and unless the same right of organisation and collective bargaining were extended to the African workers there would not be a worthy improvement in the foreseeable future.

REACTION

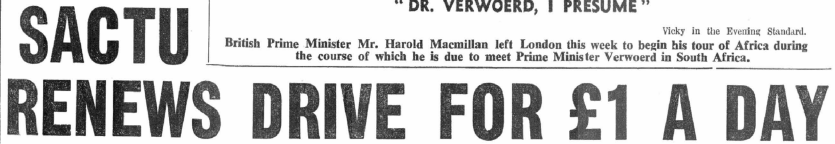
This statement immediately provoked a rather interesting reaction in a leading member of the embryonic Progressive Party in Port Elizabeth, Mr. R. Bennun, vice-President of the Federated Chamber of Industries in the Eastern Cape, stood up to say we should forget about Trade Unions in this matter of raising African wages because in South Africa it was the employers who were stressing the need for an increase in African wage earnings.

Like the lecturer, Mr. Ngcobo, who had made a similar observation in main address, Mr. Bennun blamed the wage regulating

machinery of South Africa for the absence of a uniform wage level for all African workers.

Two speakers from the floor, Mr. Kaplan and Mr. Forbes Robinson, asked about Job Reservation, influx control, and the £1 a day campaign and made the gathering more realistic in that for the first time in the course of the discussion it was agreed that between £27 and £30 a month was a fair wage level in present day conditions. It was remarkable to hear Mr. Ngcobo affirm that this £27-£30 minimum wage level was applicable only to industrial workers and not farming and agricultural workers. No reason was given to defend this viewpoint.

The meeting closed as it had begun, a lengthy budget of the African worker's hardship without a suggestion as to how the gap between his low earning-power and his high expenditure could be bridged in the day-to-day struggle to keep his body and soul together.



"DR. VERWOERD, I PRESUME"

Victory in the Evening Standard.

British Prime Minister Mr. Harold Macmillan left London this week to begin his tour of Africa during the course of which he is due to meet Prime Minister Verwoerd in South Africa.

SACTU RENEWS DRIVE FOR £1 A DAY

SACTU's renewed drive to bring home to employers the urgency of the workers' demand for a national minimum wage of £1 a day is producing significant results. Today the workers' battle cry for higher wages cannot be brushed aside as it was nearly three years ago during the bus boycott and the strike that followed. Proof of this is the outcome of SACTU's sustained national organising campaign and its approach to 200 trade unions, industrial councils and employers' organisations to increase wages to £1 a day.

Hundreds of copies of a memorandum stating SACTU's case for £1 a day and exposing the poverty wages now being paid to workers were sent to these organisations. This memorandum, which is a follow-up of the first memorandum demanding a £1 a day which helped to spark off the higher wages movement in South Africa, sharply criticises the Government's wage policies and present wage levels.

WAGE BOARD

First to react was the Wage Board itself, whose chairman, Professor Steenkamp, rebuked SACTU for making public his statement in East London, "that wages cannot be raised immediately without endangering the economy of the country." In a letter to SACTU he asked that his statement be corrected. But SACTU refused to do so, pointing out to him that his East London remarks were widely reported in all national newspapers and he had ample time to correct them if he disagreed with them.

Professor Steenkamp, speaking for the Wage Board, which means the Government, had said that favourable increases would force 17 gold mines to close down, cause the textile industry to disappear and affect the economy of the country!

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

Of the 92 industrial councils asked to discuss the need for a minimum of £1 a day and increases for those workers already receiving more, numerous replies have been received by SACTU for additional copies of the memorandum for council members to study.

SACTU has singled out the "big 3" (The Chambers of Mines, Industry and Commerce) for direct talks, and has put forward strong arguments showing that these organisations cannot put off negotiating with the true representatives of the workers.

Though the "almighty" Chamber of Mines has made no comment, there has been a response from commerce and industry, which have been hit by workers' pressure during recent years.

The Federated Chamber of Industries asked SACTU for 300 additional copies of its memorandum for circulation to all its members

and stated that the issues raised would be discussed at its executive council meeting. In a letter to the chamber pressing it to meet a deputation SACTU stated:—

"We are in direct contact with thousands of organised and unorganised workers of all races and know their immediate problems. A meeting such as we propose would be a significant step forward in labour relations. At present Non-White workers have no channel for negotiations with their employers which is extremely frustrating for them. We attempted to overcome this obstacle in 1957 by circulating our memorandum and requesting meetings with employers, but these were refused.

"Consequently the frustration of the workers expressed itself in the stay at home in April, 1958, for the workers had no other way of expressing their grievances. Since 1958 labour relations have worsened and the recent rioting in Natal was the direct outcome of the refusal of various municipalities and others to consult the workers."

WORKERS' PRESSURE MOUNTS

Meanwhile more workers are joining trade unions and attending workers' meetings. In Natal over 50,000 workers have recently been organised by SACTU and more workers continue to enrol in trade unions. The National SACTU treasurer, Mr. Don Mateman, aptly summed up the enthusiasm for trade union organisation in Natal: "The workers queue up to join trade unions as though they were going to a cinema."

In the Transvaal, SACTU has had to cope with an influx of workers and union officials are hard pressed to deal with the new recruits. Petrol and oil workers, engineering, glass, shop and brewery workers are the latest to come forward. In Springs 400 workers in two factories were recently organised by SACTU.

At a mass meeting in Pretoria recently, workers filled in union applications far on the spot.

GOVT. REPRISALS

Despite determined efforts by the Government to stop the workers' organising campaign, workers refuse to be intimidated. The sharpest re-

prisals have come from the Railway administration, where workers have been dismissed for union activity. In addition Group Areas officials have been investigating African trade union offices with a view to getting them closed down. These are the methods the Government is using in an attempt to bleed African trade unions to death. But they will not succeed, for the trade union movement is growing apace. Led by SACTU and the Congress movement, the workers are gaining confidence in themselves and are determined to improve their wages, win trade union rights, and take their rightful place side by side with their fellow workers in the world trade union movement.

CLEANERS

to the all-African musical triumph

KING KONG

only the

BEST
for Africa's

BEST!
BRIGHTER CLEANERS

(Pty.) Ltd.
2nd Avenue Wynberg opp. Pulco
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Woman Trade Union Leader Begins Jail Sentence

JOHANNESBURG
Christina Matthews, who had to surrender herself on January 2 for a term of six weeks' imprisonment, is the only woman among the eighteen people whose appeals against their conviction for incitement as a result of the 1958 Stay-Home were dismissed in the Appeal Court last month.

Born in 1904 in the Cape, Miss Matthews' first job was in Benoni as a domestic servant. Her employer, a Mr. Stevens, was arrested for taking part in the 1922 strike. This early lesson in trade unionism was not lost, for many years later when Miss Matthews went to work in a canning factory she joined the union and six weeks later was elected as Chairman of the local Food and Canning Workers' Union.

She was dismissed from her job at the time of the treason arrests when her employers made an attempt to smash the union. Thereafter Miss Matthews became a full-time organiser for the Food and Canning Workers' Union and was responsible for setting up a local committee of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions in

Benoni. One of the pioneers of the £1-a-day Campaign, Miss Matthews has been elected to the management committee of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions for the last three years.



SHORT STORY

To Jesus For Classification

"Ma," piped a tiny voice, "Mrs. Batana is at the door."

"Just show her in. Don't you know your manners? I won't be long. Just fixing my hair."

"Well dear, what's the matter, and why the tears?" was Mrs. Witbooi's greeting to her friend as she walked into the kitchen. Mrs. Batana didn't say a word. She wiped her worried face with her apron, gave her eyes an extra rub and passed a letter which she held in her hand over to her friend.

"What's all this about?" asked Mrs. Witbooi glancing at the note.

"Wait. I must get my glasses. My eyes are not as good as they were. There are things that I should see but don't, and things that I don't see and should."

Mrs. Witbooi, a buxom, big hearted, outspoken God-fearing woman, came back with her glasses, put them on with a dignified flourish and taking the letter in her hands read aloud. Department of Education.

"Dear Madam,

"I regret to inform you that I am no longer able to keep Alexander Batana in this school. Alexander appears to be, according to official interpretation an African, and, as such the law does not permit me to retain him in the school. I regret the early termination when he was first admitted, but am sure he will do well at whatever school he attends. If it can be proved that the classification of his racial group is incorrect, the boy will be readmitted. I enclose a transfer form for your convenience.

"Yours faithfully, Peter S. Job, Principal."

While Mrs. Witbooi read the letter, the flame in her hearth burned up into her face.

"This is terrible, unjust, inhuman, the poor child," she kept repeating to herself as she read. Handing the letter to Mrs. Batana she said: "There must be something we can do."

"I don't know Mrs. Witbooi, what can I do? My child, where can he go and what will become of him? That such a thing should happen to me. How many years have we not been neighbours. You have seen my children grow up. They play with your children and they belong here. Have we not always lived together, no quarrels, no fighting, just good friends? You know where I come from, who I am and my husband is a good man and fond of the children."

Again the apron had to wipe away the tears.

Mrs. Witbooi listened with one ear, Mrs. Witbooi too much occupied with her own indignation. "I'll go and see this principal. I know

him, his name is bad luck. Classification, and in a church school, what next?"

On the following day Mrs. Witbooi dressed herself with more than usual care. Actually behind her boldness was a little fear. These teachers with their long words and education always seemed so much more important than ordinary people. However, undisayed and armed with her faith, her stubborn belief in justice, she left the house telling her grandchild to look after the house because "Ma won't be long."

By
John Morley

"Where's Mr. Job," asked Mrs. Witbooi, addressing a young teacher. "You'll find him in there Madam."

Summoning up her courage and with determination written all over her face, Mrs. Witbooi knocked, not too loudly, on the door.

"Come in," said a voice in response to her knocking.

"Good morning Mr. Job, can I see you about something important?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Job, "do be seated."

Mrs. Witbooi sat down and without uttering a word, took the letter out of her bag and virtually thrust it into Mr. Job's hand.

Somewhat taken aback, but recognising the letter, Mr. Job said that unfortunately he had been compelled to write the letter.

"My sympathies," he said, "and that of my whole staff are with Mrs. Batana, but I have no alternative. If I do not carry out instructions, I lose my job and I have a wife and children dependent on me."

A torrent of bitter thoughts rushed through Mrs. Witbooi's mind. Her heart pounded with emotion. Her lips moved in explosion but something inside urged upon her the necessity of remaining calm. Swallowing hard to prevent an outburst, she fired a string of controlled questions at Mr. Job.

"Is this not a Church school? Does God's law not say that all men are equal in his sight? Did our Lord not say 'utter little children to come to me and for them not for they are the kingdom of Heaven, yet here in a Church school a child is turned into the street because he is not the same colour as other children. Whose is the law which must be obeyed, God's or Man's?"

"All the things you have mentioned are appreciated and understood by me," said Mr. Job himself a man of religion. "I have tried to explain to you that my hands and tongue are tied. I am told to enforce the law. Until circumstances arise and conditions demand and insist on a change in the law, however unjust it may seem to you and me, it must be carried out or else."

Mrs. Witbooi was glad to leave. She had given the teacher a bit of

her mind. She felt as if she had awoken from a bad dream. She walked down the road muttering to herself, her faith badly shaken, her sense of justice tarnished but satisfied that she had done what she could and one day justice must triumph.

As she walked along she kicked what appeared to be an empty tin. Picking it up she smelt the contents. Meat, decaying vegetables, stinking fish—classified. She smiled to herself at this discovery and felt that she must advise her neighbour not to be too hasty and do anything which might make the position of herself or her husband more difficult.

Mrs. Batana had in the meanwhile made her own enquiries. Someone had told her that she could send her child to another Church school. He would be accepted there provided he agreed to an interpretation of Christian principles as enunciated by that school. She felt that she would accept any conditions which would make it possible for her child to get an education. Seeing Mrs. Witbooi go through her gate she hurried over to find out what happened.

Whilst the two women were discussing the results of their efforts, a funeral passed down the street.

"One of these days," said Mrs. Witbooi with undisguised bitterness, "some learned professor will make it possible for her coffin, brown coffins and black coffins. Each will go to its own graveyard, each will have a different registration number, but all will be labelled, with respect, 'To Jesus for Classification.'"



Young Geelbooi Masekela, only 12 years old, agreed, with his father's consent, to leave his Nyström home to work for a White employer in Van der Bijl Park. But he had not agreed to work without pay and when, to top that, he was blamed for spoiling some putty work when his employer's son was the real culprit, young Geelbooi ran away from Van der Bijl Park.

He got a lift by bicycle to Evaton and then caught a bus to Johannesburg where he was quite lost and bewildered.

An African who found him wandering about the streets of the city took him to Marshall Square where he was allowed to spend the night. But the police said they could do nothing more for him.

The next day Geelbooi wandered about the streets again till an African National Congress member found him, and took him to the Congress office. The ANC bought him a train ticket to his home and saw him off at the station.

Disturbances In Langa

New Age Reporter Refused Permit To Enter Location

CAPE TOWN
NEW AGE reporter, Alex La Guma, was refused permission to visit Langa location when he attempted to investigate the disturbances which took place between Africans and the police last Friday night. A police official in charge of the Langa police station on Sunday said that he objected to Mr. La Guma's presence in the location.

The disturbances, which resulted in police cars being stoned and a European sergeant stabbed, are said to have been set off when three African constables attempted to make arrests after an alleged murder on New Year's night. The sergeant went to the assistance of his men and was stabbed, but not seriously.

Later 10 European and 10 African police under a lieutenant arrived on the scene from Athlone in police cars. A crowd of Africans rained stones on the cars before they were dispersed.

Two men suspected of being concerned with the alleged murder and seven others said to have thrown stones were later arrested.

TOLD TO SEE POLICE
When Mr. La Guma visited the location on Sunday to make enquiries for New Age he was asked by a clerk who issues permits to first see the police. Mr. La Guma pointed out that permits were issued by the municipal authorities in the location and not the police, but the clerk was not prepared to give him one.

Mr. La Guma then went to the police station and was referred to the station commander's office. There a police official in charge said that although it was correct that permits were issued by the administration offices, he would raise objections to one being issued to the New Age reporter.

"I can only want a permit to interview as many people as possible in order to get some information concerning the disturbance," Mr. La Guma said. "I am also prepared to interview you."

"I'm sorry, I have nothing to say to the press," was the reply. "The police are investigating. However, I must object if the clerk gives you a permit to be in the location."

"Will you object if I get a permit to visit only one person in order to try to get as many facts as possible?"

"Yes, I'll have to object," the official said.

Mr. La Guma was then compelled to leave the location. When approached by New Age on Monday, Mr. Worrall, the assistant superintendent of the location, said that he was surprised to hear that the police had raised objections to the presence of a reporter in the location.

"This is most unusual," Mr. Worrall said. "As a representative of the Press you are entitled to get a permit to visit the location. Issuing permits has nothing to do with the police."

Mr. Worrall said that in future there should be no need to go to the police about permits. Applications need only be made at the administration offices.

Bunting Protests to Minister of Justice

CAPE TOWN
Mr. Brian Bunting has sent a solid protest to the Minister of Justice against the police method used against him during his recent visit to Windhoek.

"I was sent to Windhoek by my newspaper on a normal fact-finding assignment," he states in his letter. "The methods used against me by your security branch men were completely unjustified and I regard them as a violation of the freedom of the press to seek and publish information on a matter of public interest."

"Since I am aware that your Government is unlikely to take notice of any representations from its political opponents, I am informed that I sending a copy of this protest to the Secretary General of the United Nations and also to the South African Society of Journalists, the International Organisation of Journalists and other interested parties whom I shall ask to back my protest in the interests of preserving a free press in South Africa."

1960 Might See Local Boycotts

DURBAN
THE new year may witness several local boycotts if a suggestion by the South African Congress of Trade Unions, Durban Local Committee, is accepted by the Joint Congresses in Natal.

The suggestion made by SACTU is that firms that do not recognise African Trade Unions where they do exist or which take advantage of the growing unemployment to dismiss workers on the flimsiest reasons, should be boycotted.

TO ATTEND FUNERAL

One leading baking firm for instance, dismissed a worker for asking leave to attend his wife's funeral even though he produced a telegram from his parish priest informing him of the death.

"There are other cases of a similar nature which are being investigated by SACTU."

Mr. Billy Nair, SACTU leader in Durban, in an interview with New Age, said that not all firms were as callous as the Baking Company referred to.

"We are getting sick and tired of the way in which some employers treat workers," he added.

TREATED WITH CONTEMPT

"I must add though that the majority of employers have been prepared to discuss complaints with SACTU. But, the minority which has consistently treated their workers with contempt will have to be dealt with."

"We are hoping that the Joint Congresses will accept our suggestion. Once they do, we shall act as these employers where it would hurt most," said Mr. Nair.

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CONGO ELECTION DEFEAT FOR BELGAINS

Demand For Independence Grows

KING BAUDOIN of the Belgians has been having discussions on the constitutional question with African leaders in the Congo. According to statements by the Africans, they have insistently pressed the demand for immediate independence, otherwise, they say, there will be "trouble", as they cannot much longer restrain their impatient followers.

A factor which may incline the Belgians to negotiate peacefully rather than try to shoot it out has been the "painful defeat" of the Belgian authorities in the Congo municipal elections which were held on December 20. The elections revealed the decisive influence exerted by the political parties supporting immediate independence.

BOYCOTT

The Congolese people carried out a widespread boycott of the elections. In Leopoldville over 70 per cent of the population stayed away from the polls in response to the Abako call to boycott the elections.

Colonial Governor Bomans of Leopoldville Province admitted that no elections at all were held in many regions, owing to the boycott.

In the port of Matadi, only 3 per cent of the 12,000 population went to the polls under compulsion. In the district of Catarates, there was not even a single candidate.

In the city of Stanleyville, scene of the recent shootings, the colonial authorities arrested two leaders of

the national Congolese movement and several Congolese youth for urging that the elections be boycotted. However, the majority of

those who turned out to poll voted for the Patrice Lumumba wing of the national Congolese movement which demands immediate independ-

ence. The party is reported to have won 16 of the 17 seats available in a quarter of the city.

According to the Belgian press, the Abako Party, the National Congolese Movement (Kalonji wing), the African Solidarity Party and the People's Party jointly sent telegrams to the Belgian King, the chairman of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives and Senate and leaders of Belgian political parties, protesting against the ever-growing measures of suppression in the Congo by the Belgian Government.

The Belgian administration, the telegrams pointed out, was setting up its own "political party" had reinforced the Kitona and Kamina bases in the Congo and had armed the colonialists in the Congo. The Congolese would like to know against whom the numerous European agents, functionaries and d other people had been armed, they said.

The four parties said that the colonialist administration's "election movement" had proved a failure.

AFRICA IN THE NEWS

"VICTORY IS NEAR," SAY ALGERIANS

THE Algerian people and the national liberation army were determined to carry on their armed struggle for independence until final victory, declared the radio of "the voice of the republic of Algeria" in a broadcast on December 22.

The broadcast said that the Algerian war for national independence had been fought for more than five years in which the army and the people throughout the country had made great sacrifices and suffered difficulties and hardship, but they would never abandon the principles for which they were struggling.

"Those who try to persuade us to accept conditional independence are betraying our martyrs, the entire army and people," it continued.

Referring to De Gaulle's verbal recognition of the Algerian people's

right of self-determination, the broadcast pointed out that this was entirely due to the growing strength of the heroic Algerian national liberation army in the past five years and their intensified attacks on the enemy. It added that if anyone believed that France had changed its policy, he must have refused to see the necessity of armed struggle and the achievements gained by the Algerian people and army, the broadcast said.

It said that the Algerian people wanted freedom and independence. "Now when victory is nearer to us than at any time in the past, the people of our country will abandon without any hesitation those who are over-stressful, unskillful and causing harm to national interests. The people and the national liberation army will never allow anybody to change the principle and programme of the struggle," the broadcast said.

Nasser Wants To Be Friendly

President Nasser made a policy speech in Port Said after a parade marking the third anniversary of Anglo-French evacuation from the city on December 23.

The President said that the United Arab Republic's foreign policy is "to be friendly to those who are friendly to us and to be hostile to those who are hostile to us."

He wished U.A.R.'s relations with the Soviet Union to be good and friendly. "We do not see in the

the imperialist forces, headed by the United States, made false gestures of "peace" to numb the people's fighting spirit so as to enslave the people for ever.

"We believe that as long as the students and people of Black Africa are united, persist in their struggle and heighten their vigilance, any imperialist scheme can be defeated and the struggle of the people of Black Africa for independence will be victorious." The Chinese students and youth will always be on the side of the students and youth of Black Africa, who are fighting for independence."

U.S. Magazine Publicly

Burned in Ghana

Two issues of the international edition of the U.S. news magazine "Time" were burned in Accra on Christmas Eve at a public meeting called by Ghana's ruling Convention People's Party.

The action was taken as a protest against the American magazine's attacks on Ghana's Premier Kwame Nkrumah in two articles published in its December 14 and 21 issues.

The meeting denounced the imperialist reactionary press and the United States. Some speakers called for a protest march to the U.S. Embassy in Accra.

DESERT HELL FOR FRENCH ARMY REBELS

THE French organisation "Secours Populaire" has recently published details of the fate of a number of French servicemen who had protested in various ways against the war in Algeria.

Sentenced by military tribunals, five of these men have been sent to a detention camp at Timfouchi in the heart of the Sahara, 300 miles South of Colomb Bechar in Southern Algeria, along with 100 others court-martialed for military offences.

BREAKING THEM IN In this desert outpost the temperature reaches 138 degrees in the summer and even in the winter it can be as high as 102 degrees. To be confined in such heat is of itself torture. But in the heat is but the background for the sufferings of these men. Newcomers are generally "broken in" by such exercises as doubling with a sack containing up to 80 lbs. of pebbles. This is kept up until the victim is reduced to a state of collapse.

All personal belongings, money, etc., are taken by the camp authorities; all letters are censored, no reading or other distractions are allowed to the prisoners; no effort is spared to meet their misery completely. At the slightest excuse, a week's, a fortnight's prison is inflicted on the spot.

Each month is the minimum time to be served at Timfouchi, before a soldier can be returned to

his unit. But the slightest misdeed—e.g. late on parade—means that the total period is automatically lengthened, and can even be doubled.

Normally, after a "breaking in" period during which the detainees have to sleep without blankets in an open trench which they must dig themselves every evening (the refill in the morning), detainees sleep under canvas, the only lighting being a home-made candle.

Food is of the poorest; fresh fruit and vegetables, essential for the prevention of scurvy, are virtually unknown. Well-water is the only drink. Rapid deterioration in health is inevitable in such conditions, dysentery being an especially common complaint. There is, however, no medical officer in the camp.

"WITHOUT BARS"

Timfouchi, in the middle of the desert, is a "prison without bars". Hundreds of miles of sand are the best guard that can be found. No one can hope to cross them safely. In view of this the barbed wire around the camp seems to be redundant. This camp reminds one of the old military hulks, that were used to break completely the tough regulars, and obtain unconditional obedience to orders.

It is in these conditions that five of the men who refused to fight against the Algerians are serving their sentences.

All-African People's

Conference This Month

The Second All-African People's Conference will open in Tunis on January 23.

The main questions for discussion are:

1. Organisation and methods of achieving African independence;
2. Overthrowing colonialism;
3. Economic and social development;
4. African unity.

Invitations to the conference have been sent to all African political movements and trade unions.

The first All-African People's Conference, representing nearly 200 million people, was held in Accra in December 1958.

Moorhouse Museum Opens

In Port Said

A "Moorhouse Museum" commemorating the Egyptian people's resistance to the Anglo-French-Israeli aggression in 1956 was opened in Port Said on December 23, the third anniversary of the evacuation of Anglo-French forces from Port Said.

The site of the museum is the house where Moorhouse, an officer of the British forces, was detained after he was captured by the Egyptian people. The exhibits in the museum include articles belonging completely to the Egyptian people, depicting his capture.

The establishment and activities of the people's resistance command in Port Said against the Anglo-French forces were also portrayed by exhibits in the museum.



ideological difference an obstacle to co-operation and friendship," the President said.

Concerning relations with the U.S., Nasser said: "We welcome its friendship."

With regard to Britain, the U.A.R. "is ready to forget the past," he added.

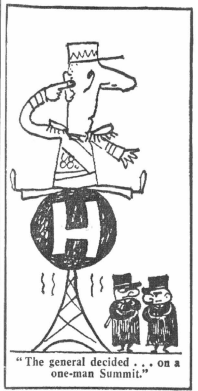
In his speech, Nasser violently attacked Iraqi Premier Kassem.

Chinese Students Greet

Black Africa

A message of greetings was sent by the Afro-China Students' Federation to Students of Black Africa in France on the occasion of their 11th congress on December 26 to 29 in Paris.

The message said that confronted with a situation when the east wind is prevailing over the west wind,



"The general decided... on a one-man Summit."



SPORTLIGHT



by "DULEEP"

PAPWA WINS GOLF OPEN

THE 1960 South African Non-European Open Golf Championships, played at Milner, Cape Town, on January 1 and 2, attracted a record entry of over 150, but since European-owned course, kindly given on loan, could not accommodate all, only 84 participants were accepted.

One of them was Sewunker "Papwa" Sewgolum, the world-famous Durban Indian golfer, who overnight acquired world fame, his sensational debut in the 1959 British Open, for which knowledgeable critics had considered it impossible for him even to qualify. He added further glory by winning the Dutch Open in his very next tournament against a star-studded field of famous golfers.

Papwa's entry provided just the impetus required to make this championship the success it ultimately was. From beginning to end it was a grand tournament, well organized (thanks to the W.P. Officials), well handled—special bouquets to the participants who displayed excellent sportsmanship.

BLACK AND WHITE

Never before in history did so many spectators along the links for a Non-White tournament. Black and White made up the gallery, and it was obvious that each and every one wanted to see the man who brought so much prestige and honour to South Africa: the man who proved to the world that merit and ability is not judged by the colour of one's skin. That he is a great golfer, there is no doubt, and he proved this fact by his masterly display of power-putting and long-golf throughout the championships, which ultimately brought its just reward, the South African Open title, in a field which included many well-known golfers like Simon "Cox" Hlapo, A. November and R. L. Brown.

Brown was the only one who really provided any opposition to Papwa. He played brilliant golf, and deserved to win, but "Papwa" carried too many "guns" for him. Brown could not match the temperament, determination and golfing skill of "Papwa", but he nevertheless made "Papwa" "sweet", and deserves every credit for a fine performance.

"Papwa" won with the following scores: 30-80-74-74-308. His nearest rival, Brown, had a total of 318. These figures on paper prove unimpressive, but only those who were present knew what

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hazards the competitors had to contend with. The south-east blow at its highest velocity throughout the tournament, the course was very sandy, the fairways difficult, which meant that skill and judgment of the highest standard was required. Comparatively speaking, these figures could be considered brilliant, and on any other course would have been well under par. This championship has further proved beyond doubt two things, (i) that "Papwa" is the best Non-White golfer in the country, and (ii) that there is unbounded golfing talent, which if encouraged, would produce many more famous names.

STATUS

"Papwa" has not attained some national status, which will boost his prestige tenfold, when he proceeds to Europe in May to compete for the British Open, as well as other supporting circuit tournaments. He has been accepted by the British Professional Golfers' Association, a status which the A. European Golf Association has not yet been able to grant him.

"Papwa" competes in the Dutch, Belgian, French and German Open championships. If he is successful, he is expected to prolong his stay to play in other European tournaments.

FINAL SCORES

Sewunker Sewgolum (84)	80-80-74-74-308
R. L. Brown (85)	78-84-76-74-303
I. Chowlay (86)	84-79-72-71-302
M. Godfrey (W.P.)	79-84-74-86-323
P. van Diemen (W.P.)	78-84-82-70-324
L. Roman (W.P.)	78-86-78-82-325
C. Sekhankhane (81)	85-79-86-85-323
A. November (W.P.)	79-81-86-82-320
J. Petersen (W.P.)	81-88-86-77-332
D. Jacobs (W.P.)	82-84-82-82-330
E. Jacobs (W.P.)	84-85-82-83-334
Simon "Cox" Hlapo (74)	88-88-80-83-334

DRUM TROPHY: The Western Province "A", comprising A. November (79), I. Chowlay (84), L. Roman (78) and J. Petersen (81), won the team event from Natal (S. Sewgolum (80), J. Mochl (86), L. Nelson (83), S. Sikiinkane (82), Western Province "B" (S. Volzatz (83), C. Adonis (79), H. Adriaanse (82) and A. Jacobs (84) and Western Province "C" (C. Lindoor (92), P. Arends (85), P. Kleintjies (90) and H. Carelse (93).

CANON TROPHY: The Western Province "A" won from the Thornhill Golf Club, Messrs. R. L. Brown and A. November, won this trophy with the following scores: 79 from P. van Diemen (78) and I. Chowlay (84) and C. Lindoor (92). S. N. November (85).

PAST WINNERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN OPEN TROPHY

- 1950—J. Gumbel
- 1951—E. Papson
- 1952—B. Nkuma
- 1953—L. Khathibe
- 1954—L. Khathibe
- 1955—"Cox" Hlapo
- 1956—"Cox" Hlapo
- 1957—"Cox" Hlapo
- 1958—"Cox" Hlapo
- 1959—"Cox" Hlapo
- 1960—"S. Sikiinkane

OTHER FACTS:

Sewunker "Papwa" Sewgolum: Natal Open Champion 1953 and 1954, Midlands Open Champion 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959. He tied for 1st place with Lawrence Butelezi. Play-off 13th January, 1960.

THERE is mounting opposition in New Zealand to the exclusion of Maoris from the All Blacks Rugby team that is due to tour South Africa this year.

Petitions have been drawn up and are being circulated in New Zealand, and all over the world, protesting against the "discrimination exercised against footballers of Maori descent by their exclusion on racial grounds from selection for

the New Zealand team to tour South Africa in 1960" and calling upon the New Zealand Rugby Board to abandon the tour.

A campaign for a target of one million signatures has got under way in New Zealand, and it is estimated that there will be 200,000 signatories in the city of Auckland alone.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATIONS Most important is that Citizens' Associations have been set up in

3,000 AT BASUTOLAND CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1) men irrespective of whether they pay tax or not.

ELECTIONS Dealing with the election for the Legislative Council due to take place in three years' time, it was decided that voting should be on a party basis and that people should be elected direct to the Legislative Council, not District Councils, and that voting by proxy be abolished so that people can vote by post.

This conference, held on the eve of the first elections for self-government in Basutoland, attracted much attention not only among Basutos but throughout the Union and the Protectorates. Amongst those attending were invited to open the conference, delegates from all corners of Basutoland and the best part of the conference was in closed session, there was always a throng whenever the doors were open to the public.

Mr. Tom Mboya, the Kenya leader, was invited to open the conference, obliged to say he was unable to attend as he was refused a transit visa by the Union Government.

EDUCATION

Mr. B. M. Khakela, editor of Mohlaba, opened the conference in place of Mr. Tom Mboya. The theme of his address was education. He attacked the British Government for spending more money on White children and very little on African children in colonial countries. He urged the Basutoland Congress Party to demand equal educational facilities for all children in Basutoland.

Mrs. Lilian Ngovi, National President of the African National Congress, opened the conference in the name of the South African Women, was invited to speak at the conference.

She said the struggle of the women of Basutoland was the same as that of the women in the Union, women in Basutoland must never think that if they were self-government in Basutoland the struggle is over. On the contrary, that is only the beginning of a hard battle for independence.

She urged Basutoland women to have closer co-operation with women of the Union. "We mothers must struggle together to build a decent future for our children."

MRS. MAFEKENG

Mrs. Ngoyi introduced Mrs. Mafeke, leader of the conference of her banishment and subsequent flight to Basutoland. People at the conference went openly. Mrs. Ngoyi called upon the people of Basutoland to help Mrs. Mafeke and her eleven children.

Mrs. Mafeke, Mrs. Ngoyi, Mr. Nduku, Mr. Mafekeng, leader of the Basutoland Congress Party, told conference that a fund to assist all African political refugees has been established with £200 donated by the Christian Action Council led by Canon Col-

liers. He called upon the Basuto nation to contribute generously to the fund "as Basutoland is now the Jerusalem for all African refugees and all are welcome to Basutoland."

A collection for the fund was started immediately the conference adjourned.

The following were elected to office: Mr. Ntso Mofekhe, Party leader; Mr. B. M. Khakela, National leader; Mr. Phoofo, national chairman; Mr. Ramorebeli, assistant chairman; Mr. Kolišana, national secretary; Mr. Qhobo Molapo, recording secretary; Mr. J. Mosiane, propaganda secretary; and Mrs. L. M. Maphathe, treasurer.

Canning Union Warns Langeberg

(Continued from page 1)

"We strongly reiterate the firm's attitude on both these points, and will inform the directors that as long as they persist in such policies they will not have 'canned labour force' which, said Mr. Ferreira, they considered desirable. We shall not rest until the employers have renounced the Wage Determination one and for all, and until they accept our unions as the sole spokesmen of the workers in the industry."

"We must again emphasise that our repudiation of the Wage Determination and of the cuts it made in existing rates of pay has been fully justified. L.K.B. has said that it is obliged to consider the interests of the farmers. The firm should realise by now that it has a duty also to the canning workers, who can less easily afford a reduction in earnings during a period of rising prices than can the farmers."

CONFLICT

"As regards the refusal to negotiate with the unions, Mr. Ferreira's statement conflicts with the declared policy followed by L.K.B. in recent months. Its management has during that period discussed matters with the Unions' representatives, and it went on doing so during the dispute. As recently as May, J.B. the Director informed us in writing that they were willing at all times to negotiate with our representatives."

The abandonment of this policy would inevitably cause friction between the firm and the workers.

"We shall persist in our efforts to render null and void the Wage Determination against which we have protested for the past 2 years, and the terms of which have risen the price of Port Elizabeth. The Management Committees of the two Unions have decided to apply for a Conciliation Board as another step towards our objective."

"Finally, we wish to assure our members that the Unions will not tolerate any victimisation of our members by the officials, either at Port Elizabeth or anywhere else."

all major cities and towns of New Zealand with the specific purpose of fighting this issue. The leader of this campaign is a Maori, Ronald O'Regan, who is regarded as the best surgeon in New Zealand.

The protest in New Zealand have come from 18 major trade unions, the entire Press, the Public Service Association, the four universities, civic and cultural bodies, ex-servicemen, and all the churches, with the backing of the National Church Council.

The signatories of the petition include the Hon. E. B. Corbett, former Minister of Maori Affairs; T. Raphael, former secretary of Maori, Brig. M. C. Fairbrother, former commander, Maori Battalion; Lt.-Col. Awatere and Lt.-Col. Henare, former commanders of Maori Army Battalions; Sir David Smith, Mrs. M. Logan, president New Zealand Maori Women's Welfare League; Prof. R. O. Piddington, head of Anthropology Department, Auckland University, and Miss Ngai Marsh, the famous novelist.

SASA WANTS INFORMATION

Opposition is steadily growing in South Africa, spearheaded by the South African Sports Association which has already protested to the South African Rugby Board, the New Zealand Rugby Union, the International Rugby Board and the New Zealand Minister for Maori Affairs on behalf of the eight national sporting bodies and more than 70,000 persons who support the South African Sports Association.

It now proposes to lodge a further protest and is anxious to make an accurate assessment of the measure of opposition which exists in this country, both because of the racial discrimination in New Zealand and the exclusion of Non-White South Africans from the national game in their country.

It would be greatly appreciated if individuals and also organisations would kindly communicate their views so that the situation can be fully analysed before action is taken. Letters should be sent to Mr. D. A. Brutus, Hon. Secretary, S.A. Sports Association, 20, Shell Street, Port Elizabeth.

Glazos Sentenced Again

The Athens Court of Appeals on December 24 sentenced Manolis Glazos to one month's imprisonment and deprived the newspaper Avghi for seven days of the right to publish news of a political nature.

It will be recalled that on July 22 the Athens military court sentenced Glazos to 10 years' imprisonment, deprivation of political rights for eight years, and four years' banishment.

In his speech in court on December 23, Glazos stressed that he had been charged with "insulting the Government" because he exposed the anti-national, anti-democratic nature of the Greek Government's policies.

