

Is the New-Independent Republic of Guinea.

"AFRICA'S FIRST PEOPLES DEMOCRACY"?

On September 28 1958 the people of the French Colony of Guinea in West Africa took advantage of de Gaulle's referendum to make a resounding demand for independence. Guinea was the only French colony to vote for complete independence from France. de Gaulle was angry, but could not go back on his promise that those colonies who wanted independence could have it. Overnight the people of Guinea became the masters of their political destiny.

A new personality emerged into the public eye to join the illustrious band of African freedom fighters who had led their people to independence—Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea.

The colonialists hoped and worked for the collapse of the new Guinean government. They removed everything they could, including even such things as lavatories.

But the people of Guinea rallied to the Guinea Democratic Party, which had led them to their freedom, and to its leader, Sekou Toure. They have chosen to make Guinea an inspiration, a beacon light to all the peoples of Africa still in the darkness of colonialism.

WHAT ARE THE POLITICAL VIEWS OF SEKOU TOURE? WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THE NEW STATE OF GUINEA?

These questions are being asked with increasing frequency as Guinea strides ahead with seven league boots to a new life in which the remnants of colonialism are being rapidly swept aside.

Different answers are given by different people. Last year the London Times suggested that Toure was determined to set up Africa's first Peoples Democracy. The London News Chronicle poo-pooed this and declared that he saw himself as the "leader of a large federation of independent African states".

The American magazine Time called him a one-time agitator turned administrator, who allegedly declared that he was no socialist, but had studied the principles of socialism, Communism, the M.R.P. (French Catholic) and the European Unionists, and had adopted principles which correspond to the needs of Africa today.

The South African political commentator Anthony Delius, on the other hand, confidently states that the Times' prediction that Guinea would become a Peoples Democracy, has become true.

The Times, though, has reconsidered its first opinion. When Toure was greeted with all the trimmings by British Prime Minister Macmillan in London earlier this month, the Times declared that Toure was no Marxist, but merely an anti-colonialist.

(Shortly afterwards Toure had occasion to demonstrate his anti-colonialism.) At a London press conference he was asked if his visits to Britain and America were inspired by a desire to obtain economic loans. What do you

people think we Africans are? he retorted sharply. We are not beggars who come cap in hand to the capitalists in order to beg a loan.

But you recently asked and received a loan from the Soviet Union, his interviewer commented. That was different, replied



President Sekou Toure

Toure. There were no strings attached to the Soviet loan.

The very variety of these opinions suggests that it would be wise to read carefully where other newspapers rushed in. New Age recently received the full text of a speech made by Sekou Toure at the Guinea Democratic Party Congress in September this year.

TOURE'S SPEECH TO PARTY

As Toure pointed out in the speech, this is the only political party in Guinea, and it plays a decisive role in the affairs of

Guinea. The speech is a long one, running to nearly 60 closely-typed foolscap pages, so it will be convenient to extract the main points rather than to present lengthy quotations:

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THE main task facing the people of Guinea, Toure begins, is to overcome the remnants of colonialism in Guinea and to eradicate colonialism where it exists elsewhere in Africa.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GUINEA, he explains, is a national movement uniting all the forces in Guinea which are determined to fight colonialism and build a solidly democratic state in the country. It is a popular movement which unites the masses of the country who want to contribute towards its programme for the public welfare.

"Our party," he states, "proceeds in a scientific manner: it analyses concretely the situations which arise, with a view to determining its objectives and the various forms of its action."

The members of the Party must constantly strive to understand its principles fully, to popularise them amongst the masses, and to translate them into day to day activity.

"When you stop making censure and self-criticism in the Party," he adds, the Party slowly dies. In principle everyone should serve the Party and none should use it to serve himself."

DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP WE have declared ourselves for as real, as complete a democracy as possible, based on the exclusive interests of the people.

"There are democratic and non-democratic States, which can be distinguished from each other by the importance of the part played by the masses, by the importance of the participation of the people in the affairs of State."

But whether a country be democratic or not, Toure explains, it must have a dictatorship, i.e. a concentration of power in the hands of one man or a group of men, exerted over the people as a whole.

If the authority of the State, if the dictatorship exercised by the government, emanates directly from the whole of the people, then the dictatorship is of a popular nature and the nation is a democratic one, democracy being the exercise by the people of National Sovereignty.

"For each human society democracy always corresponds in its form to given conditions which depend on the economic and social level this society has reached."

"Economic dictatorship, financial dictatorship, personal dictatorship, military dictatorship, what are they save the exercise of national sovereignty for the benefit of the economic world, the financial world, a person or a given caste or social class?"

In history we find leaders who have ruled for the benefit of the people. "But, and this is the important point, the popular quality of the sovereignty exerted by a man or a group of men is necessarily precarious because it can be radically modified by the sole will of the man or group of men who exert it."

Toure goes on to discuss the nature of personal dictatorship, and the dictatorship exercised in nations by Governments with Members of Parliament elected according to at times very complicated means. These latter nations are not fully democratic because the dictatorship is "exercised by a feudality or a coalition of particular interests, or else by a clan or social class."

"The first condition required by a democracy is freedom . . . but having won our freedom we have freely chosen our form of state . . . Those who are to exercise a part of the popular dictatorship will be designated by the people, who by democratic methods will invest them with authority."

(Continued in next issue)

"MAKE DECEMBER 10 A WORTHY ANNIVERSARY"

—Chief Lutuli

In this special appeal to all Congress organisations, Chief A. J. Lutuli, President-General of the ANC calls for nationwide observance of Human Rights Day.

THE formulation and declaration by the United Nations Organisation of human rights and the fundamental freedoms was a great achievement. It marked a significant stage in human development when organised world opinion showed an acceptance of a common humanity of all men and that "all men are born equal and are entitled to civilised human standards of treatment."

Through the lead of some freedom lovers in the United States of America, Human Rights Day—December 10—was observed in many parts of the civilised world last year.

The suggestion to have it annually found ready endorsement in many quarters including some freedom-loving groups in the Union of South Africa.

This statement is intended to urge and plead for a nationwide observance of this day again this year.

Whatever is done, should be done in a non-sectarian way and spirit and should be a joint



undertaking embracing all freedom-loving groups and individuals in that area.

To do otherwise would be contrary to the nature and spirit of the United Nations Organisation which, for all its shortcomings, tries to be a true representative forum of organised and progressive world opinion and an agency that promotes the cause of peace and freedom in the world.

The anniversary of this Declaration of Human Rights Day should have a special meaning and significance to freedom-lovers everywhere, but more so to the oppressed peoples who are cruelly and unjustly denied these rights and freedoms by the powers that be in their land, as is the case with Non-Whites in the Union of South Africa. The observance should flare up the hope in, and among, the oppressed people that the best is yet to be—and soon too!

I direct member organisations of the Congress Alliance to take the initiative where none has been taken to invite other progressive groups and leading personalities in an area to work in the joint venture to make the anniversary worthy of the noble objectives and status of the United Nations Organisation that formulated and declared these noble human rights and fundamental freedoms.

It is hoped that the observance will prick to repentance the conscience of White South Africa that believes in White supremacy, completely oblivious of the suffering this policy inflicts on the Non-White peoples and the harm it does to the name of South Africa in the outside world.

BASUTOLAND BOYS LURED TO UNION FARMS

MASERU.

THE Basuto are up in arms against Union labour recruiters who send agents into their country to entice young boys away to farm labour.

According to complaints sent to the offices of the Basutoland Congress Party here agents of a labour recruiting body that claims to work from Thaba Nchu but has a head office in Johannesburg, have been scouring Maseru in a car and offering youngsters work at £9 a week. After they have signed up, however, they find they are contracted to farmers. The agent's car has a Randfontein registration number.

A Maseru schoolboy Solomon Phasumane has made a statement to the Basutoland Congress recounting how he and three other schoolboys were offered work at £9 a week with a "petrol firm" at Thaba Nchu. An African agent made the approach to the boys.

Solomon's statement says: "We left with this man at 1.30 p.m. When we reached the Maseru Garage he took us to a shebeen queen where he bought us a two shillings and six-pence worth of a strong concoction known as 'Kau lapohé'. Only my friends and the driver drank. I refused because I do not drink. This man continued to buy one scale after another until he had spent ten shillings. When they left the place they were drunk."

NO DOCUMENTS They had no difficulty leaving Basutoland although they had no documents to enter the Union. At about 4 p.m. they arrived at Thaba Nchu. They were shown to a room where they had to spend the night in the dark; there were no lights. The following day they were told by a White man to prepare for their

journey by a 5 o'clock train to Johannesburg at Westgate. The boys agreed but Solomon was sceptical about the whole affair.

He asked questions which were not answered. Then on the table in the room he saw a labour contracting form which he put in his pocket and which is now in the possession of the Basutoland Congress.

The contract form is supposed to be read aloud to the recruit, fully interpreted and explained before any signature is affixed.

The Labour Agent must affirm that: "the consent of the parents or guardians of Natives aged between sixteen and eighteen years recruited for agricultural purposes had been produced to him."

But Samuel Phasumane, father to Solomon, was not even informed of the recruiting of his son.

POLICE NOT INTERESTED On the contrary he reported his son as missing to the Maseru police. The police, he protests strongly in a letter to Congress, did not seem very interested. So Mr. Phasumane set out to trace his son's whereabouts himself.

The day after his son had disappeared he found the Randfontein car in Maseru "full of young boys of school age who said they had been offered work for the Thaba Nchu firm". He was told his son was already at Thaba Nchu in the Union.

The driver of the car claimed to be working for the Native Recruiting Corporation but Mr. Phasumane checked this with the police and found it to be untrue.

According to reports reaching the offices of the B.C.P. many herd boys have disappeared from the district

of Teyateyaneng following the activities of labour recruiters, no doubt.

Helping Hands

POLITICAL police in Nyasaland and the South African Special Branch appear to have come to an arrangement to do one another's work.

Certain Nyasas who apply for permission to return to Nyasaland are now being told to report to the Special Branch at Gray's Building. There they are questioned about their knowledge of officials of the Nyasaland African Congress in the Union and about Congress generally. They are then told that the Special Branch will "let them know."

Footnote: Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, has been on a "private visit" to the Union. Among other ports of call he has been seen at the offices and compound of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association.

On the general situation in South West Africa, the petitioners suggested that the case of South West Africa be taken to the International Court of Justice, and in the meantime, member States were exhorted to embark on an economic boycott of South African produce in support of the African National Congress.

Earlier in the session the Trusteeship Committee had heard Mr. Eric Louw speaking in opposition to the granting of hearings to the petitioners.

His main points were that the Rev. Michael Scott represented only an insignificant minority of the Herero people; Mr. Mburumba Kerina was an expatriate; Mr. Kozonguizi's case was a serious one as he had travelled on forged documents; Hans Beukes had been disowned by his own people; the three

South African seat remained empty. Mr. Brand Fourie, the South African representative was later given an opportunity to reply to their statements which were circulated, but made no attempt to do so.

In his address to the Trusteeship Committee, Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi also replied to Mr. Louw's allegations that he had travelled with forged documents.

"I would like to point out to this Committee that the documents in my possession were all official documents issued by the Government of South Africa," Mr. Kozonguizi said. I had a reference book and passport.

"Either the Minister did not know that I had a reference book, or due to the confusion arising from the mass of legislation passed to restrict the freedom of the Africans of South Africa, he could not even recall that last year, by proclamation of the Government of South Africa, every African born in South West Africa and being in the Union was compelled to carry a reference book. My book was issued to me in 1958.

PASSPORT ISSUED "I travelled on this document and it has been endorsed by the immigration officials of the various countries I visited before I arrived in the Belgian Congo. There I went to the South African Consulate and a passport, valid for travel to Ghana, was issued to me. From Ghana to the United States I travelled on a U.S. Government visa.

REPRESENTATION "The Minister has said that he did not know whom I was representing here. I do not have to remind the Committee that I speak for the Hereros of South West Africa, and that I have also been asked by the Ovambo People's Organisation to speak on their behalf. If I were to go into the question of

In this dispatch from New York, Jariretundu Kozonguizi, one of the petitioners to the United Nations Trusteeship Committee on behalf of the people of S.W.A., writes:

How Eric Louw Was Rebuffed at UNO

IN the main the evidence of the petitioners was of a factual nature, a description of conditions in South West Africa and the effect of these conditions on the Africans there. The petitioners also laid specific cases which called for prompt action on the part of the United Nations.

Amongst other things the United Nations was requested to intervene in the cases of Mr. Herman Toivo and the Reverend Marcus Cooper. The Reverend Cooper is under house arrest in Ovamboland, whilst Mr. Toivo Ja Toivo was removed from his home and congregation in the well-watered Hoachanas Reserve early this year to the dry

Americans alleged to have assisted Mr. Beukes to reach the U.S.A. had said they were going to study flora and fauna in South West Africa.

All these people were members of a network of agitators comprising such organisations as the American Committee on Africa and the Committee for Race and Caste, which aimed at slinging mud at the Union of South Africa, Mr. Louw said.

The Trusteeship Committee nevertheless decided to grant the hearings to the petitioners, who included Mr. Beukes and Rev. Michael Scott.

S.A. DELEGATE ABSENT Throughout the hearing the

representation, then we would have to question Mr. Van der Wath's representation here, too. I do not think that Mr. Van der Wath represents the Hereros, the Ovambos, the Damaras or the Bushmen. All I know is that he is a Nationalist Party member of Parliament elected by the white population of the Windhoek constituency. Moreover, if Mr. Van der Wath claims to be a South West African, which I have no doubt he is, then he should be strictly and legally speaking, in the same position as I am, in that he is supposed to be, in the words of the League of Nations, . . . not able to stand the strains of modern life, and as such, somebody has to look



The United Nations Trusteeship Committee recently granted permission to spokesmen on behalf of the Non-White people of South West Africa to address its sessions. Our picture shows Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi (centre) at the microphone. Beside him are the Rev. Michael Scott and Mr. Mburumba Kerina. Seated with his back to the camera is Mr. Hans Beukes. (Photo: United Nations)

Itsawis in the ever drought-stricken area in the Keetmanshoop district.

The attention of the Committee was also drawn to the "explosive" situation in Windhoek, where Africans are threatened with forcible removal from their homes to a new location eight miles out of town. The present location is only a distance of a mile or two from town and almost all people walk to work. Though the people have indicated in the clearest terms that they were not prepared to move to the new location, the Windhoek Municipality had turned a deaf ear to the people's protest, and work goes on on the building of the new location as if nothing has happened or is happening.

"OPEN DOOR" A request was also made that the U.N. should invoke the "open door" provision to enable the Reverend Michael Scott to return to S.W.A. This provision stipulates that missionaries who are subjects of member states of the League will not be denied access to the Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT On the general situation in South West Africa, the petitioners suggested that the case of South West Africa be taken to the International Court of Justice, and in the meantime, member States were exhorted to embark on an economic boycott of South African produce in support of the African National Congress.

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ANCYL Call For Festival Boycott

JOHANNESBURG

The Transvaal conference of the ANC Youth League continued in Sophiatown last Saturday afternoon. The long internal dispute over the recognition of national officials came to an end with the speaker, Mr. P. Magano, ruling that since a directive from the ANC working committee on recommendations of its commission came from a high organ in Congress, conference had no option but to accept the directive.

This ruling was not unanimously accepted by conference.

Mr. Y. Putini, national president of the League told conference that the Youth League constitution of 1954 had not been endorsed by the League so the valid constitution was that of 1944. Arguments based on the draft constitution which provides for the annual renewal of membership cards before conference were invalid.

BOYCOTT

Resolutions were adopted calling for the appointment of a propaganda committee to run study groups and to publish a monthly youth bulletin and leaflets explaining Congress policy to the youth. National Executive was asked to provide a programme for a boycott of the forthcoming Union Festival next May.

Conference also deplored the increases of African taxation and called on the National Executive to decide on a campaign aimed at defeating the Government's plans here.

Mr. S. Segale was returned as president with Mr. Sethlopea secretary, and Mr. Mataboga treasurer. Also elected to the Executive were Messrs. A. Leopnisa, T. Musi Mavuso, Cindi, Dlandhla, Tone, Mokoena and Miss Msangane.

Bursaries Offered

The University Indian Students' Bursary Committee is offering 8 bursaries to Non-European students for the 1960 academic year.

The bursaries are tenable at the University of the Witwatersrand or Cape Town, in the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce.

Further particulars and prescribed application forms are obtainable from the Secretary, U.I.S.B.C., P.O. Box 106, Vrededorp, Johannesburg. Application forms should be received by not later than the 31st December, 1959.

ARNOLD'S XMAS HAMPERS

DELIVERY DATES FOR YOUR XMAS PARCELS

Will all agents and customers please note that the following list gives you the dates on which we will be delivering parcels in your areas. NOTE: The lorries cannot return to your area once we have delivered.

PAY UP NOW

- Friday December 4th
Evaton
Vereniging
- Saturday December 5th
Olifantsfontein
- Pretoria:
Asiatic Bazaar
Cape Reserve
Lady Selborne
Walmantahl
Highlands
Nigel
Heidelberg
Balfour
- Monday December 7th
Robinson

- Randfontein:
New Location
Old Location
Westonaria
- Tuesday December 8th
Alexandra Township
Jonas Mokhoši
- Thursday December 10th
Site and Service:
Zola
Naledi
- Monday December 14th
Pretoria
Atteridgeville
Vlakfontein
Eersterus

TREASON TRIAL FREEDOM CHARTER A STATEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

From ROBERT RESHA

THE treason trial ended its third year and has been adjourned to January 18, 1960. Professor Andrew Murray, Professor of Philosophy at the Cape Town University and expert witness for the Crown has concluded his evidence, and nine of the 30 accused have left Johannesburg for their homes. Seven have gone to Port Elizabeth, one to Bohotwa, Transkei and another to Umzimkulu.

Professor Murray agreed with Mr. I. A. Maisels Q.C., leader of the defence team, that the Freedom Charter is not in the form of a constitution, but is a document of human rights. In general principle it contains detailed statement of basic human rights.

Mr. Maisels: I have tried to show that every paragraph and chapter in the Freedom Charter referred to the removal of grievances.

Prof. Murray: Yes.

Mr. Maisels: It is not necessary therefore to look for Communism. The state of grievance is a natural reaction to the position in which the Non-Europeans find themselves in this country. You may agree with me, is it not?—Yes.

Mr. Maisels: It is not unnatural to expect these grievances laid on liberty, fraternity and equality.

Prof. Murray: It is on democracy.

Mr. Maisels: That is not far removed from liberty, fraternity and equality?—Yes.

Mr. Maisels: The emphasis is on franchise rights and civil liberties?—Yes.

More sections are on that than anything else?—Yes.

What I am suggesting is that in this document one hasn't got to look for Communism or non-Communism but one has to understand the position of the Non-Europeans.

Prof. Murray: It depends on how it is formulated.

SPEECHES

Dealing with speeches allegedly made at the Congress of the People Mr. Maisels said that only six or seven speeches were referred to by the Crown out of 40 speeches made.

Mr. Maisels: Could you tell us how many speeches were made at this meeting. There were about 40 speeches and most of these speeches referred to liberation from discriminatory laws and abolition of discriminatory laws.

Prof. Murray: They also referred to the Charter as well.

There was some argument between Mr. Maisels and Professor Murray on the word "Comrade." Professor Murray said that the use of the word shows all shades of political thinking. He agreed also that the word was used about twice in a particular meeting.

Mr. Maisels: Twice nothing is nothing Professor. And that is scraping the bottom of the barrel Professor, is it not?

Prof. Murray: Sometimes the bottom of the barrel stinks.

Mr. Maisels: Sometimes it smears Professor.

Mr. Maisels put to the professor a number of non-Communist writers whose writings were similar to the Freedom Charter.

BOND OF SYMPATHY

Mr. Maisels: You frequently find people of other countries having bonds of sympathy with people of another country?—Yes.

Mr. Maisels: A man of colour in South Africa is entitled to feel that there is discrimination by reason of colour?—Yes.

There would be a bond of sympathy between the African in this country and Africans in other parts of the world?—Yes.

Dealing with the chapter "People shall share the country's wealth" in the Freedom Charter, Mr. Maisels said that this was an idea that appealed to people throughout the ages. He quoted from the speeches of Nehru and the works of John Stuart Mill. He quoted ISCOR and SASOL enterprises as modern examples in South Africa of the control of the mineral wealth by the people through the State, despite private ownership. He quoted a statement made in 1939 by the Pope Pius XI on monopoly industry. He referred to the 1946 constitution of France and the South Korean constitution as all being in line with the Freedom Charter.

TRADE UNIONS

On the clause of the Charter dealing with trade unions, Mr. Maisels suggested that this presupposed the existence of employer-employee relationship—a basically capitalist concept, and was in fact anti-Communist as a charter for the future.

Mr. S. Kentridge (for the defence) cross-examined Professor Murray. On the question of the Freedom Charter, Professor Murray agreed with Mr. Kentridge that there was similarity between the Freedom Charter of South Africa and the 1948 Freedom Charter of Nigeria. He also conceded that Dr. Azikiwe and his party were not Communist.

WHAT IS THE TEST

Mr. Justice Bekker: At what stage would a "leftist" person cross the border and become a Communist?

Prof. Murray: I would have to build up an individual case. I would hesitate to say, at what stage a man has become a good churchman. My test would be to build up various items in his statements and behaviour in order to answer the question whether a man was a good Christian or a Marxist. It is difficult to analyse an organic situation, where there is a growth from one element to another.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Can you draw a hard and fast line?—No.

UNSAFE AND UNSOUND

Prof. Murray in reply to a question by Mr. Kentridge agreed that the Independent Labour Party in England was non-Communist although it was against capitalism and believed that capitalism leads to war.

The suggestion I am making said Mr. Kentridge is that even in regard to a programme of the Independent Labour Party, it would be unsafe and unsound to say it is communist?

Prof. Murray said that it would be unsafe to say the party is communist. It may have communist tendencies and may have adopted sections of communist doctrine.

On the question of national movements in Africa Professor Murray agreed that these national movements have taken the form of congresses and conventions and are not in form of the traditional European parties. They purport to represent not one school of thought but various schools of thought. They are loose knit organisations unlike the parties. They seem to be grievance movements.

Replying to a question from Mr. Kentridge on nationalisation of industry, redivision of land and universal suffrage, Professor Murray agreed that there was nothing at all in Communist theory that the external feature of a people's democracy could only come by a violent bourgeoisie revolution.

Mr. Kentridge: In other words, professor, if you look at the Freedom Charter of the ANC as it stands, on its face value, there is nothing in Communist theory which says that it can only be attained as far as it goes by violence?

Prof. Murray: Not as far as the document goes.

Mr. Kentridge: If you look at the Freedom Charter as it stands, you do not know whether it was going to be a people's democracy?

Prof. Murray: Not as far as the document stands.

Mr. Kentridge: The Freedom Charter has no time table. It does not say when these things will be done?—No.

Mr. Kentridge: What significance do you attach to the phrase "liberation movement?" There doesn't seem to be anything significant about the use of the phrase?

Professor Murray replied that there was nothing serious about the use of the phrase. He also agreed that the use of the phrase goes back many years.

CROWN RE-EXAMINES

PROF. MURRAY

Mr. De Vos Q.C. got into trouble with the judges immediately he stood up to re-examine the expert witness. The first question to the witness was on Fascism.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: Is there anything new that came out of the cross-examination? The witness said that generally the documents covered two or more interpretations. If I am right then there is nothing new.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Taking fascism for an example what do you want to say to the professor?

Mr. De Vos: I want to know the opinion of the witness.

Mr. De Vos then applied for an adjournment to enable the witness to look at the many books referred to by the defence in cross-examination.

Mr. De Vos: We have to find out whether he read these books.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Why can't you re-examine the witness in the ordinary way?

Mr. De Vos: I can do it.

Mr. Justice Bekker: If you can do it why don't you do it?

Mr. De Vos: It will take a long time.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Is that really the only consideration?

Mr. De Vos: I will be fishing out to find out what the witness knows about these books.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: Possibly there might be no point to re-examine.

Mr. De Vos: Possibly. I would ask for a postponement until Monday.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Quite apart from the books is there anything you want to re-examine on and could you not deal with other aspects of the examination?

Mr. De Vos: It is difficult to divide it.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Speaking for myself the reason given is not sufficient.

"I AM A LAYMAN"

Mr. Justice Bekker: Why don't you read the books yourself?

Mr. De Vos: I am a layman.

Mr. Justice Bekker: You are not a layman Mr. De Vos.

Mr. De Vos: I am a layman in this type of evidence.

Professor Murray was re-examined at length by Mr. De Vos on the Freedom Charter.

Mr. De Vos: What did you compare the Freedom Charter with?

Prof. Murray: With the constitution of the Soviet Union and the constitution of the S.A. Communist Party.

Professor Murray pin-pointed sections in the Freedom Charter which were comparable to these documents.

He said that except for local matters such as pass laws and permits there is nothing in the Freedom Charter which does not correspond to the constitution of the USSR.

Mr. De Vos: Could the Freedom Charter have originated from any

Continued in next column

Boycott Moves Against S.A. 1 British Unions

LONDON.

BRITISH trade unions and co-operatives have decided that the best way to protest against the deportation of Mrs. Mafekeng is to push ahead with the boycott of South African goods.

"There should be a storm of protest directed at the head of the government responsible. He is the Honourable Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd, Groote Schuur, Cape Town. Tell him what you think of the vile policy which his government follows," urges an editorial in Reynolds News.

Overseas protests against the banishment order and demands for

a boycott of South African goods are mounting.

The Board of Management of Kirkcaldy District Co-operative Society has protested to Dr. Verwoerd—on behalf of their 16,800 members—against "the savage punishment" of Mrs. Mafekeng "whose only crime appear to be trade union activities and efforts to improve the social status of her people."

The Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers (72,000 members) has protested to the Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. De Wet Nel, and urged that Mrs. Mafekeng should be allowed to return to her normal life.

2 Holland

AMSTERDAM.

GROWING opposition to the policies of the South African Government in Holland has led to a move to establish a permanent committee in the near future.

One of the objects of this committee will be to call for the boycott of South African goods. In addition it will put pressure on the Dutch Government to vote against South Africa at U.N.O. and will collect money for the Treason Trial Defence Fund.

A recent visit to Holland by Mr. Patrick van Rensburg, South African vice-consul in the Belgian Congo until 1957, who left the diplomatic corps to become a national organiser for the Liberal Party, stimulated renewed interest in South

Africa. Speaking over television, lecturing at Universities and through the columns of the press, Mr. Van Rensburg launched a vehement attack on apartheid.

A packed audience at Amsterdam added their voices to the protest against the Dutch Government's abstention from voting on the South Africa motion at the United Nations General Assembly, and loudly applauded a call for the boycott of South African goods. A panel of speakers, including an African student from South Africa, roundly condemned apartheid and the audience booted a lone defender of racial segregation.

Mr. Van Rensburg also spoke to audiences in Leiden, Delft, Nijmegen, Groningen and Rotterdam.

UP MY ALLEY

A LITTLE bird tells me that free tickets for visiting psychiatrist Dr. Murray Banks' lecture, "Just In Case You Think You're Normal" have been sent to all Cabinet Ministers.

THERE are however no more seats available on the Union

Continued from previous column
political organisation known up to 1956. Any non-political body?—No one that I know.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Why do you ask this question. We have heard it said that it was formulated at the Congress of the People. Do you want to say that the Congress of the People was a Communist organisation?

Mr. De Vos: Well, I want to find out whether the Freedom Charter originated from some organisation before the Congress of the People. I want to take it further than the Congress of the People.

NIGERIAN CHARTER

Questioned on the Freedom Charter of Nigeria and Cameroons, Professor Murray said that it seems to be a liberal document. It shows signs of socialism.

Asked to elucidate the question of there being a middle way between the ballot box and violent revolution, Professor Murray said that there are only two ways, the ballot box and revolution. If it is a minor change the Government may be changed as a result of strikes.

At the end of re-examination of Professor Murray, Mr. A. Fisher Q.C. for the defence applied for the adjournment until January 18, 1960.

In granting the adjournment, the Presiding judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff asked the defence and the Crown teams to occupy some of the time during the adjournment to work on the case so as to avoid long postponements next year.

Council of Coloured Affairs. The house has been booked out for all sessions and the theatre will be bolted and barred to drama critics, who might misinterpret the poor show as fine art.

AN epic of the sea was enacted in Table Bay Harbour, too, when a Non-White doctor bought a yacht and then discovered that he could not keep it in the Royal Yacht Club Basin because the club flies the white ensign of apartheid. It now looks as if the Starke

By ALEX LA GUMA



Commission will have to be called to a session on Separate Amenities for yachtsmen, or else Doc will have to park the tub outside the three-mile limit.

AND some corny character told me last week that the school-girl cadets will be used in Mr. Erasmus's version of The Charge of The Light Brigade.

OVERHEARD in a Bristol restaurant: "By gad, this stewed steak tastes offal."

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