

**DUTCH CONTRIBUTION
TO TREASON FUND**

Over £1,000 was recently raised in Holland for the Treason Trial Defence Fund at a cultural evening and sale in Amsterdam of paintings, sculpture and books donated by Dutch artists.

A special Dutch committee, under the chairmanship of the Reverend Dr. J. J. Buskes who recently visited South Africa (and strongly condemned apartheid) decided to hold their own auction in Holland, rather than ship works to South Africa for the auction.

Their sale followed a concert in which leading Dutch artists participated and the evening netted over 10,000 Dutch florins (about £1,000).

More money is still expected as some sculpture and other works still remain to be sold.

Child Killer Fined

LONDON.

The U.S. Army killer of a Korean youth was sentenced to two months hard labour and a 90 dollar fine to be paid over a three-month period. Earlier, a U.S. army court martial acquitted an American guard at the U.S. army oil pipeline at Inchon, who was charged with killing a Korean child.

TROUBLE BREWING IN KENYA

LONDON.

A SERIOUS situation is developing in Kenya. The Africans of the territory are demanding a radical extension of political rights for themselves, with the eventual goal of complete equality, while the Europeans and the Colonial Office refuse to make any but the most minor concessions.

For more than half a century the Africans of Kenya have waged a courageous and determined struggle against the oppressive regime of the local White settlers backed by the Colonial office.

By 1950 hundreds of thousands of Africans had responded to the call of the Kenya African Union, led by Jomo Kenyatta, for a militant struggle for equality. African trade unions also had large memberships, and were well-organised.

The British, who at the time were seriously considering making Kenya one of their main bases in Africa, decided to smash the African liberatory movement.

TERRIBLE CAMPAIGN

Their first target was the trade unions, and next came the Kenya

African Union. Jomo Kenyatta was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for supporting the activities of an alleged terrorist society, known as the Mau Mau.

Then followed one of the most terrible campaigns of repression known in the bitter history of this continent. For five years the so-called Mau Mau were hunted and bombarded. More than 10,000 Africans were killed, and seventy thousand locked up in concentration camps.

By 1955 it appeared that the Africans had been completely crushed. Their leaders were either dead or imprisoned.

It was at this stage that the British thought they could afford to appease the thousands in Britain and elsewhere who had been horrified at their merciless colonial repression. Accordingly, they sought out 'moderate' Africans with whom they announced they were prepared to work out a new deal.

NEW PLAN: NO. 1

The vote was extended to a select group of Africans, who were allowed eight representatives on the Legislative Council. One of the 'moderate' Africans on whom the British and the settlers pinned their hopes was a young trade union leader, Mr. Tom Mboyo.

Mboyo had attacked the Mau Mau, yet so great was the demand of all Africans in the territory for a radical extension of rights for themselves, that Mboyo began to speak out more militantly than he had done before.

At the elections held at the beginning of last year the group of candidates led by Mboyo gave the British an unpleasant shock by decisively defeating their 'moderate' opponents, who were regarded by the electorate as being little more than stooges of the White settlers.

Immediately on taking their seats, the newly elected African members of the Legislative Council demanded increased African representation in the Council. They refused to choose one of their number to take the place allotted in the Cabinet for an African, and the machinery of the new Constitution was brought to a halt.

Meanwhile large meetings of Africans were held throughout the country at which full support was expressed for the demands of the Mboyo group of M.P.'s.

NEW PLAN: NO. 2

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, thereupon went to Kenya, and with the collaboration of the Europeans there, worked out a new plan for increased representation. He admitted that the old Lyttleton constitution had become unworkable because of the militant stand of the Africans (in fact the Asians on the Legislative Council had also just expressed their support for the Africans' demands), but did not consult with the Africans in drawing up his new plan.

The Africans' demand was for a majority on the Legislative Council. All they were offered was equal representation with the Europeans, and a minority on the all-important Council of Ministers.

Moreover, the plan provided for the creation of a special Council of State, which would be largely dominated by the White settlers with great powers to delay and revise nearly all legislation.

"GHANA OR S.A.?"

The Africans have refused to accept this new plan. In a statement issued towards the end of last year, they said they were not surprised that the Europeans had given their support to the new plan, for the Europeans had stated that the proposals meant that Kenya would not become a new Ghana.

"Taking Ghana as a democracy with a universal franchise as its basis," the statement said, "what is the alternative that the Europeans offer us—a Central African or a South African regime?"

The African M.P.'s were given full support in their stand at a large number of meetings held in Nairobi and elsewhere.

BATON CHARGES

● Alarmed at the continued up-



JOMO KENYATTA: his 7 years of imprisonment are nearly up. When he is released, the British plan to keep him exiled.

surge of militancy on the part of the Africans, the police became more and more active at these meetings. Tear gas and baton charges were used to break them up, and a menacing situation has developed.

● Two weeks ago the Kenya Government made illegal a Kikuyu society the Kiama Kia Muingi, or People's Party, and arrested 85 of its members.

The society was widely based, and had 25 local committees in the district and on the outskirts of Nairobi. While admitting that "at present there were no indications that the society had intended to resort to violence", the Government is imposing penalties of seven years gaol for members and twelve years for leaders.

It seems that the British are planning a new campaign of terror against the Africans of Kenya. But the events of the last few years have shown that however many Africans are killed or locked up, new leaders will arise to take their place.

OH, SPUTNIK!

"Moscow . . . is unique today . . . The day to day routine of most citizens is inexpressibly dreary.

No local citizen has ever read a gossip column or played canasta. No one has ever seen a supermarket, a drive-in movie, a motel or a golf course. Nobody has ever shopped by mail or paid a bill by check. No one has ever seen an electric toaster, a sidewalk cafe, a shoe-shine stand or a funeral home. I never saw a girl with dark glasses or encountered a Russian with a cigarette lighter. Once I showed a waitress my pocket flashlight; she could not believe her eyes."

—Inside Moscow, condensed from the forthcoming book Inside Russia Today by John Gunther, in the Reader's Digest, December 1957.

The U.S. State Department may refuse to recognise the People's Republic of China, but it cannot stop the Afro-Asian Governments from doing so.



OVER the last year there has been a constant stream of visitors to Peking representing the Governments and peoples of many countries in Africa and Asia.

Our picture shows the Crown Prince of the Yemen, Moha-

med El Badr, in conference with Chinese leaders Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai. The Crown Prince of the Yemen has just concluded a tour of China which he undertook on behalf of his Government.

Last year's visitors to Peking included:

● The Deputy Prime Minister of **Burma**, Mr. U Kyaw Nyein, who declared that relations between China and Burma would "forever remain friendly";

● The **Indonesian** vice-President Hatta, who despite his strong anti-Communist leanings, stated that he was favourably impressed by what he saw;

● The **Egyptian** Minister of Health, who said that Egypt could learn a lot from China in building up her economy and improving her health services;

● The vice-President of **India**, an old friend of the Chinese people;

● The King and Prime Minister of **Afghanistan**, who stated that their visit would strengthen the strong ties between the two countries;

● During the course of the year the Prime Ministers of **Poland** and **Czechoslovakia**, the leaders of the Japanese Social

Democratic Party, and the **Soviet** President Voroshilov, also were the guests of the Chinese People's Republic;

● Last year **Ghana** decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Peking Government.

WHY VENEZUELA'S DICTATOR FELL

LONDON.

THE people of Venezuela won a great victory by ousting their hated dictator Perez Jimenez.

But the situation in the country is still tense, and it is possible that a new U.S.-backed dictator will replace him.

Last week a military junta representing all wings of the armed forces declared a state of siege in the country and forced Jimenez to flee for his life.

Jimenez seized complete power in 1952, when in defiance of the will of the Venezuelan people as expressed in elections held that year, he continued as head of the junta which ruled the country.

WASHINGTON'S SERVANT

For the seven years of his rule he acted as the obedient servant of the American State Department, who were anxious to see that the extremely rich oilfields of the country remained under complete U.S. control.

His ruthlessness knew no limit. Opponents were shot out of hand. Thousands were imprisoned without trial. Of all the dictatorships of Latin America, his was the worst.

Yet Jimenez's very ruthlessness led to his downfall, for it united all the forces of the country against him. The pressure against his dictatorship had reached such proportions recently, that the country was threatened with a civil war that would inevitably have led to his overthrow.

Reports coming back from Venezuela are incomplete, but the probable picture is that the ruling circles around him realised that Jimenez was becoming so unpopular that he threatened the downfall of all of them. Hence he was offered as a sacrifice to the popular wrath, in the hope that the people would look upon them as their liberators.

Whatever the position, there is no doubt that public pressure for a new democratic Government with

an independent policy, is extremely great.

FIVE TIMES

The leaders of the Union Republican Democratic Party, Dr. Jovita Villalba, has just returned from exile in New York to his country. In the 1952 elections the URD Party secured five times the number of votes polled for the Jimenez clique.

After the seizure of power by Jimenez, a unity was gradually developed between U.R.D., the small right of centre Copei Party, the long illegalised Accion Democratica, and the Communist Party.

Dr. Villalba has now called for a truce between all the political parties of the country, and for the building up of a sound and independent economy.

One thing is sure, however, and that is that Washington will recognise no truce when its oil interests are involved, and the situation will remain extremely tense.

Prostitutes For Chiang's Army

TAIPEH.

Chiang Kai-shek's army men are encouraged to visit prostitutes to bolster their morale, according to Taiwan reports.

Hundreds of prostitutes are especially provided for the forces in Quemoy Island and Matsu Island. A good proportion of the more than 250 brothels in Taipeh are for exclusive army use. Each army brothel has a portrait of Chiang Kai-shek and flies the Kuomintang flag.

Passport Victory

NEW YORK.

Screen writer Donald Ogden Stewart, long blacklisted by Hollywood, obtained his passport after a 5-year legal battle. He is now living in North London and told a British reporter he had been charged, among other things, with "deliberately associating with Charles Chaplin." Stewart asked, "What the hell are Americans so afraid of?"

U.P. Takes Fright At Plans For Workers' Conference

UNITED Party M.P.s spent a few uncomfortable hours in Parliament last week dodging accusations by the Government that they were helping the African National Congress to foment "trouble."

The acting Prime Minister, Mr. Swart, laid the charge first, and as usual it was neither specific nor substantiated by evidence. It was based on rumours and exaggerated Press reports, and embellished by Mr. Swart's own imaginings.

I would like to deal with the matter in some detail. Here is an example of the "panic" atmosphere which the Government manages to create so skilfully wherever the activities of the national liberatory movement are concerned.

Here is an example, too, of how abysmally ignorant the U.P. leaders are of the actual state of affairs in the liberatory movement. The entire discussion in the Assembly on the A.N.C. passed off without a single Opposition M.P. getting up and stating the facts.

Trouble

THE whole matter hinged on the National Workers' Conference which the Congresses are calling for mid-March to discuss the £1-a-day campaign and the pass laws, etc., as well as to decide on future action. But apparently none of the M.P.s were aware of these facts.

All that they knew was that Sir De Villiers Graaff and Mr. Swart got their information from garbled reports in the Nationalist Press.

At no time was Parliament acquainted with the fact that the Congresses are going about their business in an orderly way and in full public view. They have nothing to hide. Yet the impression was created that they are employing hole-in-the-corner methods and are simply out to create a state of anarchy.

ness in an orderly way and in full public view. They have nothing to hide. Yet the impression was created that they are employing hole-in-the-corner methods and are simply out to create a state of anarchy.

Surely, in its own interests, the U.P. should have taken the trouble to obtain the facts and place them before Parliament?

Instead, it became involved in a tug-o-war with the Government over the issue. For every allegation hurled from the Government side that the U.P. was the "ally" of the A.N.C., the U.P. hurled a similar allegation back across the aisle.

PARLIAMENT By C.P.E.

Why pursue these idiotic tactics? The Nats cannot be beaten at this sort of game.

Clean Hands

LET me trace the stages of the tug-o-war—pull by pull—so to speak:

First, there was Sir De Villiers Graaff's reference to newspaper reports about possible strikes before the election. These reports have appeared in papers like *Die Vaderland*, *Die Transvaler* and *Die Burger*. They are all the same. They allege that the A.N.C. is preparing to plunge the country into a state of chaos—and they add that the Special Branch is investigating the matter.

Sir De Villiers raised the matter first, so that he could show a clean pair of hands before Mr. Swart laid the blame on the U.P.

But Mr. Swart went ahead just the same and laid the blame on the U.P. He said that he was in possession of information that the A.N.C. was preparing to come out "with all sorts of trouble and strikes" and that "it wants to ensure that the U.P. is brought into office".

"The A.N.C. wants to cause chaos in the country," said Mr. Swart, "in an attempt to bring the U.P. into control in the country. It believes that it will fare better under a U.P. regime."

Advice to Swart

THEN it was Mr. S. F. Waterson's turn to throw the charge back at the Government. Mr. Waterson, a former U.P. Cabinet Minister, said roundly that "the Government had played right into the hands of the African National Congress, who regarded the Government as the strongest possible card in driving their people together".

Mr. Waterson was pursuing the "line" set by Sir De Villiers. He merely pursued it, whereas the next speaker, Dr. Louis Steenkamp (U.P. Member for Hillbrow) positively galloped along it.

Dr. Steenkamp said that if disturbances occurred, as predicted by Mr. Swart, "the Opposition trusted that the Minister would deal with the situation in the proper way and not in the weak fashion he had done on previous occasions".

Imagine it! Dr. Steenkamp is telling Mr. Swart not to be weak-kneed!

Finally, the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, resumed the tugging from his end. He repeated Mr. Swart's allegation that those who wanted political rights for the non-Whites vested their hopes in the U.P. Race relations were improving, and not deteriorating, declared Dr. Verwoerd stoutly, but "in so far as there were any difficulties in this field he laid the blame squarely on the shoulders of the United Party because of their false interpretation of the Government's policy".

U.P. Bashful

THEN the Nationalist press took up the cry.

Die Burger commented: "With the approach of the election, the U.P. has become terribly bashful of the A.N.C. It wants to get as far away as possible from this Native organisation. It wants to dissociate itself timeously as far as possible from demonstrations and other ventures that the A.N.C. might undertake on the eve of the election.

"The U.P. cultivated this stand-offish attitude also before 1953, when (to the consternation of its liberals) it supported the legislation against the defiance campaign.

"But in between elections it does nothing to help against this extremism. It finds excuses. It uses it as an argument against the Nationalist Government, and the more vigorous the extremism, the more vigorous its arguments. But now it wants no extremism, please! It hopes fervently that the A.N.C. (which wants to see the Opposition in office) will disappear until April 16."

What Leaders

THERE you have the whole sorry story. Here is White politics at its most pathetic—and its most dangerous! The U.P. has succumbed totally to the Nationalists' panis propaganda.

THABA NCHU TRIBESMEN, THREATENED WITH REMOVAL, FACE STARVATION

From Morrison Senatle

BLOEMFONTEIN.

THE people of Sediba Reserve, Thaba Nchu, have not yet sown their last November crops. Their first mealies should be ripening in a week or two, but there will be none. And no early mealie crop means hunger.

Reserve Africans I spoke to about their still unploughed fields say they were told not to plough because they are to be moved from their homes.

The Native Commissioner, at a meeting held at the headman's place towards the end of last year, announced these removal plans for the first time. Some of the people are to be moved only a few yards from their present homes; others some miles.

The people were not given the reasons for the removal. They asked about compensation but were told they would be paid nothing.

The removals were expected to take place at the beginning of the year. The people asked for an extension of the date to enable them to sow crops, but they heard nothing.

Meanwhile their grain bags are steadily emptying.

Maritzburg Racing

Following are High Treason's selections:

- 1st Race: 1, High Bid; 2, Theology; 3, Derimar.
- 2nd Race: 1, Koumiss; 2, Chi Chi; 3, Renica; 4, Astrella.
- 3rd Race: 1, Gay Glen; 2, Great Seal; 3, Red Hot.
- 4th Race: 1, Gay Hour; 2, Love Lane; 3, Oliver Lee.
- 5th Race: 1, Flummox; 2, Bosnian Peak; 3, Kabul.
- 6th Race: 1, Flash of Light (Nap); 2, Carisbrook; 3, Long Jack.
- 7th Race: 1, Vienna Woods; 2, Falcon; 3, Honey Down.
- 8th Race: 1, Copper Rule; 2, John Bull; 3, Scott; 4, Bevan.
- 9th Race: 1, Refined (Nap); 2, Chukker; 3, Jacolight or Nervine.

AND OUR REPORTER LOSES HIS JOB

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Because he was found in possession of a current issue of *New Age* by a Special Branch member, Mr. Morrison Senatle's house here was raided and searched for illegal documents.

Although the search proved to be fruitless, the attitude of the Special Branch man, Mr. Louw, was that it was an offence to read *New Age*.

Mr. Senatle, who is a municipal employee, told *New Age* that his boss, Mr. Viljoen, warned him not to engage in political activities during working hours. This warning was given on June 9 last year, he said.

Five months later, on November 28, Mr. Viljoen told him of the Council's decision to dismiss him as from December 31.

With the notice of dismissal, Mr. Senatle was rewarded with a testimonial which described him as an "intelligent and willing worker and respectful towards the public and those in authority."

Mr. Senatle has noted an appeal to the Council against his dismissal. "I have been a member of the African National Congress for six years. I have made no secret of that membership because the organisation is not illegal, nor have authorities ever asked me about it," Mr. Senatle said.

ASTHMA—How I cured myself. Rational, natural method, without drugs.

Send Postal order 5/6 for booklet to Challenge Publications (NA). P.O. Box 66, Belgravia, Johannesburg.

AGENTS AND FULL-TIME SELLERS URGENTLY WANTED

LIBERAL WAGES AND COMMISSION PAID

Apply personally or by letter to:

NEW AGE OFFICES:

Johannesburg: 102 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street.
Durban: 703 Lodson House, 118 Gray Street.
Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street.

ARNOLD'S XMAS HAMPERS

102, Progress Buildings, 154, Commissioner Street
Johannesburg—Phone 22-4625

★

Customers and Agents! Please Note

We need more agents urgently. The more customers we have the more we can put into the parcel.

More Agents Means More Customers.

Become an agent yourself or recommend a friend.

We particularly need more agents in the following areas:

DOORNFONTEIN, EDENVALE, EVATON, EASTERN NATIVE TOWNSHIP, FORDSBURG, FERREIRAS-TOWN, GRASMERE, JEPPE, KRUGERSDORP LOCATION, PROTEA, DOBSONVILLE, ROODEPOORT, OLD LOCATION—ROODEPOORT, VEREENIGING, VAN DER BYL PARK, SOPHIATOWN, WESTONARIA, VENTERSPOST, W.N. TOWNSHIP, NEWTOWN, Jhbg., DENVER, OPHIRTON, CORONATIONVILLE, MEADOWLANDS, ELANDSFONTEIN, KEMPTON PARK, NEW MODDER, NIGEL.

★

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED

The South African Treason Trial

By Lionel Forman and E. S. Sachs

(Published by John Calder, London)

Leading Q.C.'s Opinion:

The book is not contempt of court.

"A book which will become a classic . . . will be read as long as men struggle for liberty . . . It is not a duty to have it. It is a privilege."

—Fenner Brockway, M.P.

"Impassioned and surprisingly well written."

—Truth.

"For here, in concise form and without the infringement of any *sub judice* regulations is a history of the trial up to date . . . it is the symbol of something infinitely grander than itself."

—Father Trevor Huddleston.

PRICE 20/- (Postage etc. included)

Also

"REBELS DAUGHTERS" By E. S. Sachs 21/-

"THE CHOICE BEFORE SOUTH AFRICA"

By E. S. Sachs 15/-

5% on all sales to Legal Defence Fund

Author will autograph books, if desired.

The above books can be obtained from

E. S. SACHS, 64 BELSIZE PARK, LONDON, N.W.3.

Published by Real Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Forgate Street, Woodstock. This newspaper is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. New Age offices: Cape Town: Room 20, 6 Barrack Street, Phone 2-3787. Johannesburg: 102 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street, Phone 22-4625. Durban: 703 Lodson House, 118 Gray Street, Phone 6-8397. Port Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street, Phone 6-7089.

Collection Number: AG2887

Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

©2016

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.