

Treason Trial Nearing Its End

Prof. Matthews Last Defence Witness

THE TREASON TRIAL IS NOW NEARING THE END. THE DEFENCE WILL CLOSE ITS CASE THIS WEEK WITH THE LAST DEFENCE WITNESS, PROFESSOR Z. K. MATTHEWS, FORMER VICE PRINCIPAL OF FORT HARE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND EXECUTIVE MEMBER OF THE OUTLAWED AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Giving evidence on Monday, Professor Matthews said that on academic and professional grounds he could not accept a post at the new Fort Hare because the university had been taken over by the Government and converted into an entirely different type of institution. His post would be a state post and he would automatically be a civil servant. It would be an offence to be a member of the African National Congress. He was not prepared to resign from Congress.

POLICY UNCHANGED

Professor Matthews said Congress policy had not changed. Its policy was one of non-violence. If there was a change he would have known "I don't see how a change like that could be kept away from leading members and the general membership for that matter."

The witness said that Doctor Xuma had made a very significant contribution to the development of the Congress.

He said Chief Lutuli was an excellent choice for the presidency.

Prof. Matthews said he was the first African student to take the B.A. degree in South Africa in 1923. He was the first African headmaster in the country. This was in 1925 when he was appointed headmaster of Adams College, Natal.

In 1930 he became the first African to take the Bachelor of Law degree in the Union.

Last week the defence called nine witnesses coming from various parts of the Union.

MR. SEBOLAI, of Kimberley, said that he was a member of the African National Congress. He used to go to the meetings to listen to what was being said by the leaders. He could not say how many meetings he had attended but meetings were being held once or twice a month. He thought that during the period from 1952 to 1956, he missed only four or five meetings.

Asked about his knowledge of ANC policy, he said that his knowledge was confined to what he heard at the meetings of the ANC. Among the speakers from whom he learnt the policy of the organisation, he mentioned the late Mr. Sesedi, Modikhotla, Dr. Letele and Mr. Sechwareng. He said that these persons had a better knowledge of the policy of the ANC than himself. But he knew the policy of the ANC to be non-violence.

The next witness was MR. MARAWU from Cape Town. He said the first ANC membership card was issued to him in 1951. He was a member of the Cape Town branch of the ANC. In the years 1952 to 1956 he was not active. He knew the ANC policy to be the one of non-violence and bringing the people together.

ORGANISATION

Mr. Marawu was followed by MR. ANDRIES MONGOABONA of Klerksdorp. Mr. Mongoabona said that he joined the ANC in 1954. He was persuaded to join Congress by Mr. Freddie Morris and Mr. Motsaedi, officials of the ANC from Johannesburg. The witness said that these two persons told him about the African National Congress and that it was necessary to organise the people to fight for direct representation in Parliament. He said that he had never heard Congress leaders saying that force and violence should be used. If he

had heard that he would not have joined the organisation. "I don't like blood to be spilt," said Mongoabona.

The witness went on to say that he was a member of the branch committee. They never used any lectures. They held public meetings once a month. To have these meetings they had to get permission from the authorities and at these meetings detectives took notes of what was said. He did not claim to know much about the policy of the ANC.

MR. MAXIM MSHEQO of Cape Town was the next witness. He said that he was born in the Transkei in 1916 and had lived in Cape Town since 1940. He was working on the Railways. He first heard of the ANC in 1952. He said that the methods used by the ANC in its struggle for freedom were boycotts and stay-at-home. It was not the policy of the ANC to use violence. If people stayed at home and there were boycotts the industrialists would complain to the Government and the Government would then be forced to pay heed to our complaints.

The next witness was MR. A. MAGWAZA from Pimville, Johannesburg. He said that the African National Congress wanted all people of all races in this country to live together peacefully and that laws oppressing the African people should be repealed.

He said that he joined the ANC because "it preached what is expected of us by God when it says we should live together in harmony."

Mr. Magwaza said that he attended classes which were conducted by Nelson Mandela, Philemon Mthole and Yusuf Cachalia in Pimville. The purpose of these classes was to tell the people to be disciplined and to respect the organisation. Whatever hardships they encountered in the struggle they must not retaliate by force. They were to tell the people how bad the pass laws are and how the Government suppresses the African people.

A Pretoria resident, MR. JOSEPH MOKAMEDI, came into the witness box next. He said that he was born in Pietersburg 42 years ago and joined Congress in 1952. His evidence was similar to that of the other witnesses.

READY TO SACRIFICE

The next witness was MRS. J. MOTSABI from Bloemfontein. She was an executive member of the ANC in the Orange Free State, and had been elected on to the executive committee of the Orange Free State in 1954. Dealing with the methods to be used by the African National Congress, Mrs. Motsabi said the people must be ready to sacrifice themselves but to avoid violence and bloodshed. There were to be no clashes between the various groups. The people were to use petitions to the Native Commissioners and the powers that be, to break laws, to conduct strikes and to fight for higher wages.

Questioned about documents used in the Bloemfontein study classes, Mrs. Motsabi said that they had documents on the pass laws, employment and wages. About the three lectures, "The World We Live In," "The Country We Live In," and "Change Is Needed," Mrs. Motsabi said that she saw only one of those lectures. Besides the Congress Handbook there were no other documents that they used in the study classes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hoexter (for the Crown) on the National Executive Report to the 1954 and 1955 annual conferences, Mrs. Motsabi said she did not read the reports fully but the portions she read were consistent with the policy of the ANC.

MR. SIMON RAMAKHULA, of Brakpan, Transvaal, was the next witness. Asked about his standard of education, he replied: "I just passed at the school and left when I was in Std 2." He said that he had lived in Brakpan location since 1932. He joined the ANC in 1941. From 1948 to 1951, he was a member of the Branch Executive Committee. From 1951 to 1959 he was a member of the location Advisory Board.

Asked why he joined the African National Congress, the witness replied: "There are various reasons why I joined Congress but the main one was the pass laws, the laws that have made Africans slaves."

Discussing the methods employed by Congress in its struggle, Mr. Ramakhula said that these methods were intended to make the Government and the people of South Africa see that the African people were suffering.

The witness said that the stay-at-home on May 1, 1950, was a 95% success in Brakpan. He said the stay-at-home on June 26 was a day to mourn the death of the Africans who were killed by the police on May 1, 1950.

Replying to a question, he said that he did not know whether the strike would achieve our objects, but it was the beginning of our struggle.

The last witness for the day was MR. S. NXUMALO from Durban. He said he was 53 years of age and belonged to the Lutheran Church. He joined Congress in 1952. He said Congress was fighting for direct representation in Parliament. Congress said that there should be no shedding of blood, the work should be carried out peacefully. Mr. Nxumalo said that he had never heard any speaker say that we should achieve our freedom by force and violence. He got to know the policy of Congress through the speakers at Congress meetings.

CANNING WORKERS GET WAGE RISE

CAPE TOWN.

WORKERS in the canning industry will be getting increases in cost of living allowances and other improvements as from October 15 as a result of negotiations between employers and the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Under the new agreement, which will expire in 1963, both Coloured and African workers will benefit.

Mrs. Liz Abrahams, General Secretary of the Union, told New Age that after a great deal of argument and five adjournments, agreement was finally reached at an all-day meeting of the Conciliation Board held on September 19. Mrs. Abrahams and six others represented the Union.

COLA INCREASES

According to the agreement workers earning up to £2 basic wages will receive an additional 2/9d. a week on their c.o.l.a., those earning over £2 and up to £3, will get 3/3d. extra, over £3 and up to £4—3/6d.; and £4 and over—4/6d. extra.

Apart from this, several categories have been up-graded. For instance syrup machine workers have been moved from Grade II to Grade I. Heine machine operators are to be included under Grade I, and will get 1/3d. a week above the Grade I rate.

Females working on peach and pear coring and pitting machines, formerly Grade IV, will be moved to a grade on their own, and receive an increase of 1/6d. above the Grade IV rate on their basic wage. The total increase in their pay packet will then be 7/3d. a week—1/6d. extra on basic wages, a c.o.l.a. increase of 2/6d. plus an additional

c.o.l.a. increase of 3/3d. according to the new agreement.

OVERTIME

Overtime rates for men will also go up. Previously the flat rate for overtime was time and a third. After October 15 they will get time and a third for the first 10 hours overtime worked, and thereafter time and a half.

Ascension day will be an extra paid holiday in the industry. Shop stewards will be allowed to collect subs in the factories after the workers have received their pay.

Mrs. Abrahams also said that a few days after the Conciliation Board meeting the Union realised that the agreement would widen the gap between workers in the magisterial districts of Paarl, Wellington, Worcester and Johannesburg and those working in other areas. This was contrary to the policy of the Union which strives for one rate of pay for all areas.

BOSSSES APPROACHED

The union immediately approached employers again, and a meeting of the employers was held on September 30. They agreed to extend the c.o.l.a. increases for Grade IV men in areas as far as Mossel Bay.

"The union will persevere in trying to get the agreement amended so as to narrow the gap in rates of pay," Mrs. Abrahams said.

New factories recently organised by the union in Tulbagh, Somerset Strand and Firgrove are also included in the agreement. The qualifying period for Grade I workers will also be reduced from 9 months to 6 months.

Laundry Workers Demand Higher Pay

JOHANNESBURG.

THE struggle for higher wages and better working conditions is being carried on all over the country these days. In Johannesburg, the African Laundry Workers' Union called a meeting of its members in the Trades Hall last Saturday to discuss a wage agreement and the attitude of the employers.

The existing wage agreement will expire in November this year. In terms of this agreement the minimum wage for the lowest paid worker is £3.1.6. Both the employees and employers are agreed that £3.1.6 is too low a wage, but there has been no agreement yet as to what the minimum wage should be in the new agreement.

The workers are demanding a minimum of £4 per week for the lowest paid group. The employers first proposed £3.7.6 but have now gone up to £3.10.0.

These are the main demands that are tabled in the workers' memorandum:

- £4 minimum wage per week.
- Fifteen per cent increment for all those who earn more than £4. per week.
- A 42-hour week instead of the present 44-hour week.
- Workers to get eight public holidays a year instead of the present five.
- The agreement should expire after two years, instead of three years as at present. The argument of the workers is that a three-year agreement cannot cope with the fast changes in the cost of living.

No new proposal has been made on the three weeks paid leave for the workers in the industry.

It was decided that the Union officials meet the employers this week and press for these demands

UP MY ALLEY

INTENT upon catching up on my public relations work which has suffered considerably due to that damn s.o.e., I found myself at one of those "hops" the other night, given in aid of somebody's birthday or somebody else's bank account . . . I never found out which.

Nevertheless, there I was surrounded by a crowd of the younger generation clad in tight jeans, cowboy jackets and seemore skirts, with a few of the older squares looking on from solitary confinement on the sidelines.

By midnight I had made the startling discovery that many of our teen-agers are not as dumb as we long-hairs think.

"Dizzy Gillespie is the most," I heard a cross between Sophia Loren and Eartha Kitt say in my ear. "Don't you?"

"Well," yours truly replied with caution, "he may be, but there are other more serious things taking place today."

● Oh, you don't have to worry," she lisped back. "I'm a Lumumba fan, too."

"Castro," snapped a denim draped rocker. "He's the guy."

AT another stage I was wedged into a corner by two more of the younger set who looked threateningly at me and hissed: "I hope you believe in the class struggle?"

I raised my hands in surrender. ● Perhaps the public relations work hasn't suffered so badly after all.

★

NO one would believe him when he told people in Britain how well the income of Africans com-

pared with that of people in many other countries, said S.A. Foundation chairman, Francis de Guingand, the other day.

And lowest paid "Bantu" building labourers will be getting £14.5s. a month after increases next year, reported the Director of the National Building Trade Employers.

● No wonder Sir Francis has been having such a tough time with HIS public relations work.

★

A CERTAIN Mr. Fortein of the Coloured People's National Union has also taken to

By ALEX LA GUMA



making funny remarks in Die Banier last month.

Referring to the economic boycott he chanted: "We cannot but condemn in no uncertain terms the diabolical plot to destroy what has been built up in South Africa for all its inhabitants."

Do you like the colour-bar, Mr. Fortein? If you do, there's millions of us who don't. And even if some of us have to suffer unemployment as a result of the boycott—haven't we suffered much worse?

● People died in Sharpeville, Mr. Fortein, as a result of "what has been built up."

AFRICA

Congo News

AFRICAN STATES CLASH WITH COL. MOBUTU, UN. COMMAND



Premier Lumumba.

Congressman Opposes Tribalism in Uganda

The president-general of the Uganda People's Congress, Mr. A. M. Obote, in a clear reference to Buganda's non-cooperation in preparations for next year's elections to the Legislative Council, said recently that tribalism was the major factor obstructing political progress in Uganda.

He was speaking at the opening of his party's annual conference in Kampala. He also gave a strong indication that his party would support certain non-African candidates in some constituencies.

Ruanda-Urundi: Call For Independence

A THREE-MAN delegation from the UN trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi has asked the United Nations to grant the territory independence from Belgian administration, and has warned that failure to do so soon would result in "bloodshed worse than the Congo" spreading to Kenya and Tanganyika.

The territory, which lies between the Congo and East Africa, was formerly a German colony given under Mandate to the Belgians after the First World War.

The three men are Mr. A. J. Simbavimvere, president of the Democratic Party of Urundi, Mr. J. Rugigana, president of the Democratic Party of Young Workers, and M. M. Vanderselyen, a Belgian sympathiser.

The mission speaks only for Urundi, but urges the establishment of constitutional monarchies under the Mwami of Ruanda and the Mwami of Urundi.

They point out that there are at the moment thousands of Belgian paratroopers in the territory whose presence there constitutes a danger to peace in central Africa.

THE Ghana Government has reacted strongly to the use to which Ghana's troops in the Congo have been put by the United Nations officials there. As far as Ghana is concerned, M. Patrice Lumumba is still the lawful Premier of the country, while the Government of Messrs. Mobutu and Ileo is an illegal one.

At the same time, Colonel Mobutu has come into increasingly open conflict with the troops of a number of African states in the UN contingent in the Congo.

● Mobutu has called upon UNO to withdraw Ghana's troops from the Congo because, he says, the Ghana troops continually shield Lumumba and refuse to recognise the authority of his Government. The UN commanders in the Congo have acceded to his request to the extent of ordering the Ghanese troops to leave Leopoldville.

● Mobutu has also demanded the recall of the troops from Guinea, while the Government of that country has sharply condemned the Mobutu administration as well as the UN command for giving UN backing to it.

● Similarly, Mobutu has attacked troops from the Mali Federation (as it was) for fraternising with the pro-Lumumba troops which had entered Katanga for the purposes of establishing central authority over the area.

● Mobutu has also opposed Indonesian troops coming to his country on the grounds that they too will back Lumumba.

● Finally, Moise Tshombe, the puppet ruler of the Katanga, has spoken out bitterly against Ethiopian troops in the Katanga Province because they disarmed the murderous Tshombe gendarmerie which was bent on "pacifying" villagers who had declared their opposition to the Tshombe regime.

It seems clear from all this that although the UN commanders in the Congo are keen to back Col. Mobutu's administration, the troops from African states under their command, and who appreciate the realities of the situation in the Congo, are refusing to carry out fully their instructions.

It is also clear that Col. Mobutu regards the UN presence in the Congo as being there at his convenience and for the purpose of defending his regime against the popular forces that back the national Government of Lumumba.

UNO DEBATE

Although the Afro-Asian bloc in UNO did not support the explicit Soviet condemnation of the UN personnel in the Congo, they did so impliedly by maintaining that the Congo should be regarded as one entity, and by declaring their support for the Lumumba-Kasavubu Government.

They differed from the Russians only in the following respect:

The Soviet Union felt that direct aid should be given, outside the framework of the UN, to the Lumumba Government, because the UN commanders in the Congo had openly shown themselves to be hostile to the country's lawful Government.

The Afro-Asian bloc, on the other hand, favoured an end to UN's anti-Lumumba policies, but felt that aid to the lawful Congolese Government should be given by African states only and through the framework of the UN.

LETTER TO DAG

Before coming to New York, Dr. Nkrumah on behalf of his Government addressed an extremely sharp letter to UN Secretary General Hammarskjöld saying that if Lumumba was not allowed to "use his own radio station at Leopoldville" Ghana would withdraw her troops from

the UN command in the Congo.

Ghana reserved her right to place the troops entirely at Lumumba's disposal, the letter added.

Dr. Nkrumah points out that Ghanese troops went to the Congo initially at the request of Lumumba, but agreed to operate under UN control. Now these troops were being used "as a catspaw against Lumumba" and to tie his hands behind his back while France (from Brazzaville) whips him. Nkrumah also referred to Elizabethville radio as being "in effect under Belgian control."

U.S. Negro paper declares why MONOPOLISTS HATE LUMUMBA

UNDER the headline "They Hate Lumumba," the Negro newspaper Afro-American published the following editorial in New York in mid-September:

"If you are among those readers who are perplexed by the marked preference of American newspapers for Moise Tshombe the turncoat quisling of Katanga province, over Patrice Lumumba, the duly elected Premier of the Congo, the reason is fairly obvious.

"The United States has 600 million dollars invested in the Congo and has almost monopolised all Congo's exports of strategic raw materials.

"Lumumba is pictured in American newspapers as a lame-brained fumbler, a tool of Soviet agents and a ruthless dictator who does not enjoy the support of the majority of the Congolese people.

"Tshombe is liked because he is

willing to let Americans and Belgians continue their plunder of the Congo's rich natural resources.

"Lumumba is disliked because like Lincoln he wants to preserve the Congo Union and halt this economic thievery.

"And not to be overlooked is the fact that the people who most fiercely hate Lumumba are the same ones who so thoroughly despise you. (That is, the Negro readers of the newspaper.)"

The Leopoldville correspondent of the Afro-American, Charles Howard, reports that foreign correspondents in the Congo, "particularly elements which represent the colonial Powers," seem determined to lend a hand in the overthrow of the Lumumba Government.

Howard warns that Western Press reports from the Congo "should not be taken at face value."

ASIA

Huge Crowds Greeted Sekou Toure in China



THE go-ahead President of the go-ahead African Republic of Guinea, Sekou Toure, spent some time in China during his recent world tour which ended with his appearance at the United Nations.

Huge crowds turned out to greet him wherever he went in China—in Peking alone he was acclaimed by more than half a million people. Sekou Toure declared in several speeches that the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of China had inspired the peoples of Africa in their struggles for liberation. He added that the rapid transformation and reconstruction of China today provided many useful lessons for the peoples of Africa who are building up their own countries.

● The Chinese Government has granted the Republic of Guinea £8 million aid for the construction of her national economy.

EUROPE Sartre, de Beauvoir, Sagan, Signoret, Face possible Sedition Trial

Frenchmen on Trial for Aiding Algerian Freedom Fighters

SEVENTEEN young Frenchmen and six Algerians are on trial before a military court in Paris on charges of sheltering wanted Algerians and acting as conveyors of letters and funds for the Algerian Liberation Front.

The trial, known as the Jeanson case, was instituted by the de Gaulle regime in an attempt to cow all opposition in France to the dirty war in Algeria.

But the accused have turned on their accusers, and so widespread is the support they have received that the French Government are wishing they had never started the trial.

The accused have called as witnesses in their favour a whole host of persons who have exposed the nature of the war against the people of Algeria. One of these persons was the former Secretary-General of the French Police who resigned from that post in 1956 because his conscience would not let him go on.

POLICE CHIEF RESIGNED
When the court asked him if he had any personal knowledge of ex-

cesses, of torturing or of the disappearance of arrested persons, he replied that "it was because of all that that I gave my resignation."

Meanwhile French intellectuals have rallied in large numbers to the support of the accused. One hundred and twenty-one well-known figures in the world of letters, education and entertainment signed a declaration on the "right to refuse obedience in the war in Algeria." The manifesto declares that the signatories "respect and account justified the conduct of those Frenchmen who deem it their duty to carry aid and protection to the Algerians oppressed in the name of the French people."

MALRAUX'S DAUGHTER

Among those who signed are 3 well-known professors, who have all been sacked from their jobs as a result, a daughter of de Gaulle's Minister of Information, M. Malraux, and novelist Françoise Sagan.

Eight of the signatories have been charged with incitement to desertion from the Army, but nevertheless another 30 persons have added their names to the list.

THE FRENCH POLICE ARE MEANWHILE WAITING TO QUESTION THREE OF THE BEST-KNOWN OF THE SIGNATORIES, WHO ARE AT THE MOMENT OUTSIDE FRANCE. THEY ARE AWARD-WINNING ACTRESS SIMONE SIGNORET, AND THE FAMOUS WRITERS JEAN PAUL SARTRE AND SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR. THE LATTER TWO ARE AT PRESENT TOURING LATIN AMERICA RALLYING SUPPORT FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND SELF-DETERMINATION IN ALGERIA.

● Meanwhile a Ku Klux Klan type European terrorist organisation known as the Red Hand has sent a letter to one of the defence lawyers in the Jeanson case warning him that: "Your hour has come, you will pay for this." The Red Hand have a number of assassinations to their credit, including that of a prominent lawyer who defended Algerians.

A LESSON IN RACE RELATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

that Non-Europeans have never started a single riot at a match.

Paradoxically, he was given only five police, and they might as well have left their uniforms at home and joined the excited but dignified crowd.

LASTED DISTANCE

Bennie Nieuwenhuizen's victorious combat over Joe (Axe-killer) Ngidi was the only one of the bouts which lasted the distance. It started

with no real excitement, with both fighters very cautious.

Nieuwenhuizen led with clean lefts and took the first round. The second became more exciting, Bennie showing his clever art of fighting and Ngidi was left behind. The third followed the same pattern. In the fourth Bennie was doing well with his body punching and Ngidi retaliated without much enthusiasm. The "Axe-killer" tried to gain lost ground from the sixth round, but clever Nieuwenhuizen did not allow him to get ahead. He kept Ngidi busy with that left lead.

Ngidi led hard punches to the body and head, but Bennie always managed to use the left to keep himself out of trouble. The battle ended with Bennie Nieuwenhuizen in the lead on points.

SHORT AND FAST

● The fight between Benzine Miya (111½) and Phillip Rantsolo (111) was scheduled for 6 rounds but went for two only, with Rantsolo winning on a t.k.o.

● The second bout, between Josiah Nakedi, O.F.S. champ (143) and Philemon Tshabalala former S.A. welter-weight also ended dramatically in the 2nd with a k.o. The fast, hard-hitting O.F.S. champ lashed out left jabs and rights, but showed signs of inexperience and lack of mature ringcraft.

Hurricane Tshabalala, cool and calculated threw hard left jabs and straight rights and ended the fight with a right upper-cut to the solar-plexus.

● The Jerry Maloi (131)-Pete Koaho (136) bout was very impressive with both boys fighting with confidence. Maloi started slowly but showed his true colours in the 2nd round. He ended the bout in the 4th with a terrific uppercut to the stomach.

SUBSTITUTE

● Gerry Brits (127), contender for the S.A. featherweight championship who was to fight Sexton "Wonderboy" Mabena, took on Elias Tshabalala instead after Mabena withdrew from the tournament.

The fight was to have been over 8 rounds, and Elias was a good substitute. Brits was a very good fighter with heavy punches, and was landing heavy lefts and rights. He showed a lot of courage in the first round, attacking viciously with terrific left upper-cuts, but did not follow up his punches.

In the 2nd round Brits' right eye was closed by Elias' clever counter-punching. Although Tshabalala was ahead, it was Brits who was doing the attacking, but Tshabalala's educated feet and that clever left hook to the eye always took him out of danger.

In the third round of this hot fight Brits was trying all he could to regain lost ground, but Elias' lefts followed by his rights to the head closed Brits' eye completely.

From round 4 the fight was one-sided and in the early 5th the referee had to stop the fight on a t.k.o.

DRAMATIC END

● When Enoch "School-boy" Uhlopo (134), S.A. Welterweight champ met Julio da Silva (133½) from Lourenco Marques in a light-weight bout, it was a very short, exciting fight. In the first round the boys started with light punching. In the 2nd round Da Silva led with good lefts and managed to keep the "Schoolboy" at arm's length. In the 3rd Uhlopo started his vicious attack with sniping lefts and rights, giving Julio no breathing space. The result was the dramatic raising of hands by Da Silva, thus ending the fight.

After the match the Portuguese declared that he was prepared to fight for nothing in a return bout and send "Schoolboy" to the cemetery.

NEW AGE CHARGED WITH "SUBVERSION"

(Continued from page 1)

(4) The photograph of two Natives (wounded at Sharpeville) together with the article "How Were These Wounds Caused." (Pages 4 and 5.)

New Age learns that a similar summons has been served on the directors of the fortnightly newspaper Contact. In this case, the charge sheet specifies that the alleged subversive statements were published in the issues of Contact dated the week ending April 2 and the week ending April 16, containing reports of the events at Sharpeville, Langa and Nyanga.

The charge sheet also mentions two editorials in the issue of April 2 entitled "Fortune Favours the Brave" and "The United Nations Must Intervene."

Hospital Workers Get Increases

JOHANNESBURG.

ABOUT 250 workers at the Baragwanath Non-European hospital, won pay packets fatter by 15/9 to £2.10 last Friday, after they had refused to accept their wages the week before because the authorities had failed to keep their promise to raise their wages earlier in the year.

The workers told New Age that in May they had been promised wage increases as from the end of June. But at the end of June instead of receiving any rise in wages, they were told by the hospital secretary that although he had received the £14,000 for higher wages a senior official had not authorised the pay-out.

On September 23, after they had refused to accept their pay slips, the workers were called to a meeting by the Hospital Secretary and were asked to elect a deputation to meet the authorities about their demands. The secretary warned them not to listen to "agitators" and that they must take their pay slips. The workers refused to elect a deputation and to accept their pay slips, shouting: "We will not take our wages until we receive the increment you promised us 4 months ago."

After a long argument, the secretary finally promised them that he would contact the officials concerned and meet the workers at the end of this month.

On Friday, fed up with the scales of increases, the workers pushed their way through the hospital police to the secretary's office to ask for an explanation. Twelve policemen called in by the authorities stood by. The men went back to work after being promised an explanation of how the increases had been calculated.

All Kinds of Photographic Work undertaken by
ELI WEINBERG
Photographer
11, Plantation Road, Gardens,
Johannesburg
Phone: 45-4103

ARNOLD'S XMAS HAMPERS

Agents please note that our closing date for this year is November 1st. This means that you have only a few weeks in which to pay in. Don't delay. See that your customers do not miss this year's super Xmas Hamper.



Tears fell freely at the funeral in Johannesburg last week of Mpolokeng "Terror" Molefe, a 19-year-old leading amateur boxer and secretary of the United Tobacco Company Factory committee which seceded from the African Tobacco Workers' Union after the ATWU had affiliated to the Federation of Free African Trade Unions. The UTC Factory Committee subsequently affiliated to the South African Congress of Trade Unions. "Terror" was also a member of the Molapo Happy Hearts Football Club. He was stabbed to death in a fight with a co-worker outside the gates of his place of work two weeks ago. Funeral messages were received from SACTU and former members of the now outlawed ANC.

Sports Flashes

BY RECORDER

★ The Springbok rugby team has left for Britain. They can expect considerable criticism, for while they may well be the best players in the country, they cannot duck the fact that they were picked from whites only and no non-whites were considered.

★ Eastern Province showed once again that it is the home of some of the best rugby in the country when E.P. Africans, champions of the African Rugby Board, beat W.P. Coloureds, Rhodes Trophy champions last year, by 9-3. A crowd of more than 10,000 saw the match on Green Point Track, Cape Town.

★ October 10th will be a big day in Port Elizabeth rugby when the E.P. Board stages its jubilee match—E.P. Federation vs. S.A. Invitation XV. The Invitation side is as follows: M. Xhelo, Daniels, Neethling, Taliop, Geko, Abed, Mawing (Capt.), Rula, Mteyeku, Gafoor, Newman, Campbell, Ford. Manager: F. J. Erasmus.

★ The national soccer wrangle has become even more complicated as a result of squabbles in Durban. There have been charges and counter-charges between top SAIFA officials George Singh and Louis Nelson, leading to the resignation of the latter. All this is not helping the cause of soccer. In the meantime, the "professional" muddle continues.

★ Following on the news of progress towards non-racial cricket in the Eastern Province, comes a motion from the Northern Natal Cricket Union asking that the Natal Indian Cricket Union and Natal Inter-Race Cricket Board be dissolved to make way for non-racial cricket. Natal is notoriously slow in these matters; there will be a hard fight over this resolution though it deserves full support from those who want progress in cricket.

★ Plans for inter-racial boxing promotions in Basutoland are being

discussed everywhere. White boxers are lured by the promise of big purses. Politicians, especially Nationalists, are up in arms against it. For sportsmen it is simply another way of breaking down the artificial barriers in sport.

★ The E.P. Open Golf Championships have attracted players from all over, including the Free State and Queenstown. A fine course in the city has been obtained for the event.

Clothing Workers Demand Recognition

JOHANNESBURG.

Shop stewards of the South African Clothing Workers' Union have demanded that the Minister of Labour grant legal recognition to their trade union. The shop stewards state that their union has been in existence for the last 32 years and has shown its ability to cater for the interests of its members and manage its affairs.

"This has proved beyond doubt that African workers are fully mature for trade unionism and collective bargaining," the resolution states. The shop stewards state that the African workers have long been engaged in the manufacturing industry in this country and that their labour has contributed towards the expansion and prosperity of the clothing industry in this country.

This action was taken by the shop stewards to mark the celebration of the 32 years of the existence of their trade union.

Wolfson & De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Eng.), Qualified Sight-testing and Dispensing Opticians, 4 King George Street (between Bree and Plein Streets), Johannesburg. Please note Change of Address. Phone 22-3834
20% Reduction to Africans

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.