

# BANISHE!

From RUTH FIRST

JOHANNESBURG.



Gwentshe—leader in exile.

THIS January it is six months since Gwentshe and Lengisi, the two East London African National Congress leaders, were sent into exile to distant spots in the Transvaal—torn from their families, their work and the areas they had lived all

As the people's movement for rights mounted, the Nationalist Government used one weapon after another in its armoury of repression—police intimidation, banning, prohibitions, arrests. Then it resorted to banishment, and Shande from Behal, Yengwa from Nani, and Gwentshe and Lengisi were the first victims.

Gwentshe is at Bushbuckridge, in the Nelspruit-Game Reserve area. Lengisi is in the Barbeton district. Since the morning in July when they were served with deportation orders giving them a bare 25 hours' notice of their banishment, when they were arrested and escorted by six police to the Transvaal, these two men have not seen one another or any members of their families.

### NO TRIAL

They had no court trial, no hearing whatsoever. The deportation orders came like a bolt from the blue. "Like a horrible nightmare," said Gwentshe, recalling that week. Until he read the notice issued under the Riotous Assemblies Act, he had never heard of Bushbuckridge.

order gave its Afrikaans name, Bosbokrand). Except for two weeks in 1944 and five days in 1953, Gwentshe has never been in the Transvaal.

The police officer who served the order that Monday morning just after Gwentshe opened his general dealer's shop said bluntly:—"Tomorrow you're leaving for the farm." A great force of armed police carried the order out, arresting Gwentshe at his house in the location, hustling him to the station and on to the train.

That was six months ago. Certain facts in the shameful exposure of these men cry out for treatment.

### MIGHT HAVE STARVED

Throughout their banishment they have received no food or allowance from the Native Commissioners under whose control they fall. On the morning of his arrival Gwentshe was told by the Native Commissioner that the latter was under instructions not to give him any food. "You must find work," Gwentshe was told. The Native Commissioner asked what work he could do and then said he would find him a job. That was at the end of July, 1954, and Gwentshe has heard nothing since. The matter has not even been broached again on the morning they were sent into exile were Gwentshe and Lengisi given £2 each. On his arrival in the Transvaal, Gwentshe was destitute. For three days he lived on pawpaw. If not for food given him by some people who saw his plight, he might well have starved in those first weeks.

Gwentshe, a Xhosa-speaking African, has been set plumb in the centre

of a people who speak Shangaan, almost, one feels, with calculated and callous cruelty to make his isolation as complete as possible.

Banishment has brought deep personal tragedy and mental pain to these men. In East London are Gwentshe's wife, his blind mother, and four children aged 12, 10, 7, and a baby not yet two years old. He has had no news of how his family is faring. He had to abandon his newly opened business and had no time to wind up his financial affairs or make provision for his dependants.

Living in the bush country in a small ten foot square room with a stone floor and corrugated iron roof, Gwentshe is far from despitified or despondent. Even in this part of the country the people are in touch with the African National Congress. Gwentshe has the conviction that his exile—like the Nationalist Government—is a temporary obstacle to the people's freedom struggle.

### OTHERS, TOO

The Government is resorting to exile as a weapon against the African people more often than it cares to announce openly.

With Gwentshe in Bushbuckridge are two deportees from the Matlala Location, in the Pietersburg area. One is a man of about 60. Both were banished to this spot in the Northern Eastern Transvaal some years ago following a dispute by their tribe over trust lands. Other so-called "trouble-makers" from the Matlala Location were exiled to Barbeton and King Williams Town. The two Matlalas at Bushbuckridge also receive no food or food allowance from the Government.

# NEW AGE

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## NATS CREATING EXPLOSIVE SITUATION

### Refusal to Move On February 12th Not An Offence, Says Congress

JOHANNESBURG.

EVENTS in the Western Areas have moved to a sharp crisis with the issue of the first removal notices and the fixing of February 12 as the deadline by which families in the buffer zone "must move out."

The African National Congress warns in a statement that if the removal scheme is pushed through by the Nationalists an extremely dangerous and explosive situation will arise. The Congress reiterates once again its uncompromising opposition to removal.

Through its chief information officer, Mr. C. W. Prinsloo, the Native Affairs Department has launched a blast of propaganda threatening Western Areas residents that refusal to move is an offence, punishable by a fine of £50 or six months' imprisonment.

But this campaign to intimidate the people into moving plays down section 26 of the Resettlement Act which gives all occupants certain rights to make representations to a magistrate.

Refusal to move on the date fixed in the notices is not an

At Meadowlands or a stand at Diepkloof is offered as alternative accommodation. The removal scheme is being administered by the Resettlement Board because the City Council has refused to take part.

Most of those served with notices live in the buffer zones—in Toby and Bartha Streets and in Johannes and Willie Streets. Some who have received notices live in premises not sold to the Resettlement Board. But against this wicked scheme, says the African National Congress, it has decided to mobilise the country to ceaseless and uncompromising struggle "regardless of consequence. We hope that men and women are not wanting to face this ordeal with courage and determination."

The N.A.D. states that thus far 450 removal notices have been issued. Removal dates are either February 12, the 19th or the 26th—all Saturdays. Tenants are told they must vacate their houses before 1 p.m. on the removal day. A house

## New T.U. Body for S. Africa

A NEW trade union centre, uniting South African workers of all races, will come into existence at a national conference to be held in Johannesburg at the end of February. The conference is sponsored jointly by the Co-ordination Committee, representing the unions which fought the dissolution of the Trades and Labour Council, and the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions.

The new body will fill the vacuum which has existed since October, when the former T. and L.C. went out of existence and the majority of its affiliates went over to the racialist Trade Union Council, which excludes African trade unions, for since the dissolution of the T. and L.C. there has been no national body to which unions of all workers could affiliate.

At the same time, the new body, both in its composition and its constitution, is clearly more than a mere resuscitation of the corpse of the former Trades and Labour Council, whose defects resulted in its eventual extinction. The old T. and L.C. paid lip-service to the ideals of a multi-racial trade union movement, and its constitution, unlike that of the new T.U.C., contained no colour bar.

But these fine principles existed more in form than in reality. The T. and L.C., dominated by the card votes of the big conservative unions, displayed little understanding or sympathy for the problems of the African majority of the working people; no Non-White was ever admitted to the sacred sanctum of its national executive, and no attempt ever seriously made to organise the millions of unskilled

The sponsorship of the new co-ordinating Council, in which African affiliates are kept low (10s. per month for each union), thus abolishing another feature which kept many penurious unions out of the old T. and L.C.

Significantly, the draft constitution provides for dissolution of the new Council only in the event of the number of affiliated unions falling below three, or affiliated members below 1,000.

The name of the new Council will be decided at the conference. The draft constitution proposes "S.A. Trades and Labour Council (1955)", but more than one African trade unionist has expressed indignation at the proposal on account of unhappy past associations.

## Children Begin Campaign

JOHANNESBURG.

African students and school pupils, in a conference organised and conducted by themselves last Sunday in Sophiatown, launched their campaign against the Bantu Education Act and supported the A.N.C. call to pupils to withdraw from schools from April 1 next.

A young pupil from a Reef school gave the Act a new twist. He called it the "Bantu Back-to-Barbarism Act."

Delegates numbered 416 and of these one-third were school pupils.

Pupil delegates promised to organise their schools against the Act.



Indian and Coloured families in the Western Areas will be moved from one part of Sophiatown (the buffer zone) to these houses in Ray Street. The present African tenants have been served with notices to move by the middle of next month. Despite the Government's pretended concern at moving people out of slums, it has no compunction in putting Indians and Coloureds into these premises.

# "WIDOWS, YET OUR HUSBANDS LIVE"

## Women Prepare Anti-Pass Campaign

**A MONSTER** protest demonstration against passes, and particularly against passes for African women, will be held in Cape Town on Sunday, January 23, when the "People's Parliament" meets on the Grand Parade.

This was decided at a conference of women called by the Cape Western Region of the A.N.C. in Cape Town last Sunday, and attended by some 80 delegates from the Peninsula and Paarl and Stellenbosch. The conference was called specifically to deal with the application of section 10 of the Urban Areas Act to African women, many of whom are now being ordered to leave their homes and families in the Western Cape.

"We are becoming widows, and yet our husbands are living; and yet our wives are living, and yet their husbands are dead," Mr. Greenwood Ngotyana, banned from attending the gathering, declared in a message to the conference.

"We have no alternative but to resist with all the might at our disposal."

The conference elected an action committee to direct the people's opposition, and it was also agreed to elect local action committees in the various areas. Among the proposals adopted was one for the launching of a petition for the repeal of the pass laws.

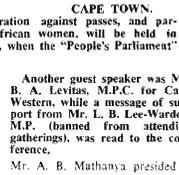
As part of the campaign it was decided to approach a number of lawyers to help defend the threatened people in the courts.

### CONGRESS OF PEOPLE

A resolution unanimously adopted at conference demanded the immediate repeal of the Urban Areas Act and the conference furthermore resolved to send delegates to the Congress of the People to back the demands for freedom of movement, association and assembly, and the abolition of the industrial colour bar, for incorporation in the Freedom Charter.

The conference also endorsed the A.N.C. call to boycott the Verwoerd schools on Jan. 18, April, 1955, and pledged its full support.

Mr. B. Turok, from the Congress of Democrats, and Mr. G. Peake, from the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation, addressed the conference and pledged their organisations' support to the African women in their struggle.



Mr. A. B. Mathanyia presided.

# AFRICAN MINE STRIKE SOLID

## White Union Scabs

**NINETY-FIVE** per cent. of the entire African labour force on the Copperbelt mines have been out on strike since January 4 in support of the demand of the African Mineworkers' Union for a wage increase to lbs. 8d. a shift. The only strike-breakers so far have been members of the Salaried Staff Association, led by a Moral Re-orientation, Godwin Lwewanika, who was some time ago expelled from the Northern Rhodesian African Congress as a disruptive element.

The vast bulk of the men have stood firm against an unprecedented campaign of police terror and press calumny, culminating in the arrest of African Congress leaders last week. The police raids drew a blank, however, and the only charges that could be preferred against the Congress leaders was one of possession of banned publications.

### INTIMIDATION

The entire strength of the mine bosses, the police and the State have been mobilised against the African miners. Fourteen squads of police patrol the mining towns, police reservists, drawn mostly from the ranks of the employers, have been mobilised, and officials of the mining companies visit the compounds in armed vans to induce the workers to return.

The African miners are embittered by the manner in which the European Mineworkers' Union have scabbed on them. On December 30 the Supreme Council of the African union met the General Council of the European union, and won their agreement not to do jobs normally done by Africans in the event of a strike. Five days later, however, the Executive Council of the European union reversed the decision of the General Council, and during the last week European miners have been doing the Africans' jobs.

The Executive, in a lame statement, admitted the General Council's previous decision "was taken in good faith and in the best interests of organised labour," but added—"The matter has now been reconsidered, and, while upholding the general principles of trade unionism and in view of certain fresh information which has been submitted to the Executive Council, and also because of the conflicting viewpoints, its stand on the matter should be changed to be in conformity with the stand taken by the union during previous African strikes."

### EDITORIAL

## THE WEEK AFTER NEXT ????

AS we announced last week, we are hoping to begin publishing on a regular eight-page basis from January 27. That is, from the issue after the next one.

New Age carries information and comment that is absolutely unobtainable anywhere else in South Africa. It is a vital organ in the struggle for freedom in our country. Its circulation could be doubled and trebled and trebled again. "I have resolved to use half my time each day selling New Age among the 15,000 people of Kwa-Thema Township," writes Mr. C. L. Matime, African National Congress secretary for the East Rand. "I feel that New Age will aid the local A.N.C. branch in organising for the cause of the liberatory movement."

We are sure that there are many who will be eager to follow Mr. Matime's example. The people are thirsty for our paper. It is necessary only to get it to them, and to do this we rely on voluntary sellers.

But we want to be able to help friends like Mr. Matime to sell the paper. As long as we remain at four pages we cannot hope for a greatly increased circulation. The paper must be made bigger so that we can find room for the many features which make a newspaper more interesting.

For New Age to grow we must have eight pages. It's up to you in the coming week. Let us have a donation now. And write to us to tell us how many extra copies you will take to sell to your neighbours or fellow-workers.

# MORE PEOPLE'S LEADERS BANNED

ONCE more Swart has stepped up persecution under the Suppression of Communism Act with banning notices on people's leaders and democrats in Johannesburg and Cape Town during the past week.

Banning notices of up to five years have been served on Greenwood Ngotyana, popular and respected leader of the African people in the Western Cape, Arthur Gelb, George Maeka and Vic Syvret, all Johannesburg trade unionists, and Yusuf Cachalia, joint honorary secretary of the S.A. Indian Congress.

"The prohibition notice in itself is vicious but the five-year period is unusually savage," Mr. Ngotyana, who is not named and therefore not banned from organisations, said in an interview with New Age.

"However, I firmly believe that before the expiration of this period, the forces of liberation will have put an end to injustice."

### FORMER HERD BOY

Born in the Transkei 32 years ago, Ngotyana experienced the hardships all too common with his people. Because of poverty, he was a herd boy for a long time before finally getting to school, and even then his schooling was often interrupted for months at a time. In 1942 he passed S.I.D. VI and then followed another period of work before he saved enough to go to the Glen Grey secondary school.

But there his studies were once more interrupted—this time by a strike of the pupils at the school, owing to the poor food and other conditions.

So Ngotyana came back to Cape Town, working first as a labourer, and then as a garage attendant, gradually identifying himself with the struggle of his people.

In 1951 he was elected African National Congress assistant regional secretary for Cape Western, and also in the same year, secretary of the Cape Western Advisory Boards and Vigilance Associations, a position he still holds. The year after he was elected national organiser of the S.A. Railway and Harbour Workers' Union (non-European). In June, 1954, he was elected to the Cape Provincial executive of the A.N.C., and shortly afterwards, local regional organising secretary of the Congress of the People.

Mr. Ngotyana is also well known to the Cape Western African electorate for the part he has played in the election of people's candidates.

In 1953 Mr. Ngotyana spent six months in Europe, as South African delegate to the World Youth Festival and to the third world congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"Knowing at first-hand the evils of oppression, I decided to play a full part in the abolition of what I believe to be evil. As long as I live, I will ever compel men to rid myself of these ideals."

### "WONT SUCCEED"

Mr. Ngotyana said that it was clear that by the banning notices the Government wanted to deprive the A.N.C. of its "machinery" to carry out its decisions, particularly the closure of schools from April 1. "But the Government will not succeed. For every person that has been banned there have been others to take their place," said Ngotyana.

### FOUNDED TRAVELLER'S UNION

ARTHUR GELB'S notice was signed by the Minister of Justice the day before Christmas. He is ordered to resign within 30 days from the National Union of Commercial Travellers, of which organisation he was co-founder, together with Mr. Eli Weinberg, in 1945.

Mr. Gelb is also banned from the South African Congress of Democ-



Mr. Gelb was the first national secretary of the N.U.C.T., secretary of the Johannesburg branch of the union from 1940 to 1950, and editor of the union journal "The Commercial Traveller" until a short while ago.

### A.E.U. SHOP STEWARD

VIC SYVRET has been served with a notice banning him from gatherings for a period of five years. A second notice in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act orders Mr. Syvret to resign within 10 days from the Amalgamated Engineering Union. He is banned from an additional 38 organisations. Vic Syvret has been a member of the A.E.U. for 27 years. He was a member of the A.E.U. Council for three years, and served also as a shop steward and branch secretary. One of his being forced to resign from his union (at the Minister's orders) is that in terms of the constitution he loses his superannuation pay and other benefits such as sick and unemployment pay.

In recent years Mr. Syvret has been devoting himself to assisting in the organisation of non-European Trade Unions. He has been secretary of the non-European Metal Workers' Joint Committee. His notice prohibits him from taking part in the activities of registered and all other trade unions.

GEORGE MAEKA, banned last year from attendance at all gatherings, and from participation

in the activities of the African National Congress and other bodies, has now been served with a fresh order ordering him to resign from the African Furniture Workers' Union, of which body he has been a full-time official since 1948. Mr. Maeka was also the president of the Transvaal Council of non-European Trade Unions. He may not now take part in the work of any trade union.

YUSUF CACHALIA, joint secretary of the South African Indian Congress, has been served with a list of 40 organisations in which he may not participate. He was banned from gatherings last year.

Mr. Cachalia is well known in this country and overseas as an ardent champion of his people's rights and as one of the outstanding leaders of every major political struggle of the non-European people in the last decade.

### GREENWOOD NGOTYANA, head boy to people's leader.

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Mr. Cachalia is well known in this country and overseas as an ardent champion of his people's rights and as one of the outstanding leaders of every major political struggle of the non-European people in the last decade.

He casts his vote not by secret ballot but by word of mouth to the returning officer, who is usually the Native Commissioner. He is not obliged to consult his tribe, although his vote is equal to the number of people under him. A Chief who votes against a candidate who has the support of the Government, therefore, takes the risk of offending his employers and losing his job.

The Advisory Boards, which are usually part appointed and part elected, and are presided over by the location superintendent, constitute the second type of electoral college. A majority of board members decide for whom the location block vote will be cast, and their decisions take place in the presence of the superintendent, who is also the election returning officer and manager of the location. In addition, the superintendent is the returning officer for elections to the Advisory Board, and can disqualify any candidate whose nomination does not comply with the highly technical, cumbersome procedure.

Apart from his influence over the composition of the Advisory Boards, the fact that he is present at discussions and is also the returning officer constitutes a clear influence over who is chosen.

In the circumstances many advisory Boards, especially in the rural areas where the majority of voters are appointed by local authorities, have to think very carefully before casting a vote against a candidate who has the same policy as the Native Affairs Department.

Thirdly, local councils exercise the vote on behalf of Africans living in Reserves of which they are the Native Commissioner, who is in a position to wield great influence over the choice of candidates. He is also the Returning Officer.

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# BOPAPE EXPOSES SENATE ELECTION FARCE

THE Nationalist Press has hailed with great glee the fact that 86,834 "votes" were recorded for an apartheid candidate in the Senatorial electoral fare, in which Mr. Ballinger was returned with 593,902 "votes." The Cape Argus draws the conclusion that "there is a considerable body of Bantu opinion in favour of the Government's apartheid policy."

But an analysis of how these "elections" are run shows how utterly false this deduction is. For the inhabitants of the territory do not vote at all. With the present electoral system the marvel is not the size of the Nat. vote but the courage and determination behind the half-million votes which defeated the apartheid candidate.

All "voting" is done by so-called "electoral colleges," consisting of Chiefs, Advisory Boards, Local Councils and persons specially appointed to cast the votes. These cast a block vote, which is then said to be the vote of the hundreds of thousands of people living in the area.

Every one of these electoral colleges is subject in one way or another to pressure from the Native Affairs Department through its officials. It is probable that the Government's influence over these electoral colleges was the most important factor in securing votes for the apartheid candidate.

In an interview with New Age, Mr. D. W. Bopape, banned African National Congress secretary, explained how the four types of electoral colleges are subject to Government influence.

The Chiefs are appointed, receive their salaries and can be dismissed by the Government-General who acts on the advice of the Minister of Native Affairs.

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## Nehru Criticises U.N. Attack on China

LONDON.

The United Nations resolution regarding the 11 American spies recently sentenced in China, apart from the obvious pressure implicit in the transmission of a vote to a state official, there is also the ever-present possibility of the farmer who employs the representative influencing him to vote Nationalist.

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## WORLD STAGE by SPECTATOR

# U.S. SPIES BETRAY THEMSELVES

STARTLING disclosures about the operations of the American spy organisation, United States Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.), were made in a series of articles by Richard and Gladys Harkness published in recent issues of the Saturday Evening Post.

The articles were the result of a year's research by the Harknesses, and were written and published with C.I.A. collaboration and consent.

They show that the United States is spending millions of dollars annually in promoting espionage and sabotage in the "Iron Curtain countries," and that the C.I.A. has been largely responsible for the overthrow of governments which were not sufficiently pro-American in Iran, Guatemala and Egypt.

Here are some of the points made in the articles: **EGYPT.**—In Egypt the Communists were making capital of the lascivious regime of King Farouk. Skilled American political operatives were available to the Communists. Egyptian military junta when the time seemed ripe for a palace coup, and they indicated how such matters were best arranged.

**GUATEMALA.**—The articles describe the United States' arming of Col. Castillo Armas' forces against Guatemala's democratically elected Government.

The C.I.A. was instrumental in overthrowing the Arbenz regime, say the articles. "During the period ending May 24 the Department of Defense dispatched two Air Force Gloster fighters to the Gulf of Mexico. Each plane ferried 25 tons of rifles, pistols, machine-guns and ammunition to Honduras and Nicaragua. . . . Col. Castillo Armas, former officer of the Guatemalan Army, who was in exile in Honduras, obtained sufficient guns and ammunition to equip each man in a force of fellow anti-Communist refugees, with a burp-burp gun, a pistol and a machete. . . ."

Thus the United States must accept responsibility for the bloodbath which has been perpetrated against the democratic movement in Guatemala under Armas.

**IRAN.**—"Another C.I.A.-led triumph was the overthrow in Iran in 1953 of the old, dictatorial Premier Mo-

Russians have actually apprehended an American operative one time out of three."

No doubt an equally good guess would be that a number of U.S. spies had actually been caught in China, and that the case of the 11 airmen over which the U.S. has made such a fuss is not as fraudulent as the daily Press makes out. As long ago as February, 1953, the American magazine Newsweek disclosed: "The U.S. has already been going in for . . . subversion and sabotage . . . in an important way against the Reds on the China mainland."

The Harknesses further say, "The C.I.A. has clandestine channels leading to high satellite officials in the Soviet Union, and to Communist officials in positions of power and knowledge."

They also claim "much C.I.A. information" on the Soviet Union "comes from Russians who served under the liquidated Beria." This notion seems to be based on the charge of the Soviet prosecutor against Beria and his accomplices that they had contacts with Western intelligence services. "It also shows that the Soviet spy network in Hungary was active in Czechoslovakia and other traitors in the People's Democracies who openly confessed they had served the interests of Western intelligence services.

### HOW TO CHOOSE A SPY

How are men and women selected for the C.I.A.? The Harknesses report: "For its regular operating personnel C.I.A. recruits many employees from our colleges and universities through a process beginning even before individual students realise they are being singled out as possible C.I.A. timber. Former 6-2 and O.S.S. (military espionage agencies) cadets, now members of the faculties of some 80 of our top institutions of higher learning, look over members of their junior-year classes with an eye for prospective C.I.A. material. Not until the youths become seniors are they thinking about post-graduate employment does the C.I.A. conduct interviews."

The chosen spy recruits go through special tests by the innocuously labelled Educational Testing Service run at Princeton University. Once in the service,

one of their first tasks is to learn Russian "as a basic intelligence requirement."

But recruits are also drawn from the ranks of professional Americans abroad, "whose natural covers the field of letters, science, business, labour, agriculture or the professions fit them for spot assignments. They are taught to do research, to collect and transmit information, to set up subversive "ading and abetting freedom forces (and) nurturing indigenous freedom legions."

Many details are given of cloak-and-dagger methods by which C.I.A. agents carry out their work. It begins with "C.I.A. screened psychiatrists are on call to straighten out operatives who succumb to the pressure of leading double lives and suffer nervous breakdowns."

**NEUROTICS**

One of those apparently in need of treatment is the "master spy," Allen Dulles himself. The Harkness tell a tale about him which is revealing of the atmosphere in the United States to-day.

"Sitting peacefully in an army general's garden one night, Dulles suddenly blurted, 'Look at that! The light goes against the bottom ceiling of a house where a bright light source briefly, went out, came on again. [Signaling?] Dulles exclaimed. Investigation showed that the light was coming from an unshaded bulb hanging from the ceiling of a room where a woman was busy Saturday night party was going full tilt.'"

One night laugh at this fantastic, melodramatic picture of America's Secret Service. But one cannot laugh at the results of its work. Democratically elected governments overthrown, peaceful construction in the socialist countries sabotaged, the suppression of the progressive movement in key countries and the wanton murder of the people's leaders, continuing the actual work of the "small wars in Korea, off the China coast, Indo-China, etc."

The work of the C.I.A. clearly constitutes interference in the internal affairs of other countries in the interests of American imperialism and a direct threat to world peace.

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# NEW AGE LETTER BOX

## A Deep Meaning

The banning of Advance came as a shock to me, and for the moment I thought the reactionary clique had triumphed. But now I realise how powerful is the march of the oppressed masses to freedom.

The name of New Age has a deep meaning to the people of South Africa; it means the re-birth of a young, fearless nation, free from racial prejudice and dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal"; it means a new phase in the struggle for freedom, which is more prompt, more vigorous and more inexorable; it means the doom of the imperialists and colonialists, the end of the feudalist party, the Nationalist Party; and it means the success of the people of South Africa to attain a democratic South Africa.

Long live New Age! The people of South Africa owe you much. Lead them to freedom and equality!

ABEL ZWANE,  
Alexandra Township.

## Board Victory

Congratulations to Messrs. Xorile and Vundula on their great, hard-won victory in the fight of the campaign against the rents. Good luck in the fight against unjust laws.

AFRIKA!  
DUNSTAN KAUNDA,  
Kliptown.

## Organise High Schools

In the fight against Bantu Education it must be remembered that the old system was narrow and limited, and was in accordance with the general European policy of domination in all spheres of life. It denied the fundamental equality of opportunity, full development of personality, and preparation for citizenship in education. Only a trickle of the children who began schooling reached Std. VI because of the poverty of parents, lack of school accommodation, bad attendance and the prevailing bad social conditions.

Whatever method of fighting Bantu Education is devised, it must not forget these facts. A necessary conclusion from these facts is that a successful fight against Bantu Education and what it implies will seek removal of these disabilities. It must be a fight for liberation. Since the cardinal point about Bantu Education is to instil acceptance of inferiority in the minds of Africans, vigorous measures must be taken to organise African students within the liberation camp, especially in high schools, though pre-high school pupils must not be forgotten.

STUDENT,  
Grahamstown.

## To Verwoerd

I have sent this telegram to Verwoerd:  
Plans to proceed with Removal, Western Areas, will be judged by the world as cruel, callous, and despicable. Like all decent people throughout the world, I demand that the plans for this inhuman mass removal cease.

Long Live Democracy!  
ARNOLD SELBY,  
Johannesburg.

## Indignation in Roumania

We have received Nos. 1 and 2 of your paper.  
We were very indignant at the ban on the progressive paper Advance. An arbitrary move directed against the forces of your country who fight against the colonial yoke, for freedom, democracy, political, cultural and social rights for all citizens regardless of colour, sex and religion.

On the occasion of the New Year we congratulate you and wish you and your paper fresh successes in the struggle for the welfare of the South African people for peace and friendship among nations.

SECRETARY,  
International Department,  
Central Trade Union Council,  
Roumania.

## Perpetual Servants?

I note that the Minister is worried about the progressive decision arrived at by the A.N.C. at its conference in connection with the Bantu Education Act in that this Act is aimed at inferior education of the African and keeping Africans ignorant so that they should remain perpetual servants of the Whites.

The results of the past professional examinations of African students proved beyond doubt that Africans can compete with any other people in the world. It is for that reason the South African Government has passed laws like this Act, retarding the progress of Africans.

May the A.N.C. continue with the fight for the right policy, and may it be the victor.

A. ZINI,  
Wilberforce Institution,  
Evaton, Tvl.

## Bail

There is a great shortage of schools and classes for Indians, both here and in Natal. Indians are very keen to see their children in school.

The Government, taking advantage of the school shortage, has deemed it an ace move to shift the present Booysons High School to Lenasia.

The motive is that by placing the school near Lenasia the Indian people would gradually move to Lenasia.

This is a bait by which nobody should be caught.

We should rather go without education than be educated for inferiority.

C. D. MODE,  
Vrededorp, Johannesburg.

## A Churchman Writes

I wish you all a prosperous New Year, that may the Lord God of hosts grant power to you to fight against barbarism and to help to us in building up a friendship between man and man on earth so that a true brotherly love can grow stronger and stronger on earth, more especially in this country of our birth.

We Africans are not regarded as human beings worthy to enjoy human rights, but we are ill-treated daily, particularly at the public offices in this country.

Christ will lead us to freedom. Join the African National Congress and stand up confidently and help to make a tenacious defence for human rights.

Forward to Freedom! Afrika!  
P. S. KHOAI, V.D.M.,  
United Mission Church,  
Thaba Nchu, O.F.S.

# S.A. Football Association To Be Expelled From World Soccer Body

## Non-European Federation Will Be Accepted To Represent South Africa

From JACQUELINE ARENSTEIN

**DURBAN.**—The colour-bar policy of the S.A. Football Association will almost certainly lead to its expulsion from the World Soccer Federation (F.I.F.A.) at its next congress and the Non-European S.A. Soccer Federation affiliated instead, I have learnt in a story exclusive to New Age.

F.I.F.A. recognises only one governing body in each country—the one that represents the majority.

F.I.F.A. affiliated the Football Association of the S.A. in 1952 because it was unaware of the fact that the Association excluded Non-Europeans from its membership, forcing them to form their own organisation and represented not more than 18 per cent of the population.

Furthermore, F.I.F.A. did not know that the S.A. Soccer Federation had not sought affiliation in 1952 because its members had decided, in the interests of soccer, to first initiate negotiations with the Europeans for the merging of the two bodies into one national unit without racial discrimination.

Nor did F.I.F.A. know that while these negotiations were proceeding, the Association, without informing the Federation, forwarded its application for affiliation, possibly believing that once accepted by F.I.F.A. the Non-Europeans would not pursue the matter further.

As soon as the Association's affiliation was announced in the local press, however, the Federation sent a memorandum to F.I.F.A. explaining the position and pointing out that the Federation was the only body which had the right to affiliation since it represented 82 per cent of the people of South Africa and unlike the Association, its membership was open to all racial groups. Thus, in terms of the Regulations and Statutes of F.I.F.A., the Association's affiliation was out of order.

After protracted correspondence with the Association, the Federation

in June of last year, formally applied to F.I.F.A. for affiliation.

Fearing the consequences of this move, the Football Association hastily arranged to meet officials of the Federation in Johannesburg a few months ago. The Federation's application was left in abeyance at the F.I.F.A. Congress in November as the Federation had been requested to make a further attempt to form one body for South Africa.

## APOLOGETIC

At the meeting the Europeans apologetically explained that they were compelled to comply with the colour bar laws of the country, but offered to take the Federation "under their wing" by allowing it to join the Association with no voting rights or representation on the management committee, the colour bar to be rigidly observed, and the Non-Europeans to promise not to ask to be allowed to play against white teams.

Shortly the Association will receive the reply it deserves from the Non-Europeans.

The African, Indian and Coloured units of the Federation have discussed the Association's proposal and have been unanimously decided, Federation officials informed me, that unless the Association accepts the Federation on a basis of complete equality in all spheres of activity, the Federation will ask for affiliation to F.I.F.A. without the Europeans.

Mr. George Singh, secretary of the Federation, tells me that according to the constitution of F.I.F.A., Non-Europeans insist on a colour bar in soccer, the Federation must be recognised as the representative

soccer body of South Africa. This will lead to the disaffiliation of the Association and isolation for South Africa's white teams who will not be allowed to participate in matches against the teams of other countries.

The Federation has sent copies of its memorandum to the 80 members of F.I.F.A., and from the majority have come replies stating that they support the Federation's claim to affiliation to the International body and oppose all forms of racial discrimination in sports.

## S.A.R. Writes To A.N.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. H. C. du Plessis, general manager of the South African Railways, has replied to a recent letter from the African National Congress to the Minister of Transport complaining about inadequate travelling facilities for Non-European passengers in the Reef area.

The reply states that seven trains leave Pinville in the peak morning period and that a half-hourly service is maintained thereafter. Over-take place, but is not confined to Non-European passengers in the Reef area. Passengers tend to rush the first available train during peak periods instead of waiting for a following train.

## Correction

The holiday tour of Indian youth in Natal, reported in our last week's issue, was organised by the Indian Study Group and not the Transval Indian Youth Congress.

## T.U. Memo To Select Committee

JOHANNESBURG.

The Trade Union Co-ordination Committee is submitting a memorandum to the Select Committee on the Industrial Conciliation Act Amendment Bill, strongly opposing provisions of the Bill, which it totally opposes and rejects.

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## LABOUR CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

At its annual conference last week-end the Labour Party adopted, without dissent, its "new" Non-European policy, which, amongst other things, advocates that African representation in Parliament be increased from 3 to 10 "as a start".

Mr. Alex Hepple, the party's parliamentary leader, gave a strong lead to conference during the debate on Non-European affairs, trade union policy and the discussion on "Natal infringement of civil liberties".

The Nat. campaign against "Communism," he said, was really a campaign against the working class movement.

Conference condemned the banning of Advance, the banishment of innocent persons, the persecution of trade unions, the invasion of meetings by police.

The party had the choice, said Mr. Hepple, of moving with the Nats. to the right or of becoming more progressive. It could not stay in the middle course.

The Labour Party wired the Prime Minister protesting against the banning from gatherings of "new class" members of persons under the Suppression of Communism Act, who are not, and never have been, Communists; for example, trade unionists B. Lan and new M.P. Lee-Warden.

Among the South African demagogues banned there are already prominent members of the S.A. Labour Party.

## REPORT BACK ON A.N.C. CONFERENCE

PORT ELIZABETH.

The campaign against the Bantu Education Act, the Congress of the People and the Resist Apartheid Campaign were the main topics at two crowded meetings in the I. C. White Hall in New Brighton, recently, when the members of the African National Congress and the A.N.C. Youth League reported back on last month's annual A.N.C. conference in Durban.

Speakers emphasised the significance of the A.N.C. decision to withdraw children from school as one of the means to defeat the Bantu Education Act, and the determination of the democratic forces to conduct a disciplined fight in opposition to this "Statute" Act.

The meetings pledged full support for the campaign against the Bantu Education Act.

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