

NYASA RESISTANCE LEADER WRITES TO NEW AGE

Alleges Murder, Torture, Looting By British Forces

NEW AGE

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SOUTHERN EDITION

Thursday, April 2, 1959 6d.

AS WE WENT TO PRESS THIS WEEK, WE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM THE HUNTED NYASALAND LEADER **KATOBA MUSOPOLE**, NOW HEADING THE NYASALAND RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND IN HIDING SOMEWHERE IN NYASALAND.

WE PRINT THE LETTER EXACTLY AS IT WAS WRITTEN—A CRY FROM THE HEART OF THE OPPRESSED NYASA PEOPLE.

Dear Comrade,

Nyasas live under terror, torture, Fascism, intimidation and provocation. But C.A. Federation and British Imperialism is at stake! I hope that you will be pleased to hear that I am not yet arrested, under the so-called State of Emergency. I am one of the District Organising Secretaries and I was supposed to be arrested on the very

first night. But thank you God—I have no fixed abode.

As you read from the press Nyasaland is more than a State of Emergency because every African, be a woman or baby, or a school, crops, fowls is or are killed, wounded, arrested, and destroyed. In some villages around this Karungu District, have been burnt! Many innocent villagers are arrested and assaulted and intimidated with guns in order to extort information!

All devils of South Rhodesia and Tanganyika and most of them of Afrikaner and of British descent are here to shoot as like beasts. The bigger number is African; but we have had no case of killing by an

(Continued on page 5)

The Dalai Lama's palace in Lhasa, Tibet, built into a hillside, is surrounded by the mud houses of the poor. For an analysis of what is happening in Tibet, see page 4.



Van
Riebeeck
Was A
Robber
By Lionel Forman
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NAT. PIPEDREAMS



BANTU BILL A COLOSSAL FRAUD

Africans To Have No Say In Law-Making

CAPE TOWN.
THE PROMOTION OF BANTU SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL, WHICH WAS READ FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY LAST WEEK, IS THE GREATEST POLITICAL FRAUD WHICH THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT HAS EVER ATTEMPTED TO PERPETRATE ON THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

It claims to provide for the gradual development of self-governing Bantu national units and for direct consultation between the Government of the Union and the said national units.

(Continued on page 4)

S.A. To Celebrate Africa Day

JOHANNESBURG
AFRICA DAY—April 15—will be observed in South Africa as a Day of Freedom, in common with every other country on the continent.

The Transvaal African National Congress is planning an Africa week from April 12 to 19. Meetings and cultural activities will be held. An Africa Day rally is planned to take place in Alexandra Township on Sunday April 19.

In Cape Town Africa Day

gatherings will be held in several African townships over the week-end April 18-19.

April 15 was declared AFRICA DAY by the nine independent African states that met in April 1958. It is a day to commemorate the achievement of independence by African countries and a day of solidarity for those peoples still struggling towards freedom.

Africa Day was endorsed as such by the Pan African Conference held in Accra last December.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX LETTER FROM AMERICA

I am in tears after reading "The Tragic Story of South Africa" which appeared in our January 30, 1959, issue of "U.S. News and World Report". Since it is almost an impossibility (and becoming even more so) to get "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" from an American newspaper or other publication, I wish to inquire of you whether or not this is an honest appraisal of social, economic and political conditions existing in South Africa.

Although I am an American, born in the southern U.S. and of the Caucasian race, I am opposed to our Government's foreign policies, many facets of American capitalism and, most of all, to the racial prejudice existing in my country. However, I do object to the use of the term "American imperialists" as I do not feel that the word accurately describes the sentiment of the average American citizen.

I am extremely interested in world problems and world peoples. I believe a better understanding between the various and numerous peoples of all races could do much more than the endless babbling of so-called "governments" to promote world peace which we all, of all races and tongues, so desperately desire.

I feel so helpless when I see such national and international hatred and suspiciousness, so terribly helpless. What can I, a slight speck of humanity, do about it? I am young enough to be idealistic, rebellious enough to question arbitrary authority and (as we say in America) "nosey" enough to wonder what in hell is going on.

An ordinary American citizen.
RUTH FOSSETT,
Washington, U.S.A.

(We think that the report in the January 30 issue of "U.S. News

and World Report" is, on the whole, a fair assessment of the situation in South Africa. As far as what can be done about it, we suggest that Miss Fossett contact one of the American organizations which has concerned itself with sending aid to the progressive forces in South Africa, e.g., the American Committee on Africa, which has raised funds for the treason accused. The address of the Committee is 4 West 40th Street, New York—Editor).

TROUBLE IN GERMISTON

I want to draw the attention of all leaders and office-bearers in the movement to something they will surely be ashamed to hear of. Germiston, once known as the great centre of Congress and the Youth League, is gradually falling down in the movement.

The trouble started when we were electing delegates to the Natal conference last year. One of the elected delegates was ordered not to attend the conference by a special body—not the whole executive, but about four members of the mother body and the Youth League. Three delegates attended the conference. But these were only youth leaguers.

The second trouble started when the report of the conference had to be made. Some people rose against the report because they wanted to know what had happened about the other delegates.

Now I appeal to the other leaders to come and settle the trouble otherwise the Congress will come to an end in Germiston.

ELIZABETH MASANGANE,
Germiston.

Wage Board Again Recommends Lower Wages

JOHANNESBURG.
The latest wage determination of the Wage Board for municipal workers recommends wages lower than some municipalities are paying today.

During the hearings of the Board, The Council of Reef Municipalities asked the Board to fix a minimum wage at £2.7s. for labourers.

Johannesburg is today paying a weekly wage of £2.12.9d. (including the cost of living allowance) yet the Wage Board has recommended an amount of £2.11.9d.

Boksburg is today paying £2.8.9d.; the Wage Board recommendation is £2.8.3d. Peri-urban area authorities are paying £2.7.9d. and the Wage Board is recommending £2.7.3d. A number of objections have been lodged against these recommendations.

TRADE UNION COMMITTEE WRITES TO VERWOERD

Cape Town
The Consultative Committee of Non-European trade unions in the Western Cape which was formed in Cape Town last December has written to Verwoerd asking him to delete all discriminatory clauses in the I.C. Act. In their letter the committee said that the Act would lead to racial antagonism in a degree hitherto unknown in the Western Cape and demanded the deletion of all sections of the Act which discriminated against workers "on the basis of race".

An enclosed resolution adopted at the December meeting said that the Act was "immoral, economically unsound and contrary to all modern industrial development, and above all, undemocratic".

EDITORIAL VERWOERD'S BANTU FRAUD

THE Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Bill, read for the first time in the House of Assembly last week, is a gigantic fraud.

The Bill takes away from the African people the pitiful remnants of their representation in the Parliament which makes laws for the whole of South Africa, including the Reserves.

In its place, the Africans are to be given a ridiculous machine for "consultation" with the central Government. In the reserves a few stooge boards are to be given powers to pass by-laws to provide for road-mending, stock-dipping, the establishment of markets and pounds and other "vital" matters.

Nowhere in Verwoerd's Bantustan will the Africans be able to elect anybody whom Verwoerd can't unseat; or do anything which Verwoerd can't undo. Nowhere, in other words, will the Africans be able to exercise sovereignty.

And it is not the Nationalists' intention that the Africans should ever exercise sovereignty, either in Bantustan or anywhere else in South Africa. The Secretary for Native Affairs, Dr. Eiselein, said in an article in the April issue of the magazine "Optima":

"The maintenance of White political supremacy over the country as a whole is a sine qua non for racial peace and economic prosperity in South Africa."

That is Government policy. All Verwoerd's fancy talk about "Bantu self-government" is so much eye-wash. This is not the road to self-government. It is the road to ever-increasing apartheid and oppression.

The African people don't ask for self-government. They don't want Bantustan and separation. They don't want partition. They want equal rights in a free South Africa where race discrimination will be a crime. That is what they have put in the Freedom Charter.

WE LIVE IN ONE SOUTH AFRICA. WE ARE ALL SOUTH AFRICANS. DOWN WITH APARTHEID AND COLOUR BARS! FORWARD TO EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL!

"We Shall Surely Walk In The Dark"

"I thank all those who have given something to our paper, for if we lose this paper we shall surely walk in the dark."

"We know our paper is in danger and we know that Chief Lutuli, Dr. Dadoo and other leaders have called upon us to support it."

"We cannot lose this paper. I appeal to all workers and readers to help this paper. We can get the money by parties and dances, and by asking our own people for donations wherever they come together."

The above eloquent appeal on our behalf is made by Mrs. Dora Tamama, of Blaauwvlei, Retreat, who has already sent in £3.50 mainly through her own efforts.

And Mr. Z. Xamlathe, of Langa, adds his voice to that of hers:

"Fellow Workers! Let each and every one of us at least contribute a small sum weekly towards the People's paper, 'New Age,' in order to be able to voice our grievances against oppressive laws."

"I think a small sum of 3d.

weekly from our very low wages ranging from £1.15.0 might win us a "V" for £5 a week.

"Come let us start now, all at once and at the same time."

"Support New Age!"

This is very little we ourselves need add to the above, except to urge every one of you to respond to our appeals with the same enthusiasm.

NEW AGE IS THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. HELP IT MAKE THEIR DEMANDS CONTINUE TO RING IN THE LAND.

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
L.L. 10s., A.B. £2, SACPO £3.14, A.G. £6, S. & P.K. £22, J. and R. £5.

Johannesburg:
Zac E1, Benoni £15.1, News-paper Instalment £5, Green-side £2, Doctor E, K, 10s., T, Collections £9, New Sympathiser £100, B.H. £9.18, Laundry £160, V. £2, N. £1, J. and S. £1, Doctor H. 10s.

TOTAL: £223 10s. 6d.

KING KONG AND THE COLOUR BAR

DOES THE Union of Southern African Artists have a colour bar? Are there any Non-Whites on its committees? Were Non-Whites discriminated against on the first night of "King Kong," the African jazz opera? Who benefits from the funds?

These and other similar questions were asked by a correspondent in a letter to New Age. Our correspondent wrote: "A few years ago the African was presented as a primitive naked specimen, then as Jim coming to Johannesburg with the same scenes of the Location in "Cry The Beloved Country." Now he is being presented to the world as a singer, shebeen queen and a murderer that is called "real charmer".

We have asked the Union to make its comments and reply to his questions.

Here is what an official had to say about the points raised:

Q. Why was the organising committee of the King Kong show all white?

A. This organising committee was set up to run the First Night

and charity side of the show. The committee running the show on the production side has White and Non-White members.

Q. Why are there no Non-Europeans on the Union committee?

A. There are. Non-Europeans are among the founders of the Union and include Dan Foho, the union's treasurer, Steve Moloi, Gwigwi Mvrihi, the full time organiser. These three are also in the cast of King Kong. It is NOT an all-white union.

Q. Why was there discrimination in the allocation of seats?

A. There wasn't. The booking office was open to all races.

Q. Why was there segregation in the seating arrangements?

A. There is segregation in the Great Hall and what discrimination there was, was under the hall regulations. The University Great Hall was the only hall that could be obtained for the show where Non-Europeans are admitted at

During the month the cast

wants to go on tour King Kong is not playing for lack of a hall, despite public demand in Johannesburg for more shows.

Q. Why are there no Africans in the ranks of the directors?

A. Three of the band worked with Spike Glasser on the music and music arrangement. Coloureds worked alongside Whites on the set paintings and construction. Throughout the production Africans, Coloureds and Europeans worked together helping to run the stage. Some of the musicians in the band are Coloured.

The Union extends an open invitation to all writers, producers, choreographers, music directors and others with experience of stage work to take part in production work.

Q. Are the funds to be devoted to helping Africans only?

A. The African Medical Scholarships Trust Fund is to raise money to train African doctors, but the Union of S.A. Artists, the second beneficiary, has members of all races.

VAN RIEBEECK'S A ROODEPOORT

THE anniversary of the landing of Van Riebeeck falls this week. It is not altogether inappropriate that the man whose name is honoured as the founder of white civilisation, and whose statue stands on the Cape Town foreshore to greet new arrivals to South Africa, was a cheap and bungling swindler.

Jan van Riebeeck's career began as an official of the Dutch East India Company in Japan. There he was caught red-handed stealing the company's goods, and was shipped home in disgrace.

A little while later the Company decided to establish a small refreshment station at the Cape where for ships making the long journey from Europe to the East Indies could take on supplies.

The difficulty was to find someone to take on the job. The Company offered the post to this one and that. Nobody was willing. Then someone remembered van Riebeeck who was inundating the Company's offices with plaintive pleas for reinstatement.

On his sad way home from Japan van Riebeeck had actually spent 18 days at the Cape when his ship stopped there, so he knew something about the place. And as for the matter of the embezzlement—well, there wouldn't be very much for him to steal at the Cape.

Van Riebeeck was back in the service of the Company.

Pot and Kettle

On April 7, 1652 he landed at the Cape at the head of a band of about 200 others. The way van Riebeeck describes them, their morals were even worse than his own: "Thieving, robbing and other evil malpractices among them is so much on the increase that nothing

of the Company's property can be entrusted to anyone, not even to the sentries," he lamented on December 5, 1652.

Autshumao, chief of a small Khoi-Khoi tribe, came to greet van Riebeeck on his arrival. The tribe had long bartered peacefully with ships which pulled into the bay for fresh water and any food available, and Autshumao had acquired a working knowledge of the European languages.

Chief Autshumao went down to the ship, thinking that like all the others it would rest a while and go away.

He went in peace to greet van Riebeeck, and he did not know that van Riebeeck would stay, and that he Autshumao would in time be thrown into chains and imprisoned on Robben Island, never to return, and that his people would be driven from the Cape to disappear from the face of the earth.

The Autshumao, Chief of the Goringahakonas: "The

Henry, is the name the Dutch gave him; Harry the translation the English historians have adopted. And not only have the Khoi-Khoi been physically destroyed, but the very name by which they called themselves has been buried with them in chains and imprisonment. The European gave them—Hottentot—a name known throughout the world.

The Khoi-Khoi could quite easily have destroyed the people who were soon to destroy them. "They would be able to massacre us to a man," van Riebeeck noted unashamed some three years after landing. But the Khoi-Khoi received the white men in peace.

"Friendly Faces"

They did not know that this foul van Riebeeck was already trying

in the Journal, only eight months after his arrival.

"Would it matter so much," he begged the directors, who had forbidden him to antagonise the Khoi-Khoi. "If one deprived them of some 5 or 8 thousand cattle! For this there would be ample opportunity, as we have observed that they are not very strong—indeed they are extremely timorous. Often only 2 or 3 of them would drive a thousand cattle within range of our cannon, and it would therefore be quite easy to cut them off. We notice also that they trust us in everything and without any fear conclude to the fort to graze their cattle."

"We make them even more fearless by encouraging them still more and more with friendly faces and kindly treatment, firstly, to see whether in course of time anything good might be done with them in the shape of trade or something else

The original plan was to send the captured Africans to India as slaves. Later the Company set his sights higher and suggested that they be kept at the Cape in slavery.

"We could get excellent service from these people on the islands in flying sails, etc. and with the meat of these could feed them sufficiently without giving them anything else. It will have to happen one day or we shall derive no benefit from them at all..." (Journal, 12th April, 1654.)

In the light of this observation an earlier comment by van Riebeeck is just a little wry. "They are an extraordinary people. When we believe that we have won them over and are making good progress, they suddenly withdraw and drive away their cattle as if they were afraid of something." (Dec. 17th, 1652.)

THE Company was more astute than their crude servant. Their instructions remained explicit: They forbade van Riebeeck to carry out any of his wild schemes which would have meant the end of the Dutch settlement. Van Riebeeck chafed at the bit.

And the settlers began to spread their roots deep, and build their wells higher and increase their arable and cultivate the land in an ever-growing circle around the fort with friendly smiles and gifts of liquor and tobacco for the tribesmen who did not yet know that they were doomed.

And then the tribesmen began to know. They came angrily to the Fort, and van Riebeeck wrote down that they complained "that we were living upon their land and they per-

ceived that we were rapidly building more and more as if we intended never to leave, and for that reason they would not trade with us for any more cattle, as we took the best pasture for our cattle." But now it was too late. Civilisation had come to stay. In 1658 200 slaves were brought in chain to the Cape from Angola. In 1659 Autshumao was taken in chains to Robben Island.

Mixed Marriage Broker

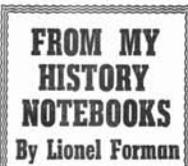
Believing that this would assist to strengthen Dutch influence among the tribes van Riebeeck encouraged his men to cohabit with Khoi-Khoi women and freed slaves. There were very very few white women about so the men did not need much encouragement.

In 1656 he blessed the first mixed marriage—that between a Dutchman, Jan Wouter, and Catherine, a freed slave. And when one of the most well-off settlers, Pieter van Meerhoff married the Khoi-Khoi woman Krotzia (Eva), van Riebeeck gave his own house for the celebrations and promoted van Meerhoff.

It is certain that during the period that van Riebeeck was the commander at the Cape the Dutch fathered many times as many Coloured children as their white children.

In fact, come to think of it, it's strange that van Riebeeck is thought of as the founder of white South Africa. He's really the founder of Coloured South Africa.

(The facts in this article are from van Riebeeck's Journals, and Thea's History of South Africa.)



for the benefit of the Hon. Company, and, secondly, through their confidence in us, to be in a better position easily and without a blow to deprive them of their cattle and take these for the Hon. Company, should we at any time receive the order to do so.

Even the apologetic historian Theal is forced to chuck: "His religion did not prevent him from acting fashly and treacherously."

ROODEPOORT WOMEN FIGHT THE PASSES

Passes to be Issued from Hospital

Port Elizabeth The Federation of S.A. Women has lodged a strong protest with the Livingstone Hospital Board against the decision of the Hospital authorities to allow the Reference Book unit to issue passes to nurses at the Out Patients Department.

In a notice to the press the Medical Superintendent states that the unit issuing Reference Books will be visiting the hospital on April 4 and 18, to photograph and issue Reference Books to females who are interested in obtaining them.

The Superintendent adds the veiled threat: "In the past and in the absence identification numbers the Nursing Council receipt of registration and notification of race classification has been accepted, but once the reference books have been issued the ruling received from the Director of Hospital Services to the effect that the services of persons, who do not comply with the requirements of the Nursing Council Act, must be terminated, will have to be enforced."

A great deal of resentment has been aroused among the nurses and the public against the use of the Hospital for the furtherance of a policy to the extent of allowing the unit to operate from inside the premises.

YOUTH ARRESTED

Cape Town An African scholar, aged 17, was arrested for being in Langsa without permission last Thursday. He had come into Langsa to find help to sew a horse that had broken down nearby.

The boy, who lives in Nyanga, was kept in custody until Friday morning and released on bail of £10.

Roodepoort THE women of Roodepoort Location are still in the front line of the fight against passes. Their stand is: "The Reference Book regulations for African women have not yet been promulgated: they must be forced to take out the books!"

Organised in the Roodepoort Location Residents' Committee (Women's Section) and claiming to represent 7 out of every 10 women in the Roodepoort Location, the women are standing their ground and tenaciously tackling the authorities on this issue. Last week yet another woman's depiction went to argue their case.

The women have told the Town Council that it is not yet compulsory by law for women to carry the pass books and the local authorities should not be used to enforce the carrying of pass books.

MEMORANDUM To the Chief Native Commissioner the women submitted a long memorandum to the Reference Books and Native Labour Regulations for African women. The women describe the pressure being put on them to take out the books.

"When we go to buy beer from the Location Beer Hall we are intimidated by the municipal police and told we will not be given beer because we are against passes."

"When we apply for residential permits we are told to take out reference books first."

"When we come to the Native Commissioner to be married, we are told by the clerks to take out reference books first."

"When we come to the Commissioner to report no maintenance

or desertion by our husbands we are told to produce our reference books first."

SHOCKED

Roodepoort women say they have been greatly shocked by the regulations of the Labour Bureaux for the employment of women in the town.

These regulations will mean that women, like their men folk, will be arrested for influx control regulations, and the authorities will be able to endorse women out of the urban areas.

"We Don't Want Separate Shows"

—SACPO

CAPE TOWN.

The holding of a separate "Pick-A-Box" show for the Coloured community was criticised by SACPO last week.

In a letter to Lever Brothers, the sponsors of the well-known radio show, SACPO said that it took exception to any measure or project which biased its appeal for support on the grounds of colour or discrimination in its treatment of Coloured people as such.

The separate show has been advertised to be held in a Green Point hall this week-end.

"We trust that your firm will not consciously lend itself the furtherance of a practice that can be of detriment to good relationship between the peoples of this country," the letter concluded.

WIPY VALLEY

SO it's the same old line: If you can't afford bread, eat cake. And to add insult to injury, Herr Hlongwe says everybody ought to be good boys and not make silly demands—like asking for £1 a day.

BELIEVING in training 'em young, the Nats have set up their own brain-washing tub with Snow White Cos Greeting as head washerwoman, and the soap and scrubbing brushes supplied by seven dwarfs from the Nat side of the House.

All the victims will be scrubbed hard to the tune of "It's a Nat-sunny day," and emerge beautifully refreshed with the idea that everybody else are as not as grumpy as they are, are a lot of liberals, communist agitators, hotnots, kafirs and coolies.

AND Basa De Wet Nel has not exist. In S.A. they are known as Natives; outside the Union they are called Non-Union Natives; in Rhodesia they are Rhodesian Natives; in Ghana they are called Ghanians; and anyhow, most of them living south of the Equator are Bantu.

THE tour of the Golden City Dixies might be rocking London, but let's hope folk overseas don't get the idea that the Coloured people's talent is confined to the Green Point Track kind, as High Commissioner Van Rijn's remarks might convey.

GOOD citizens, we are taught, should not take the law into their own hands. But those supposed to be model citizens, our cops, have gone increasingly haywire.



By ALEX LA GUMA

wire assaulting people since 1946, according to their own boss, Herr Swart.

AN ACQUAINTANCE from the underworld remarked: "It's getting so's a man is even scared of being arrested."

I SEE that "King Kong" is not going to Pretoria. Let's hope it at least reaches overseas. I've got my fingers crossed, Mr. Passport officer.

POP registration has become a laughing matter, said Casey Goo, down here. Classification now is decided by the three A's: Appearance, Acceptance and Association.

THE REVOLT OF THE LAMAS

CHINA's problem in Tibet is not a new one for a socialist government. It is the problem of bringing new ideas to an incredibly backward territory where a small and powerful ruling class has immense power over the people and has everything to lose if enlightenment is brought to them.

Tibet is ruled by the heads of its monasteries, who are huge landowners. All wealth and knowledge is concentrated among them, and while the monasteries are enormous ornate buildings (see page one), the masses of the people live in the utmost poverty and ignorance.

When China began to extend her own reforms to Tibet the life of the common people began to change.

This is how the *London Times* described the situation in June last year, under a cross-heading:

and building up small industries, all needed the services of Tibetans. Those working for the monasteries or scratching a living from the land were not in the picture. The details are not of great importance. It was a futile, last-ditch stand against progress, by members of a ruling class who would rather see men die than give up their own privileges.

"CONDITIONS IMPROVED"
"Since 1954 tractors have been brought in. Consequently employment in Tibet has increased considerably, and the economic condition of the Tibetan has been improved. This has given the Chinese the opportunity to fraternise and influence Tibetans, especially the lay masses."

Nothing could be more clear than that the Tibetan rulers, who had retained their privileges for so many centuries by keeping the country backward and completely isolated from all civilisation, must have

recognised as the leader of the people. The details of what may perhaps be described as the last revolt of the Lamas are not yet clear. But the details are not of great importance. It was a futile, last-ditch stand against progress, by members of a ruling class who would rather see men die than give up their own privileges.



Throughout the backward areas of China the people's government launched a campaign to bring enlightenment and literacy to the masses. In 1958 90% of the population in Yunnan Province were illiterate. Here is an example of how the people were taught through verses and paintings on the village walls.

World Stage

END TO SERFDOM

The Chinese have considerably changed the pattern of the economy. For instance, within two years of their arrival they had totally abolished the system of unpaid labour. People living in the vast areas owned by monasteries and landlords could be drafted to work without pay by their landowners. The Chinese exerted their influence to end this system.

The overwhelming majority of the Tibetan people, who, until then had known nothing of reading or writing and who had never before seen such modern developments as a photograph, found that new roads were cutting through their country which was now humming with activity. Several thousand Chinese and few Tibetans are busy conducting research on growing more food and improving sheep breeds.

FALSE RUMOURS

This is how the *Times* described their reaction:
"The leading monks, already greatly offended by the Chinese and knowing that one day they would be totally powerless, thought the time had come to strike. They began spreading the story that the Chinese had levied taxes on the images of the Buddha to eliminate monasteries, and ultimately, Buddhism, in Tibet."

These false stories rallied substantial sections of the people, and those who were nursing grudges against the Chinese—the landlords, the big traders, and those whose wealth was based on the land—joined the monasteries (which always had their own arsenal of primitive arms) in an armed rebellion."

The Chinese, whose policy with regard to the backward nations is to bring about the conditions for reform, but never to force the reforms against the will of the people, realised that the people were not ready to accept the conditions for reform, but never to force the reforms against the will of the people, realised that the people were not ready to accept the conditions for reform, but never to force the reforms against the will of the people.

This policy has not been without residential areas. The latest desperate lama revolt (in which Chiang Kai Shek claims to have played a part) is proof of this. A section of the ruling class has been won over to a realisation that progress must come to Tibet and that it is wrong to stand in its way. Among these is the Pandula Lama, who, with the Dalai Lama is re-



Throughout the backward areas of China the people's government launched a campaign to bring enlightenment and literacy to the masses. In 1958 90% of the population in Yunnan Province were illiterate. Here is an example of how the people were taught through verses and paintings on the village walls.

BANTU BILL A COLOSSAL FRAUD

(Continued from page 1)

But nowhere in the whole Bill is any provision made for any form of democratic elections to express the wish of the African people. What the African people want is unimportant in the eyes of the Government. The whole idea of the Bill is that control must come from the top.

Once the Bill becomes law, all direct representation of the African people in the central Parliament will come to an end. Parliament will be in every sense for Europeans only, and the Africans will have no say whatsoever in what is decided there.

DIVIDE AND RULE

The Bill says "the Bantu population shall . . . consist of the following national units, namely:—"
(a) the North-Sotho unit;
(b) the South-Sotho unit;
(c) the Swazi unit;
(d) the Tsonga unit;
(e) the Venda unit;
(f) the Xhosa unit; and
(g) the Zulu unit.

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Treason Trial

JOHANNESBURG.
South Africa's Treason Trial is a big judicial mystery—and a muddle.

The fate of the 91 accused in two batches of 30 and 61, now hangs on the Defence appeal on the indictment to the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein, but no date has yet been set down for this appeal.

"The Governor-General shall appoint a commissioner-general in respect of:—"
(a) the North-Sotho unit;
(b) the Tswana and South-Sotho units;
(c) the Venda and Tsonga units;
(d) the Xhosa unit; and
(e) the Zulu and Swazi units; and may at any time whenever he deems it necessary or expedient appoint a separate commissioner-general in respect of each of the units . . .

"NATIVE COMMISSIONER
The commissioner-general is just a glorified Native Commissioner. He "shall be appointed on such conditions as the Governor-General may determine and shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor-General."

And he "shall reside at a place which the Minister considers advisable in order that he may best represent the interests of the national unit concerned."
"A commissioner-general shall represent the Government with the national unit in respect of which he has been appointed, and shall in relation to that unit:—"
(a) furnish guidance and advice in respect of all matters affecting

administrative development and the social, educational, economic and general progress of the population; (b) promote the development of the administration of justice and of courts of law; (c) consult with the Bantu population, in particular with territorial authorities, territorial boards and other bodies established by law . . . in regard to all matters affecting the interests of the national unit concerned; (d) enlighten the population in regard to Government policy and legislation; (e) advise the Minister in regard to the needs and wishes of the population; and (f) exercise such other powers . . . as may be assigned to him by the Minister.

term of the court ends in the middle of June. Five appeal judges will probably be chosen to hear the appeal from the three-judge Special Court in Pretoria.

Meanwhile the biggest muddle of all centres round the second batch of 61 accused. They are in the peculiar position of persons charged with treason who have not been charged, nor indicted, and who are not on bail. The indictment against which the Defence is appealing to Bloemfontein deals only with the first batch of 30 now before court. Though the 61 are neither charged nor indicted, a Special Court of three judges (the same Bench that is trying the 30) has been appointed by the Minister to sit in Pretoria in this trial—when it comes up.

regarded as a visitor in the White man's areas, and he must look to his "homeland" in the reserves for the satisfaction of all his grievances. And yet the Bill has the impudence, in the preamble, to say: "It is expedient to provide for direct consultation between the various Bantu national units and the Government of the Union!"
"More fantastic, unreal and ridiculous machinery it would be impossible to imagine. It can be said straight away that it won't work and is not intended to work. Alternatively, the people who designed it are completely out of touch with reality."

The Bill defines the powers and duties which are to be exercised by the territorial authorities (of which only one, in the Transkei, has so far been established). There is a lot of fancy verbiage to the effect that the authority "shall assume a leading role and where necessary afford assistance to tribal and regional authorities within its area in connection with matters affecting the material, spiritual, moral and social welfare and the educational interests of the Native population."
But the only real powers mentioned in the Bill are to raise taxes and to make laws in respect of:—
(1) the establishment of markets and pounds;
(2) the control of the erection and maintenance of buildings;
(3) the licensing and allocation of trading and other sites—BUT, significantly, "in respect of Natives" only. In other words, they shall not be able to exercise such powers in respect of Whites.

Provision is also made for rights over the land vested in or acquired by the Government in terms of the Native Trust and Land Act to be vested in the territorial authority, subject to conditions laid down by the Government.
The authority shall also have the right to "advise and make representations to the Government"; but the Government is under no obligation to pay attention to what the authority says.

That is the full extent of the "Bantu self-government" outlined in the Bill, which nevertheless boasts in its preamble that "it is desirable for the welfare and progress of the people of the Union to recognize to the various national units and to provide for their gradual development within their own areas to self-government on the basis of Bantu systems of government."

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Liftmen to be "White Only"

JOHANNESBURG.
Job reservation is now going to throw all Africans out of jobs as liftmen in Johannesburg, Pretoria and Bloemfontein. Employers will be given about three months for the change-over.

This job reservation recommendation is now before the Minister and is expected to be promulgated shortly.

As Sir De Villiers said, the Bill envisaged a system where the African people will be governed by a body in which they have no say at all.

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By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

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NAT REACTION

Dr. Verwoerd said and addressed the assembled members in his usual schoolmasterly way. The whole Nationalist Party was behind him in this measure, he said emphatically, which is probably true in spite of stories of objections from Mr. Japie Basson.

Mr. Basson really has these objections, he must leave the Nationalist Party. If he does not he will be kicked out. But a chink in Nationalist intransigent armour is unlikely at this stage.
Dr. Verwoerd spoke of traditional policies and enormous numbers of Africans waiting in the womb of time for their chance to jump out and "swamp" the beleaguered Whites.

The drift of Africans to the towns was a "deviation" and must be redirected to correct channels.
If this ever happens the fantastic white man's misery goes unregarded by our First Minister.

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EDGAR DEANE MAY ATTEND PEKING CELEBRATIONS

CAPE TOWN.
MR. E. A. DEANE, national secretary of the Furniture Workers' Union and a Cape Town City Councillor, has been elected by the S.A. Trade Union Council to represent them at the May Day celebrations in Peking.

The S.A.T.U.C. was invited by the Chinese trade union movement to send a representative who will also go on a three weeks tour of the country.
Mr. Deane, who is a member of the executive committee of the T.U.C., said that everything depended on whether he could get his passport in order. Mr. Deane's passport is not endorsed for travel in Asian countries.

"I am looking forward to visiting China," Mr. Deane said. "It is an opportunity of one kind. I am hoping that my passport will be fixed up, but I will only know in the next few days."
Mr. Deane hopes to leave for China sometime in April.

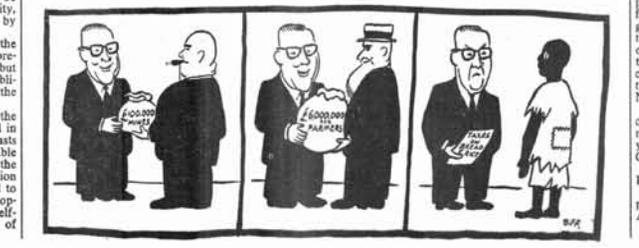
It is understood that Mr. Ellis, secretary of the European Mine-workers' Union, has also received an invitation to attend the conference, but it is not known whether he intends to accept.

NYASALAND LETTER

(Continued from page 1)
African soldier. Beside arresting innocent villagers; they are busy sealing, robbing and sleeping, thrashing and knocking people.
Remember that that broadcasting from Lusaka, Salisbury and London is never impartial. It is the propaganda instrument of Roy Welensky, who is full of injustice, and a determined exploiter, oppressor and feudalist profiteer.
Through your democratic paper I want to remind the world again that it is only Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda who understands and who can present our case well. We want an African majority in the Legislative and Executive Councils. Down with this crooked imperial Federation! And self-government now!

ALL our letters are either detained or destroyed! Send no parcel money to us now! This may last for years, say, repeat, until we are in Causan imperialism must stop. There is nowhere to contact me. But contact New Age.
The steamer "Dalla," is now transporting soldiers and weapons only. And there is no N.T.C.
Yours etc.
KATOBIA MUSOPOLE.

No Relief, Says ANC
JOHANNESBURG.
The poor can hope for no relief from this budget commented Mr. Duma Nkwe, secretary general of the African National Congress, on the budget.
Africans have this year to pay an increased poll tax; and they are now to shoulder an increase in the price of bread, the staple food of the poorest workers in the towns.



RIEBECK HAS COLBER

THE anniversary of the landing of Van Riebeck falls this week. It is not altogether inappropriate that the man whose name is honoured as the founder of white civilisation, and whose statue stands on the Cape Town foreshore to greet new arrivals to South Africa, was a cheap and bungling swindler.

Jan van Riebeck's career began as an official of the Dutch East India Company in Japan. There he was caught red-handed stealing the company's goods, and was shipped home in disgrace.

A little while later the Company decided to establish a small refreshment station at the Cape where his ships making the long journey from Europe to the East Indies could take on supplies.

The difficulty was to find someone to take on the job. The Company offered the post to this and that. Nobody was willing. Then someone remembered van Riebeck who was inundating the Company's offices with plaintive pleas for reinstatement.

On his sad way home from Japan van Riebeck had actually spent 18 days at the Cape when his ship stopped there, so he knew something about the place. And as for the matter of the embezzlement—well, there wouldn't be very much for him to steal at the Cape.

Van Riebeck was back in the service of the Company.

Pot and Kettle

On April 7, 1652 he landed at the Cape at the head of a band of about 200 others. The way van Riebeck describes them, their morals were even worse than his own: "Playing, robbing and other dirty malpractices among (them) is so much on the increase that nothing

of the Company's property can be entrusted to anyone, not even to the sentries," he lamented on December 5, 1652.

Autshumao, chief of a small Khoi-Khoi tribe, came to greet van Riebeck on his arrival. The tribe had long harboured peacefully with ships which pulled into the bay for fresh water and any food available, and Autshumao had acquired a working knowledge of the European languages.

Chief Autshumao went down to the ship, thinking that like all the other it would rest a while and go away.

He went in peace to greet van Riebeck, and he did not know that van Riebeck would stay, and that he Autshumao would in time be thrown in chains and imprisoned on Robben Island, never to return, and that his people would be driven from the Cape to disappear from the face of the earth.

Autshumao, Chief of the Goringhakkons; Harry the Hottentot.

Harry is the name the Dutch gave him; Harry the translation the English historians have adopted. And not only have the Khoi-Khoi been physically destroyed, but the very name by which they called themselves has been buried with them, and the derogatory nickname the Europeans gave them—Hottentot—is known throughout the world.

The Khoi-Khoi could quite easily have destroyed the people who were soon to destroy them. They would be able to massacre us to a man," van Riebeck noted uneasily some three years after landing. But the Khoi-Khoi received the white men in peace.

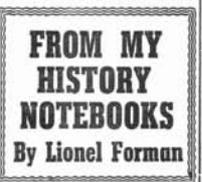
"Friendly Faces"

They did not know that this foul van Riebeck was already writing

in the Journal, only eight months after his arrival:

"Would it matter so much," he begged the directors, who had forbidden him to antagonise the Khoi-Khoi "if one deprived them of some 6 or 8 thousand cattle? For this there would be ample opportunity, as we have observed that they are not very strong—indeed they are extremely timid. Often only 2 or 3 of them would drive a thousand cattle within range of our cannon, and it would therefore be quite easy to cut them off. We notice also that they trust us in everything and without any fear conclude to the fort to graze their cattle.

"We make them even more fearless by encouraging them still more and more with friendly faces and kindly treatment, firstly, to see whether in course of time anything good might be done with them in the shape of trade or something else



for the benefit of the Hon. Company, and, secondly, through their confidence in us, to be in a better position easily and without a blow to deprive them of their cattle and take these for the Hon. Company, should we at any time receive the order to do so.

Even the apologetic historian Theal is forced to chuck: "His religion did not prevent him from acting falsely and treacherously."

The original plan was to send the captured Africans to India as slaves. But van Riebeck's set his sights higher and suggested that they be kept at the Cape in slavery.

"We could get excellent service from these people on the islands in drying seals etc. and with the meat of these could feed them sufficiently without giving them anything else. It will have to happen one day or we shall derive no benefit from them at all..." (Journal, 12th April, 1654.)

In the light of this observation an earlier comment by van Riebeck is just a little wry. "They are an extraordinary people. When we believe that we have won them over and are making good progress, they suddenly withdraw and drive away their cattle as if they were terrified of something." (Dec. 17th, 1652.)

The Company was more astute than their crude servant. Their instructions remained explicit. They forbade van Riebeck to carry out any of his wild schemes which would have meant the end of the Dutch settlement, van Riebeck chafed at the bit.

And the settlers began to spread their roots deep, and build their walls high, and increase their arsenal and cultivate the land in an ever-growing circle around the fort—with friendly smiles and gifts of rum and tobacco for the tribesmen who did not yet know that they were doomed.

And then the tribesmen began to fight. They came angrily to the Fort, and van Riebeck wrote down that they complained "that we were living upon their land and they per-

ceived that we were rapidly building more and more as if we intended never to leave, and for that reason they would not trade with us for any more cattle, as we took the best pasture for our cattle."

But now it was too late. Civilisation had come to stay. In 1658 200 slaves were brought in chains to the Cape from Angola. In 1659 Autshumao was taken in chains to Robben Island.

Mixed Marriage Broker

Believing that this would assist to strengthen Dutch influence among the tribes van Riebeck encouraged his men to cohabit with Khoi-Khoi women and freed slaves. There were very very few white women about so the men did not need much encouragement.

In 1656 he blessed the first mixed marriage—that between a Dutchman, Jan Wouters, and Catherine, a freed black slave. And when one of the most well-off settlers, Pieter van Meerhoop married the Khoi-Khoi woman Krotoa (Eva), van Riebeck gave his own house for the celebrations and promoted van Meerhoop.

It is certain that during the period that van Riebeck was the commander at the Cape the Dutch fathered many times as many Coloured children as they did white children.

In fact, come to think of it, it's strange that van Riebeck is thought of as the founder of white South Africa. He's really the founder of Coloured South Africa.

(The facts in this article are from van Riebeck's Journals, and Theal's History of South Africa.)

ROODEPOORT WOMEN FIGHT THE PASSES

Roodepoort
THE women of Roodepoort Location are still in the front line to the fight against passes. Their stand is: "The Reference Book regulations for African women have not yet been promulgated, why must we be forced to take out the books?"

Organised in the Roodepoort Location Residents' Committee (Women's Section) and claiming to represent 7 out of every 10 women in the Roodepoort Location, the women are standing their ground and tenaciously tackling the authorities on this issue. Last week yet another women's deputation went to argue their case.

The women have told the Town Council that it is not yet compulsory by law for women to carry the pass books as the local authorities should not be used to enforce the carrying of pass books.

MEMORANDUM

To the Chief Native Commissioner the women submitted a long memorandum on the Reference Books and Native Labour regulations for African women.

The women describe the present, being put on them to take out the books.

"When we go to buy beer from the Location Beer Hall we are inconvenienced by the municipal police and told we must buy beer because we are gaitest passers."

Coloursmen we apply for residential permits we are told to take out reference books first.

"When we come to the Native Commissioner to be married we are told by the clerks to take out reference books first."

"When we come to the Commissioner to report no maintenance

or desertion by our husbands we are told to produce our reference books first."

SHOCKED

Roodepoort women say they have been greatly shocked by the regulations of the Labour Bureaux for the employment of women in the town.

These regulations will mean that women, like their men folk, will be arrested for influx control regulations, and the authorities will be able to endorse women out of the urban areas.

"We Don't Want Separate Shows"

—SACPO

CAPE TOWN.

The holding of a separate "Pick-A-Box" show for the Coloured community was criticised by SACPO last week.

In a letter to Lever Brothers, the sponsors of the well-known radio show, SACPO said that it took exception to any measure or project which based its appeal for support on the grounds of colour or discrimination in its treatment of Coloured people.

The separate show has been advertised to be held in a Green Point hall this week-end.

"We trust that your firm will not consciously lend itself to furtherance of a practice that can be of detriment to good relationship between the peoples of this country," the letter concluded.

POPPY ALLEY

SO it's the same old line: If you can't afford bread, eat cake. And to add insult to injury, our Duggles says everybody ought to be good boys and not make silly demands—like asking for \$1 a day.

BELIEVING in training 'em young, the Nats have set up their own brain-washing tub with Snow White Cas reclining as head washerwoman, and that soap and scrubbing brushes supplied by seven dwarfs from the Nat side of the House.

All the victims will be scrubbed hard to the tune of "It's a Nat-mitty day," and emerge beautifully befringed with the idea that everybody else who are not as grimy as they are, are a lot of liberals, communists, agitators, botnets, kafiras and coolies.

AND Baas De Wet Nel has not existed. In S.A. they are known as Natives; outside the Union they are called Non-Union Natives; in Rhodesia they are Rhodesian Natives; in Ghana they are called Ghanians; and anyhow, most of them living south of the Equator are Bantu.

THE tour of the Golden City Dixies might be rocking London, but let's hope folks overseas don't get the idea that the Coloured people's talent is confined to the Green Point Track kind, as High Commissioner Van Riebeck's remarks might convey.

GOOD citizens, we are taught, should not take the law into their own hands. But those supposed to be model citizens, our cops, have gone increasingly hay-

By ALEX LA GUMA

wise assaulting people since 1946, according to their own boss, Harry Swart.

AN ACQUAINTANCE from the underworld remarks "It's getting so's a man is even scared to be arrested."

I SEE that "King Kong" is not going to Pretoria. Let's hope it at least reaches overseas. I've got my fingers crossed. Mr. Passport officer.

POP registration has become a laughing matter, said Casey Pool, down here. Classification now is decided by the three A's: Appearance, Acceptance and Association.



Port Elizabeth
The Federation of S.A. Women has lodged a strong protest with the Livingstone Hospital Board against the decision of the Hospital authorities to allow the Reference Books to pass to nurses at the Out Patients Department.

In a notice to the nurses the Medical Superintendent states that the unit issuing Reference Books will be visiting the hospital on April 4 and 18, to photograph and issue Reference Books to females who are interested in obtaining them.

The Superintendent adds the veiled threat: "In the past and in the absence of identification numbers the Nursing Council receipt of registration and notification of race classification has been accepted, but since the reference books have been issued the ruling received from the Director of Hospital Services to the effect that the services of persons, who do not comply with the requirements of the Nursing Council Act, must be terminated, will have to be enforced.

A great deal of resentment has been aroused among the nurses and the public against the use of the Hospital to further the apartheid policy to the extent of allowing the unit to operate from inside the premises.

YOUTH ARRESTED

Cape Town
An African scholar, aged 18, was arrested for being in Langa without permission last Thursday. He had come into Langa to find help to tow a hearse that had broken down nearby.

The boy, who lives in Nyanga, was kept in custody until Friday morning and released on bail of £10.

FREE AFRICA DAY IN USSR

APRIL 15th will be FREE AFRICA DAY throughout the Soviet Union this year. It will be marked by meetings all over the country to pledge solidarity and aid for the people of Africa who are still fighting for their freedom.

This was decided by the presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asia Solidarity Committee last week.

The committee also fixed the first 7 days of April as Algeria Week.

A list of ways public support is to be rallied in aid of the liberation struggles has been issued by the committee. It includes the publication of special articles and books, the putting on of plays and poetry-readings, and the collection of material aid.

STOP WORRYING ABOUT US SOVIET JEWS! I WAS TOLD

By MANDEL TIERMAN

This report by a prominent Chicago businessman who has returned from a visit to the Soviet Union is reproduced in abridged form from a recent issue of the New World Review.

AS an American Jew long active in the Jewish community in Chicago, and disturbed by the numerous reports circulating here about alleged discrimination and cultural repression affecting Soviet Jews, I concentrated intensely on Jewish life in the USSR. I learned Jews are not discriminated against in any walk of life. I learned that Jewish cultural expression exists and is growing, though still suffering from the after-effects of the oppression during the latter days of Bera and Stalin, an oppression which affected all Soviet citizens and especially the national minorities.

I arrived in the Soviet

Union with a Gallup-type poll on language habits and desires in my briefcase, as well as a whole series of questions and accusations from various Jewish groups and organizations in the U.S.

Typical of what I found was Moscow University. There I taped an interview with Deputy Rector Leo Kalinin. He said that racial or religious quotas are completely alien to a socialist society. He stated that although Jews constitute 1 to 1 1/2 per cent of the Soviet population, more than 9 per cent of the student body and approximately 18 per cent of the faculty were Jews. He named many prominent professors among them, and said that the whole charge of quotas was "a deliberate falsehood spread by the enemies of the Soviet Union."

There is a widespread charge that Soviet Jews are forced to put "Yevral" ("Jewish") or even the insulting term "Zhid" on their identity cards as their nationality. I found among the many Jews I asked about this, that a large percentage, even those non-religious and culturally assimilated, do put "Yevral" down.

Of course the stories about the use of "Zhid" are pure fantasy.

Since the question asked is "nationality?" and everyone in the USSR states their nationality, some Jews consider themselves Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, etc., and so state on their cards, as I saw with my own eyes.

Everyone affirmed that the matter is completely voluntary, up to the individual.

ILYA EHRENBURG
I asked Ilya Ehrenburg about this when I visited him, and he said that he could best state his feelings in the words of Julian Tuwim, a Polish Jewish poet: "Why do I say I am

a Jew? Because of my blood! But wait a moment. I am speaking of different blood than you. There is blood that flows in veins. But there is blood which runs out of veins into the rivers and gutters. It is because of this blood that I speak as a Jew."

Ehrenburg continued, "Here, in our passports, are asked questions of nationality. I am an internationalist. I don't know or speak Yiddish.

"My parents spoke Yiddish, so I can understand a little. I grew up in Russia. The first word I spoke was in Russian. And the first words of love I spoke were in Russian.

"But I put in my passport, 'Yevral,' and will stop doing so when the last anti-Semitic prejudice from this earth. I told you all this because I see the future of Soviet Jews in assimilation, but only on one condition—that is if the dignity of all Jewish people will be respected."

Boris Polevoi, Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers, showed me 25 different titles of books by Yiddish authors recently published in Russian in a total of well over a million copies.

YIDDISH THEATRES

He held me of the Yiddish theatres now functioning in Bukovina and Birobidin, and the Yiddish newspaper and other publications in the latter Autonomous Region, where courts and schools are also conducted in Yiddish.

There is a lively interest in Yiddish singers and performers throughout the Soviet Union. I brought home with me many of the large posters (mostly in Russian, but partly in Yiddish), announcing recitals of Yiddish songs, poetry, stories, humour, dances, etc.

Many Yiddish theatrical ensembles tour towns and cities of the USSR—in 1957, over

3,000 Yiddish performances were given, with a total audience of approximately 3,000,000.

SYNAGOGUES

I visited the Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev synagogues. The religious life, I found, is free and unimpeded, and in fact in Leningrad I saw the synagogue being reconsecrated with a 400,000-ruble government subsidy.

The president of the Leningrad synagogue told me: "Tell the Jews in America to stop worrying about the Jews in the Soviet Union. We are happy and enjoy complete freedom.

We are concerned with the bombing of the two temples in your country recently. This could not happen here."

In Moscow I arrived at the synagogue just as services were ending, and the cantor and about 30 of the congregation members returned to the altar where the cantor did part of the service over so that I could tape record it and take it back to America.

He made a fervent plea to American Jews to struggle for peace and friendship between our countries.

ANTI-NAZAR

In Kiev, where over 90,000 Jews were murdered by the Nazis and 72,000 lie in a mass grave at Babi Yar, I was deeply moved by Mr. Bartok, the president of the synagogue, as he told me of the incalculable loss and of the Jews' well-being today in Kiev. He made an eloquent plea, which I also have on tape, for American Jews to stop co-operating with those who are promoting hatred against the Soviet Union. He pointed out that this can only lead to tension and the possibilities of a third world war, and that that war should ever come to Jew any other would be spared atomic death.

No Yugoslav Break With East Germany

YUGOSLAVIA is not prepared to break off diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic as a condition for resuming such relations with Western Germany.

Secret negotiations between Yugoslavia and West Germany ended in failure a few days ago when Bonn demanded Belgrade should break with Eastern Germany, the Yugoslav Vice-President Edvard Kardelj has disclosed.

In an interview with the West German paper Die Welt last week, Kardelj stated: "If Bonn persists with its unrealistic demand then future contact is already in advance fruitless." "Our attitude is that resumption of relations (broken off in October, 1957, when Yugoslavia established full diplomatic relations with East Germany) is possible and useful to both sides. It must, however, be free of conditions."



Me . . . ? Oh! I leave all that sort of thing to my husband . . .



After all, the Thirty-nine Articles say a Christian may "take up arms" in a righteous cause.



I'd rather the human race came to an end than be enslaved . . .



Got to talk tough to 'em—only language they understand . . .



Well, I'm sure the Prime Minister and all those Generals must know more about it than we.



My dear it's so terrible I'm sure it'll never be used . . .



But you don't understand, old chap—it's not a weapon it's a det-err-ent . . .



But mate—no one's gonna be mad enough to start an H-bomb war . . .

IRAQ HAILS SOVIET PACT

THE Iraq press is unanimous in its support of the recent economic agreement signed between that country and the Soviet Union.

The pact "will change Iraq into an advanced agricultural and developed industrial country," Iraq's largest paper, *Al-Ithad*, commented.

The paper said that under the old regime the national wealth was used to serve imperialist monopolies and a handful of their henchmen.

But millions of people lived in poverty and starvation. Even the national bourgeoisie, both small and big, were economically oppressed.

The agreement showed that the Soviet Union would provide Iraq with technical experience and financial aid without any condition attached. It would assist the country to get rid of imperialist domination, to develop its economy and to guarantee its political independence.

Al Thar (another big paper) said editorially that the agreement would be a strong prop for Iraq's liberation from traditional dependence on the West.

The Iraq Revolution must be continued to the end by consolidating the economic development, the paper said. It would be an important factor in improving the daily life of the people and contribute to the country's construction. Moreover, the agreement would reinforce the country's national sovereignty and consolidate its positive neutrality.

The drawings on this page are by Arthur Horner, and appear in a booklet, *Famous Last Words*, being distributed by The Campaign For Nuclear Disarmament, 146 Fleet St., London E.C.4. (2/- plus postage).

LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHABALALA

by Alex la Guma



SPOTLIGHT

by

"DULEEP" WEST INDES TOUR - OFF OR ON?

LAST week's daily press headlines—"West Indies Board Opposes Tour"—were received with mixed feelings. Those who were anxious to see Worrell's team off their homeward the end of the year were shocked by this disturbing announcement, while those against the tour displayed jubilant smiles, for a man that the first round was won by SASA, the body that has been primarily responsible for the West Indies Board opposition to Worrell's tour.

There is no doubt that SASA has scored a great first round victory, for the wide publicity they gave in both this country and in the West Indies has swayed the responsible parties to oppose a tour of this nature. The manner in which Brutus, the energetic SASA Secretary, has conducted his campaign has borne fruit, but the fight is not yet over. Far from it, for knowing the Board of Control officials as well as I do, I think they will fight every inch of the way to see this tour materialise.

The West Indies Board has not given its blessings, and this probably means that players who are likely to oppose the M.C.C. in January will not accompany Worrell. They will be Ramadhin, Weekes, Sobers and Smith among the certainties, but the rest will still be available and there are so many other outstanding cricketers in the Caribbean that the replacements can be almost of equal standard.

Thus, at this stage I predict that body to take steps to completely come out to South Africa with a slightly depleted side but sufficient to give South Africa a good test. On the other hand the S.A. Cricket Board has still to decide whether to accept the tour or not, and this will only be decided in the middle of this month when the biennial general meeting is held.

APARTHEID CONDITIONS
One fact which has not yet hitherto been disclosed, is that the Board of Control officials have been constantly accused of accepting apartheid conditions as laid down by the Government. The factual position, as disclosed to me, is that at no time did the Board apply for visas. When Worrell signified his acceptance to tour South Africa, he was asked to contact South Africa House in London for visas, and there the matter ended in so far as the Board was concerned.

Upon submission of the complement of the side by Worrell to S.A. House, the Board of Control was informed that visas would be granted to this team. Even at that stage the Board officials were unaware of the conditions, which were subsequently stipulated in the daily Press through a question asked in Parliament. These conditions were laid down as far back as September 1956 to apply to all Non-European sporting tourists to this country.

So little prominence was given to these conditions then, that it was overlooked by the majority of sportsmen.

With these new developments, one must now just wait a week or two for the final outcome on the tour.

World Table Tennis

At the World Table Tennis Championships, at present being held in Dortmund, Germany, Japan who are defending five titles, are being represented by 8 players, four of whom are new to world championships.

South Africa, through no fault of her own, was denied representa-

tion by the withdrawal of passports from the five-member team. The same five who represented South Africa in Stockholm were selected to go again, namely, Peer, Valjee, Mandan, Greenewald and Moolia.

The World Singles champion, Toshiaki Tanaka (Japan), will not be defending his title through an apparent lack of form and practice, but the 1954 and 1956 champion, Ichiro Ogimura, is strongly favoured to recapture this title, although opposed by such "greats" as Berczak (Hungary), Wang Chuan-Yao and Run Kou-tong (both of China).

Among the women, Fujie Eguchi, the singles champion, will once again be defending her title, with opposition coming from Ann Haydon (England) and Rozema (Rumania).

This championship, however, will be more noted for its opposition to the Board of Control than for its universally being objected to, except by Japan and Yugoslavia. The rest of the participating countries have passed legislation for the banning of sponge bats.

Strangely enough, in 1952, when Satoh (Japan) won the World singles with a sponge bat, it was the Japanese captain, D. Daimon, who proposed the banning of these bats, but no action was then taken on this proposition.

Today, with Japan dominating the table tennis scene with her battery of sponge-bat artists, a strong agitation has arisen for the world's body to take steps to completely ban sponge. It is contended that the sponge is made to do the work when making strokes, which has thus retarded in the game becoming less artistic.

I noticed last year at the S.A. Championships, that Valjee, Peer and Mandan were quite upset with the sponge bats, and had all opposition baffled by the spin they gave in stroke-play.

We Hear It Said . . .

● That yet another Abed has hit the sporting headlines. He is A. Abed of Durban playing for the Crescents C.C. (No relation to the famous Abed brothers of Cape Town). By capturing 119 wickets for the season, he eclipsed "Groovy" Timol's Natal record of 117 wickets which he held for ten seasons.

● That the World Squash-rackets Championship will shortly be dominated for many more years still by the famous Khan family of Pakistan. Hashim, aged 44, is the present British Open Champion, a title he has held seven times in the last eight years. His brother Azam and nephew Mohibullah are also masters at the game and likely to oust Hashim from his minuscule of success. In addition two of Hashim's children plus one of Azam's are so good at this game of squash, that it is estimated that the Khan domination of British squash will last over 25 years.

● That the West Indies table tennis prodigy, S. S. Ramesh, by Foster, who recently won her country's singles, doubles and mixed doubles championships, has made world history. She is presently participating in the World Championships after which she will take part in matches in England.

● That Saeed Mirana, by convincingly defeating Makone and becoming dual champion, should now seek further overseas honours where he is likely to win greater laurels. He has the makings of a world contender, if not world champion, providing he gets the breaks

Racing at Milnerton

These are Damon's selections for Saturday:

J. W. S. Langerman Memorial Handicap: 1. MOCKING BIRD; 2. Thunder by Gad; 3. Aquara

Dromedaris Handicap: TETRINA. Danger, Brightness

Moderate Handicap: SCOTTEM. Danger, Minstrel Cat.

3 and 4-Year-Old Handicap: GAY ARROW. Danger, Suspicious.

Van Riebeeck Handicap (Tops): KING DICK. Danger, Ascot Park.

Van Riebeeck Handicap (Bottoms): DUNCKLING'S SELECTED. Danger, Rebuke.

Maiden Plate: CARD. Danger, Notation.

Juvenile Plate: BAYWOOD. Danger, Jet Bomber.

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