

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT NOW ON

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ANC Move To Forestall Govt. Legislation

NEW AGE

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THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS HAS DECIDED THAT THE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT—PLANNED TO START ON JUNE 26—SHOULD BE LAUNCHED IMMEDIATELY.

THIS DECISION, TAKEN OVER THE WEEK-END, IS DESIGNED TO FORESTALL ANY ATTEMPT BY THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE LEGISLATION THIS SESSION OF PARLIAMENT TO DECLARE THE BOYCOTT ILLEGAL.

"Stop This Persecution"

Call For Ending Of Treason Trial

JOHANNESBURG.

THE African National Congress this Monday called for the voices of the people of this country to be lifted in protest against the persecution of the 61 accused in the treason trial following the quashing of the two indictments by the Special Court on Monday morning.

The throwing out of the two indictments was the culmination of fumbling going back two and a half years, said the ANC. "Demand an end to this persecution and the dropping of the charges against these men and women," said the statement.

As a result of the quashing of the indictments against the 61, only the 30 treason accused in the first case going on appeal to Bloemfontein are still before the court—that is, only one fifth of the 156 who were arrested so dramatically in December 1956.

MAY INDICT AGAIN

The 61 brought to court from all parts of the country on Monday to hear the bench throw out the indictment less than two hours proceedings are now in the same position as they were at the end of the preparatory examination. The Attorney General may indict again

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The announcement during Africa Week that the Congress movement is to launch a boycott of Nationalist products has already created a great stir in business and political circles. And it has caused near panic in the ranks of the Nationalists, with "Die Burger" already suggesting that the Government should declare this type of boycott illegal.

In a widely publicized speech to about 1,000 students at the University of Cape Town last week, Mr. Ronald Segal, the editor of the quarterly journal "Africa South", said the Nationalist products listed so far included certain makes of cigarettes, jam, dried fruits, tea, coffee, wine and brandy. Certain insurance companies, banks, investment trusts, newspapers and retail shops were also listed.

"The boycott is aimed at hurting those who employ their influence and resources to keep the vast majority of the people of South Africa in subjection," said Mr. Segal.

"It is not arbitrary victimisation. It is the only weapon men and women in this country may still legally wield to protect themselves against oppression.

"It is now to be seen whether or not it is capable of bringing our rulers to their senses.

"The defence against it is easy and sure. The boycotters require only that they should publicly condemn the cruel, corrosive insanity of apartheid and use their influence and resources to help to create a just, shared society in South Africa."

Mr. Segal's speech was shared with prominence in all three local daily newspapers.

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AFRICA WEEK



HAS COME TO STAY!

Flanked by a guard of honour and a band, Congress leaders in national dress arrive at the Alexandria rally on Sunday. Here, left to right wearing hats, are Dr. A. Letele, Mr. O. Tambo and Adv. Duma Nokwe.

Africa Week has caught on in South Africa like a fever. For full story see page 4.

Group Areas Chairman Compared Indians to Robbers

MINISTER'S DENIAL REFUTED BY JUDGE HUGO

CAPE TOWN.

In the House of Assembly on Friday the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. F. T. Naude, categorically denied an American report that an official of the Group Areas Board had described the South African Indians as "a band of robbers who won't part with their ill-

gotten gains unless you force them to."

But, unknown to the Minister, no less an official than the Chairman of the Board, Mr. G.

de Vos Hugo—now a judge of the Supreme Court—actually admitted to New Age that he DID compare the Indians to a band of robbers.

WHO IS TELLING THE TRUTH? MINISTER NAUDE OR JUSTICE HUGO?

In an article entitled "The Tragic Story of South Africa", published

in the January 30 issue of "U.S. News and World Report", the American journalist David Reed, described as a member of the Board of Editors and a journalist with "years of experience in Africa", quoted the Chairman of the Group Areas Board saying the Indians "have an unjustly large portion of trade in their hands. They're a band of robbers who won't part

(Continued on page 3)



Mr. Nathan Molapo chairs the meeting of Basutos held in Johannesburg recently when it was decided that Union Basutos will petition for the right to vote in the elections which will be held in their country under the new Basutoland constitution.

While in South Africa the Nats, prepare to destroy African representation in Parliament

Basutoland Prepares For Elections

From a Special Correspondent
"KHOTOSI"—Peace!—is the word with which every Mosote greets friend and stranger alike as he passes along the stony roads, zig-zagging bridges, paths and rugged hillsides of the mountain fastness which is his motherland.

Basutoland is very different from Verwoerd-land indeed. That is a fact of which every visitor from the Union will become sharply conscious from the moment he is stopped on the Caledon by an African customs officer. People move about proudly and freely without passes or "control" by an ever present "Bantu Affairs Department." In Basutoland the people who matter are, without any doubt, the Basuto.

The Missions, and is mostly at a verobably low level; the primary teachers' course in particular being designed to subject children to instruction by the semi-educated: "the blind leading the blind" as Mr. G. M. Kolisang has put it. Even university education is left entirely to one denomination—the Roman Catholic Church, through its Roma College.

To the eye of the traveller, Lesotho is indeed peaceful and serene. Clear, sparkling rivers run down from the mighty Maloti and Drakensberg ranges, women sing as they work in the meads, wheat and mabela fields; small boys herding cattle, sheep and angoras, play upon pipes on the mountains.

And that is why—however much they resent the injustice and unfairness of British administration—the one subject on which all the Basuto are united is that never, ever will they submit to being swallowed up by the apartheid-mad white super-races of the Union of South Africa.

COLOUR DISCRIMINATION
Despite the absence of formal apartheid policy, colour-discrimination is rife in Basutoland. The hotels have a colour-bar; there are two branches of the Civil Service: Senior for Whites and Junior for Africans, with vastly inferior salaries and conditions of service.

Beneath this surface serenity, however, there is much trouble and turmoil. Most of the people are desperately poor. Of the 11,700 square miles (all that the brilliant strategy and diplomacy of Moshoeshoe could preserve from White depredation out of his once "rich and fertile country," stretching far to the West of the Caledon) most is too craggy, mountainous and cold for agriculture or (except in midsummer) even grazing.

Maseru is not unlike a commonplace South African town, with its swanky houses in their pleasant gardens in the European quarter, and the crowded little dwellings at the other end of what, after all, amounts to a "location."

Maseru is not unlike a commonplace South African town, with its swanky houses in their pleasant gardens in the European quarter, and the crowded little dwellings at the other end of what, after all, amounts to a "location."

Agriculture cannot possibly sustain the country's 633,000 population. There is no industry, and all merchandise has to be imported from the Union, whose territory completely surrounds Basutoland, uncomfortably wedged in between the Free State, Natal and the North Eastern Cape.

Basutoland has been no exception to the sorry record of British imperialism. The poverty, backwardness and stagnation of Basutoland are the heritage of nigh a hundred years of colonial rule.

On the whole the Basuto have made heavily in taxes down the years for the privilege of being saddled with the usual type of colonial administration consisting of younger sons and misfits, men who in the cutting words of Mofosi bane—"are so useless that they could not hope to be employed anywhere outside Basutoland."

INVISIBLE EXPORT
The imports are paid for, at an exorbitant price, by Basutoland's great "invisible export"—her labour power. The 1956 census gave the male population as 266,818. About 60,000 passes are issued annually to Basuto men to work in the Union, in goldmines, on farms and in industry.

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All these typical evils of colonialism are exactly what the Basutoland African Congress has set itself out to abolish in its dynamic campaigning of the past five years, which has brought a new type of political mass activity, a fresh breeze of blowing and national liberation programs justly through Basutoland, to sweep away the stale atmosphere of British and Missionary paternalism, complacency aid laissez faire.

Deduct an appropriate figure for those too young, or too old, for migrant labour, and you will find that just about half the country's working men are at all times away from their homes, their wives and families and lands.

Private internal goods transport is almost exclusively in the hands of Europeans, mostly from the Union (Mohlabaane, March 1959, p. 14). Commerce is mainly in non-African hands, especially great British octopus concerns like Frasers, headed by a British Tory M.P., which has a chain of stores throughout the territory.

Senior civil service posts are held by imported British officials, at fancy salaries, without a knowledge of the language or the country. Education is left exclusively to

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

LETTER FROM PRISON CAMP IN RHODESIA

I am here in Mopung in a country district. I am rusticated within the district. I can go anywhere within the district but not without.

Protest at Ban on Marcelle Goldberg

I and many others were arrested at 1 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th March, 1959, by two European detectives in Ndola. I was flown from there up to Mopung, a distance of about 500 miles.

The South African Congress of Democrats protests most strongly against the banning of Mrs. Marcelle Goldberg, President of the Transvaal Region of the Federation of South African Women.

I was a branch chairman in Ndola of Zambia African National Congress, a new organisation more militant than the old government-supported Congress of which Nkumbula (stooge) is the leader.

This continual silencing by decree of all persons who dare to raise their voices in criticism of Nationalist measures, without allowing them any possibility of legal recourse, is proof positive of the road South Africa is rapidly travelling towards the ultimate destination of a full-blown police state.

Zambia Congress did not like the constitutional changes which gave more seats in Parliament to the White settlers, who are in a minority in the country, I and the organisation staged a boycott campaign against the implementation of the constitution which led to our arrests.

The Congress movement is the doughiest opponent of apartheid and oppression, and stands for full democratic rights for all in a multi-racial South Africa. Without doubt events in Africa prove that our policy embraces the pattern for the future of South Africa and the Government's attempt to silence our spokesmen cannot halt the march to freedom.

I don't know how long Zambia leaders will stay in detention camps.

(Mrs.) VIOLET WEINBERG

J—— is with me here in the detention camp. Due to my detention I have been informed by my employers that my job is finished. As you may recall, I opened a business which proved a failure. So financially I am in a fix.

Chairman, Johannesburg Region of the S.A. Congress of Democrats.

A commission of inquiry is appointed. Zambia Congress has asked the services of an attorney. We are waiting for a foot defence bills. Treat this as urgent.

SACTU Conference Report Inadequate

Yours in concentration camp.

Why has New Age given such poor coverage to the Fourth Annual Conference of SACTU held at Durban over Easter? The delay in publishing a report was excusable as a full report was to be given. But instead, you have only dished up what is freely available to everyone—the President and Secretary's report and a brief summary of what Chief Lutuli said, in addition to one or two comments about the number of delegates.

NEPHAS TEMBO
Mopung, Barotseland.

Surely, you are not entitled to call a conference 'outstanding' just because a large number of delegates attended, and on the strength of the reports of the officials. Your readers are more interested in the real currents and views in the workers' movement. These are expressed in the speeches made by the rank-and-file workers at the conference. It is these which should receive full reportage. But not so.

P.S. Zambia is a name we intend to give to N. Rhodesia when we achieve self-rule.

Chief Lutuli rightly said "the workers must become the spearhead of the freedom struggle." This is why an equal report of so important an event New Age does little to show that it respects this belief.

(Continued from previous column) ment for Basutoland, and a striking contrast to the ruthless autocracy of "Bantu Administration" on the other side of the Caledon and the Drakensberg.

B. MPHANDE
Orlando West.

ELECTIONS

Under the new Constitution, for the first time, popular elections for a legislature will soon be held in Basutoland—probably towards the end of 1959. The elections are not fully democratic (the franchise is confined to taxpayers which excludes most women). The legislature will not be truly sovereign, for vital powers are to be retained by Britain. Nonetheless, they are genuine elections for a governing body with wide powers: it is the beginning of a road which holds glowing prospects for the future of the country.

LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Great importance, therefore, attaches to these elections. Voters' rolls are being prepared, voters are being enrolled, organisations are preparing to nominate their candidates, and campaigning is going on among the masses.

Cade Town:
Othello Evening £5.1.6. Blouvisi Readers £1.15.1. Unity £5. 1.1. J.B. Ee.

Much depends, both for Basutoland and for the Union, on the outcome of these first elections, and we shall turn our attention towards them in a further article next week.

Johannesburg:
M. and M. £5. D. £2. Traveller £1.2. Gardner £2. Issy £2. A. £2. J. £15. Ronnie £5. Mr. B. £1. Alec 10s. Optician £2. Hecker Street £5. Reader £. T. and J. £5. Newspaper £25. Colin £22. Gardner £1. Joe £5. N. £1. T. Collections £410. Zac £1. Parkview £1. Benji 9s.
TOTAL: £118 10s. 7d.

*Union Year Book, 1956-57, p. 893.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT NOW

(Continued from page 1)
The very next day he was approached by a representative of a well-known firm of canners, who said he supposed the name of his firm was on the list, and who asked for an interview to discuss the matter with Mr. Segal.

Mr. Segal told him that he was not directly connected with the boycott and was not responsible for drawing up the list. He advised him to make representations direct to the A.N.C.

LIST DISTRIBUTED
On Thursday hundreds of copies of "Preliminary List of Nationalist Products and Financial Institutions" were circulated on the campus at the University of Cape Town. Lists found in certain lecture rooms in the Arts block were confiscated by the university authorities, who immediately instituted an inquiry. A number of students and a member of the university staff were among those questioned.

News of the leaflet distribution was published on the front pages of both the *Cape Times* and the *Die Burger*.

After reporting the incidents, "Die Burger" quoted Dr. P. H. Hansman, assistant general manager of SANLAM, as saying that the allegations in the list were completely untrue.

"The insinuation is apparently that SANLAM and certain other Afrikaans undertakings are controlled by the Nationalist Party, which is certainly not true."
"There is in fact a tendency towards closer co-operation between the Afrikaans members of the various groups in the interests of South Africa."

BOYCOTT OF JEWS?
On the leader page of the same issue of "Die Burger," a correspondent from the Strand, signing himself "Africans," in a letter commenting on Mr. Segal's lecture, wrote: "I just want to ask Mr. Segal if he has not thought that such incitement can possibly lead to Af-

rikaners in revenge deciding to boycott the products of his people?"—meaning presumably the Jews.

The next day the "Burger" returned to the subject with a vengeance, devoting the main story on its front page to an article entitled "Should Boycott be Made a Crime?" The article pointed out that while the ANC was circulating a list of Nationalist products to be boycotted in South Africa, in neighbouring Southern Rhodesia the parliament was busy with a bill to outlaw the boycott as a political weapon, providing for a maximum sentence of seven years imprisonment.

"This legislation has aroused great interest in political circles in the Union," reports the "Burger" significantly.

The same issue of the paper also carried—

● On the front page extracts from a letter from Mr. Segal denying the "Burger's" allegation that the boycott was directed against Afrikaans businesses.

"There is a clear difference between an Afrikaner and a Nationalist," pointed out Mr. Segal. "The economic policy... is not a boycott of Afrikaans products and undertakings. It is a boycott which is aimed to hurt companies which are controlled by prominent supporters of the Government."

● On page 6 a cartoon entitled "Behind the Kraal Wall" showing two urchins, one white and one non-white, with a burning cigarette end on the ground, explaining to the sinister figure in black who clutches in his hand a "Boycott List": "It's only one of the Oubas' stompies, boss. Usually 'We' don't smoke TOBACCO, boss."

● On the leader page two-thirds of a column of comment by the "Burger's" political correspondent "Dawie," warning that the boycott is two-edged sword, and that only stupid intellectuals could think that this was the way to force the Nationalist Government to accept integration.

OFFICIAL COMMENT

Finally, on Monday the "Burger" editorialized that "experience here and elsewhere in Africa has often shown that boycott and victimisation, and therefore boycott and violence, cannot be separated. The sponsors of this sort of boycott are wittingly or unwittingly, at the same time sponsors of something more serious."

"On this issue a united front of responsible South Africans is not only possible but necessary."
WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF BOYCOTT LISTS CONTINUING THIS WEEK, IT IS QUITE EVIDENT THAT THE NATIONALISTS ARE VERY WORRIED BY IT INDEED.

Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for the racing on Saturday:
Breeders' Free Handicap: 1. FAST CAR; 2. Villa D'Este; 3. Mocking Bird.

Wynberg Handicap B: COURT Danger, Thunder Flash.
Kenilworth Handicap 2nd: QUEER LOVE, Danger, Kami.

Wynberg Moderate Handicap: DARK MILD, Danger, Cheers.

Wynberg Progress Stakes: CAIRN FEAST, Danger, Minstrel Cat.
Kenilworth Progress Stakes: POPULAR SON, Danger, Wild Heath.

Juvenile Maiden Plate: INVERTHORN, Danger, Oceanic.
Maiden Plate: CATS WALK, Danger, Notation.

Spengler Almost Hit The Roof

JOHANNESBURG.

Wearing a white Panama hat and munching an apple, Mr. P. H. Marais, recruited in 1958 by the head of the Witwatersrand Special Branch to spy on Congress, declined to have his photograph taken for *New Age* last week.

"I must first ask Spengler," he said.

Mr. Marais, acquitted last week on counts of forging African passes, was waiting his turn to be tried on a charge of theft in the Magistrate's Court last Friday.

He had agreed to spy on Congress because, he said, he wanted to "fight Communism." He was not sure whether he

was still to continue as a spy for the Special Branch. This was still being talked over with L. G. Spengler, he said.

He again confirmed what he had told the court, namely that he had worked for the police for ten years. But not always for the Special Branch, he said. He had formerly worked on diamonds and I.D.R.

Mr. Marais was reluctant to have his picture taken without the permission of his Special Branch chief because, he said, Spengler "had almost hit the roof" when he heard that Marais had admitted in open court that he had been working for the Special Branch since 1958.

"Stop This Persecution"

(Continued from page 1)

and it is up to him to decide the form of the indictment that is giving the Crown so much trouble.

The bench upheld the defence argument that the indictment was defective and should not have been served considering the two previous court judgments on the earlier indictments.

If the Crown could not give details of how the accused joined the treason conspiracy and was not ready with particulars it knew it should supply, it should have approached the Minister to ask the Governor-General to fix a new date for the trial to commence.

Clearly the Crown came to court on Monday expecting the proceedings in the case to be adjourned on August 3 along with the case of the first 30 brought to court, as by that date it expected that the judgment of the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein will be known.

DEFENCE CASE

But the defence was having none of that. It weighed in heavily with argument for the quashing of both indictments. The indictments in fact were almost identical, except for the difference in the documents relied on in the annexures. The defence argued that the Crown had simply ignored the findings of the court in the two previous judgments on the earlier indictments when it had laid down the minimum requirements for an indictment.

The Crown's conduct was indefensible, said Mr. I. A. Maisels, Q.C., leader of the defence team. The indictment was patently defective because, as had been argued so many times earlier in the prosecution case, it was obvious to be told what they had actually done and this was not clear from the indictment. Judgment had already been given on this. There was no duty on the accused or the court to fill in the gaps in a manifestly defective indictment.

By now the Crown has had sufficient experience in drawing up an indictment in this kind of case. Mr. P. J. O.C. replied that the Crown was not yet ready with particulars.

"Then why did you bring the accused to court in this case, if you have a question and the bench press it."

JUDGMENT

Mr. Justice Rumpff delivered judgment after the tea break. "If the Crown was not in a position to file a complete indictment the Governor-General should have been asked to fix a different date for the hearing."

Then the proceedings were over and once again as in 1958 the accused were free for treason, faced no indictment.

On the trial of the 30 whose appeal goes to Bloemfontein, the defence attorneys had particulars already been supplied and the court ordered the Crown to serve them by June 10.

The next move must now come from Bloemfontein, where the vital appeal awaits a hearing by the Appeal Court.

(Continued from previous column)
South Africa, well in spite of the irksome and unbearable discriminatory restrictions.

"It is not the Indians who are a 'band of robbers' but the Government, which is acting like pirates in snatching the Group Areas Act. Executive Freedom has publicly and openly described the Act as 'hostile and confiscatory' and Chief Lutuli and Alan Paton have called it an 'act of robbery'."

"Undeterred by the insulting remarks of Mr. de Vos Hugo, the Indian people stand firm and united in their total opposition to the Group Areas Act."

MINISTER'S DENIAL REFUTED BY JUDGE HUGO

(Continued from page 1)

with their ill-gotten gains unless you force them to it." (Reported in *New Age* on March 26, 1959).

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT

Last Friday in Parliament Mr. Lee-Warden asked the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Naude, "whether such a statement was made by an official of the Board; if so, what is his designation and what is his name? If not, whether the Board has taken any steps to correct the statement attributed to one of its officials? If so, what steps? And if not, whether he will take steps to rectify the impression created? If so, what steps?"

The Minister replied: "Such a statement was not made by a member or an official of the Board. The Board has not taken steps to correct the statement attributed to one of its officials. I do not contemplate taking any steps to rectify the impression created."

Unfortunately for the Minister, the former chairman of the Group Areas Board, Mr. de Vos Hugo, has made a statement in *New Age* which contradicts the information which Mr. Naude gave to Parliament.

CONDITIONS

Approached some time ago by *New Age* to comment on the report in "U.S. News and World Record," Mr. de Vos Hugo made a statement for publication on two conditions:

1. That it be published in full.
2. That his name should not be published and that he should be referred to only as "the Chairman of the Group Areas Board."

New Age was fully prepared to accept the first condition, but could not accept the second, which it regarded as an attempt to curtail freedom to publish the facts. Accordingly, we did not print the statement at the time, and published our reasons in *New Age* at the same time as we published the story of Mr. de Vos Hugo's remarks to the American journalist (March 26).

We wrote to Mr. de Vos Hugo on March 24, explaining our action and added: "However, we are anxious that the statement made by you in this paper, given to our readers, and if you authorise us to do so, we will be pleased to publish your statement in full in a future issue of this paper, giving it the same prominence as we gave the original report. I would appreciate it if you could advise us by return of post what you wish us to do in the matter."

NO REPLY

We have had no reply from Mr. de Vos Hugo. However, in view of the Minister's denial in Parliament, we now feel it is imperative in the

public interest that Mr. de Vos Hugo's statement should be published. Here it is in full, exactly as dictated over the phone to our Johannesburg correspondent, Miss Ruth First:

"The words attributed to me by 'Die Burger' in his article 'The Tragic Story of South Africa' in regard to the Indians, namely

"They're a band of robbers who won't part with their ill-gotten gains unless you force them to"
are incorrectly quoted and divorced from the context in which I used them.

"I discussed the Indian attitude to the Group Areas Act and said that that policy was to hold what they had and take what they could get. This attitude, I said, was like that of a band of robbers who won't part with their ill-gotten gains unless you force them to."

"I certainly did not mean or say that with regard to their trade the Indians were a band of robbers."
"This is just another instance of a case where true information given by an overseas journalist is distorted up in such an abridged form that it is in fact distorted."

WHAT HAS MR. NAUDE TO SAY ABOUT THAT? THE INFORMATION HE GAVE TO PARLIAMENT WAS NOT CORRECT. DID HE KNOW IT WAS NOT CORRECT AT THE TIME HE MADE HIS STATEMENT? OR WAS HE SUPPLIED WITH INCORRECT INFORMATION BY ONE OF HIS OFFICIALS? IF SO, BY WHOM?

It is most disturbing that false information should be conveyed to the public by Mr. Naude. A full inquiry should be instituted and the truth made known as soon as possible.

DADOO'S COMMENT

As for Mr. de Vos Hugo's "explanation," here is the comment of Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, banned Indian leader:

"The ex-Chairman of the Group Areas Board is really splitting hairs in his attempt to differentiate between what he said about the Indian people and what he was reported to have said in the article by David Reed."

"The simple fact remains that Mr. de Vos Hugo is alleging that the Indian community is acting like a band of robbers in defending themselves and their interests against the unjust and inhuman application of the Group Areas Act."

"What are the 'ill-gotten gains' which the Indian people have? The Indian people have, by and large, proved themselves to be good, honest and hard-working citizens and have served the country."

(Continued in next column)

Mhoyo to Worrell: "Don't Tour S.A."

JOHANNESBURG.
Mr. Tom Mhoyo, Chairman of the All-African People's Conference, has written to Frank Worrell asking him not to come to South Africa. This letter has only appeared in the Gujerati section of the Indian Opinion, though it was written in English. This is what Tom Mhoyo says in the letter:

"In the interests of human dignity you should not accept the invitation extended to you to tour South Africa. By not accepting the invitation you will be giving solid support to two hundred million African people struggling for human rights."

"This is a question which concerns human dignity, and therefore every effort must be made to wipe off the face of the earth the oppression imposed on the people by the Apartheid African Government. Preparations are being made for a worldwide economic and cultural boycott of the Union of South Africa."

"In the name of humanity, in the name of democracy, in the name of the African people struggling for human rights, I appeal to you to uphold human dignity and reject the invitation extended to you."

This letter has been sent to all Governments within the Indian Federation, as well as to the West Indies Cricket Board of Control.

AFRICA WEEK RALLIES, BONFIRES, MARCHES, PLEDGES GRIP THE COUNTRY

10,000 at Jo'burg Rally



These men dressed in the sacks of Bethal farm labourers symbolise the protest against the pass laws.



Traditional dress came to the Johannesburg City Hall on Africa Day when the Congress held a Freedom poster parade on the steps. Here Basuto, Indian, Zulu and Xhosa costume symbolise the unity of the peoples for freedom in South Africa.

Africa Week Round The Union

DURBAN: The Mahatma Gandhi Hall was packed to capacity, with every bit of standing room, including the aisles and platform, jam-packed with people to hear Congress speakers, Chief A. J. Lutuli, Dr. Michael Hawthorn, Mr. M. D. Naidoo and Mr. Moses Mabhida at the "Africa Day" meeting held in Durban on April 15.

Hundreds of people left disappointed when they failed to gain admission to the hall. Several hundreds more remained outside the hall throughout the proceedings in spite of the fact that they could not hear a word of what was being said.

Chief Lutuli, was carried shoulder high from the meeting to a nearby open ground and from there escorted to the railway station by a crowd of nearly 1,000 people. He told New Age he has "never addressed a more enthusiastic or responsive audience."

Chief Lutuli left immediately after the meeting for Ladysmith where he addressed another enthusiastic "Africa Day" meeting attended by over 1,000 people, which was organised jointly by the Natal Indian Congress and the African National Congress.

Speaking at the Durban meeting, Chief Lutuli, tracing the history of the colonisation of Africa by the European powers said that these people "who raped Africa are now living in terror."

"They are afraid of the 'giant' which is awakening. We may have been 'as docile as a donkey' as Smuts once said, but today the people of Africa say: 'Come what may, Africa must be free.'"

"It shall not be Africa in the interests of Europe or America, or any other country. It shall be Africa for Africa!"

A second meeting as big as the one on Africa Day was held at the Bantu Social Centre, Durban, last Sunday.

SCHOOLS BOYCOTT
Of a total roll of 850 high school students, only seven attended classes on "Africa Day," at Sastri College, Durban, as a demonstration of support for the Congress movement.

FROM RUTH FIRST JOHANNESBURG.

AFRICA Day and Africa Week have caught on in South Africa like a fever, and Sunday's gigantic, colourful, pulsating Rally to round off the Week etched a place for itself in the company of such highlights of the struggle as the great Defiance Campaign rallies and the Congress of the People.

As though to prove ANC Deputy-President Oliver Tambo's words that the people of our country at the southern end of the continent would not let Africa's freedom and independence struggle down, 10,000 flocked to Alexandra's Number 3 Square, there to stand jam-packed for the 7 1/2 hours that the Rally lasted.

emphatically "Africa Shall be Free!"

FLAGS, bunting, Congress banners and the striking blue, green and gold colours of the African National Congress decked out the square like the great event came to town that it was. All morning long contingents poured into the township from other areas; and at regular intervals the brass band left the Square to make musical sorties into the streets of Alexandra Township. The beat of the drum gathered in excited people who formed in procession and marched singly to swell the crowd on the Square.

Tribal dress was the order of the day and the men vied with the women to sport blankets and straw Basuto hats, furs and feathers, beads and bracelets. Moving among the people in traditional turnout, and in striking contrast were the Freedom Volunteers, smartly directing the growing crowds to the main centre where the speeches were being made. Through the morning, as at the Congress of the People, the contingents continued to arrive, joining up spontaneously with local processions, filing through the streets to the Rally.

The 9 independent states of Africa; the peoples still on the road to freedom across many borders and thousands of miles from us, seemed nearby neighbours. Appropriately, the highlight of the day was the parade before the crowd of the larger than life size portraits of Lutuli, Dadoo, Naicker, Banda, Nyerere, Nasser, Mboya, Kenyatta and others, and as each face was held up before the assembly, the crowd broke into an ovation as though these leaders themselves had appeared on the balconies of their country's Government House.

More than 250 people attended the meeting on the Grand Parade called by the Cape Town Branch of the ANC. It was addressed by Mr. Morolong, Mrs. Sidimole and Mr. Thomas Ngwenya, Resolutions calling for the immediate withdrawal of the pass laws and for support for the boycott of Nationalist firms and products were passed unanimously.

Here was a rally with a difference. Larger than any for many years past. It bubbled with optimism and good spirits and confidence. It was a treat for the eye to see.

TAMBO: AFRICA'S HOUR
The rally was opened by Mr. O. R. Tambo, himself in a blanket. Africa's hour had come, he said, an hour of momentous decision bringing in its wake new possibilities and new tasks. Like the voice of one man the continent was demanding the immediate liberation of Africa from colonialism and race discrimination.

THE Square, a large sandy enclosure perhaps 500 feet square, is edged on all four sides by deep embankments. Along these spectators four deep in some parts formed a human fence. In the bowl of the square the people could not have sat even if they had wanted to. There was no room to move. In the centre was a core of people holding up banners "Bring Back Political Deportees"; "Free the Condemned Banded"; "Mass Trials Mean Fascism"; "End Treason Persecution"; and over the platform,

"Our greatest contribution in the fight for the freedom of Africa will be in the struggle against our immediate enemy—the oppressor in South Africa." It was in this fight that we must keep in step with the stampede to independence which is in full swing in Africa.

PORT ELIZABETH:
Massive door to door membership and anti-pass campaigns by volunteers, and silent protests by placard-carrying women and girls at various strategic points and at entrances to churches brought Africa Week to a climax here.

"Man is man simply because he is man, and not because he was born black," said Mr. Tambo. Dr. Verwoerd should break the news to his followers that the hour had come to abandon the notion that freedom, justice and rights could be "Allien vir Blankes". This Nationalist Government had to learn

CAPE TOWN:
Over 200 people attended a meeting in Kensington which was addressed by Mr. Archie Sibeko and other leaders.

LITENHAGE:
A mass rally was held over the week-end and leaflets were distributed throughout the town explaining the meaning of Africa Week. Senior pupils at schools were called upon to play their part in building a youth movement.

that it had to move and march with the world, not against it.

Adv. Duma Nokwe told the gathering that the Accra conference had decided that the time had come for Africa to be free; to wipe out racial discrimination from the continent of Africa and warned the governments of Africa and the world that times were changing. Dr. Nkumah had spoken of a united front against all reactionaries on the continent. "Already you see on Africa Day, we have that united front. Our guest speaker should have been Julius Nyerere, President of the Tanganyika African Union representing 500,000 Africans. He is not here with us today but has written a speech specially for this gathering."

NYERERE: SPECIAL PROBLEM
"We in Africa," said Julius Nyerere's speech, "are suffering under the most ferocious regime our continent has ever known in its history, but Africa shall be free. It has suffered for much too long, for Africans are no longer sold as human cargo on the world market. The time has come for the sons and daughters of Africa to say "no" to such humiliation.

"73,000,000 Africans have already achieved their freedom and more will receive it next year. We in Tanganyika are determined to get responsible government before the end of 1959.

"You are bound to achieve your freedom as the rest of Africa has achieved its own. But you have a special problem—of facing a fanatical, frightened and powerful enemy, armed against the citizens of the soil. Continue and strengthen your non-violent struggle."

Presenting a greeting from the **WORLD PEACE COUNCIL** the Reverend Douglas Thompson said: "For a peaceful society, four conditions are necessary: independence, human dignity and respect for every man, irrespective of race; rapid economic progress of the backward countries of the world; for the many and the few; and the need for the peoples of the world to live in peace."

Mr. Jack Unterhalter, President

of the Tvl. Region of the **LIBERAL PARTY**, said that he represented not only the Liberal Party in the Transvaal, but all the liberals in South Africa. The National Conference of his party had resolved to co-operate and plan with all bodies dedicated to fight apartheid for the purpose of establishing a non-racial society in this country. "We are solidly with you in your struggle. Many Europeans are coming round to the view that they cannot base a society on the grounds of colour. Take courage from this—the European conscience is stirring and will one day realise itself in action."

Mr. Pieter Beyersveld, president of the CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS said history taught that there is no force on earth strong enough to subdue a people's will to self government.

The European must see that tyranny is not something that can be applied to a section of the people while others escape it. They must see that no European can claim any longer that he is not responsible for the actions of the Nationalist Party. If the political struggle waged today against the Nationalist Government it to take us forward to a better South Africa, it will have to become a struggle for freedom against oppression, waged by all regardless of race or colour.

Mr. G. Hurbans of Natal greeted the conference on behalf of the South African **INDIAN CONGRESS** and pledged his Congress' participation in the freedom struggle.

This day was crowded with speeches and applause and shouts of "Mayibuyi" as the crowd roared its approval. There were choirs and singing and music. People stood in solid ranks before the platform, or cavorted in costume about the Rally. There were high spirits, but discipline and calm too.

Subdued and isolated, a small group of Special Branch detectives took their notes at the edge of the crowd. This was not their day!

A new slogan made its mark. Said Duma Nokwe: "In South Africa we say 'Freedom in our Lifetime.' In Tanganyika they say 'Uhuru' (Freedom). From the crowd came repeated bellows of 'Uhura'.



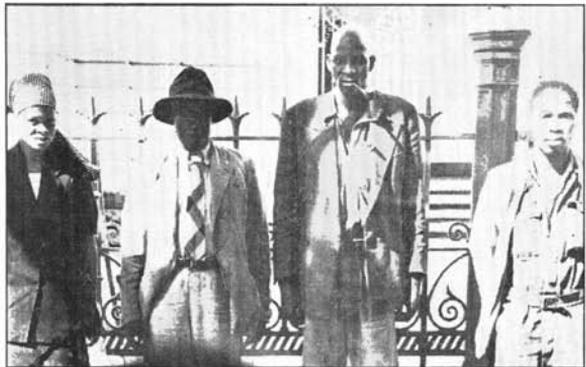
Never before has the Johannesburg City Hall been the scene of a demonstration like this one. Among the placard-bearers with their backs to camera is Mr. E. P. Moresele, treasurer of the Transvaal African National Congress, seen at left.



Volunteers carry Chief Lutuli shoulder high after the successful Africa Day meeting held in Durban.

Demonstrators at the Alexandra Township rally carry placard pictures of the leaders of Africa: Nasser, Banda, Azikiwe, Kenyatta, Mboya, Nyerere, Lutuli, Naicker and the slogan "AFRICA SHALL BE FREE."

They Were Found Not Guilty, But 16 Face The Gallows



Of 25 Sekukhuleni tribespeople charged with murder arising out of trouble in the village of Madi-bong, 16 were sentenced to death, and nine found not guilty and discharged. Here are three men and one woman discharged on the final day of the case. They are (left to right) Mokwane Moramochoi, Ngoma Klaso Motliti, John Tlojane and Lepadimane Jim Njama.

By Passing the Guillotine Motion, the Nats. are

MAKING A FARCE OF PARLIAMENT

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

THE guillotine motion restricting debating time on such vital and far-reaching measures as the Bantustan Bill and De Klerk's tightening of job reservations is not new principle, but its application in the Verwoerd manner will make absolute nonsense of the parliamentary system.

The parliamentary system of government was evolved in a different society to meet different needs. It was imported holas-bolas into South Africa, and with it came many of its abuses, which were sharply highlighted by the guillotine motion included last week by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, almost certainly at the behest of Verwoerd.

The original concept of government by discussion and assent, to which lip service is paid in the form and pattern of our legislation, has become simply farcical. A Bill is theoretically examined first generally for matters of principle; it is then discussed and analysed and improved in detail in the committee stage, and any possible ill effects are finally obviated by examination of the Bill's repercussions at the third reading.

It is then further allegedly examined by an impartial upper House of review. That is the theory. What happens in actual fact is that the Bill is adopted in the Nationalist caucus, which consists of obedient men, and is then pushed through a few formalities. No attempt is made at the parliamentary stage to seriously examine and improve a Bill.

It is, for example, very rare indeed for any Opposition amendment to be accepted.

This attitude was never more apparent than in the guillotine motion.

10 MINUTES FOR VERWOERD
Dr. Verwoerd, who for once had his own time limited to ten minutes, and brought along a watch to put on his desk, made it perfectly clear that he regarded the Bill as final and perfect, and that discussion based on it would be a waste of time.

The Government, he said, was

anxious to get its measures through because the Opposition was "slandering South Africa's good name overseas".

The legislation once through with as little criticism as possible—the world would be able to judge the splendid effects, presumably as disseminated by the splendid State Information Office.

Mr. De Villiers Graaff, who opposed the motion, spoke fairly well and clearly, but, as is inevitable in any United Party argument, his stand was weakened by being based on false and shifting premises.

It is difficult indeed to make clear calls about "democracy" and in the same breath to have to make it quite clear that you do not want the voice of the majority of the people to be heard, or their wishes to be made effective.

VITAL BILL

Sir De Villiers, however, pointed out that the so-called Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Bill is perhaps the most important measure ever to be put before South Africa.

This is the Bill which proposes to set up ridiculous local councils of Nationalist stooges in the Reserves, with practically no executive powers under the pretence of establishing "national homes" for the Africans. It is the cornerstone of Verwoerd's "new vision" policy of docile African labour-suppliers for White industries and farms. It also abolishes African representation in Parliament and provincial council.

For this measure a total of 37 hours of debate has been allocated. This is less than the time spent on the second-reading debate on the University Apartheid Bill.

As Mrs. Ballinger said, it was obvious that Dr. Verwoerd did not want to strain the discipline of members of his own party. When the winter rains came, those very important people, the farmers, wanted to go home.

Most of the session so far, even from a Nationalist point of view, has been wasted. Which, as Mrs. Ballinger said, is a comment on Dr. Verwoerd's much-trumpeted "efficiency".

Harry Lawrence (U.P., Salt River) said the motion represented a further stage in the pattern of

totalitarian development in South Africa.

Mr. Lawrence was quite right but one would have liked, when he was Minister of Justice, to have seen him doing something about the dictatorship of the white minority.

Naturally the motion went through, and equally naturally the Bills will go through this session almost certainly unamended, and almost certainly, regardless of public protest.

We all knew this would happen, but to attempt to justify it on the grounds of "democracy" shows, at the least, extreme cynicism.

BUDGET DEBATE

The rest of the week was spent on the Budget debate. The debate itself was quite uninteresting and uninspired, and the real issues were, as usual, ignored, but towards the end it took a significant turn.

Few members said anything at all about the misery and starvation forced on the great majority of the people by South African race and financial policies.

Mr. S. F. Waterson, who was the chief United Party critic, made an extremely conventional analysis, largely preoccupied with questions of capital investment, and boosts for free enterprise.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, waywash Dr. Diederichs, made the staggering statement that South Africa was moving nearer to socialism and the welfare state. Welfare for whom? But nobody asked.

POOR FARMERS

Then after all this, the discussion drifted on to the hard-pressed farmers, who in the Budget have got a gift of £7,000,000. This, said Sir De Villiers, was too little and too late.

Nats hurried to say that, while quite supporting the Government which was doing such a lot for the farmer, perhaps there might be a little bit more.

Throughout all this the two students of the University of Cape Town stood outside the House in their silent and moving protest against university apartheid.

The Black Mr. Hans Abraham, a large-paunched Nat. from Groblersdal, did not like this. The paraffin with which they kept their torches alight made Parliament look like a gypsy camp, he said. A member's wife had almost slipped. And so it goes on.

UNITED OPPOSITION TO THE PASS LAWS

Sash, Liberals Attend Congress Conference

CAPE TOWN.

MORE than 70 delegates and observers attended a conference at the Faculty Hall, Priests' street, Cape Town, last Saturday to discuss ways and means of continuing the fight against the pass laws.

The conference was called by the Cape Western Consultative Committee and delegates from the African National Congress, the Congress of Trade Unions, the South African Coloured People's Organisation, the Congress of Democrats and the Liberal Party attended. Members from the Black Sash, the Institute of Race Relations, the Civil Rights League and Mr. Ronald Segal attended as observers.

Mr. O. Mpehla, President of the Cape Provincial A.N.C., read the text of the joint Congress Planning Committee's report on passes which pointed out that as the pass laws form the cornerstone of white domination in South Africa, no single demonstration or action on the part of the people will lead to their abolition. Therefore the task of Congress was to prepare the people by means of a mass propaganda campaign against passes, the setting up of broad anti-pass committees wherever possible and the calling of a nation-wide boycott of Nationalist products and firms.

JUNE 26

June 26 had been set aside as a day of mass protests, a boycott of all transport and industrial action in the form of a go-slow strike.

In the cornerstone which followed Black Sash observers asked delegates to consider the difficulties of undertaking an effective boycott and pointed out that the boycott could be boomerang against anti-Nationalists, who would be the first to lose their jobs.

Mr. Segal reminded the con-

ference that the boycott was almost a traditional form of struggle in South Africa.

Speaking as an observer from the Institute of Race Relations, Mr. Donald Molteno said that he was glad to see that the people were still prepared to continue the struggle against the pass laws. It was 20 years since he had introduced a motion in Parliament calling for the abolition of the pass laws. As to an economic boycott it would take a long time to be effective but many of the firms which had appeared on a list had themselves been built up by means of a boycott.

A resolution pledging all present to work for the abolition of these oppressive pass laws at the earliest possible moment was passed unanimously and those organisations which observers would like to be associated with the resolution.

A resolution calling on "all democratic South Africans to protest against the policies of the Nationalist government by participating in the economic boycott was passed by all the Congress delegates and Mr. Segal; the Liberal Party abstained and the observers from the Black Sash said they could not in any way be associated with it.

FURTHER MEETINGS

The Cape Western Consultative Committee are to meet members of the Liberal Party, the Black Sash, the Civil Rights League and the Institute of Race Relations informally in the near future to discuss matters arising out of the discussions at the conference.

An announcement that Chief Lutuli will arrive in Cape Town by train on Sunday April 26 at 10.50 a.m., was received with great enthusiasm and delegates left the hall singing.

UP MY ALLEY

I ALMOST gave three loud cheers when Dr. Diederichs said the other day that South Africa was heading rapidly towards socialism.

Then I remembered that Hitler also promised his people socialism—National Socialism.

★

LIKE a great many sportsmen, cricketer Basil D'Oliviera tried to mix up politics with sport. It's like the trade unionists who say leave politics to parliament, and forget that their own labour unions have made them.

Sportsman D'Oliviera agrees that apartheid in sport is wrong but he is prepared to accept the best. Indies took on that suit just for the sake of "ascertaining our strength, improving our ability and getting money in the bank." This is no time for political campaigns, he says.

Basil is a very famous man here, but his attitude seems like that of selling his right for a mess of pottage.

★

ONE by one the lights of European colonial rule in Africa are going out. Guess who said that?

Why, our own Little Eric Louw.

★

I HEAR that Herr Verwoerd

wants the making of waste-paper baskets reserved for Europeans only.

★

AFRICANS are promised heaven in Bantustan, but white industrialists have been asked to get interested in establishing little hells of exploitation by

starting industries on the Bantustan to save the "good name" of P.E. and have been pin-pointed for suitable sites.

You just won't get away from sweating for the white man's dollar.

★

NATS chopped down the foundation stone of a building in P.E. under the name of Dr. Dinges" who laid the stone

By ALEX LA GUMA



and whose name is inscribed on it.

The stone is now lying in a back yard in Sidwell. On it are also the words "Our Ideal."

★

YANKEE pug, Rocky Marciano, was a bare-knuckle scrap with a Russian and has given the Soviet Union three weeks to produce an opponent.

Rocky, if you afraid "somebody up there" may get too impatient to have you with him?

★

WELL, I'm sorry that [£1] million treason trial. You unlucky tax-payers, you.

Berlin Crisis

THREE OUT OF FOUR BRITONS SAY: 'WE WON'T FIGHT!'

BRITISH public opinion is becoming increasingly impatient at the failure by Prime Minister Macmillan to make clear what policy he has to offer for bringing to an end the dangerous dispute between the capitalist and socialist worlds about the use of Germany as a military threat to the Soviet Union.

The U.S. insistence that it will embark on atomic war rather than agree to the Soviet proposal that the military occupation of Berlin should be ended has horrified the people of Great Britain.

A Gallup poll last week shocked the U.S. government when it revealed that 74 per cent of Britons were not prepared to go to war over Berlin.

MAC SHILLY-SHALLIES
Knowing how strong was the public feeling, prime minister Macmillan appeared at first to be making genuine overtures for peace. During his Moscow visit his delegation allowed word to leak out that he was exploring the possibility of disagreement in Germany—that is, the withdrawal of all troops by both sides.

When this aroused alarm in the U.S. German and French governments, the rumour was quickly modified to one of a "thinning out" of troops by both sides, the degree of thinning to be agreed upon in conference.

But the Americans would not hear even of this proposal and obviously Macmillan modified his plan to one for freezing the troop position at its present level.

Finally, when it became clear that the Americans were anxious to avoid the holding of a summit conference at all, Macmillan spoke out clearly at last. He said that Britain had no proposal to make at all at this stage.

GERMANS SHOULD GET TOGETHER

Grotewohl to Adenauer

Meanwhile, premier of the German Democratic Republic, Otto Grotewohl has written to his western counterpart Chancellor Adenauer, suggesting that the leaders of the two German states should get together to discuss the formulation of a common German treaty on a peace treaty proposal which has been consistently rejected by Adenauer.

It seems strange, says Grotewohl in his message, that Adenauer is prepared to hold discussions on vital German matters with foreign powers but is not prepared to talk over the same things with fellow-Germans.

TUNISIA, while it wants to maintain solidarity with all Arab countries, cannot tolerate the insistence by Egypt that the must dominate the Middle East, Tunisian president Bourguiba said in a press interview last week. Bourguiba reiterated his firm support for the Algerian liberatory struggle.

INDIA has decided to ban the screening in Delhi of a British film—"Naked Earth"—because it incites the African people. This action is being taken in response to a request made by the African Students' Union in a letter to the Indian Government. The letter said that the film offended African sentiments and depicted their life as "barbaric."



Vicky in the "New Statesman."

ALGERIANS GET AID FROM SOCIALIST LANDS

Struggle is Growing More Anti-American

THE world-wide support for the Algerian Provisional Government in its leadership of the fight for independence from French rule has made it certain that that struggle will never be crushed.

An Algerian Military Delegation is at present in Peking, following up exploratory top-level talks held between China and Algeria last December (New Age Dec. 25, 1958) and there can be little doubt that negotiations are taking place for the delivery of Chinese supplies to Algeria.

Already agreements with the socialist countries for aid to Algeria are in full operation. Supplies have been coming to Algerian depots in Tunisia from the German Democratic Republic, and wounded Algerian soldiers are being flown to socialist Germany for medical treatment.

America must now be well aware that Algeria is potentially one of the most powerful factors in Africa making for the final destruction of imperialism rule over the continent.

For the Algerian struggle, which was originally confined to a battle against French domination, has now openly become one between Al-

geria and the whole NATO alliance dominated by America.

The following report by Zdravko Petchar, a Yugoslav resistance hero during the last world war, who recently spent a month with the Algerian freedom fighters, is a graphic description of the political consciousness of the Algerian people and shows their military strength and confidence. It is from the Yugoslav newspaper Borba.

THE bombing had continued for an hour when the first napalm bombs fell. There was a high burst of fierce flame and the fire spread with terrifying speed through the wooded hills. A stream of flame from a second bomb shut off our view like a curtain.

From all sides angry cries rang out: "America! America!" For this hell-fire came from the depots established under the pact which calls itself "Atlantic."

Every Algerian fighter can talk for hours about this; and if the former proprietors of the B-26's and the napalm bombs realised the depth of the chasm which these arms have opened between them and these people, they would perhaps react quite differently in witnessing how Atlantic Pact weapons are used against the Algerians.

The arms of the Algerian forces help explain their great self-confi-

dence and optimism. In early days they had nothing but hunting rifles and revolvers, but now they are well armed.

Ready for action late one afternoon, the soldiers formed up in ranks, all well-thud with "boots manufactured in France for the Algerian soldiers," as they say jokingly. The officer saluted with his sword, then reviewed his troops: A mortar company with standard equipment, a platoon completely equipped with automatic weapons, small grenade-throwers and bazookas.

The arms of this battalion consist of war booty of the variety of which is astonishing. One soldier is clad from head to foot in an American uniform bearing the letters "U.S."

His weapons also are American. To check for myself their stubborn assertions that they are fighting not merely against France but against the Atlantic Pact, I carefully examined the weapons of each man and the equipment of the battalion. I found numerous American semi-automatic Garand and American carbines. The others are MAS-36's of French manufacture. The automatic-weapons platoon has French FM-24/29's and PM-38's, and a fairly large number have American Thompson sub-machine guns and British Stens; there are also French FM-24/29's and American Colt .45 automatic pistols.

Despite the diversity of their armaments, the Algerian fighters do not complain of any munitions shortages they have enough, for this is equally a matter of war booty . . .

FRENCH IGNORED
Over the whole of a large area, the civilian population is ordered to evacuate and withdraw to what is called the "protection" of the authorities, or rather to the fortified garrisons of the French army in Algeria. For many days, planes drop leaflets urging peasants to abandon once again their ancestral homes, their fields and harvests.

The Algerian peasant ignored the call to leave his land—a call dropped from planes in the name of an authority which he no longer recognises. He stayed where he was and went on with his work.

American-made bombers came in waves from Atlantic Pact bases, in

the course of a day several squadrons concentrated on an area as large as a big town and its environs. They were accompanied by French pursuit planes which completed with machine-guns the work of the high-explosive and incendiary bombs.

A few days ago I happened upon what was left of a village after one of those so-called "mopping-up" and "pacification" operations. The huts were blazing from the incendiary attack. Machine-gun bursts from the air had slaughtered an isolated herd of sheep.

Panting men, women and children ran toward the wood where we were sheltered. Until evening the aerial attack of fire and flame did not cease. Half-crazed mothers held their children in their arms, the men looked after the livestock that still remained, and the children, clinging to the long pockets of our battle-dress, dragged after the soldiers through the thorny undergrowth that tore at their legs.

Artillery fire began to fall on the mountain path along which we were advancing. Incendiary grenades set on fire the bark of the cork-oaks and the dry grass. The flames had spread to the path and it was necessary to escape quickly from this hell to reach some place for the night where one could breathe.

That is what the "pacification" of Algeria is like. And that is why, in the heart of a people, the last line is breaking which could have attached them to any just, comprehensive policy offered by France.



Jomo Kenyatta the Kenya leader who has been released from jail after serving a seven-year sentence on a false charge of organizing the Mau Mau. With vindictive savagery the British have exiled him in the desert northern territory of the colony.

The African and Indian Congresses last week wired Jomo Kenyatta their congratulations. "We salute you on your release," said the cable. "We demand your full liberty in your own country."

LITZKE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHABALALA

by Alex la Guma



SPORTLIGHT

by "DULEEP"

IN DEFENCE OF TABLE TENNIS BOARD

THE recent remarks about table tennis made by a fellow columnist in the "World," Mr. Leslie Schume, have raised my ire. He says the game is controlled by Indians.

As a journalist he should acquaint himself with the facts before he offers criticism. Why does he not refer to the S.A. Cricket Board of Control in the same light, for there are more Indians there than any other group? But in any case, why make any reference to a man's race? Let us, as sportswriters, refer to any administrator as an individual, and judge him on his merits, not by his racial group.

For Mr. Schume's information, and perhaps those who have believed what he has said, the S.A. Table Tennis Board has affiliated to its Southern and Northern Natal, W.P., Transvaal and Eastern Provinces, and practices no racial discrimination whatsoever.

When the headquarters of the national body was in Cape Town, international recognition was sought and attained. At that time the officials were all Coloureds. But what does it matter whether they were Coloureds or Indians? The fact is that they gained international recognition and we should be proud of that achievement.

It is the running of numerous national tournaments on a highly successful scale a small achievement; the sending of a team to Stockholm in 1957 not progress? Is the complete defeat of the Europeans by the Non-Europeans in Cape Town after the National Championships in 1958 not advancement of our talents? Was the Transvaal's affiliation not an indication of the Board's embracement of all provinces where table tennis is played? I can quote many other instances where the Board has made much progress.

The Table Tennis Board has a system of rotating its headquarters. When in Cape Town it was controlled by Coloureds. Now in Durban it has Indians. Who knows when it goes to Johannesburg it may be controlled by Africans! But these men were not elected for their racial qualifications, but for their service to the game.

No, Mr. Schume, if you want to be of service to sport, criticise it at all times and by all means, but be constructive, and please discard that racial tendency.

One cannot help feeling that there is a certain amount of jealousy towards the T.T. Board, for they are the only branch of sport that enjoys international recognition. Let us not be envious of this unique achievement, which was acquired through hard work by devoted men like Mr. Maurice and Mr. Eksteen of Cape Town who went overseas to achieve their ambition. Instead, we should be proud of the fact that they have acquired what other branches of sport are still striving for, and which we hope one day they will also gain. Who knows, that day may be nearer than we think.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Young African lady able to read and write Xosa to learn typing. See note a recommendation. Phone 53477.

St. Augustine C.C. - Diamond Jubilee

The St. Augustine Cricket Club, affiliated to the Metropolitan and Suburban Cricket Union, this year celebrates its Diamond Jubilee, having been founded in the year 1899. This club is considered by many to be the strongest in the country. They have such great players as D'Oliviera, Witten, and Jeter January, who have already represented the S.A. Coloureds, while six others have played for their Union and Western Province in representative games.

The club has three teams, two of which are in the senior division. Not to be outdone, the junior team this season won the League championships, and thus gained promotion into the senior section.

With its wealth of talent, especially among the juniors, the prospects of the club are very bright. Thus far, they have been League champions of their Union for the last five seasons, having been defeated only twice during that time, and then only because of the departure of their star players in Board matches. In addition they are holders of the renowned Fester Trophy which is competed for by the League champions of each of the eight Unions affiliated to the Peninsula and Western Districts Board. They have annexed this cup for the last four seasons.

Who is the inspiration behind the success of the club? None other than Mr. D'Oliviera, Sr., who is the present chairman. Popularly known as "Lulu" he has been connected with the club for the last 35 years. As a player himself he was quite outstanding. No wonder the chips of the old block are blossoming into such great products - Basil and Ivan - his two sons.

One of the strongest points of the club, is its insistence on physical training and practices. These are all conducted under the personal supervision and control of Basil. Twice a week, the players could be seen on their Green Point ground undergoing the rituals of reaching peak fitness, and how well they have succeeded can be borne out by the results.

We Hear It Said . . .

● That Yotham Muleya, the athlete from Northern Rhodesia, who attracted world-wide attention by convincingly defeating Gordon Pirie, will be seen in action in Johannesburg next month. Here's wishing him luck, that he may smash some of the existing records, and thus break the theory that his achievement was a flash-in-the-pan.

● That there are certain members in the W.P. connected with soccer, who have affiliations in units connected with the S.A. Soccer Federation and also in the "rebel" United F.A. These members should make their position clear, and the only way to do so is via the press, so that one knows where they stand. This type of dualism must cease for the good of the Non-White cause.

CHIEF LUTULI

RONDEBOSCH TOWN HALL

at 8.15 p.m.

TUESDAY NEXT

on

NON-WHITE ASPIRATIONS AND EUROPEAN FEARS

at 2.30 p.m.

Issued by A.F.

C LUTULI

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