

THE TRUTH ABOUT SOUTH WEST AFRICA

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An On-The-Spot Investigation of the Background to the Windhoek Riots

By BRIAN BUNTING

DESPITE intimidation and intense pressure from Government and City Council officials and the police, the Africans of Windhoek location are standing firm in their opposition to the enforced removal to the new location of Katutura.

"WE WOULD RATHER DIE THAN LEAVE OUR HOMES," MANY OF THEM TOLD NEW AGE.

The boycott of the bus service, beerhall, cinema and dance hall declared by the Africans in protest against the removal scheme on December 8—two days before the riots—continues in full force, and the beerhall in the location remains closed.

In a letter to the United Nations the leading spokesmen of the Non-White people—Chief Hosea Kutako, Chief Samuel Witbooi, Sam Nujoma (President of the Ovamboland

People's Organisation), and Taita Kaukueta (Acting President of the South West Africa National Union in the absence overseas of Mr. Korongizi)—express their rejection of the location removal scheme and state:

"The situation in South West Africa is critical and demands immediate action by the United Nations to remedy the situation".

NO RIGHTS

The Africans are opposed to the removal, the statement says, "because the apartheid policy is responsible for the injustices under which they live in South West Africa, such as lack of political rights, inadequate educational facilities, inadequate medical facilities, unsuccessful farming, the restriction of the movements of the Africans in the land of their birth, low wages, banishments and the removal of the Africans from their lands."

"All these injustices which have relegated the Africans to the status

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Main street in the old Windhoek location, photographed on the day the women demonstrated to the Administrator against the arrest of some of their number who opposed the removal scheme.



The new location is only half-finished, as the Council did not intend to start the removal until June, 1960. Here (above) are some of the new houses, situated in the bare veld north of the town, and (below) the new office of the location superintendent, surrounded by barbed wire and with a sentry-box at the gate for the guard.

The Police Were Worried

From BRIAN BUNTING
CAPE TOWN

ON my way to Windhoek by plane last week, I was accompanied by Head Constable Sauermaan, one of the top Special Branch men in Cape Town. A prominent item in his luggage was a powerful pair of field glasses. At Windhoek airport he was met by a number of the local Special Branch men, and he duly pointed me out to his Windhoek colleagues.

From the moment I arrived in Windhoek, I was "tailed" by Special Branch men day and night. The Europeans sat around my hotel in motor cars, or drank beer on the stoep and made a careful note of everybody who came to see me. The Non-Europeans had the less enviable task of following me long distances down the streets under burning, cloudless skies. Every person I spoke to, every address I visited, every phone call I made was duly entered in Special Branch records.

To protect some of my African friends from this police prying, I had to go out at night

into the bush and conduct my interviews in pitch darkness.

On the morning I was due to leave Windhoek, I was woken at about 5.15 a.m. by the inevitable knock on the door of my room in the hotel. Two members of the Special Branch entered and showed me a warrant signed by the Chief Magistrate authorizing them to look for evidence in connection with alleged incitement to public violence in connection with the recent Windhoek location riot.

They went through all my notes and papers and scrutinised all the photographs I had taken in Windhoek town and location. They asked me whether I had distributed any pamphlets in the location and whether I had seen Mr. Japie Basson.

After making copious notes, the two detectives departed, taking nothing with them. I caught my plane at Windhoek airport and returned to the Union—but just in case I got up to any mischief on the way, two Special Branch men were on the plane with me to see me safely over the border.

While on the one hand I was hounded by the police like a common criminal, on the other hand I was received with great courtesy by some of the most prominent citizens of Windhoek. Among the Europeans I interviewed were the Mayor and Town Clerk, the Location Superintendent, the Chief Native Commissioner, members of the United and Nationalist Parties, representative figures in the English, Afrikaans and German speaking communities, and officials of the Chamber of Commerce. I also had lengthy discussions with leaders of the South West Africa National Union, the Ovamboland People's Organisation and other leaders of the African and Coloured communities.

I was taken on a conducted tour of the old and new location in the mayoral car, accompanied by the Mayor, Mr. Jaap Snyman, and the Location Superintendent, Mr. de Wet.

New Age readers can thus be assured that the story we print this week is based on the facts, as told to me by the people on the spot.

"END UNLAWFUL RULE," SAY AFRICAN LEADERS

(Continued from page 1)
of slaves are meted out to the Africans only and not to the Europeans".

Coloured and African leaders reaffirmed to New Age their demand for an end to rule by the Union Government and the placing of the territory under United Nations trusteeship.

VOLENTARY REMOVAL?
Following the United Nations telegram to Mr. Louw calling for the abandonment of the use of force against the inhabitants of the Windhoek location, the Mayor of Windhoek, Mr. Jaap Snyman, has been claiming that far from being forced to move to Katutura, the location residents are falling over themselves to get houses there.

"The U.N.O. resolution will not hold up the removal scheme in any way", Mr. Snyman told New Age. "We are not interested in U.N.O. The people have come to us and asked us to move them and we are doing what they want".

Mr. Snyman claims that about 2,000 people have already moved to Katutura, and that the people are so keen to move, that they are prepared to occupy houses at Katutura which are not even completed.

"If we had the houses ready we could move 75 per cent of the people without any trouble today," he added.

In my tour of the location I did

see people in occupation of half-finished houses, but I was unable to interview people in either the old or new location, and so cannot give their reasons for moving.

However, even City Council officials admit that half the people who have moved are Coloured, while African leaders told me that most of the Africans who have moved so far are employees of the Government and City Council who would be penalised if they refused to move.

SURROUNDED BY GUNS

In any case, as Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Ovamboland People's Organisation, put it to me: "This is not a move of our own free will. How can we exercise free will when we are surrounded with guns?"

Armed police are still patrolling the location, and riot trucks and vans are kept in readiness at the Council offices in the location. I saw these trucks, with police standing by, on my tour of the location. But the Mayor refused to allow me to photograph them.

"The police are only here because of the emergency", he said. "Such measures could be used to allow me to do this if the way we usually rule the people here".

The previous week, said the Mayor, attempts had been made to burn down the houses of some of the people who were willing to move. "The police are here for



Mr. Uatja Kankueta, former Cape Town university student, is Acting President of the South West African National Union.



Mr. John Garvey Mnumjua petitioned for and was granted a hearing at the last session of the United Nations, but was unable to get a passport to leave South West Africa.



Uziel Nguarambuka, aged 17, lives with his parents in the Windhoek location. "We shall never move," he told New Age. "Katutura is like a jail and nobody wants to go to jail."

the protection of persons and property". (It was told later that the houses set on fire belonged to a policeman and an unpopular member of the Advisory Board who has supported the removal scheme).

There are about 18,000 people living in the old location, which houses most of the Non-White population of Windhoek in row upon row of unsightly tin shacks, built and owned by the inhabitants. There is another, smaller location in the suburb called Klein Windhoek. Only three Non-White families, Coloureds, live in the European part of town, where they own property. No Asians are allowed in the whole of South-West Africa.

Of the 18,000 in the old location, about 1,500 are Coloured, the remainder being Africans of Herero, Ovambo, Damara and Nama origin. There is no apartheid in the location, and apart from minor incidents, there have been no clashes between any section of the inhabitants who have got on well together.

Why are the City Council and the Government determined to move the location from its present site?

Both the Mayor and the Chief Native Commissioner claim the main reason is their desire to provide better housing. A second reason given by the Mayor is that the present location is too small, and provides no space for expansion.

The Mayor categorically denied that the desire to implement apartheid was a factor in the location removal scheme. YET THIS IS THE MAIN AFRICAN OBJECTION TO IT.

In the new location Africans will eventually be separated from Coloureds, for whom a new township is to be started next year. (Those Coloureds who have moved to Katutura since the riots will have to move out again and have been warned not to regard their present homes as permanent.)

ETHNIC GROUPING
But in addition, there will be ethnic grouping for the Africans, Hereros, Damaras, Ovambos and Namas will be compelled by law to live in that part of the location set aside for them, and it will be an offence for a man to live in the wrong ethnic group area.

The Africans also say that the new location regulations are far more severe than those under which they are living at present, and they object strenuously to the restrictions which will be imposed on them.

Other objections are:
● That rents will be increased from the 3s. 6d. a month paid by all persons, male and female, over school-going age in the old location, to 4s. 6d. for a house in Katutura.

● That bus fares will be increased from 4d. to 6d., as Katutura is farther from town than the present location.

(Continued on page 3)

GETTING RID OF THE "AGITATORS"

WINDHOEK
"I KNOW the mentality of these 'Natives', the Mayor, Mr. Jaap Snyman, told New Age. "I grew up with them. It is not in their nature to oppose law and order. It was only when the agitators started telling the people not to move that the trouble began."

In pursuance of this belief, the authorities are now trying to get rid of the "agitators".
The Organising Secretary of the South West Africa National Union, Mr. Nathaniel Mbaeva, has been endorsed out of Windhoek and forced to return to his reserve in the Gobabis district. The Assistant Secretary of the Ovamboland People's Organisation, Mr. Jacob Kubangwa, has also been sent out of Windhoek and returned to Ovamboland.

It will be remembered that Mr. Toivo Herman Ja-Toivo, one of the founders of the O.P.O. who was endorsed out of Cape Town after he sent a message to U.N.O. last year, was also forced to return to Ovamboland where he is now living under

severe restrictions in the village of his chief.

TWO MORE

Two other African leaders are threatened with deportation from Windhoek at this moment—Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of O.P.O., and his employer, Mr. Bartholomew Shimboma, a carpenter and hawker.

When I asked the Mayor why these two were being deported, he said he knew nothing about it apart from what he had read in the newspapers. The location superintendent, Mr. de Wet, said it was a police matter.

Mr. de Wet reminded Mr. de Wet that it wasn't the police but the municipal registering officer, Mr. Van Loggenberg, who had taken action against the two. On December 8 Mr. Shimboma had received a letter from Mr. Van Loggenberg ordering him to discharge Mr. Sam Nujoma from his employ by December 30. Mr. Shimboma refused because, as he told me, he didn't see why he should. Mr. Nujoma had paid his service contract until January 1960.

Mr. Van Loggenberg then summoned the two to his office, cancelled Mr. Shimboma's licence and Mr. Nujoma's contract and issued them with deportation orders.

NO INCOME
When I had claimed it was a police matter, he then said it was because their presence in Windhoek was contrary to the regulations. He was unable to explain to me why, apart from saying that they had no income, by which he probably meant they were not employed by a White man.

It was to appear for Mr. Shimboma and Mr. Nujoma that Mr. Oliver Tambo flew from Johannesburg to Windhoek last week, only to be turned back at the airport by the Chief Native Commissioner, because he did not have a permit to enter the territory. The two men are now being represented by a local attorney, by which has noted an appeal on their behalf against the expulsion order.

Mr. Nujoma lives in the Windhoek location with his wife and four children, the youngest a one-



Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Ovamboland People's Organisation.

month-old baby. Mr. Shimboma has one child living with him in the location.

NO RETREAT

"Even though they deport me, we will never retreat an inch until South West Africa is placed under United Nations Trusteeship as the Africans wish," Mr. Nujoma told New Age.

"And after we have got U.N. trusteeship, we want our independence. We want a true democratic government. We do not hate the Whites. We want Africans and Whites to live together in peace and equality in South West Africa."

"Deportation orders or jailings or killings will never stop us fighting for our rights. We will fight to the last drop of blood. We don't want the Union Government in South West Africa."

"As soon as we have our independence, we will also help our brothers in the Union to have the rights which they want today. We will also co-operate with the African states to put an end to colonialism on the African continent."



Mr. Bartholomew Shimboma, business man



Mr. David Kasume, New Age agent, works in a garage.

ANC Condemns Windhoek Killings

THE African National Congress, at its recent conference in Durban, passed a resolution protesting "against the forcible removal of people and the provocative acts of the local authorities, the police and the Nationalist Government which have driven the people of South West Africa to desperation."

"The conference vehemently protests against the unprovoked and reckless use of force and fire-arms against the unarmed people in Windhoek. These incidents are clear testimony of the incompetence and maladministration of South West Africa by the Nationalist Government."

"The flagrant violation of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and the repeated refusal to take notice of United Nations resolutions by the Government of the Union are a threat to peace in the area. This conference urges U.N.O. to take immediate steps about the granting of self-government and withdraw the privilege abused by South Africa of administering the territory."

"FIRST U.N. TRUSTEESHIP, THEN INDEPENDENCE"

(Continued from page 2)

Once again, heavy financial burdens are being imposed on a people who already live below the breadline. No official figures are available, but it is clear that Africans in South West Africa live on a much lower scale than in the Union, although the cost of living is the same, if not higher.

Average monthly wages for unskilled Africans range from £8 to £13 a month. The City Council itself is proposing a new wage

A Location By Any Other Name . . .

When the City Council chose the name Katutura for the new location in Windhoek, they were given to understand it meant "Place of Final (or Permanent) Residence".

Later, however, they discovered it meant the exact opposite—"Place Where There is no Final Residence". But by then it was too late to change and the name is blazoned in huge letters on the Council buildings in the new location. The Africans must have had a good laugh over that one.

scale for Council employees in terms of which the starting wage for an unskilled labourer would be £10 a month. Contract labourers from Ovamboland get 3s. 3d. a day plus food and quarters. The average wage of a farm labourer is probably about 25s. a month plus food and quarters.

For any of these people a rental of £2 a month would be a heavy burden. The Chamber of Commerce and the Sakekame have discussed the matter and advised that wages of people moving to Katutura should be raised, but so far nothing has been done and as far as the people are concerned talk of increases remains talk, whereas the increased rental is a fact. Acknowledging this difficulty, the Mayor says he is calling a meeting of all public bodies in January at which the question of wage increases will be discussed again.

POLITICAL OBJECTION

At bottom, however, the main objection of the Africans to the removal is political.

"The refusal of the Africans in the Windhoek location to be moved to the Katutura location has been stated on numerous occasions in the most direct and unambiguous terms," said Mr. Uatja Kaukutu, Vice-President of the South West African National Union, in a statement to *New Age*.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the overwhelming majority of the Africans are opposed to the removal scheme . . . apart from its being repugnant and unacceptable, even if it be under the guise of 'new locations'. Our opposition to the removal, apart from other weighty economic and political considerations, is founded on principle. Since this move involves a principle there can be no compromise."

Mr. Kaukutu pointed out that "the removal scheme was fathered by an all-White Town Council, a body 100 per cent unrepresentative of the Africans . . . in spite of our oft-repeated refusal, the Administration, with characteristic flagrant disregard for African opinion, thought fit not to reply to our grievances, but instead appointed valuers to evaluate our houses for purposes of paying compensation".

In reply to this charge, Mr. Snyman claims that in 1957, when the building of the location was first discussed, the Advisory Board a half-appointed, half-elected body of 12 members, accepted the idea of the removal scheme. But he admits that today the Advisory Board has changed its mind and opposes the scheme.

UNITED OPPOSITION

In fact, it has been obvious for a long time that the Africans were solidly opposed to the removal. Two months ago a mass meeting was held in the location and addressed by the Mayor, Mr. Snyman; the Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. Bruwer Blignaut; the Location Superintendent, Mr. de Wet, and others.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 people attended this meeting. YET NOT ONE SINGLE AFRICAN COULD BE FOUND TO SPEAK IN FAVOUR OF THE REMOVAL. All the Africans who spoke at that meeting opposed the scheme. (This meeting was reported in *New Age* of November 26.)

Nevertheless, the Council plunged on. Valuers were appointed. Here is a time-table of the subsequent events:

December 4: A member of the



At a huge meeting in the location, African opposition to the removal scheme is made abundantly clear.

Advisory Board was beaten by a municipal policeman for refusing to give the value of his house to a valuator. A crowd gathered and following a scuffle four women were arrested.

WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION

Angered by this, women from the location marched to the Government buildings to protest to the Administrator and ask for the release of the arrested women. The Administrator refused to receive them and ordered them to leave the grounds. The police told them to go to the Chief Magistrate, who addressed them, but they were not satisfied with his statement. The four women were fined £3 each for creating a public disturbance.

December 8: In protest against the removal scheme, the Africans proclaimed a boycott of the beerhall, bus service, cinema and dancehall—all municipal undertakings. From the outset the boycott was a complete success.

December 10: A special Advisory Board meeting was called by the Town Council in the afternoon. Present were the Mayor, Location Superintendent, Chief Magistrate, Police Chief and about 200 Africans. The Mayor told the people that if the boycott was continued the Council would be obliged to withdraw the services. The Police Chief warned the audience that they had to obey the law of the land. The sort of demonstration which the women had conducted the previous week was illegal and would not be tolerated, he said.

The people raised the question of the location removal, but the Mayor refused to discuss the matter, saying it was already decided and there was no point arguing about it. BUT IT WAS THAT VERY NIGHT THAT THE TENSION RAISED BY THE REMOVAL SCHEME EXPLODED IN A NIGHT OF VIOLENCE AND TERROR IN WHICH 12 PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND 34 INJURED.

Had either the Council or the Administration made the slightest effort to meet the grievances of the people, the riot might have been avoided. There is no doubt the people were incensed by the continued refusal of the authorities to listen to their point of view.

THE RIOT

What happened during the riots is now the subject of a judicial inquiry. But it was reported in the local Press that the army had to be called in to help suppress the outbreak, and the Mayor himself took

part in a sortie to fetch machine-guns for the relief of the police force surrounded in the Council buildings in the location. An armoured car and several types of riot vehicles were also employed against the people.

The statement sent to the United Nations by Chief Hosea Kutako, Chief Samel Witbooi, Sam Nujoma

police fired without warning killing several people. The Africans reacted by throwing stones. The police retreated into the municipal offices from which they fired killing more people.

"Later the military force came in armoured cars with machine guns. They fired shots at random with the result that some people were hit by bullets in their homes".

PEOPLE FLEE

Following the riot, several hundred people, mostly Coloureds who did not stand with the Africans on the removal issue, fled from the location. Some of the refugees feared assault by Africans, some by the police. Many spent the night in the bush. Others made their way to Katutura and settled in without further ado.

This is the atmosphere in which the "voluntary removals" of which Mayor Snyman speaks took place.

December 16: Mayor Snyman, in a speech commemorating the Day of the Covenant, said: "We have come to this land to stay. Here the Afrikaner will never give up. The outside world must take notice of this . . . it is a pity that tonight we find ourselves in practically the same circumstances as the Voortrekkers when they made the Covenant. But if we honour that Covenant, God will protect us."

"God gave us this land. Let us go forward to preserve it for our descendants".

An uneasy quiet reigns in Windhoek today. The Council proceeds with its £1,500,000 removal scheme. But the people in the old location repeat: "We shall never move. We would rather die than accept apartheid".



The Mayor of Windhoek, Mr. Jaap Snyman.

and Uatja Kaukutu says the riot started with a scrimmage outside the beerhall. When the police force arrived in the location, they ordered the people to disperse within five minutes. The leaders of the Africans requested more time to enable them to persuade the people to go.

"As the people turned to go the



Houses in the old location are mostly pondokkies of wood and iron. Only a few people have brick houses.



African building teams at work on houses in the new location.

DEMOCRATS' DIARY FOR 1959

January

De Wet Nel attempts to ban mixed gatherings in Johannesburg, but his proposal is rejected by the City Council. As a result of libellous statements, 13 Johannesburg people sue him and two newspapers.

The Minister subsequently paid £780 in damages and the defence papers more than £2,000.

S.W.A. people's leader, Herman Toivo Ja-Toivo arrested in Tumbek and later exiled to Oyamboleland.

Cuban people overthrow the fascist Batista dictatorship.

Coloured organisations form united front to defend the municipal franchise in the Cape.

Treason Trial of 36 accused starts in Pretoria, and the defence applies for a change of venue to Johannesburg.

Although he granted the Crown's

A NEW LEADER.....



Popular women's leader, Dr. Margaret Mncadi, who played a front-line role in the Natal demonstrations last year.

objections to a change, Mr. Justice Rampff referring to police investigations in Johannesburg, said: "I am not afraid for the safety of the court—not for a moment."

February

Defence team is again on its feet with a strong fresh attack on the treason indictment.

Mass trials of Virginia miners in Ventersburg, and another mass trial of canning workers in Johannesburg.

In Nyasaland the Federation Government troops are terrorising the African people who are struggling for independence.

March

Police baton women and babies in order to crush demonstrations by African women against

..... WITH OLD COMPLAINTS



These are some of the Natal women who waged a militant struggle during September, 1959, to have their grievances heard by the authorities. Many were imprisoned but to all South Africa's oppressed.

passes in Lady Selborne and Port Elizabeth.

Congresses call on Worrell to call off his cricket tour.

Nyasaland African Congress exposes as a lie Federation allegations of a plot to massacre whites. A state of emergency has been declared in Nyasaland and hundreds of Congress leaders, including Dr. Banda, have been arrested and thrown into detention camps.

"When the African women have been issued with reference books, the farm contract system will be extended to them," a NAD official discloses in Johannesburg.

The cruelties of the farm labour system are exposed more and more as courts order the production of "contracted" labourers.

Bantustan Bill is introduced in Parliament.

April

SACTU holds its fourth annual conference and it is a great success. Over 1,000 farm workers are represented.

Two Government supporters are murdered in the Transkei where the peasants are being coerced to implement Nati policy.

APRIL 15 IS AFRICA DAY! All over the country the people are celebrating with rallies, bonfires, processions, 10,000 people gather at the Johannesburg rally.

Basutoland prepares for its first elections under the New Constitution.

3 shot, 39 arrested in Kroonstad flare-up as a result of continued police raids for passives and arrest warrants.

May

The notorious Musa Sadika farm scandal is brought to light in the courts. Another New Age scoop. As a result there are increasing demands for a public enquiry into the farm labour system.

ANC calls for a conference to discuss the economic boycott.

Typoid epidemic exposes scandalous conditions in the Fort.

Soviet-African friendship organisation is formed in Moscow.

ANC warns South Africa not to be stampeded or panicked by lies and rumours, into support for possible Government action against the Congresses arising out of preparations for June 26 demonstrations.

AND A VISITOR...



Soviet Prime Minister Khrushchev's sensational visit to the United States was a major landmark in the struggle for world peace.

The Government has ordered 80 Saracen armoured cars to use against the people.

June

POTATO BOYCOTT IS LAUNCHED TO PROTEST AGAINST FARM SLAVERY.

Bantu Authorities leads to tribal warfare in the Transkei.

As the horrors of farm labour are continuously exposed, the whole slave scheme begins to crack and several farmers start to release their workers of their own accord.

Ben Basrman exiled to Zoland.

Economic boycott lists are distributed all over the country.

CHIEF LUTULI BANNED AND CONFINED TO GROUVELLE FOR FIVE YEARS.

Shortly afterwards Oliver Tambo, deputy President of the ANC is also banned.

Friday June 26 is proclaimed a day of mourning for those killed in the cause of African Freedom.

CATO MANOR

In Durban African women demonstrate against beerhalls, passives and police raids. 70,000 files connected with the removals of Africans go up in smoke.

Any attempt to ban the ANC, as hinted by Swart and other Nationalist spokesmen, will meet with counter-measures, and possible industrial action on a world wide scale, the ANC warns.

July

West Indian countries boycott S.A. goods as support for the economic boycott spreads overseas.

Although negotiations between the ANC and the Durban City Council are taking place, police raids continue in Cato Manor and tension mounts.

Nehru overthrows the constitutionally elected Communist Government in Kerala, India.

August

AUGUST 9 IS WOMEN'S DAY OF PRAYER AND PROTEST AGAINST PASSES.

PEOPLE'S REVOLT IN NATAL. Thousands of African women have been engaged in mass demonstrations against the continued application of the Government's Apartheid policy and the numerous burdensome regulations which go with it. Pitched battles between the people and police who have been sent to quell the protests, have taken place and many injured in baton charges and gas attacks. Hundreds have been arrested. "We'd rather die than give in," the women declare.

In Cato Manor police terror continues and two men and a 1-year-

old baby have been shot. The baby died afterwards.

In Pretoria attempts to shorten the Treason Trial proceedings have failed.

The Farm labour scandal cases are still appearing regularly before the courts.

In Vienna the VIIIth Youth Festival is in full swing.

September

THE POTATO BOYCOTT IS OVER.

1,000 delegates attend the Natal people's conference, 400 being from the reserves alone.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS SENT A ROCKET TO THE MOON. The achievements of Soviet science continue to amaze the world with their scope and daring. The Russians claim that they will send the first man to the moon in a few years.

Civil war in Laos.

The dictatorship of the lamaseries and the nobility has been smashed by the people of Tibet.

MR. KHRUSHCHEV IS IN THE U.S.A. The highly acclaimed visit to the United States by the Soviet Prime Minister has made a great impact everywhere, and a marked contribution to the relaxation of East-West tension. He calls for the destruction of ALL weapons of war.

October

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S CHINA.

In Cape Town the people of Tramway Road and Newlands have

been shocked by orders to move under the Group Areas Act. Shortly afterwards two men committed suicide as a result of hardships arising out of the Act.

South Africa belongs to everybody who lives in it, says the ANC in a memo to the United Nations. Bantustan means rule by jumbok and the African people reject the concept of separate national homes.

Trouble flares up in Mabieskraal and many are injured in tribal clashes.

366 African women sentenced to a total of 122 years or fines totalling £12,810 after they were arrested during a peaceful demonstration to place their grievances before the Native Commissioner. Their sentences were later set aside by the Supreme Court.

DEATH OF LIONEL FORMAN, EDITOR OF NEW AGE, ON MONDAY, 19th.

ELIZABETH MAFEKENG, canning workers' leader and mother of 11 children has been ordered into exile by the Minister of Bantu Administration, De Wet Nel.

November

Disturbances in Paarl over the banishment of Mrs. Mafekeng. Police bring out Saracens and fire on crowds of demonstrators. One killed and many are arrested.

In the meanwhile Mrs. Mafekeng has left for Basutoland with her 2-month-old daughter.

Professor Murray, the Crown expert on Communism is giving evidence in the Treason Trial in Pretoria.

Close on Mrs. Mafekeng's exile

come drastic cuts in the wages of canning workers in Port Elizabeth.

Accra conference calls for the formation of All African Federation of Trade Unions.

Overseas the economic boycott of S.A. is spreading.



Although banned and confined to the village of Grouville in Natal, Chief Lutuli remains the recognised leader of the Congress movement.

December

The Treason Trial has ended its third year, and has been adjourned until 1960.

Erasmus becomes Minister of Justice.

December 10 is Human Rights Day.

The 47th Annual Conference of the ANC is a tremendous demonstration of the rapid growth of Con-

gress at the spearhead of liberation in South Africa.

Congresses plead for amnesty for 14 Nelson Mandela Africans awaiting execution.

ANC DIRECTIVE FOR 1960

JOHANNESBURG
Mighty demonstrations in many parts of the country characterised 1959 and 1960 is going to be a most decisive year, says a directive from the National Executive of the ANC to all provinces, regions and branches, which are called in to discuss the resolutions of the December national conference and implement them without delay.

"Prepare now for the workers' conferences, rural conferences and all-in urban conferences. All these must culminate in a gigantic demonstration on Africa Day, April 15," says the directive.

As a counter demonstration to the Union Festival celebrations, Africa Day should aim at a quarter of a million participants. The attention of all members is drawn to the decision of the 1958 conference dealing with mass arrests, "that though we do not adopt the principle of no bail, no fines, yet it is proper for members to prepare themselves for a situation when it might become impossible to have defence in some cases, and in others it may not be advisable to pay large sums of money in fines."

HAPPY NEW YEAR, AFRICA!



UP MY ALLEY

WHENEVER a foreign journalist or some such visits our sunny land, sees the horrors, and then goes back home to tell his public about them, the heavy artillery of Mr. Eric Louw is turned upon him and the favourite line is, "How can anybody who has made a hasty tour of South Africa have the nerve to blacken our fair name when he hasn't taken the time to really go into things?"

But of course the brief visit of Monty of Alamein does not warrant the same treatment. Oh, no. He rushed in at one end and out at the other and what he reports probably caused Little Eric to rub his hands with glee.

Two weeks was quite long enough for Monty to see things thereafter to make with the bouquets.

IT has also been pointed out to me that a member of the staff of the Coloured-only university at Bellville was a director of the Pretoria zoo.

WHAT with the let's-not-be-crushed-by-the-bully campaign on the go lately, Nat farmer M.P.s have undertaken to examine the Bill to modernize the laws against cruelty to animals, for next session.

Let's hope there's something worthwhile in it for farm labourers. After all, they've been treated like animals, too.

WHAT with 1960 breathing heavily down our necks everybody must have been busy sending out the last of those cheery cards and wishing everybody else peace on earth and good-will to all men. But I'm still being tarred by hear-

By ALEX LA GUMA

ing some people in conversation talking about "kaffirs".

If only these dumb clucks would wake up out of their racial stupor and read the papers carefully they would realise that it's going to be a Happy New Year for a great part of Africa in 1960, and that they're going to find themselves heartily embarrassed day by day as more and more of the victims of their stupidity come into their own.

Anyway, a Happy New Year to one and all, and MAYIBUYE AFRIKA!

AFRAID OF THE TRUTH

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA, MR. BRUWER BLIGNAULT.

New Age: Who first conceived the idea of moving the Windhoek location and why?
Mr. Blignault: The Government took the initiative at the beginning because it was considered advisable that better housing should be provided for the Non-Europeans.

New Age: The Advisory Board says better housing could have been provided in the existing location and that there was no necessity to move to a new location.

Mr. Blignault: I have no opinion on that.

New Age: Was the desire to implement the Government's apartheid policy a factor in the removal scheme?

Mr. Blignault: I can give no reply to that question. The City Council is in charge of the

location removal and I suggest you get the information you want from them. I am not in charge of the location removal.

New Age: Well, could you give me information about working conditions and wage scales of Africans in South West Africa? I presume that falls under your department?

Mr. Blignault: I am not prepared to give you any information about anything in any of my departments. The doors are definitely closed to you here.

New Age: Why?

Mr. Blignault: I am not prepared to say why.

New Age: Mr. Blignault, we want to find out what is happening in South West Africa. We have not tried to go be-

hind your back, but have come to you for information. Mr. Blignault: We have had experience with your paper before.

New Age: You may not like our views, but you can't say we have not given the facts as we have seen them. We undertake to print every word you say without alteration. If you are not prepared to give us information, how can you accuse us of misrepresentation?

Mr. Blignault: You can get all the information you want from the Chief Information Officer, Mr. Prinsloo, in Pretoria.

New Age: Mr. Blignault, I can only conclude you are afraid of the truth. We are not afraid to print what you say to us, but you are afraid to speak to us.

Mr. Blignault: You may think so.

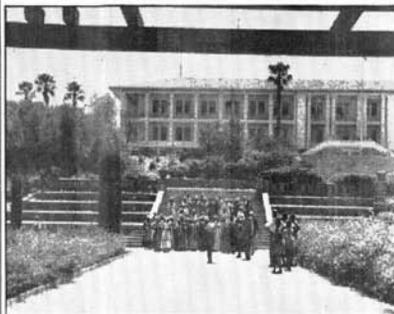
End of interview.

THE WOMEN TAKE ACTION

On December 4, African women from the location, angered by the arrest of some of their number who were opposed to the location removal, went on a spontaneous demonstration to the Administrator of South West Africa at Government Buildings. The Administrator refused to see them, and there is no doubt this added to the frustration of the people which was one of the factors leading to the location riot which took place on the night of December 10.



The women, dressed in the long skirts with high waist-lines which is the prevailing fashion in Windhoek, cross the pavement on the way to Government Buildings.



Some of the women photographed in the gardens in front of the Government Buildings.



When the Administrator refused to see them, the women went to the Chief Magistrate, but were dissatisfied with his address and tried to go back to see the Administrator. Here police are seen with a riot truck trying to turn them back.

SACPO Changes Its Name

Falls in Line With Other Congresses

CAPE TOWN - THE former S.A. Coloured People's Organisation is now the South African Coloured People's Congress. The decision to change the name of the organisation to coincide with those of other members of the Congress Alliance was taken at its biennial conference which was held in Cape Town last Sunday.

Conference was attended by delegates from the Cape Peninsula, Paarl, Worcester and other parts of the Western Cape and from the Transvaal.

Dealing with the Union Council of Coloured Affairs, the National Executive was instructed to make every attempt to counteract any misleading influence of the Council on the Coloured people.

Wherever possible the Coloured people should not send their stu-

dents to the Coloured University at Bellville, said another resolution. Where there was no alternative, parents should make their children aware of the inferior status of the University.

To lecturers offered posts at Bellville, the message of conference was: "Let the actions of Professor Matthews and others who resigned from Fort Hare rather than assist the Government in its apartheid policy, be an example to you."

Other resolutions condemned the benaming of Mrs. Elizabeth Mafekeng and the recent banning of two members of the Congress of Democrats, and three Coloured

men, Messrs. Murison, Van Schoor and Viljoen.

Special attention must be paid to the organisation into Congress of factory workers and members of the lower income groups among the Coloured people, was another decision.

Mr. J. A. La Guma was returned as President of the SACPC and Mr. Reg September as General Secretary. Among those on the National Council are Mr. Stanley Lollan, one of the treason trialists, and Mr. Barney Desai, who were elected vice presidents, and Mrs. Liz Abrahams, General Secretary of the Canning Workers' Union.

Windhoek Coloureds Want Their Freedom

From BRIAN BUNTING
THERE are about 1,500 Coloured people living in Windhoek, all except three of them living in the old location together with the Africans (although since the riots about 1,000 have moved to Katutura).

The economic and educational standard of the Coloured people in relation to the African is about the same as in the Union. For the most part, the two groups have lived side by side in the old location without any friction.

But on the issue of the location removal, the Coloured people as a whole have not seen eye to eye with the Africans. Coloureds have for years been promised a separate township of their own, where they will be granted ownership rights on the same basis as the Europeans. According to the Mayor, a start will be made with this new location next year (1960).

Thus the reasons which impel the Africans to oppose the removal do not apply to the Coloureds, who have on the whole stood aloof from the conflict.

Nevertheless, the Coloured people are not happy in Windhoek. "Everything there is only for the Whites," one of them told me. "The Whites treat the Coloured people in the same way as the Africans. You can only get on with the

White man if you call him 'baas'."

The Coloureds I spoke to feel there is no future for the Coloured man in South West Africa, even if he is well-educated. Qualified artisans cannot get jobs in the building industry, for instance, because the White worker says: "Ek werk nie saam met 'n Hottentot nie."

Coloureds also resent the fact that, like Africans, they have absolutely no say in what goes on.

"We all want freedom, because everybody's born to be free," one of them told me. "But here we have no say in anything at all. We must just do what we are told."

"They have a Coloured Affairs Department here, but it is just to restrict our movements. Coloureds must have permits to enter South West Africa from the Union, just like Africans. Only Europeans can travel about freely."

U.N. TRUSTESHIP

The majority of Coloureds, I was told, support the demand that Union rule should be terminated and South West Africa placed under United Nations trusteeship.

"But," said one, "speaking for myself, I don't think there should be African rule straight away. United Nations trusteeship should continue until the Africans are ready to take over."

Fish Keitseng Forced to Leave Union

MR. Fish T. Keitseng, former treason trialist and a member of the Newclare branch of the African National Congress, left for Bechuanaland last week.

Although his permit to remain in the Union had been extended until January 3, he alleged that life here had been made quite unbearable for him by the police, since the first applied for a house to the Johannesburg City Council.

He was referred to the Immigration Department for a permit under Section 12 of the Urban Areas Act. This was refused and he was given a month, until December 5, to leave the country. Though this permit was subsequently extended until January 3, he has been constantly visited by Special Branch and uniformed police, his home searched, his documents checked and numerous questions asked him. In desperation he left for Bechuanaland before his permit expired.

THE INDIA-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

TIBETAN PROTESTS IN CHINA

WE turn first to an aged dignitary who had personal experience of the Simla Conference. The 78-year-old LAMA SHINGGRING LOBU, attaché to the delegation that went to Simla from Lhasa, states:

We officials of the local Tibet Government set out from Lhasa for Simla in August 1912. We took part in several conferences but none of the documents was signed by the representative of the Chinese Government. The so-called MacMahon Line was not mentioned in the conference; it was secretly decided by the British and individual Tibetans. The majority of the Tibetan delegation never heard of it.

Especially revealing is the statement by a NEPHEW OF THE THIRTEENTH DALAI LAMA, Namdon Kama Wanchung, who held from 1926 to 1942 the post of "silun," the highest official under the Dalai Lama and higher than any cabinet minister. He said that all boundary questions were put in his hands and he therefore

recognized the MacMahon Line but always denounced it and continued to exercise administrative power over the territory which this line claimed for Britain. . . . The whole Simla Conference was a plot to snatch Tibet from China. The Chinese Government never signed it, and the Tibetan who signed the MacMahon Line had no authority to do it and never dared reveal what he had done. . . . For a long time the Tibetan Government never knew of it.

. . . But in 1947 the Indian Government sent a note to the Kasha wishing to "inherit British rights to the territory south of the MacMahon Line. This aroused indignation and the Kasha sent a firm "NO" to Mr. Nehru by wire, formally rejecting the claim. Mr. Nehru should recall it.

BIG THREE

Tensions also come from another former Kaloon, who held office in Lhasa from 1943 to 1949, Gasha Chujimi-nag: When the Indian representative wanted Britain to agree that the border question was now between

In this the second and concluding section of her article on the vexed question of the India-China border dispute, the distinguished American journalist ANNA LOUISE STRONG outlines the point of view of the Tibetans on the subject. The writer had just returned from an extensive tour of Tibet when she wrote the article, which we are sure is of great interest to our readers.

pressed them. The Ihayer (Lhasa representative) escaped to Lhasa in time to give a sermon. When I left, the Indians confiscated all my personal effects and also 40 bags of barley given me as offering to the Ganden Monastery. . . . Tawang has been for centuries part of China, administered by the local Tibet Government, and we cannot tolerate this Indian invasion and seizure of our territory.

BRITISH TROOPS

We sum up the Tibetan case in the words of Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY of the present Tibetan Government. The MacMahon Line was never discussed at the Simla Conference but signed outside it illegally by irresponsible parties and not even revealed for twenty years. China repudiated it so did the Thirteenth Dalai Lama for Tibet. Britain did not dare publish the claim and for twenty years nobody even knew about it in Tibet. . . . In the 1940's British troops marched into Mon Tawang and were resisted by the local people, and the Lhasa Government made many protests. In 1947 when India became independent, she asked Tibet what we agreed to and Tibet called a conference of all responsible organisations and officials and formally repudiated the MacMahon Line. . . . Informing India to that effect. However, when Chando was liberated in 1950, Indian poured troops into the area between the old boundary and the MacMahon Line and seized it. . . . This year, 1959, India goes even further. Indian troops press even beyond the MacMahon Line and seize hitherto unclaimed parts of Tibet.

The chiefs of the Military Area of Tibet give further details of recent Indian seizures in 1959, which they trace to Indian support of the Tibetan rebellion. The recent Indian advances are given in Chou En-lai's letter to Nehru September 8. He lists the previous incursions of Indian troops and aids.

Despite repeated invasion by Indian troops the situation remained fairly good until after the rebellion in Lhasa. At once after the flight of Tibetan rebels into India, Indian troops began pushing forward across the eastern section of the Sino-Tibetan border, changing unilaterally not only the existing border as far as the MacMahon Line but even beyond it.

As Parliament, shifting around Indian maps in places goes further than the MacMahon Line and the Indian troops went even beyond that. . . . They invaded Longju and occupied it, intruded into Yasher and are still in occupation of Shatze, Khibzhang and Larutan, shifting around Tibetan bandits in these areas. The Indian troops unlawfully occupying Longju launched armed attacks on Chinese frontier guards at Migytun, leaving them no recourse but to defend themselves.

THIS WAS THE FIRST AND SO FAR THE ONLY RECORDED INSTANCE OF AN ARMED CLASH. ACCORDING TO CHOU EN-LAI, THIS FIRST

CLASH WAS LAUNCHED BY INDIAN TROOPS.

THE ominous thing is that Nehru has chosen to make his claim, not among experts in a boundary-fixing commission, but by accusations in parliament and the world press, and by the march of troops into Tibet.

This suggests that he seeks not territory—he already holds the disputed territory, having seized it in 1951—but a propaganda triumph over China, to strengthen his internal struggles against both the right wing and the Communists.

The question then becomes: Whether Nehru? He has three possible paths.

- He may choose to stand pat where he now is, asserting loyalty to the Bandung ideals while also insisting on the boundary as India unilaterally draws it, thus seeking to draw support in the coming elections both from the right and the left, and prevent the rise of more Communist states like Kerala.
- He may agree to a boundary commission without advance limitations, but this would draw furious attack from the right.
- He may, however, himself be moving to the right, as shown by his action in Kerala, and may stir attacks on China to cover his own move towards the West. This, I think, is the real question, whose answer the future may unravel.

Peking in the meantime is in a delicate position. China cannot recognise a British scheme that flopped thirty-five years ago. But neither

does she wish to give any grounds for an Indian move to the right.

SHE WILL PROBABLY CONTINUE TO ASSERT HER CLAIMS BY DRAWING HER MAPS AS THEY HAVE BEEN DRAWN FOR DECADES, AND MAKING AT NEED SOME FIRM BUT COURTEOUS STATEMENT LIKE THAT ON SEPTEMBER 8 BY CHOU EN-LAI, WHILE AWAITING A FORMAL DEFINITION OF THE BOUNDARY BY A JOINT COMMISSION OR BY SOME FUTURE ACT OF HISTORY.

Victory For Canning Elizabeth

The workers of Langeberg Ko-operative have won their fight against the proposed wage cuts. On Monday the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. R. S. Ferreira, announced that Langeberg would not be introducing the new Wage Determination. He stated that he would instead pay the workers "a bonus" to enable them to maintain their existing pay rates. The new Wage Determination provided for cuts amounting in some cases to as much as 10s. a week. Mr. Ferreira said he had taken the decision because Langeberg wanted a "contented labour force".



Tibetan herdsmen leave their yaks for a while as they take time off for some folk-dancing

went over all documents of the Simla Conference, including the Dalai Lama's instructions to the Tibetan representative Shatra, and also Shatra's report and the Dalai Lama's subsequent repudiation of Shatra's actions by formal letter to Britain.

5,000 RIFLES

He states: Shatra sent from Simla a letter that the British wanted a new boundary. The Dalai was very angry and he wrote Shatra not to take an inch of Tibetan soil, and that he would be punished if he did. This frightened Shatra and he at last refused to sign but when the British offered him 5,000 rifles and half a million rounds of ammunition, he finally signed. . . . When Shatra returned, the Dalai demanded his report and then wrote to the British: "We cannot recognize the border that you have drawn." . . . Even if the Dalai Lama had recognized it, no such decisions were valid without the agreement of China and no local Tibetan decisions were valid without the calling together of the representatives of the Big Monasteries. . . . the local clerical and lay officials of Lhasa. None of this was done.

We turn next to the statements of TIBETAN CABINET MINISTERS, known as "kaloons" and forming the "Kasha" or civil government in Lhasa in more recent times. . . . Rompa Tutan Kunching, Chief Kaloon after 1943 (tantamount to prime minister) states: The Tibetan local government never

us and India. India asked that we recognize the MacMahon Line and India sent troops to the area. The independent local population appeared to us in Lhasa. We thereupon summoned the conference of the Big Three Monasteries and the government officials to discuss this matter and sent a formal note to Nehru refusing to recognize this illegal claim. However, in 1951 India sent more troops and occupied large areas south of the MacMahon Line and refused to let the local people pay taxes to Lhasa any more. They interfered in the local Tibetan officials at this time.

We next turn to actual details of India's armed occupation. LIVING BUDDHA, Baso Thubtenchup, of Ganden Monastery, stated in Lhasa, September 15, 1959:

I personally saw how the Indian troops invaded our territory eight years ago. I was preaching the scriptures in Tawang (mid-way in the area claimed by the MacMahon Line for Britain—A.L.S.). The Indian troops came February 7, 1951. Three Indian civilians with seventy soldiers came suddenly from the south, occupied Tawang, forced the county head to call a meeting of village headmen, and stated that they had come on orders of the Indian Government and that this area would henceforth belong to India and pay taxes not to Lhasa but to India. They gave the local officials a time limit to leave. Many villages held meetings of indignation but the Indian troops sup-

Liberal Party Campaign To Break Location Iron Curtain

JOHANNESBURG support is being sought for a campaign to remove the "iron curtain around the townships" which prevents "normal political activity from being conducted in them".

Launched by the Liberal Party, the object of the campaign is to force the Johannesburg City Council to lift the ban on Liberal Party members entering Orlando and other townships for political purposes.

Ten thousand leaflets have been issued by the Liberal Party calling on citizens of Johannesburg to fill in a form protesting to the Council against the restriction on entry into the townships.

"Do you know," says the leaflet, "that the City Council is using the excuse that the Government has issued a circular urging the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department to deny entrance to the townships to representatives of political parties? . . . that the City Council has acquiesced in this monstrous action?" Parliamentarians, City Council-

lors, businessmen, trade unions and other organisations have been sent copies of a circular setting out all the facts about the ban and urging their support for the protest. Members of Parliament in Johannesburg are being visited and urged to put pressure on their political parties to take up the cudgels on behalf of the Liberal Party. There is the possibility of a requisition in the new year for a meeting to be called by the Mayor on the subject.

SERIOUS BLOW

"The ban has been a very serious blow" to the Liberal Party, declared Mr. E. Wentzel, Transvaal Secretary. "We were just starting to make an impact in Orlando when we were refused entry. It is difficult to start branches if our membership is not allowed into the townships. Some of our best members and office bearers are White and it is now impossible for them to get in and organize branches." The Sophiatown removals were a setback to the Liberals, said Mr. Wentzel. Their branch members there had been scattered and they now had to start all over again in Orlando.

Rent Arrests Cease After Women's Demonstrations

Jabavu Strikes A Blow For Tenants

JOHANNESBURG.—Three weeks, have passed since the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department and Mr. J. P. Carr, to listen to their grievances.

With a strong force of municipal police and other municipal officials Mr. Carr went to Jabavu Township where he saw for himself the conditions under which the people lived and he listened attentively to the complaints of the women. This quick intervention of the Manager has saved an almost explosive situation in Jabavu. For twenty one days the women had blocked the gates of the Jabavu offices almost preventing the officials from carrying on their normal business.

STOP RAIDS DEMAND

In a memorandum presented to Mr. Carr the women demanded that the superintendent:

- should stop the raids for rents by police in the middle of the night,
- should return all furniture

confiscated from the residents in lieu of arrears with their rents,

● cancel all ejection orders already issued to tenants of Jabavu. They demanded that widows should not be ejected from Jabavu as they were legitimate residents of the township and that the City Council remove Mr. De Roos, the Senior Superintendent of Jabavu, who was responsible for rental prosecutions.

GRATEFUL

In answer to the women Mr. Carr said that he was grateful that he was personally able to hear the grievances of Jabavu women, that the superintendent of Jabavu had been instructed to take no further action in regard to arrears rents on houses in Jabavu. He assured the women that their complaints were receiving consideration.

He promised the women that "everything is being done to assist the residents of Jabavu, but it is essential that pickets must be removed from the offices in order that

normal businesses may be carried on".

Since Mr. Carr's visit the early morning police raids have ceased and the authorities have honoured their assurance that no further action will be taken on rental arrears until a thorough investigation has been carried out.

The residents feel they have won a partial victory and all Council tenants in Johannesburg will benefit.

Last week-end 1,000 women demonstrated to the superintendent's office in Tadi Township demanding the cessation of arrests for rental arrears.

BASEBALL TREAT FOR NEW YEAR

From JOE GOABI

Cape baseball and softball fans will have a double treat tomorrow (New Year's Day) when the South African Baseball and Softball Federation hold their fourth mass national tournament for the Paul Augustine Trophy at Maitland, Cape Town, from January 1 to 5.

Newcomer to the tournament will be the Transvaal, which will field a team of nine men and two reserves including a coach and manager.

The other four competitors will be Eastern Province, Western Province, Griqualand West and Cape Districts, each of which has entered two teams of five players. The Transvaal will only field a baseball team as they have no softball players as yet. It is expected that the two rival bodies, the Cape Districts and Western Province, will provide the fireworks of the tournament.

Western Province announced their team last week as follows: Softball: Nola Thomas, Joan Nas-

sen, C. Barendilla, Jean Barendilla, Doris Adler, J. Vlotman, Doris Doubell, H. Heeger, Rita Cooper, J. Swarts, T. Nel and Mirry Welsh.

Baseball: Don Hermans, Eddie Mitchell, Norman Mitchell, Douglas Lomborg, W. Roodt, Eddie Henderson, V. Von, Dennis Oetober, Gerry Gooding, G. Zierwogl, W. Lewis and R. Green. Mr. Hanzi will manage the baseball team and Messrs. Gerry Gooding and Eddie Henderson will manage the softball team.

The Transvaal team, which will be coached and managed by Messrs. Reggie Mbeke and Sam Hlongwe, is as follows: Robert Hlongwe (captain), Martin Sias vice-captain), Nona Malice, Matheps Mochiwe, Samuel Likoto, Collin Mahosela, Ronnie Ngeyeyi, Solomon Nyembe and Simon Ngeyeva. The reserves are Hilow Nare, Walter Mawila and Andrew Ngeyema.

Western Province will defend the trophy.

Non-Whites Beat Whites at Cricket

AN inter-racial cricket friendly between Basil d'Oliveira's Transvaal invitation eleven and Peter Coetzee's invitation side resulted in a spectacular win for the Non-White side by an innings and 52 runs. Coetzee's eleven included three professional cricketers—Peter Walker, D. Casson and W. C. Davies. d'Oliveira set the tone of the match with a sparkling innings of 48 which included a four and a six. Cecil Abrahams of the Cape, followed with a hurricane innings of 104 in 76 minutes

while Deedat of Natal, played a steady, confident innings of 112.

Other outstanding performances were those of Rafique Khota (Transvaal), Ahmet Patel (Griqualand - West) and S. Omar (the Transvaal wicket keeper).

Eric Peterson and Cecil Abrahams (Cape) were mainly instrumental in bringing about the collapse of Coetzee's batsmen in the first innings by outstanding bowling performances. They were ably supported by M. N. Dadabhai and Basil d'Oliveira, and an excel-

lent fielding performance by the white side.

d'Oliveira's side declared at 397 for five. The European side made 161 in the first innings, and followed on with 184 all out. The best performances were by Walker, McDonald and Davies.

The game was played in a friendly spirit throughout, the spectators enjoying a brilliant display of batting and bowling. The Non-White side showed that given the opportunity they could equal any side in the country.

Make A New Year Resolution For Us

THIS IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO MAKE YOUR NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

The Old Year, with all its trials and tribulations, with all its victories and defeats, has gone; the New Year has begun.

What will it bring? Peace? Progress? Prosperity? Freedom?

That depends on us; on how well and enthusiastically we tackle the tasks that have to be done. And there will be much to do, for 1960 promises to be a year of decisive struggle on our continent.

New Age has a major role to play in the struggles that ahead. It is the most powerful ideological weapon in the hands of the progressive movement in South Africa. Every issue is a book which binds tens of thousands of readers together in a chain of tremendous strength.

Our enemies know this well, and will try to blast this wea-

pon in every way they can—the New Year will be a tough one for our paper.

We shall need your help more than ever before.

Remember this when making your New Year resolutions. Put New Age well up on your list. The battle for New Age must be won, for defeat on this field would throw all our ranks into confusion.

Waste no time in putting your resolution into effect. We need money; we need voluntary sellers. You know where our offices are.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU SOON. LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS Cape Town:

Xmas Gift from California, £5; Sacred River, £2; H.T., £1; S. Saban, 10s. 6d.; Poppies, £10; H.O., £3; Paints, £10; Latke, £1 1s.; Xmas Eve Party, £39 3s. 11d.; J.X., £2 2s.; In Honour of Hymie's Half Century £2 2s.

Total: £125 19s. 5d.

Big Surprises In African Tennis Championships

From JOE GOABI

THERE were big surprises at the Southern African (African) Lawn Tennis Union (African) championships held at Heidelberg, Fort Beaufort, from December 14-21.

First surprise was when S. Moipolai, from the Orange Free State, became the first "outsider" to win the S.A. Men's Singles championship by beating S. Kumalo (Natal) 6-3, 6-0, 6-0.

Second surprise was the collapse of the S. T.V.I. after an outstanding success in the inter-provincial team competitions in the first three days of the tourney when they won the Drum Trophy for the third consecutive year. Southern Transvaal won the trophy by 14 points, with Natal and the Orange Free State tying for second place with 10 points each.

All but one of the Southern Transvaal players were out in the first round of the Men's Singles championships. The left-handed Johannesburg attorney, S. Sikakane, was the only survivor from the S. Transvaal to reach the quarter finals.

The defeat of M. Molefe, in the singles, by the comparatively un-

known T. Hadziba, is regarded as the biggest upset in the history of our tennis.

WOMEN'S TITLE

Schoolgirl Maggie "Spankie" Moroko from Thaba Nchu, O.F.S., holder of the Women's Singles championship, retained her title by beating Sarah Khogooane (S. T.V.) 6-4, 6-1.

J. Muso (S. T.V.I.), who was fancied to win the women's singles, contracted flu during the first week of the tournament, and lost to M. "Spankie" Moroko (O.F.S.) 4-6, 4-6, in the semi-finals. S. Khogooane (S. T.V.I.) beat Amelia Mputo 6-4, 6-1 to reach the finals.

M. Molefe and J. Muso (S. T.V.I.) beat S. Tambisa (S. T.V.I.) and M. Mahanjana (Natal) 3-6, 6-3, 6-2 in the mixed doubles. M. Molefe and S. Tambisa (S. T.V.I.) beat E. Khumalo and A. N. Other 6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 4-6, 8-6, to retain the men's doubles. J. Muso and S. Khogooane (S. T.V.I.) beat M. Mahanjana and M. Luvuno 6-1, 6-2 in the women's doubles.

HIGH STANDARD

The standard of play was very high, and the presence of a crop of young up and coming players, particularly from the Orange Free State, and the big attendances at the tournament reflected a keen interest in tennis by Non-Whites.

At its biennial meeting, the Union gave a mandate to the executive committee to go ahead with the arrangements for forming a federation of Non-White tennis with a view to applying for affiliation to the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Union. It is expected that the federation will be formed in March this year.

If the federation is formed, a commendable step will have been taken by our tennis administrators.

But, the S.A.I.T.U. and the S.A.L.T.R. have already decided to hold their respective national tourneys this year. The Africans will hold their tourney at Alwal North.

RACING AT KENILWORTH

The following are Damons selections for the racing on New Year's Day.

Juvenile Convolation Plate: 1st. CANNON FLASH. Danger Mid-

Queen's Plate: 1st. WYNBERG HANDICAP: 1st. TIME BOMB. Danger, Gusher.

Kenilworth Progress Stakes: 1st. DISTILLER. Danger, Pan

Royal. Maiden Plate: 1st. NEPOTIST. Danger, Pledge.

Queen's Plate: 1st. TIME TO SHINE. Danger, Mocking Bird.

Juvenile Invitation Stakes: 1st. PIPYKIN. Danger, Quarter

Deck. 3-Year-Old Handicap: 1st. SUN DRAMA. Danger, Fast

Car. Wynberg Progress Stakes: 1st. DRASTIC SPEED. Danger

Zillah's Smile. Kenilworth Handicap (Second): 1st. FAIR BET. Danger, Inver-

thorn.

BIRTHS

HATHORN.—To Margaret and Michael, a son on 21st December. Both well.

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