

# SAVE ELIZABETH MAFEKENG FROM EXILE!

## NEW AGE

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### They Want Her To Go From This ...



This photograph was taken outside Mrs. Elizabeth Mafekeng's home in Paarl last Sunday. The whole neighbourhood has been incensed by the banishment order against her.

CAPE TOWN.  
ALL OVER SOUTH AFRICA HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE ARE WORKING FRANTICALLY TO SAVE ELIZABETH MAFEKENG FROM THE DREADFUL FATE OF BANISHMENT.

Church leaders are contemplating a joint approach to B.A.D. Minister de Wet Nel. Protest deputations are being organised.

The Congresses are calling a mass protest meeting on the Grand Parade, Cape Town, next Sunday, November 8—the day before Elizabeth is due to leave her home. In addition to Congress leaders, speakers at this meeting will include Senator Leslie Rubin and Mr. Len Lee-Warden M.P.

#### OUTRAGED

South Africans of all races and all shades of opinion have been outraged by the banishment order served last week on Elizabeth Mafekeng, mother of 11 children, African women's leader, trade union president.

Letters, telegrams and statements of protest from Congress organisations and trade unions, women's organisations, political parties, church leaders and other prominent individuals have been pouring in from all parts of the country throughout the week.

Articles, photographs and editorials have been prominently displayed in the daily and weekly press in all centres in this country and overseas.

Over 1,000 people attended a mass protest meeting in Paarl last Sunday. On Monday 40 Black Sash women



Elizabeth Mafekeng, President of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union and national Vice-President of the ANC Women's League, was born in Tarkastad in 1918 and spent her childhood at Aliwal North. In 1927, when she was nine, she came to live in Paarl and has remained there ever since—a total of 32 years. Married in 1938, she has eleven children, the eldest, Sophia, aged 21, and the youngest, Theresa Uthura, only two and a half months old, having been born on August 7.

### Despite Offer of Free Beer and Food

## ZULUS BOYCOTT DE WET NEL'S CIRCUS

From George Mbele  
DURBAN.

THE inauguration of the first Zulu regional authority at Eshowe last week was a first-class flop. Ten thousand people were expected to attend but less than 3,000, and they mostly hostile, turned up, in spite of the lure of free drinks and a feast.

Regiments of five chiefs boycotted the ceremony. Even those regiments that were present refused to take part in the dancing that was arranged. Only one warrior came into the area of this Bantustan circus when the time for dancing arrived.

There were shouts of "Uyadlala!" ("You are playing!") and "Uchitha ikhathi!" ("You are wasting your time!") and angry murmurs throughout the speech of the B.A.D. minister De Wet Nel.

#### LAUGHTER

When the Minister announced that there will be cities as big as Durban in Zulustan in time to come, there was derisive laughter.

Continued on page 8

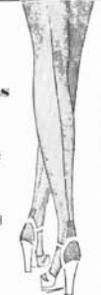
### ... To This!



These three huts in the wilderness at Southey were built in 1956 to house political exiles. So far nobody has lived in them, but they will be the probable future home of Elizabeth Mafekeng unless South African and world opinion can stop the Government from carrying out its infamous banishment order.

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NEW AGE

# LETTER BOX

## COLOURED COMMISSIONER COULD EXPLAIN NOTHING

On Friday, October 23, the Institute of Race Relations invited the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Dr. I. D. du Plessis, to deliver an address on "The Coloured Community—Its Problems and Development".

The people at the meeting, however, heard nothing about the advertised topic, but instead we were treated to a lengthy résumé of old futile commissions and reports and a short list of projects for the present. At the end of the address we were none the wiser as to "Coloured" problems and how we are to "develop", only more convinced that our development and the solution of our problems will be achieved only when we as a people unite and decide these matters for ourselves.

After the address, Dr. Du Plessis was bombarded with questions which showed the resentment of the Coloured members of the audience. His replies consisted of evasions, digressions and direct refusals, executed by the "political" nature of the questions.

The good Doctor is a political appointee and his post was created as a result of politics, but he could not answer "political" questions! He repeatedly begged the audience to understand that he is not the policy-maker for the Department of Coloured Affairs but failed to realise that he is the "executor" of the nefarious Coloured policy of his Government.

The Institute of Race Relations' invitation to Dr. Du Plessis is surprising, as it must have been fully realised that he and his department are not sympathetic to the Coloured people's desire for democratic rights—the rights that will solve their problems and free them of the fetters that have stultified their development. We

presume that the Institute stands for full democracy for all the people of this land—or is its function purely that of a safety valve where malcontents can blow off steam harmlessly?

The Chairman appeared to be protecting the speaker against any question which contained a barb sharp enough to pierce the chinks in his armour. The audience could not get Dr. Du Plessis to make one statement that would reveal him as in sympathy with our aspirations. All he could do was recite facts, figures and "cases in point", yet he did not know the contribution of the Coloured people to the National Income. When asked how he could reconcile the establishment of technical colleges for Coloured people with Job Reservation, he did not reply. Neither could he tell us why Coloured people had to obtain permits to visit certain Coloured townships on the Reef.

THANKS FOR NOTHING!  
Johannesburg

## Wants to Start a Business

I read in New Age (Thursday, October 1) about Oppenheimer money for African industries. I ask you to give me information how some one who wishes to borrow money can get in touch with the master. I wish to make a business in the Reserves and I am very eager to borrow money for a start.

ARMSTRONG ADAMS  
Langa, Cape Town  
(I suggest you write to Mr. Oppenheimer, C/o Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, 44, Main Street, Johannesburg, E.J.).

## DEATH OF LIONEL FORMAN

The passing away of Lionel Forman last week at a tragically early age will leave a gap in the progressive movement that will be difficult to fill.

Throughout his life and in his last statement, Lionel displayed a courage and tenacity which we could all seek to follow. For his own personal welfare he had little regard. Instead he chose the path of service to the oppressed people everywhere, not only in our own country. Politically and in his profession he was always in the forefront of those working to change this society into one which would benefit all men instead of only a handful. It is up to us all to see that the great humanitarian ideals he strove for are achieved soon in this country so that it may be free of the curse of racialism and mass oppression.

This branch extends all its sympathy to Sadie and the family, and to New Age, a worthy mirror of all that he stood for.

B. GOSSCHALK,  
Secretary,  
Congress of Democrats,  
(Cape Town branch)

We join with his family and with the staff and readers of New Age in mourning the death of Lionel Forman.

His great courage, moral and physical, will be an enduring inspiration to all who fight race discrimination in South Africa.

ALAN PATON,  
PETER BROWN,  
P.O. Taunton Rd.,  
Pietermaritzburg

Will we never see our beloved Lionel again? Is he really gone? One couldn't believe the rumours that went round for four days before we got New Age.

With Lionel gone, the burden is really going to be much more heavy in every political field, more especially with you people in the office.

Comrades, keep seeing Sadie and the children.

JOHN MOTLOHELO  
Bastoland

## LAST WEEK'S DONATIONS:

Cape Town:  
Aif J.Z. £7.2, R.N.S. 5s, E.T. 10s, Ruth and Bernard (in Memory of Lionel Forman) £4, Dora's Function 6s, Unity 5s, B.A. £25, Mr. T. 5s, Mountainer £2, Benny and Mary 5s, Alex and Blanche (in memory of Lionel) 10s.  
Durban:  
J.N. £3, Joe £13.6, T.C. £1.1, Bob £3.3, Basil (in memory of Lionel) 10s.

Johannesburg:  
S. 4s, Friend £12.10, Dentist £2, Benoni 9s, Very Old Friend £5, Collections £4, R. and Y. £2.10, Inheritance £7.10, I.F. (in memory of Lionel) £5, "299" £3, "T" £1, "B" £1.10, 1173 Mollapo £1, Timber £1.  
TOTAL: £128 2s. 6d.

## "INGOMA"

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8.15 p.m.

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Tickets obtainable at 2 Vlam Gebo, Church Square, Cape Town (Phone 3-3506), or at the hall on the night of the concert.

In aid of the Treason Trials Defence Fund, (W.O. 2092)

## Guest Editorial

# MOTHER OF 11 CHILDREN BANISHED

MRS. Elizabeth Mafekeng, mother of 11 children, of whom the youngest is only two months old, has been torn from her family by the Nationalist Government and banished. She has lived in Paarl since 1927.

This brutal and callous punishment has been inflicted on Mrs. Mafekeng and her whole family without trial or hearing of any sort.

### WHY?

Mrs. Mafekeng is no criminal. She is the President of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union and a Vice-President of the African National Congress Women's League—a highly respected leader of her people.

Her "crime" is that she has courageously opposed the issuing of the hated Passes to African women, and helped win higher wages for her Union members.

**SHE IS ONE OF MANY WHO HAVE BEEN BANISHED**, forced to live in specially constructed and isolated "camps" in remote and barren parts of the country.

THESE ARE THE BEGINNINGS OF FASCIST CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN SOUTH AFRICA. Deprived of all means of earning a livelihood, prohibited from leaving their camps, these exiles are condemned to a living death.

This Nationalist policy is a crime against humanity. It is being committed in OUR name, in the name of White South Africa. It will earn the just hatred and contempt of the Non-White peoples, and indeed of the whole world.

BY KEEPING SILENT, WE SHALL SHARE THE GUILT OF THE NATIONALISTS IN THE SAME WAY THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE SHARED THE GUILT OF THE NAZIS FOR THEIR CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

- WE CANNOT AFFORD TO REMAIN SILENT.
- MAKE YOUR PROTEST NOW!
- LET THE EXILES RETURN TO THEIR FAMILIES.

(Leaflet issued by the Congress of Democrats, Cape Town)

# Death and Deformity

## come to our country!

AFRICA IS IN DANGER!  
YOU ARE IN DANGER!  
YOUR CHILDREN ARE IN DANGER!

France is planning to explode a nuclear bomb in the Sahara—ON OUR CONTINENT.

Nuclear bombs release into the atmosphere radioactive particles which the winds and the rain carry into our air, soil, plants, cattle and food. Strontium 90 and calcium produce CANCER OF THE BLOOD and BONE-CANCER.

These elements also have terrible effects on children AS YET UNBORN.

### FRANCE MUST BE STOPPED!

ALL nuclear bomb tests MUST BE STOPPED!  
Nuclear warfare must be abolished FOREVER!  
Sign the letter below and post WITHOUT DELAY!

Issued by S.A. Peace Council, P.O. Box 10528, Johannesburg.

His Excellency The Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for France, The Chancery, 807 George Avenue, Arcadia, Pretoria.

Your Excellency,  
I sincerely request you to urge your Government to abandon its plan to explode a nuclear bomb.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

# TUROK STOPPED NATS. FROM WINNING 3rd EXECUTIVE SEAT

THE two African representatives held the balance of power when it came to the election of members of the executive committee of the Cape Provincial Council last week.

To prevent the Nationalists from obtaining three of the four seats on the executive committee, the opposition had to unite in forcing two courses were open to them:

1. The African representatives could vote for two United Party candidates, who would then be sure of election.

2. One of the African representatives could have stood for election, but he would have had to forfeit the support of the U.P. to ensure election.

The two African representatives are Mr. B. Turok (Congress of Democrats, Cape Western) and Mr. B. P. H. Curran (Liberal Party, Cape Eastern). Mr. Curran was unwilling to stand himself and refused to second the nomination of Mr. Turok.

Mr. Turok, in a speech in the Provincial Council, said he had also approached the United Party for support for his candidature "on the grounds that this would be giving the African people representation in the governing councils of the Province and a wonderful gesture for good race relations. It would be unique in the history of South Africa for an African representa-

tive to be on a governing and administering body.

"The United Party has indicated to me that under no circumstances would they support me for the position, implying that they would rather see a Nationalist get in. I have decided that this must not happen and will therefore support a United Party candidate. . . . This action does not come easily to me for my constituents do not see a significant difference on race questions between the two parties.

"Their view is borne out by the U.P. handbook on 'Native Policy' which states that the party stands by the system of labour registration, locations, the colour bar in industry, the Mixed Marriages Act, Group Areas Act, separate amenities, segregation in schools, in fact with most Nationalist policy. All this is cold comfort for the Non-White peoples and holds out no prospect of a happier life for them under U.P. government.

"However, the U.P. is not likely to rule again and my vote must be looked upon as an anti-Government action pure and simple, and as a step to prevent the further entrenchment of Verwoerdian dictatorship."

As a result of Mr. Turok's decision, the third Nat. was kept out of the executive committee, and U.P. members Henshwood and Goldberg were duly elected.

# OVER 80 ALREADY IN EXILE

Continued from page 1  
 paraded the streets of Port carrying placards protesting against the banishment.

**NOBODY — BUT NOBODY — CAN SEE WHY THIS WOMAN, WHOSE ONLY CRIME IS THAT SHE HAS FOUGHT FOR A BETTER LIFE FOR HER FELLOW WORKERS AND HER PEOPLE, SHOULD BE TORN FROM HER FAMILY AND SENT INTO THE WILDERNESS.**

The Government has granted her a week's extension, but still insists

she must leave next Monday. IT IS UP TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA TO STEP UP THEIR CAMPAIGN OF PROTEST AND COMPEL THE GOVERNMENT TO REVERSE ITS INHUMAN DECISION.

## A NUISANCE?

So far all the BAD Minister has said to justify his action is that Elizabeth Mafekeg is "a nuisance". A nuisance to whom? To the Government, whose pass laws she has also opposed? To the fruit farmers and canning bosses, who are afraid of the fight the union might put up in the coming season if there is retrenchment, and an attempt to lower wages?

If so, the Government and the canning bosses will reap a bitter harvest from this banishment order. The people of this country will not take this sort of thing lying down. And world opinion will be still more strongly turned against the Verwoerd government.

## THAT PLACE SOUTHEY

Southey, the spot to which Elizabeth Mafekeg has been ordered to go, is about 50 miles from Vryburg. Three huts were built there for political exiles in 1956, at about the same time as the 12 huts at Driefontein camp, which is 50 miles away. Africans nearby were told the huts were for "some mad

people to be sent there". They have stood empty since they were built.

Southey is a BAD trust farm. Apart from the three huts there is housing accommodation only for some White BAD employees on the engineering staff who service windmills in the area.

Mr. Ben Turok, MPC, who visited the area, said he saw only one cluster of huts in the whole neighbourhood, which is very sparsely populated.

There is a primary school three miles from Southey and a store about the same distance away. The nearest clinic is 15 miles away. There is no transport to any of these places.

Elizabeth is afraid to take any of her children with her. If they became ill, it would be a crime for her to leave her detention place to take them to the clinic.

BAD plans at first were to send Elizabeth to Driefontein, but a top BAD official in Vryburg said: "Driefontein is a terrible place. It's right in the Kalahari". So Southey was chosen instead—BUT IT'S HARDLY ANY BETTER.

## OVER 80 SENT INTO EXILE

THE banishment order served on Mrs. Mafekeg has once again drawn attention to the Government's whole policy of sending its political opponents into exile.

In addition to Mrs. Mafekeg, three other Africans are also under threat of banishment at the moment. They are Messrs. M. Ramogadi, Levy Mabe and Laban Nkotoso, members of the Royal family at Mabieskraal, who were given 14 days to leave the district of Pilansberg, failing which they would be forcibly deported.

Their banishment follows the recent riots at Mabieskraal, resulting from the deposition of the rightful chief Jeremiah Mabe because of his opposition to Bantu Authorities. Mabe himself is an exile in the Driefontein detention camp, near Vryburg.

BETWEEN JANUARY 1948 AND DECEMBER 1958 THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT HAS SENT OVER 80 PEOPLE INTO EXILE.

And since the end of last year Worcester leader Ben Baartman and possibly others have been added to the list of "the living dead".

Not all the exiles are still in detention. Chief Mamashego was permitted to return to Sekhukhuland, M. Mantsoe and Caswell

# They Want To Deprive This Family of a Mother



Elizabeth Mafekeg, centre, with her youngest daughter Theresa Thurn in her arms, poses for New Age with her husband, her ten other children and one grandchild. In addition, Elizabeth provides a home for her 95-year-old father-in-law.

Moloi of Witzieshoek and T. Dlamini of Bergville were also allowed to return home. Make escaped to North Africa, Monare to Basutoland.

## ROT FOR YEARS

But most of the exiles have been rotting in these detention camps for years. Sibese Matlala, of Matlala's location, Pietersburg, has been in the Driefontein camp for 9 years. Gwentshe has been in exile for seven years, most of them at Frenchdale, near Mafeking.

It is not the Government's policy to keep all the exiles together in one large concentration camp. There are little groups of these lost men scattered here and there in the remotest districts all over the Union.

They are sent to areas where they are not known, where the language of the people is strange to them, and where the Government feels it will be impossible for them to undertake any form of opposition. Mostly the detention places are sparsely populated and poorly cultivated, so that it is practically impossible for the exiles to make a living there.

When Gwentshe was first exiled to Bushbuckridge, in the Transvaal, he was left to starve and only survived by feeding on wild paw paws and the odd scraps of food given to him by friendly Africans.

One exile wrote: "My experience of banishment is that you are taken to an empty room and nobody seems to care for you. You are like a person who has been buried alive."

## INTERNATIONAL FUSS

Last big international fuss about banishments was in July 1956 when two of Britain's biggest daily newspapers, few senior journalists, out to the Union to investigate a charge by Reynolds's News that Strijdom's Government had set up "Black Helms". This article of Reynolds's News had described a visit to the Frenchdale camp near Mafeking. The BAD strenuously denied that it was running detention camps for Africans. But the Daily Express correspondent who investigated conditions at Frenchdale on the spot said of the inmates:

"They are just damned and doomed for an indefinite period—isolated without appeal... penniless, trialless and hopeless."

Author Harry Bloom said: "If Frenchdale is not a concentration camp it has many of the features of one."

It is only since the hullabaloo over Frenchdale that the Government has been paying some of the detainees a sort of subsistence allowance—and even then the maximum amount paid out is a beggarly £2 a month.

Many of the detention places are far from the nearest village, and there are none of the amenities of modern civilisation. Medical attention is not provided. When David Mabe fell ill at Driefontein, it was days before the district surgeon could be contacted, and when he finally got to the camp, David was dead.

The Government claims these exiles are not prisoners. They are not kept under lock and key or behind barbed wire. There are no armed guards to control them and they are free to move in and out of their encampments.

Nevertheless, it is practically impossible for them to escape, and it is in any case a criminal offence for them to leave their detention place.

## NO CRIME

These exiles are guilty of no crime, and have not been convicted in any court of law. The Government claims it is necessary to exile them because their presence in their home area is detrimental to peace, order and good government.

And strangely enough, in almost every centre from which the exiles have been uprooted, their deportation has been the signal for mass uprisings and intensified opposition of their people. Far from leading to peace, these deportations lead to increased racial hatred and outbreaks of violence.

IT IS HIGH TIME SOUTH AFRICA CALLED A HALT TO THIS BARBARISM. THESE BANISHMENTS MUST STOP. THE EXILES MUST BE RECORRECTED TO SOCIAL LIFE AND ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME.

## DRC: No Comment

### CAPE TOWN.

Telephoned for his comment on the banishment of Elizabeth Mafekeg, the Moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church, Ds. van der Merwe, said:

"I don't want to be phoned about that again. I have nothing to say."

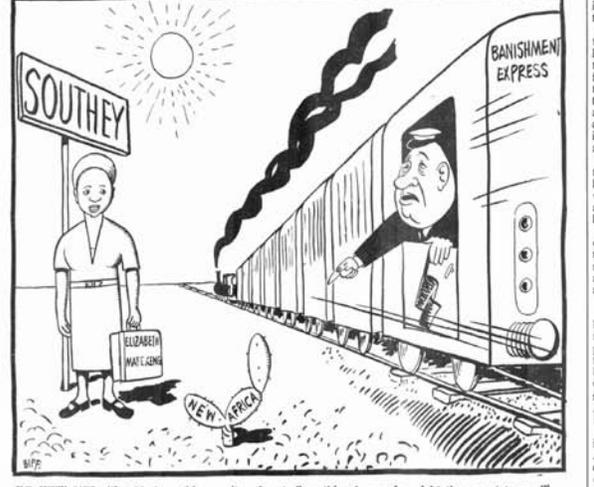
New Age: But doesn't your church believe in the sanctity of family life and the home?

Ds. van der Merwe: I am going to replace the receiver. I have no comment to make.

Ds. van der Merwe told another caller that he had had so many phone calls about Mrs. Mafekeg that he could get no sleep at night. "But," he added, "I do not intend to interfere. I am sure the Government knows what it is doing."



This picture of the gate at the entrance to the Southey B.A.D. trust farm shows the desolate nature of the countryside to which Elizabeth Mafekeg is being banished.



DE WET NEL: "I told them this wasn't a desert. Something is growing right there next to you!"

Will they learn from British Policy in Kenya?

# BELGIUM'S CRITICAL CHOICE IN CONGO

**THE** recent riots in the Belgian Congo sparked off by the arrest of one of the leaders of the Congo independence movement, M. Patrice Lumumba, have once again focused world attention on Central Africa.

The pattern of events leading up to the latest flare-up has become all too familiar in Africa. The Belgian colonial authorities, alarmed by riots earlier in the year, proposed a programme of gradual development towards independence for the Congo.

Leaders of the Congo independence movement were arrested and taken to Belgium where they were confronted with the choice of accepting in toto the Belgian plan, or else being locked up.

Some of these African leaders were allowed to return to the Congo. The details of the Government plan as finally presented fell far short of the original promises. The African people, in the meanwhile, stepped up their demands for independence.

## World Stage

By Spectator

The Colonial authorities decided to arrest M. Lumumba, leader of the Congolese National Movement (MNC). His African supporters rallied to his defence, and the police moved in to force scores of Africans were shot.

Whether the first bullet was fired before the first stone was thrown is not really important. What does count is the attitude of the Colonial authorities, which clearly is to force the Belgian plan down the throats of the at present rightless Africans, whether they want it or not.

### ACCRA CONFERENCE

The rapidity with which the independence struggle in the Congo has advanced is truly remarkable. A year ago there were only a few secret societies calling for differing degrees of independence.

Then came the historic Accra Pan-African Conference, whose call for the elimination of colonialism in Africa swept like a wild-fire through the Congo.

Today millions of Congolese Africans have been caught up in the independence struggle, arising from the arrest of two Whites, at least a few Whites are on their side as well.

THE CONGO SEEMS TO BE FACING A SITUATION VERY SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH FACED KENYA AT THE TIME OF THE ARREST OF JOMO KENYATTA SEVEN YEARS AGO. THE BRITISH IN KENYA AT THE TIME HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE BRITISH REPRESENTATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT, OR THE RADICAL EXTENSION OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS TO THE AFRICAN POPULATION.

They chose the former policy, with disastrous results. Ten thousand Africans were killed in the fighting that followed, and more than a hundred thousand were locked up in one time or another in virtual concentration camps. The old organisations, like the Kenya African Union and a number of independent trade unions, were smashed, and their leaders killed.

But the desire for independence remained, and new leaders and organisations sprang up in their place.

WITH THE GROWING OF THE NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES IN WEST AND NORTH AFRICA, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT COULD NOT AFFORD ANOTHER BITTER WAR AGAINST THE AFRICAN PEOPLE OF KENYA. A new policy had to be adopted, one which recognised the right of the Africans in Kenya to have a direct say in the running of their country.

Various plans and schemes were presented whereby the Africans were granted minor voting rights. To the consternation of the Colonial authorities even these severely restricted rights were refused. African voters plumped overwhelmingly for a panel of African M.P.s committed to a policy of independence for Kenya. The so-called "moderates" who had the backing of the Colonial authorities were completely rejected.

Under the leadership of the increasingly militant Tom Mboya, the Kenya African M.P.s refused to work the new Lyttelton Constitution which was designed to perpetuate White supremacy with a few concessions to the Africans and Asians, and which was emphasised by the growth of a large mass movement led by Mboya, forced the British authorities to agree to the holding of a new constitutional conference next year, at which ways and means of extend-

ing African representation in the Government would be considered.

### WHITES SPLIT

Meanwhile important developments within the ranks of the Europeans and Asians were taking place. First clear signs of the break in the White front against African nationalism was the resignation from the Government of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Michael Blundell, who formed a group of "moderates" known as the NEW KENYA GROUP.

Taking his cue from an editorial in the London Times, Blundell declared that there "should be freer relations of land between the races." This struck at the present land policy whereby the rich highlands of Kenya are preserved for White ownership. Blundell also accepted a perspective of eventual African rule in Kenya, which he qualified by saying it must be a "moderate" one.

Not even the "moderate" Africans, however, were prepared to support Mr. Blundell, so a new group was set up, also with the aim of heading off the increasingly powerful independence movement.

A group consisting of eight African, one European and three Asian Members of Parliament formed the KENYA NATIONAL PARTY, an organisation which emphasised its multi-racial character and set forth the "moderate" demands of self-government by 1964, a majority of elected members in the legislature, the maintenance and an increase in the number of "open" seats on a common roll.

### MBOYA GROUP

Unfortunately for them, the Africans in this organisation did not have much mass following, and their first public meeting ended in complete failure. The aspirations of the Africans continue to be voiced by the remaining six elected members, led by Mboya. Their programme is:

Unfettered democracy, universal suffrage, de-segregation of the White Highlands, non-segregated schools, lifting of the emergency regulations, release of political detainees, notably Jomo Kenyatta, and uncompromising opposition to the establishment of White bases.

The leaders of the Kenya National Party hoped to leave the Mboya group stranded, but exactly the opposite took place. "But Mr. Mboya and his colleagues," declared the London Observer regretfully in August, "have turned the tables on the more moderate elements in their organisation and have demonstrated that, as far as African opinion is concerned, their leadership remains firmly on their side." While Blundell's group as well as the Kenya National Party are receiving various forms of official encouragement, the group of militants led by Mboya are met with legal obstacles all along the way.

One of their main difficulties has been to secure official recognition for a political party of their own. Two such parties have been set up, the CONVENTION PEOPLE'S PARTY and later the KENYA INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT. On various legal pretexts, however, neither is likely to receive recognition.

Their meetings are banned, their speakers arrested and jailed and their newspapers closed down. Yet so strong is their support that they continue to go from strength to strength.

The significance of the developments in Kenya is clear. Whereas in the past the British were only prepared to concede African independence where there were hardly any White settlers to guard colonial rule, as in West Africa, they are now reluctantly conceding that in Central Africa, where there are a larger number of White settlers, the Africans must take the reins of Government. It is no longer a question of whether or even when they should be allowed to do so, but of which Africans will be the ones to do so.

The Belgian authorities face a critical decision. Will they tread the disastrous road that the British took seven years ago in Kenya, or will they short circuit that path and adopt the more realistic approach of the Colonial authorities in Kenya today?

This is not to say that everything is perfect in Kenya now. Far from it. But the British have learnt the hard way that, as far as East Africa is concerned, it is better to try to compromise with the African freedom movement than to try to crush it.

# THEY CHASED MAREE AWAY

The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. W. Maree, could not read his speech or open the new Bantu Education school in Orlando West last week. "GO HOME" said the placards and the demonstrators—so the Minister went!



Our pictures show: Top left, a police sergeant tries to get a demonstrator to leave; top right, the Minister, Mr. Maree, on the left, wears a nervous smile as he prepares to face the hostile crowd; bottom right, the police drag a demonstrator away; bottom left, but despite everything, the Minister was forced to leave and the gleeful children shout "Africa!"

## Chief Mabe Released From Exile—But as a Commoner

JOHANNESBURG.

Chief Jeremiah Mabe, in exile at Driefontein since 1956, was released from the detention camp last Saturday and told he could go home to his people at Mahabeskraal near Rustenburg—but not as their Chief, only as an ordinary member of the tribe.

Also released was Nthoe Mabe. The two men left for their home reserve by train over the week-end. Now left on his own in Driefontein is M. Ramafusa, formerly a member of the Mahabeskraal School Committee, and one of the five men deported with their Chief in 1956.



300,000 will be moved £30 million will be lost

# Durban Indians Fight Group Areas Act

From M. P. Nalcker

### DURBAN.

USING the big lie technique of the Nazis, Dr. Dreyer, when introducing the Group Areas Bill in Parliament in 1950, said: "As regards the carrying out of this Bill it will be based on justice. No policy that is not based on justice has any chance of success."

Within a decade, however, the devastating effects of this law are being felt throughout the country. As a result of the recent Durban proclamations and the latest proposals by the Natal Committee of the Group Areas Board, over 300,000 Non-Whites will be displaced and properties and businesses valued at over £30 million will be lost by the Non-European community in Durban alone.

This is the "justice" that the Nationalists mete out to the voiceless and voiceless peoples of South Africa.

### WIDE PROTEST

Church dignitaries and civic leaders, reviled by the despotic mass crime carried out in the name of White Supremacy, have spoken out against this threat of mass removals and the economic annihilation of a whole community. Even the Durban City Council, the chief architect of the Group Areas Act,

has condemned the latest proposals. Durban's Planning and Development Committee at a special meeting held last week decided to engage counsel to oppose the Group Areas Board proposals.

The Natal Indian Congress, in co-operation with the Durban Combined Indian Ratepayers' Organisation, has called on every Indian in the affected areas to lodge his protest to the Group Areas Board, and to attend the hearing of the Board when it sits early in January.

Congressmen in all areas in Durban are carrying out a house-to-house canvass with objection forms which will be submitted to the Board. Already several hundred such forms have been handed into the offices of the Congress.

### CONFERENCE

The Durban Combined Indian Ratepayers' Organisation, representing 16 ratepayer associations, at a conference held in Durban two weeks ago to condemn the proposals, called for the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

Speaking at this conference, Dr. Alan Babinoff, its President, said: "This one enactment, with its twin, the Group Areas Development Act, spells ruin and doom for our people." "Let us not rest until this Act is completely removed from the Statute Book. Let us resist every at-

"We Can Sell Vetkoekies But Not Open a Bakery"

# AFRICAN TRADERS SLASH DE WET NEL'S STATEMENT

JOHANNESBURG.

WHEN it suits the Minister of Bantu Development a Black area becomes a White area and African traders doing business among their own people are simply told: "You're too successful, You had better move."

African traders could not accept this, said Mr. Paul Mosaka, president of the African Chamber of Commerce, commenting on the statement by Minister De Wet Nel that African businessmen in the townships would have to move to the Reserves as soon as they had accumulated enough capital to establish large businesses.

It meant that apartheid had been robbed of one of its much-vaunted features. Apartheid had been understood to impose a vertical bar. Now there was to be a horizontal colour bar as well.

Mr. Mosaka said that African businessmen could not be a threat to White business. As the African trader became a strong competitor it could only stimulate the consumption of manufactured goods and economic activity in South Africa as a whole.

The Minister's first statement on the future of African traders in the townships was followed last week by a second in which he said he had been wrongly reported, but the African Chamber of Commerce feels that the Minister's qualification has not removed the threat.

The Minister's appointment of a committee to study African trade in the townships was quite unnecessary, said Mr. Mosaka. "There should be no need for a committee to inquire into the rights of Africans in Black areas."

It seemed that the Minister would decide at his whim when to move an African trader. "An African can make and sell vetkoekies" but he cannot start bakery!"



Our pictures show: Top left, a police sergeant tries to get a demonstrator to leave; top right, the Minister, Mr. Maree, on the left, wears a nervous smile as he prepares to face the hostile crowd; bottom right, the police drag a demonstrator away; bottom left, but despite everything, the Minister was forced to leave and the gleeful children shout "Africa!"



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# CAPE WOMEN FIGHT PASSES

CAPE TOWN.

RONDEBOSCH Town Hall and where Chief Lutuli addressed an attentive and appreciative White audience earlier this year, formed the background to quite different scenes when a Bantu Affairs Department registration and photographic unit set up shop there this week.

Angry women screamed and shouted their protest when police arrested demonstrators who had gathered to show their opposition to passes for African women.

Arrested women who did not move fast enough, or who offered resistance, were severely manhandled and some fierce scuffles occurred. A police officer struck one woman a hard blow across the arms in the group of the others who attempted to pull one of her arrested comrades from the grasp of another policeman.

Undeterred by the arrest of five of their number on Monday, the demonstrators returned in full force to renew their protest the following day. The police were waiting for them with three pick-up vans and it was not long before more women were arrested.

Ugly incidents again resulted. One burly policeman, struggling to force a woman into the building, hit her with full force in the kidney. Four other policemen battled with another demonstrator, whose determined struggles had ripped one man's tunic right down the side. A young policeman in the group attempted to rabbit-punch her as she lay on the ground, firmly held in the grasp of the others.

The civilian head of the registration unit himself took a hand in some of the arrests, roughly pushing the women down the passage towards the room where they were detained.

The arrested women were far from cowed by the treatment they had received. Their defiant singing could be clearly heard outside the building, and they held their heads high when they were later marched off to the pick-up vans. Their re-appearance was greeted by loud shouts of "Africa! Freedom in our Lifetime!" by the other demonstrators, who appeared more than ever determined to continue with their fight.

Their efforts had already succeeded in largely disrupting the work of the unit on Monday afternoon. Hounded by the police, unable to continue their work until well after 10 a.m. on Tuesday, and then only after moving the camera and scanner made them unable to continue the work of the unit on Monday afternoon.

They were photographed in full view of the public—a fact which added considerably to the wrath of the demonstrators.

Conference also demanded a minimum of £1 a day. The new regional executive elected were: Mr. Siegeton, President; C. V. Mase, Secretary; Mr. D. Mgunyeka, Treasurer; and Messrs. F. Njamela and W. Siblangu.

Women who did come along to register, many of them brought by their "madams," looked unhappy and uneasy. All of those interviewed on emergence from the hall expressed their opposition to passes and uneasiness at what the future held for them. "But what can we do?" one said. "Our madams say we must take them, otherwise they will not be able to keep us in our jobs."

Their fears for the future are well-founded. The newly issued "dom passes" carry an ominously worded stamp which, in one way or another, curtails the woman's right to reside on Cape Town.

# ANC Congratulations For Prof. Matthews

JOHANNESBURG.

THE African National Congress sent a wire to Professor Z. K. Matthews of Fort Hare last week congratulating him on his decision to resign from Fort Hare and for the bold and principled stand he has taken.

He will be supported in his decision by the entire progressive world, said the wire from ANC secretary-general Duma Nokwe. "Africa's cause must triumph."

The ANC also condemned "the outrageous Government policies which have destroyed Fort Hare and life-long careers of professors and lecturers."

### ANC LEAFLET

To combat the ambiguously worded notice circulated by the Bantu Affairs Department, the ANC has issued a leaflet addressed to white employers, pointing out that it is not compulsory for African women to carry reference books.

Among them are Mesdames Sikoto, Tsomo, F. Mamfava, Holo, Liva, Hlamani, Gqidi, Malindi, Cele, Majodina, Qomela, Mase, Booyen, Nonsa and Dyani. (See photograph on page 6.)

### Lionel Forman

CAPE TOWN.

The Langa Branch of the African National Congress expresses its deepest sympathy for the late Lionel Forman and to New Age on the death of Lionel Forman.

"We shall always remember Lionel as a true African—the African people and we will never forget his untiring work in the legal field on behalf of the ANC and many of its members."

### NYANGA CONCERT

CAPE TOWN.

A big choir concert will be held in Nyanga on November 7th at 7.30 p.m. Among the choirs taking part will be the Diamond Polihers, Glen Singers, Paramount Entertainers, African Kidds, Evening Stars, Freedom Singers, New-View Choir, African Singers of Athlone, Ryland Youth Choir, The Determined Congresses of Langa and the Freedom Singers.

The public are invited to come and judge the best of them.



ANC women picketed the B.A.D. team issuing reference books at Sea Point and Rondebosch last week, and successfully turned back a number of women who had come to take out reference books. Then at the beginning of this week the police turned nasty and, following sharp clashes, arrested a number of women on various charges. Officials refused to say how many reference books had been issued in Cape Town so far, but the number is believed to be small.

## TREASON TRIAL

**From Robert Resha**

"WHAT the witness is doing now is interpreting the English language for your lordship," said Mr. L. A. Maitels, Q.C., leader of the defence team in the treason trial at Pretoria.

When the Special Court resumed last Monday, the judges wanted to hear more argument on the objections of the defence to the admissibility of certain evidence. Mr. Maitels said that the defence had considered the matter over the weekend and there was nothing the defence could do.

### A DOCTOR

The presiding judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff, wanted to know from Mr. Maitels the difference between Professor Murray and a doctor as a witness. He said when a medical practitioner was called to court to give evidence and was asked his opinion about a case of pneumonia, he said: "I have examined the patient. He suffered from pneumonia because of A.B.C." What would be the difference in this case between the witness and a medical practitioner? The witness in this case was giving evidence on Communism. If this witness explained the symptoms in the same way as the doctor, what was the difference?

Mr. Maitels said that the witness' evidence was book evidence and nothing else. It was quite different from a doctor who said that for 40 years he had known how to cure colds.

### DOCUMENTS

Prof. Murray then continued to analyse documents given to him by the Crown. In many documents he referred to words like imperialism, colonialism, oppression, exploitation, capitalist, reactionary, people's democracy, in words and terms used by Communists. He read numerous sentences and paragraphs in which some of these words were used and said that these statements were in line with Communist teaching.

Dealing with the report of the Executive Committee of the ANC (Transvaal) to the annual conference in October, 1954, he said that the analysis in the portions he read

corresponded with the teaching of Communist doctrine.

**TRADE UNIONS**  
Dealing with trade unions, Prof. Murray said that Communists had a specified doctrine for trade unions. They said that trade unions were a part of the larger aspect of the proletarian struggle.

Prof. Murray also dealt with the three lectures, "The World We Live In"; "The Country We Live In"; and "A Change is Needed". He said that the description of the world was that it was divided into two camps, the peace-loving and the war-mongering camp. This followed the line of Das Kapital by Karl Marx.

"The Country We Live In" discussed the position here in South Africa. It showed that the ruling class did not want to divide the land fairly among the people. It also dealt with the past laws, proving that they were used to prevent the African people from selling their labour in the best market and prevented them from leaving their employment with the land barons.

Prof. Murray said that the analysis here followed the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and was in line with the Communist theory of Strategy and Tactics.

### READY TO CO-OPERATE

"This policy," said Prof. Murray, dealing with "A Change is Needed" is part of the doctrine of Strategy and Tactics in that the Communist Party must always be prepared to co-operate with liberatory organisations struggling to bring about sweeping changes.

Prof. Murray said the changes envisaged dealt with the nationalisation of industries, the expropriation and re-distribution of land to the people, equality before the law. These sweeping changes, in terms of the Communist doctrine, could only be achieved when all the people had the right to vote, said Prof. Murray.

### SISULU'S STATEMENT

After perusing a statement by Walter Sisulu, banned Secretary-General of the African National Congress, Prof. Murray said that the significant sentence was that the significant sentence was that the one which spoke of the leaders of the

liberatory movement. Here, said Prof. Murray, the interpretation was that South Africa was a police state. The Communist doctrine taught that the liberatory movement must be used for the purpose of achieving Communist ends.

Analysing a sentence in the message of Walter Sisulu to the ANC, that the Government had been shaken and that the time had passed when "the Government used to rule as if we did not exist," Prof. Murray said that it was Communist doctrine to refer to the consciousness of the people which had to be awakened.

### TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Giving his opinion on a pamphlet produced by the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress to celebrate their tenth anniversary, Professor Murray referred to a sentence reading "Swarth's fascist hammer struck first at this great son of our country and he can no longer write for us." The pamphlet referred to America and Britain as war-mongering powers which was Communist doctrine.

### HEARSAY EVIDENCE

Prof. Murray was reading from a document entitled "Political Organisations" when Mr. R. Weib, Q.C. (for the defence) objected. He said that the document constituted hearsay evidence. This speech purported to be a speech by Molotov, said Mr. Weib, and this witness was not in a position to say this was a doctrine. The speech would only be relevant if the witness could prove that the speech was made. The speech dealt with Soviet foreign policy and this witness was not an expert on Soviet foreign policy.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Did you claim to be an expert on Soviet foreign policy? What study have you made on the subject of Soviet foreign policy quite apart from the classes? Do you claim to be in a position to say what Soviet foreign policy is today?

Prof. Murray: No. Except relying on what they say, and in so far as what the leaders say in dealing with the Communist Party.

Mr. Justice Rumpff asked Prof. Murray whether a reported speech made by a Ruston leader was of importance to political scientists.

Prof. Murray: In so far as that leader is dealing with Communist theory, yes.

## Let The Banned Speak - No. 8

# "NO COMPROMISE WITH GROUP AREAS!"

—says Dr. Dadoo

THE Group Areas Act is one of the most evil Acts to be placed on the Statute Book of our country. It is aimed at uprooting the settled Non-White communities from the cities and dorps and forcing them to live in ghettos—one for each racial group.

The Indian people face total extermination—a calculated policy of genocide as Mr. Brian Bunting so aptly described the policy behind the Act. The implementation of this inhuman measure has so far robbed many an Indian of his hard-earned home and property, and rendered him penniless. Many group areas have also been proclaimed and the Non-White

people have been given from one to four years in which to move out to their respective ghettos.

But the task of the Government of moving them is not an easy one. The united and determined opposition of the people and the mounting protest

from the Churches, intellectuals and democrats throughout the land have proved so effective until now that it has succeeded in baulking the Government from having its own way altogether. The proclamations are being challenged in the courts of law and the affected people are steadfastly refusing to move.

In the face of this united stand of the people, the Group Areas Bill is being forced to resort to the time-old method of the ruling class—that of divide and rule. The Board is now manoeuvring behind the scenes in order to bait the Indian people with a scheme which on the face of it would allow them to stay in certain existing blocks for the purposes of trade only whilst they should move out to the proclaimed group areas for residence. Herein lies the rub! A few of the greedy ones, like the handful of the members of the South African Indian Organisation, argue thus: "An egg in hand today is better than a chicken tomorrow."

**BEWARE! The egg is a dud. Once we accept the Act in principle and voluntarily re-move ourselves to the group areas, we shall have opened the gates wide open for the Government to rush in and render the next blow swiftly and easily—and at the end of our people would be near at hand.**

The time is now to stand united and steadfast as never before. This unjust measure as the kernel of apartheid must be fought tooth and nail and no quarter given.

The mighty force of the Non-White masses together with the growing strength of democratic opinion among the Europeans will yet save our beloved country from the scourge of apartheid and set it safely on the road of true democracy and a full and free life for all its people, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

THANKS: Mrs. Sadie Forman expresses her sincere thanks to all who sent telegrams and letters of condolence to her recently. As there were so many, she is unable to reply to them personally, and is therefore doing so through the columns of New Age.

# Murray Defines Communist World and Tactics

Mr. Justice Rumpff: What is the form in which the Soviet State is accepted in political science?

Prof. Murray: The first is that the Soviet Union is the place where the doctrine of Communism is implemented. The other is that the leaders have deviated from the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: It is as far as your qualification on Marxism-Leninism goes?

Prof. Murray: Yes.

### WANT TO GIVE EVIDENCE?

Dealing with a document from the South African Congress of Democrats on the "Hillbrow by-Election", Prof. Murray read a phrase "Males: Ginger comes from China".

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Do you want to give evidence?

(Laughter in Court.)

### EARLY ADJOURNMENT

The Special Court adjourned a little after 12 noon last Thursday, October 29, to enable the Crown to prepare a list of documents or portions of documents it is going to rely on and to hand a copy of such list to the defence.

## Liberals Support Economic Boycott

### JOHANNESBURG

A resolution recognising economic boycotts as a legitimate political weapon was passed at the two-day National Committee meeting of the Liberal Party held in Johannesburg last week.

"While boycotts cause hardships, they are one of the few non-violent means available of influencing the White Government of South Africa," stated the resolution.

The Party also resolved to take no part in the Union Festival celebrations and to apply full affiliation to the All African People's Conference.

Condemning the banishment of Mr. Elizabeth Mafeking the Liberal Party stated: "This savage order entails suffering not only for her but for innocent children. Her banishment without trial is a more severe penalty than that imposed by the courts for serious crimes."

Havana Newsletter

# RUSSIA BUYS CUBAN SUGAR

THE Soviet Union has recently made large-scale purchases of Cuba's main crop, sugar, thus substantially easing the economic situation in the island. The Americans, meanwhile, are reported to be considering trying to sabotage the Cuban economy by cutting down on sugar imports from that country.

The Soviet Union purchased 330,000 tons of Cuban sugar at the end of September at 2.95 cents per pound, according to a report in the Cuban paper *Revolucion*.

Of that amount, 100,000 tons will be shipped to the Soviet Union soon while the shipment of the rest is scheduled for next January and March.

This new transaction brought Soviet purchases of Cuban sugar this year to a total of 500,000 tons.

The transaction was highly favourable to the market since it almost fulfilled Cuba's world sugar quota and substantially reduced Cuban sugar reserves. This put Cuba in an advanced position in sales for shipment in early 1960, the Cuban Sugar Stabilisation Institute declared.

On the other hand, papers in Havana reported that U.S. producers of sugar-beet, sugar cane and manufactured sugar held a secret meeting in Washington recently to conspire to cut down on the U.S. import quota of Cuban sugar on the pretext of the "uneasiness over the economic policy of the Havana government."

**MEANWHILE** the support that the Cuban revolutionary regime is receiving from the workers of Cuba was emphasised recently by a declaration made to their employers by Cuban brewery workers.

The Cuban brewery workers declared that they will organise workers' co-operatives to run the breweries if their owners close them down to challenge the government's recent decision to increase taxes on alcoholic drinks.

The workers' pledge was made in a strongly-worded statement issued by the National Federation of Cuban Brewery Workers.

The increases in taxes on alcoholic drinks would give 50,000 people jobs, raise funds for building highways, houses and schools, and develop farm co-operatives, the statement stressed.

# RACING TIPS

The following are Damon's selections for the racing on Saturday:

**Maiden Plate:** MOROCCO. Danger, Marpharos.

**3 and 4-Year-Old Handicap:** TREADGOLD. Danger, Thunder By Gold.

**Robin Island Handicap:** CONGENIAL. Danger, Squeeze.

**Moderate Handicap:** INVARDAN. Danger, Gambler.

**Asot Handicap, Second:** GAY MELODY. Danger, Royal Met.

**Milnerton Handicap, Second:** GUN FIGHT. Danger, Kingscand.



Victory in the New Parliament

## New Tactics by British Colonial Office?

CHANGES in the tactics of the British Colonial Office towards the African freedom movements are expected as the result of the replacement of Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd by Mr. Iain Macleod as Colonial Secretary in the new British Cabinet, states a report received from London.

Lennox-Boyd, the defender of the Hola killings and inventor of the mythical Nvasaland "massacre plot," had become a liability to the Tories, and thus his dismissal from the new Cabinet came as no surprise.

The appointment of Macleod in his place, however, did come as a surprise. Described as suave and slick, Macleod was the Minister of Labour in the former Tory Cabinet. In that post he proved himself to be a tough supporter of the policy of wage-freeze who did not hesitate to provoke strike action.

An ambitious man, freely tipped as a future Premier, he will regard his new appointment as a stepping stone to that office. Under his guidance the Tory policy of keeping as much as possible of Africa under the control of British Big Business, will remain unchanged.

He is, however, a man of greater efficiency and foresight than Lennox-Boyd, and it is likely that he will manage to avoid some of the greater blunders committed by his predecessor.

### JOINT VICTIMS

Meanwhile in Britain the Movement for Colonial Freedom has stated in a message to the colonial peoples that it shared their disappointment that a Tory Government had again been elected.

"The record in Colonial affairs of the last Tory Government—Cypres, Malta, Hong Kong—should have damned it in the minds of all people who cherish liberty," the message said.

The movement deplored the renewal of the reactionary Government, but asked the Colonial peoples to remember "that all the voters in the British elections supported the Labour and Liberal parties, which are pledged in principle to the cause of Colonial freedom."

There was the assurance that the day was near when colonialism, and all the injustice that it meant, would belong to the past.

"Together we are the victims of imperialism," it stated. "Together we work to speed its end."

## EUROPE

# GERMAN LABOUR MOVES RIGHT

THE draft programme for discussion at the conference this month of the West German Social Democratic Party shows that the leadership of that party have completely abandoned socialism as an aim.

After attacking Communism, the programme states that a centrally controlled economy destroys freedom and that the party approves of a free economy. Nationalisation is not once mentioned.

Comments the LONDON TIMES: "The retreat from the Left is complete."

(The Social Democrats and Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democrats) will in future probably have the same basic political and philosophic ideas."

The German Social Democratic leadership now stand well to the Right even of the leaders of the British Labour Party.

## ASIA Indian

# Call To Boycott S.A. Goods

THE National Council of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity recently called upon the countries of Asia to join in the international boycott of South African goods.

In a statement on India-China relations, the Council urged that "in spite of recent happenings, the Government and people of these two great ancient countries always keep in view the historic tradition and necessity of their friendship and help mitigate the differences that have unfortunately arisen recently."

# America Accused of Concealing Satellite Data

# END SPACE SECRETY, Demands Russian Scientist

Newspaper readers throughout the world have been thrilled by the publication of pictures of the moon's "behind" obtained by the Russian-launched rocket, *Lunik III*. Western scientists have been lavish in their praise not only of the achievements of Soviet science, but also of the free manner in which Soviet scientists have made available the results of their cosmic observations. Non-scientific people in the West, however, complain that the Russians keep all this information secret. This article, based on a news report received from DENIS OGDEN, a British reporter resident in Moscow, shows that the opposite is true.

time for them is not far distant.

"Soviet scientists consider that the scientific data received in complex and important experiments such as the launching of rockets and Sputniks should be used by the international co-ordination of research throughout the world. "The consistent desire of some influential groups in the United States to secure a predominant influence in all matters affecting outer space is obstructing practical measures regarding the international co-ordination of research," the academician goes on.

### SPACE COMMITTEE

The Soviet Union proposed international agreement on the peaceful uses of outer space and the international co-ordination of research as long ago as 1958, he recalls.

"But during the discussion of the membership of the committee it was proposed to set up, the United States attempted to secure a composition enabling it to dictate to the Soviet Union and the other countries.

"Naturally the Soviet Union could not accept a position of inequality in the organisation of space research and did not take part in the committee set up under U.S. pressure. A number of neutral countries (India, the United Arab Republic) also refused to take part."

The Soviet Union, the academician goes on, has always supported international co-operation in the peaceful use of outer space, but co-operation in which the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries which are conducting expensive space research are accorded a position of parity.

"Attempts artificially to restrict the participation of the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries in the organisation of space research and to place them in an unequal, subordinate position are doomed to inevitable failure."

## ANC Invited to Ghana

JOHANNESBURG

The Ghana Trade Union Congress invited the African National Congress to send delegates to its conference to be held at Accra on November 4 and 5.

AMERICAN scientists have refused to give their Soviet opposite numbers details of the latest "Discoverer" satellites to enable them to carry out observations.

This is disclosed here in an article by one of the Soviet Union's leading space scientists, Academician Evgeny Fyodorov, published in the monthly journal *Kommunist*.

"This year," the article says, "the U.S. was able, for the first time, to launch its Sputniks along polar orbits in such a way as to enable them to pass over the whole of the global surface. They fly over Soviet territory and their observation could bring a definite benefit."

The article says: "Judging from Press reports these satellites are



Franklin, London Daily Mail "Anything to declare, Mr. ..."

better than those launched previously by the United States, carry substantially more instruments and are conducting a more extensive programme of measurements of some kind.

"But American scientists have said nothing about this programme, they do not announce the course

of these satellites, the frequencies of their transmitters or other data necessary for the organisation of observation.

"In reply to requests from Soviet scientists they point out that these satellites do not form part of the programme of the International Geophysical Year."

### NOT I.G.Y.

BUT, THE ACADEMICIAN GOES ON: "THE LAUNCHING OF THE FIRST AND SECOND SPACE ROCKETS DID NOT FORM PART OF THE I.G.Y. PROGRAMME. NEVERTHELESS, SOVIET SCIENTISTS IMMEDIATELY GAVE THEIR FOREIGN COLLEAGUES ALL THE DATA NECESSARY TO ORGANISE OBSERVATION. "The first most important result of the analysis of the data received was published in the Press and reported to international conferences.

### MANNED FLIGHTS

"Mankind is unfortunately not yet a single united community but his first steps into outer space must not be utilised artificially to fan the differences between States."

"Soviet scientists make no secret of their discoveries. They regard international co-operation as one of the most important prerequisites for the development of the world science of outer space," writes another leading Soviet scientist, Academician Leonid Sedov.

Manned flights to other celestial bodies are quite feasible, says the academician, but any haste is out of the question. Nevertheless, he goes on, the



ONE RESIGNED AND THE OTHER WAS EXPELLED. Professor Frank Rand, Professor of English at Fort Hare College, who is dismissed from the staff of the College, and Prof. Z. K. Matthews, who resigned, in earnest discussion at the College.

## ZULUS BOYCOTT DE WET NEL'S CIRCUS

Continued from page 1

Said Mr. Ezekiel N—, when I later interviewed him: "Who is this man trying to bluff with his fairy tales of Zulu cities and freedom for the African people?"

The "great White chief" raised another laugh and cries of, "You are right!" when he was wrongly translated as saying, "I have no doubt that you will fail in all this (Bantu Authorities)."

There were angry murmurs and the police had to enforce silence when De Wet Nel, obviously referring to the recent Natal demonstrations, said that there were people of all colours, white, black and yellow, who have "pushed women into the fire and sheltered under the shade."

De Wet Nel added: "They will lead your people into destruction. These people must be destroyed. You must follow your chiefs."

Attacking newspapers who have opposed the Bantustan policy of the Government De Wet Nel said: "From your youth you were taught to drink clean water and yet certain newspapers pollute your water. Come and fetch pure water from me. I am a fountain." Even White officials present at the gathering

smiled at this piece of naive political imagery.

### AND ANGER

When Mr. De Wet Nel at the close of his address presented a satchel to the Paramount Chief of the Zulus, Chief Cypran, and said that he was now handing over authority to the Zulu nation, there were angry murmurs of: "Asimfuni uzibuse—hamba naye" ("We do not want Bantu Authorities, take it away with you").

The Paramount Chief of the great Zulu people, greeting the Minister, said that he thanked him for giving the Zulu people Bantu Authorities, but he added: "I feel jealous that this was not introduced first in my district in Nongoma."

Many tribesmen bowed their heads in shame and it was only the ingrained respect for the House of Kwa Dintzulu that prevented an outburst of anger.

Perhaps the attitude of the Zulu people could be best summed up by the interview I got from Mrs. Mhlongo who said: "Since when has the White man, particularly the Nationalist, so loved us to give us independence? Those chiefs who have accepted Bantu Authorities have sold us out," she said.

### LUTULI'S APPEAL

Before the Ethowen circus, thousands of copies of a leaflet by Chief Lutuli were distributed in Zululand appealing to the people to stay away from the ceremony.

"To attract the people to this festival of slavery, the Department will provide a lot of food, meat and African beer.

"To my people I want to say this: ALTHOUGH WE ARE POOR, SUFFERING FROM GRIM STARVATION, WE ARE NOT DOGS TO BE ATTRACTED BY MEAT AND BEER. "Let us show them that we do not want food sufficient for one day only, even though it is food which our families do not have.

"We demand rights to be able to get to the urban areas to work for our children and families, not to be gagged in the poor reserves where we rot without any means of livelihood. We demand an increase in wages for all workers. We demand £1 a day.

"We demand the reduction of taxes. We refuse to accept Bantu Authorities which will add more taxes to us.

"Bantu Authorities means the culling of our stock, cutting down our fields. It will not be able to answer the needs and demands of the people. THEREFORE WE SAY, AWAY WITH IT."

## 2,000 Turn Up For Morolong Trial

From Bertrand Mabe

### VRYBURG

Although only 60 people could squeeze into the magistrate's court, nearly 2,000 sympathisers from all parts of the Northern Cape gathered outside when Mr. Joe Morolong appeared before the magistrate last week on charges of being in possession of banned literature.

After a three-minute hearing the case was adjourned until December 7, bail being fixed at £100. Congressmen and women from the Kimberley branches went on a house-to-house campaign to raise the money and the Kimberley branch gave a tea party in honour of Mr. Morolong, who later returned to his remote place of exile, 60 miles from Vryburg, by bus.

The Kimberley contingent, which came in two buses, was led by Mr. Hloaheng, ANC chairman, Mr. Mosatsi, of the Kimberley African General Workers' Union, Mr. Mompoti, of the Youth League, and Mr. Mapipe, of the Greenpoint branch.

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## LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHABALALA

by Alex ka Guma



## Night Raid in Nyanga

CAPE TOWN

Police broke into three houses at 2:30 a.m. on Saturday morning in Nyanga last week, and arrested a man and woman who were visiting friends on charges of being in the location without permits.

## MILNERTON TURF CLUB RACING AT CLUB SATURDAY, 7th NOVEMBER

FIRST RACE 1.30 P.M.  
10/- and £1 DOUBLES  
10/- and £1 QUINELLA  
AND

## 5/- JACKPOT 5/- on last four races

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R. C. LOUW, Secretary.

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DEATHS  
HAROLD BRASS, died suddenly on October 27. Sincere condolences to his wife and family from the Cape Town branch of the Congress of Democrats.

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