

# LIFT BAN ON ANC!

## NEW AGE

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6d.

## NO PEACE WITHOUT PEOPLE'S LEADERS

JOHANNESBURG.

**A**N important political statement, issued by three Congress Organisations here last week, demands that the ban on the African National Congress be lifted immediately. A peaceful solution to our problems is impossible until this is done, they declare.

The statement, issued by the South African Indian Congress, the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions and the S.A. Congress of Democrats, was signed by their respective Presidents: Dr. G. M. Naicker, Mr. Leon Levy and Mr. P. A. B. Beyleveld.

The three Congresses also demand:

● Repeal the Unlawful Organisations Act and the Suppression of Communism Act;

- End the Pass Laws;
- Repeal the Bantu Authorities Act;
- Repeal the Group Areas Act;
- Legislation for a £1 per Day Minimum Wage.

The following is the full text of the statement:—

**T**HE ending of the State of Emergency should be accompanied by further steps to ease the tension in South Africa. The people have been kept in a state of uncertainty and great stress throughout the recent period and the opportunity now exists for the Government to take such measures which will meet the demands of the people, thus ensuring that a similar situation will not occur again.

Failure to do so is suicidal, and will mean that the country will go from crisis to crisis with increasingly damaging effect on race relations and the general well-being of South Africa.

We urge that the Government immediately repeal the Unlawful Organisations Act, 1960 and its predecessor, the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950. It was a serious political blunder to ban the African National Congress, the only nationally accepted spokesman of the African people, whose policy is a democratic South Africa for all.

The interests of the people of South Africa demand a peaceful solution to our problems. This is only possible if the organisation of the African people—the African National Congress—is allowed to speak and function on their behalf.

It is our view that there will be no lasting solution to the problems of our country until all its people enjoy full and equal franchise rights. We believe that it is imperative that the ANC should be able to campaign for such a solution without hindrance or control by the Government.

### PROVOCATIVE ACT

We also note with alarm that instead of the Government easing the administration of the Pass Laws, as promised in recent official statements, arrests and prosecutions continue. What is even more disturbing is that it has chosen to proclaim a date for the compulsory carrying of passes by African women.

This provocative act brings a large additional section of the people within the orbit of the cruelties of these most harsh laws. The indignities and possible violations to which the African women will be exposed, must inevitably inflame the feelings of all decent people.

### RESISTANCE INEVITABLE

The imposition of Bantu Authorities on the African people has provoked resentment, opposition and violence for which the Government must accept full responsibility. The African people have rejected this system from its inception, and the Government should recognise that continued attempts to enforce it must lead to resistance by the people and to bloodshed.

Implementation of the Group Areas Act continues to cause hardship, impoverishment and disruption of the lives of many people. It also stifles economic development, and is a constant source of race friction. We therefore demand that the Group Areas Board be disbanded, and the empowering Acts repealed.

We call upon the Government to face up to the fact that stark

(Continued on page 8)

## BISHOP'S DEPORTATION FUTILE

— Nokwe

JOHANNESBURG.

**T**REASON Trialist and former ANC Secretary-General, Duma Nokwe commenting on the deportation of Bishop Ambrose Reeves, told New Age: "The deportation of the Bishop was an arbitrary and futile form of persecution serving merely to demonstrate the fears of the Nationalists of any criticism or opposition. Bishop Reeves will be remembered by all for his unflinching opposition to racialism and apartheid, and more recently his part in exposing police brutality at Sharpeville."

Mr. Nokwe said that he had no doubt that the Bishop's deportation would not sever him from the struggle of our country, and that he would continue to play his part in bringing about the Nationalists' downfall.

"We hope that the next Bishop of Johannesburg will continue the fine tradition left by Bishop Ambrose Reeves."

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## BATTLE FOR THE CONGO

— See Page 4



Young Samuel Mabe, whom his people hail as heir to the Mabieskraal chieftainship, was savagely whipped on the orders of his uncle, Mokgatle Mabe, installed by the Government as chief since the exiling of Chief Jeremiah Mabe. These are the fresh wounds from the whipping carried out on him this month.

### Another Bantu Authorities Victim

## Chief Has Young Heir Thrashed

**J**OHANNESBURG. **A**CROSS the chest and under the armpit of 20-year-old Samuel Mabe, whom his people recognise as the heir to the chieftainship, run long, ugly weals, caused by thrashings inflicted on this young man by Chief Mokgatle Mabe, the pro-government chief of Mabieskraal. Young Mabe was whipped with a sambok.

Across his back are older, now healed weals caused by an earlier beating. This young man seems to be his chiefly uncle's main target for ugly corporal punishment. The chief's kgotla sentenced him and one other young man to whippings and five tribesmen to fines (four had to pay £10 each) for alleged offences against the Chief.

Opposition to Bantu Authorities still runs deep among the people of

Mabieskraal. A great section of the tribe has never recognised the authority of Chief Mokgatle Mabe and never will. (This Chief was appointed after the deposit and exiling of Chief Jeremiah Mabe, who was allowed home from his place of exile in Driefontein, near Vryburg, earlier this year.)

Trouble some eight months ago in Mabieskraal resulted in 72 tribesmen being arrested and charged with public violence. Of the 72, 18 men and three women were found guilty and sentenced to jail sentences up to 18 months. The 21 appealed against their conviction and their appeal is due to be heard in court on September 26. Meanwhile, as they lie in jail pending the outcome of the appeal, warrants of execution against their property have been issued in an attempt to

extract damages from these people following certain damage done to the tribal school.

### Important Notice To Subscribers

1. All subscriptions current at the time our paper was banned will be adjusted to ensure that all subscribers receive full value for their subscriptions.
2. Subscribers are requested to inform us immediately should they fall to receive their copies in good time.



## Schoolboys Welcome Return of 'New Age'

It is indeed a pleasure to see the return of New Age which we can see is stronger after oppression. Last Tuesday, after being about your return to publication, we went to your offices and bought two copies there.

The next day we read this in the ("Steps Blanket") coach of a suburban train! Well, needless to say there was quite a result. A man said to his friend in Afrikaans, "Hay, man, look what those boys are reading!" His friend replied, "Ag, tog, it's that 'kaffir' paper we heard about. It's amazing the stuff these kids pick up!" (All this was said in semi-whispers.)

As they left the train the one bumped us on the knees with his brief-case! (Accident? Not likely!) Yet, this form of persecution had no effect. It happens whenever we read New Age and other papers of that nature in public places.

## LONG LIVE NEW AGE!

I want to express my sincere thanks for the return of the democratic organ of the oppressed people of South Africa, namely New Age. I say "Long live New Age. Forward to freedom in our lifetime."

We know you have served your five months sentence just as we have also done. We are also back home and we feel more determined than ever to fight for freedom in spite of all the intimidation the Government has resorted to.

I hear some people talking about unity between the Afrikaans and English-speaking people of South Africa. Do these people ever think in terms of South Africa being a multi-racial country? If we want to quell the racial problem in this country then the division of races must be made an offence punishable by a five-year sentence or £500 or both.

We want peace in South Africa, not Saracens.

Z. S. XAMALASHE  
Langa, Cape.

P.S. I was one of those detained at Worcester. During the interrogation the Special Branch produced all the letters I had written to New Age from as far back as 1955. I therefore hope this one will be safely filed by these kind gentlemen as usual.

## DID YOU GET A KICK OUT OF NEW AGE?

THERE hasn't been much time for people to tell us how happy they are to have New Age back again. But already there have been many letters from people telling us their delight, even before they had seen the first issue that appeared after the emergency.

And we have had some response in cash as well. Our repeated appeals week after week, have not been in vain. Our supporters know automatically that we need their help in order to bring the paper out. And they have let us have it, although not nearly as much as we need!

It is thrilling for those of us who work on New Age and who have been detained for

long months on end to know that the paper has been missed by so many. And it was thrilling to receive the money we need so desperately without having to nag for it at all!

We hope that everyone everywhere will show their appreciation of New Age's reappearance in the concrete way which will ensure that the paper comes out regularly each week—by sending your donation today!

Anonymous £91, D.F. (England) £5, Fotos £3, James (Jumble) 10s., Choque £1, Soc. and River £25, Anonymous £7, Hurrah for emergency's end £8.12.10, Rubar £10, Anonymous £100, Anonymous 10s., R & R £2.

TOTAL: £253 12s. 10d.

## New Literary Magazine Planned

CAPE TOWN.

The forthcoming publication of a new magazine called "Contrast," combining first-class poetry, stories, special articles on literature, the arts and general topics in this country and overseas, was announced at a press conference in Cape Town last week.

The magazine will be owned by a non-profit guarantee company whose directors are Mr. Anthony Clarke, Mr. Gerald Gordon Q.C., Professor Donald Inksp and Mr. Connell O'C Maggs. The editor will be Mr. Jack Cape.

A statement issued at the press conference says: "Contrast's editorial board has been set up especially to ensure impartiality, not to favour any one trend or to exclude any angle of opinion except opinions on ordinary party politics, religion or science which have adequate expression elsewhere. . . . The Contrast policy is to have no policy."

The first number of the magazine is expected to appear in December.

## Powerful Play With All-Male Cast

CAPE TOWN.

Cecil Williams is to produce the powerful play "The Strong Arm Lonely" at the Labia Theatre in October.

The all-male cast of 18 will be headed by the producer himself, with Michael Drin, Don Howie and Dennis Clack taking other leading roles.

## People's Music in China

No less than four hundred and twenty five symphonies, cantatas, oratorios, songs, suites, operas and dance dramas have been created in China in the eleven years since liberation. The majority draw their themes from revolutionary history and contemporary life.

Some of them have won favourable comment and high appraisal both at home and abroad. The "Cantata of the river of happiness" which won a first prize at the 11th World Youth Festival in Vienna was composed by four students of the Shanghai conservatory of music after working with the peasants in villages and construction sites and collecting folk songs and tunes. Its theme is the determination of the local people to conquer flood and drought and their confidence in the future.

## Oil for the Lamps of China

China's oil industry has changed fundamentally since the big leap forward that began in 1958, states the Peking Review. There were only four oilfields and two natural gas fields of industrial value before liberation. Now there are 32 oilfields and 18 gas fields. Of the 44 oil and gas fields discovered since liberation 32, or 72 per cent were found in the two leap-forward years of 1958 and 1959. The known areas and extractable reserves of the existing fields have also been extended considerably.

This, said Peking Review, dispelled the myth that China was oil-poor—a theory cooked up by scientists in the employ of the imperialists to justify the monopolistic dumping of petroleum products on the Chinese market.

## TAKE OUT A SUB- SCRIPTION FOR NEW AGE TODAY

### RATES

Union of South Africa and Protectorates:

21/- for 12 months.

11/- for 6 months.

6/- for 3 months.

Overseas:

25/- for 12 months.

12/- for 6 months.

Post to New Age, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

# MISSING MEN OF THE EMERGENCY Have All Been Released?

WILL South Africa ever know the full story of the thousands of African arrests for so-called pass offences and held under the State of Emergency, without trial in open court?

Will we ever even know the numbers of men held in prisons all over the country, and not only men, but youngsters of 14, 15 and 16 years of age?

As the Emergency neared its end men held in the Modder B prison—the mine compound converted to jail—were released in steady streams.

● ARE THEY ALL OUT?  
● WHAT OF THE YOUNGSTERS SHACKLED TOGETHER AND SENT BY TRAIN TO UNKNOWN DESTINATIONS MONTHS AGO?

These thousands were the Missing Men of the Emergency. They were missing then because they were kept in South Africa's jails overnight and their names were not published, or even released to their

## EDITORIAL

# SAY "NO" TO VERWOERD'S REPUBLIC

THE Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. de Wet Nel, told an audience last week that a good reason for having the republic was that the Bantu would then know who was **baas**—the Queen or the Prime Minister. To make this clear would be to the benefit of the country and in particular of the Bantu.

As far as we are concerned, Mr. Nel has given us a very good reason for not having the republic. Not that we prefer the Queen to the Prime Minister as **baas**, but we don't want any **baas** at all.

We are republicans. We don't believe in kings and queens and their divine right to rule over us, especially when they live 6,000 miles away from us and know nothing about our problems.

But we believe in a people's democratic republic, not in Verwoerd's fascist republic, where the Prime Minister will be **baas** and the majority of the people will have no rights at all. The very fact that Verwoerd wants a republic is good enough reason for us to oppose a republic, for history has shown that whatever Verwoerd wants is in the interests only of a tiny section of the Whites, and can be achieved only at the expense of the interests of the majority of the population, Black as well as White.

● A Verwoerd republic will

● entrench White Supremacy;

● perpetuate the rule of the Nationalist Party;

● end up as a Christian National authoritarian police state.

Moreover, a victory for Verwoerd in the coming referendum will consolidate his shaky regime at a time when his prestige has never been lower as a result of the disasters of Sharpeville and Langa and the whole period of the emergency. On the other hand, a defeat for Verwoerd would shatter the myth of his infallibility and might very well be the beginning of the end of his hated rule.

We therefore issue a call to all democratic-minded Europeans to cast their vote against the republic in the coming referendum. There can be no question of boycott or indifference in this matter. A chance exists for delivering a shattering blow to the Verwoerd Government; that chance must not be thrown away through neglect.

At the same time, it is as well to point out that the curse of apartheid will remain with us irrespective of the outcome of the referendum on October 5. Therefore the struggle for a genuine people's democratic republic, in which all peoples, of all races, creeds and colours, will enjoy equal rights and apartheid will be made a crime, must be intensified. Freedom will not come as a result of a referendum or election restricted to European voters only. It will only come as the result of mass struggle in which all sections of our people join hands to rid the country of the curse of the colour bar and White supremacy.

guess, yours or ours, what happened to these men.

The majority of the bewildered men brought before the closed courts that sat in the jails did not know what was happening to them. Their "crime" was one of vagrancy under the pass laws.

SECRET COURTS  
A magistrate presided over the secret courts, a policeman from the police station in the area where the detainee was taken into custody gave evidence. The arrested man was allowed no lawyer and was the subject of a hasty, rough and ready investigation that took him completely by surprise. There was a Board of Appeal. How many of the prisoners knew they could take their cases to it?

## Atte With Branches

Detainees held in the Modder B prison have reported that they were handed prison food on tin plates but were given no spoons to eat it with. Some of them cut pieces of branches from trees to scoop the food into their mouths.

Others? No one knows but the prison and police authorities. They are not offering any information. Parliament is not in session and Ministers' departments cannot be pressed for the facts. It is anybody's

Some of the men were sentenced for periods up to 12 months detention, or for the duration of the Emergency.

ARE THEY NOW ALL OUT OF PRISON?

# MARITZBURG WORKERS PREPARE FOR STRUGGLE

From Mandhla Nkosi

PIETERMARITZBURG.

**THE** Pietermaritzburg Local Committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions at its first post-Emergency mass meeting of workers resolved to intensify its campaign for a national minimum wage of £1 a day and to organise the unorganised workers of Pietermaritzburg and districts.

Speeches of all the speakers were recorded on a tape-recorder by the local chief of the Special Branch who was present with several other members of the Branch and uniformed police. This brazen act of intimidation, far from cowing the speakers, made them angry, and speaker after speaker attacked the Nationalist Government for the present economic chaos in the country and called on the workers to unite and remove the Nats from power.

Mr. T. H. Gwala, Chairman of SACTU in Pietermaritzburg, who had only the week previously been released from detention, addressing the crowded hall, said that the trade union movement in Pietermaritzburg had suffered a serious blow as a result of the Emergency. "Every single functionary and a large number of our leading members were detained," he said.

## GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE

It was not the Congress movement or the trade unions that were responsible for the unrest in the country, said Mr. Gwala, but the vicious policies of the Nationalist Government.

"We, in Pietermaritzburg, have a duty to perform with the rest of the country and that is to organise our forces and smash Nationalist tyranny," he concluded.

Other speakers included Dr. Graham Miedlinger and Mrs. Vera Ponnien of the Congress of Democrats, and Mr. Billy Nair, vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress

and Secretary of the Durban local committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

## He Must Have Been Footsore

A British secret agent of Scotland Yard, the Rev. Francis Coveney, disclosed recently how he and other secret police had shadowed the late British Communist Party leader, Harry Pollitt, for 25 years.

In a letter published in the London Times he said he followed Mr. Pollitt and other Communist leaders "closely as a professional during twenty-five years in the Special Branch of Scotland Yard. We covered their meetings, watched their movements, checked their friends, night and day," he said.

## To Go Up in Smoke

The U.S. Congress has passed a \$9,996,680,000 dollars military appropriations bill for the 1961 fiscal year, 661,681,000 dollars more than the U.S. Government had asked for.

It was supported by Senators of the ruling Republican Party and the opposition Democratic Party. Some Senators, like Democrats Stuart Symington and Joseph Clark, even attacked this huge military spending as "inadequate" and demanded a further increase.

## DEPORTED!



Bishop Ambrose Reeves was deported from South Africa on Monday morning less than 48 hours after he arrived from London. The Bishop was detained by Security Branch detectives on Monday morning and put onto a plane. Our picture shows the Bishop waving to friends when he arrived in Johannesburg last Saturday.



A section of the large audience at the Pietermaritzburg meeting.

# Coloureds Should Stand by Africans

—Says CPC

## NAT. OVERTURES REJECTED

CAPE TOWN.

**"THE** events in South Africa since March have revealed that the era of White baasskap is drawing to a close and that the victory of the oppressed millions of non-white people over apartheid and racial superiority is clearly inevitable," says a statement issued by the South African Coloured People's Congress.

"The upholders of white supremacy, amongst both the Nationalist and United Party plus their respective supporters, have been saying much recently about a 'new deal' for the Coloured people. This has been done with the hope of wooing our people to their side in the defence of so-called 'Western civilisation'." There has been talk of spending more money on the Coloured people, of franchise deals and Coloured senators, and of regarding us as the 'natural allies' of this Western civilisation.

## REJECTED

"The Coloured people must reject these overtures as efforts to seduce them from the struggle for full democracy in this country. The Coloured people can never be the allies of the oppressor. The continent of Africa is aflame with the burning desire for economic, political and social equality for all people irrespective of race or colour. And the time has come when, once and for all, such must be the demands of our people, too.

"We want no more concessions! We want no more crumbs from the table of white baasskap or segregation with justice. In the new situation which the country faces we want no separate representation, nor to make use of it as a means of staving our grievances. The political developments since March have clearly indicated that nothing short of full and equal participation in the government of South Africa will satisfy the non-white people.

"The only 'new deal' for the Coloured people must be the total removal of the colour bar from all walks of life for all people who inhabit South Africa."

## PART TO PLAY

The Coloured community of South Africa to which the S.A. Coloured People's Congress speaks, have also a part to play in the liberation of the non-white peoples says the statement.

"During the eventful days of March large numbers of the Coloured people rallied to the call of the CPC to support the African people in their struggle, and particularly to observe the day of mourning for the dead of Langa and Sharpeville.

"At the same time, however, certain so-called 'leaders' of Non-European unity, hiding behind the screen of 'principles' and the condemnation of 'adventurism' and 'opportunism', maintained a cowardly silence in the face of the militancy of the people and could offer no positive, honourable or decent policy to the Coloured people in relation to the struggle then being waged. Their silence was strictly maintained throughout the state of emergency. It was only when the danger was past, that they started once again to pay their usual lip service to the 'struggle for full democratic rights'.

"Our so-called 'leaders' had the audacity to dishonourably call on other people to withhold their support from the Africans, and, more as an afterthought, asked them to donate towards the relief of the besieged Africans, thereby hoping to save their consciences by attempt-

ing to place our people in the position of a charitable organisation instead of an oppressed community whose place was and is in active alliance with others struggling for the common cause of democracy and equal opportunities for all people.

"These so-called 'leaders' must be rejected at once and completely, by the Coloured people.

## NEED FOR UNITY

"Those scattered forces which found common cause in support of the African people then, must sink their differences now in order to build up a powerful front against all forms of racial oppression and to forge an active alliance of the Coloured people with the Africans for the liberation of the non-whites of South Africa.

"The S.A.C.P. believes that at this stage in the history of the continent of Africa every effort must be made to create the greatest unity among our people, to break down the social and political barriers which have divided us in the past, so that our people can make their worthy contribution, not only towards their own emancipation, but also towards that of the whole continent of which they are a part."

# Municipal Workers Want Compound Head Sacked

JOHANNESBURG.

**SEVEN** hundred African employees of Johannesburg's City Council held a spirited meeting from noon last Saturday to demand the immediate sacking of their compound manager. They are due to hear the Council's answer this Saturday.

The seven hundred sat round Nancefield sanitary compound while one worker after another voiced their complaints to the Council's Chief Engineer. When the latter said something they objected to, the seven hundred rose to their feet like one man and protested. The compound manager, who was the cause of the trouble, had to be put for safekeeping in his own office for the duration of the meeting.

● The workers grievances are that men are sacked on the spot if they are ill and hospitalised;

● also if they are even one day late returning from home leave;

● if they have differences with boss-boys; and if they ask for compassionate home-leave in cases of family death or illness.

Those victimised were asked to come forward at the meeting. "How can they?" shouted the seven hundred, "they got sacked."

Then one worker who had been refused permission to go home after the death of his wife came forward.

The chief engineer promised an investigation. The seven hundred insisted that the compound manager quit immediately.

"We don't want to sleep with him in the same compound," they said. The seven hundred workers demanded that the head manager meet them.

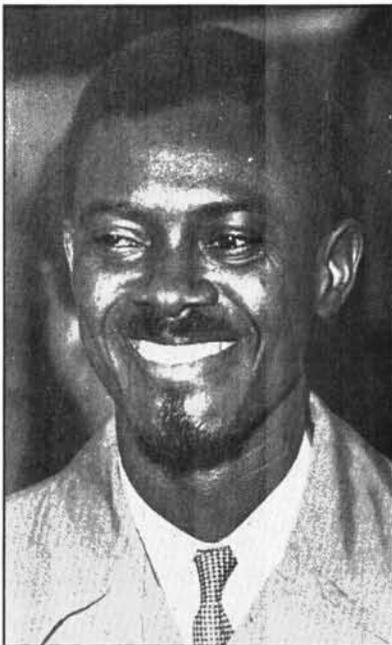
AFRICA

# LUMUMBA IS LAWFUL PREMIER OF THE CONGO

UNITED Nations forces are meddling quite unjustifiably in the internal affairs of the Congo. By blatantly taking the offensive against the country's lawfully elected Premier, the persons in charge of the U.N. troops in the Congo have acted quite unlawfully, and, far from paving the way for peace in the country, as they claim, they have prepared the ground for increased tension and chaos.

When reports first came out about clashes between U.N. troops and Congolese soldiers, there were many people who assumed that Lumumba was merely a hothead who did not know what was good for him.

Lumumba's main complaint all along was that the U.N. forces were acting not as the helpers of the Congolese Government, but as their masters. Lumumba complained that the U.N. representatives, who were in his country at the request of his government, were constantly intervening in the internal affairs of the country.



and always on the side of those forces aimed at splitting up the Congo into a variety of weak states dependent for their existence on Belgian capital.

New President Kasavubu has revealed a plot which obviously had the backing of U.N. officials and which was equally obviously aimed at getting rid of the Congo administration.

It came into the open when Kasavubu, until now Lumumba's silent partner in the Government, announced that he was replacing Lumumba as Premier with a certain (hitherto unsuccessful) politician, M. Ileo.

At the same time, U.N. officials and others issued statements to the effect that a ceasefire had been declared in the fighting in the Kasai and Katanga provinces, and that the Congolese Army was laying down its arms.

Both these statements were false, but Lumumba was denied the chance of explaining to his people on the radio what the true position was. Equally sinister was the manner in which U.N. forces allowed Belgian arms to be flown to Elizabethville in the Katanga, while closing the airports to the troops of the Congolese government.

To the dismay of the plotters, Lumumba showed that he is the only true national leader in the Congo when he won overwhelming support for himself and his policies from the Congolese Senate. The National Assembly has all along supported him.

Instead of backing stooges of the Belgians like Tshombe and Kalonji, the U.N. forces should assist the central Government in its task of unifying the country and restoring order. Otherwise they must get out, and let the troops of Guinea and Mali help the Congolese Government get things straight.

## BATTLE FOR THE CONGO

(Continued from last week)

### KATANGA—KEY TO THE CONGO

THE Katanga province, which borders on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, is the Congo's treasure-house.

Although it has only slightly more than one tenth of the Congo's population, it normally produces two thirds of the country's total output. Whoever controls the copper, cobalt and uranium mines of the Katanga controls the economy of the Congo. Leopoldville, capital of the Congo, cannot exist without Elizabethville, chief city of the Katanga. "Leo" has been built on its position as chief trading station for the Katanga.

When it came to drafting a constitution for the about to be independent Congo, the Belgians realised the necessity for a centralised Congo state, and were strong upholders of the interdependence of the Congo's six provinces. In fact, when Sir Roy Welensky, Premier of the Rhodesian Federation, spoke about the Katanga breaking away from the Congo, it was the Belgians who reacted most bitterly against this proposal.

This was at a time when they assumed that they would retain actual control of the whole of the Congo. Now that they have lost out so heavily, they are changing their tune. In any event, the mining bosses of the Katanga never took readily to the granting of independence to the Congo, and always favoured secession.

Belgian Big Business has found for itself a useful stooge in the person of Katanga's "Premier" Moïse Tshombe. The following report in U.S. magazine Newsweek shows vividly who is pulling the strings:

"Outside stood squads of Belgian soldiers. Inside, the Premier's office sat his military adviser, the Belgian commandant, and the Premier's personal speech-writer, Belgian businessman Georges Thuisen. To complete the scene, the portraits of five kings of Belgium looked down from the wall of the room where Tshombe met the press.

"The fact is that in an attempt to hold together the secessionist Katanga, the Belgians have propped up Tshombe's 'independence' with administrators, troops and money."

Tshombe, the son of a chief and born into the richest African business family in the Katanga, has faithfully uttered his masters' words. Shortly after June 30 he declared the Katanga an independent state. Belgian troops have since run the province with an iron hand (our press fails to carry reports of their atrocities, the number of journalists they have arrested and mutilated, the U.N. officials they have attempted to humiliate etc.).

At the time of writing, the last parsons of Belgian troops were unloading their weapons and obeying the U.N. order to clear out of the Congo. Ultimately they will have to leave, so why, then, do they delay?

The answer is that the longer Tshombe's puppet Government can hold out, the more difficult does the position of the central government become.

The defiance of the present rulers of the Katanga is acting as a signal to other forces in the Congo who are attacking the central authority.

This is clearly shown in the case of the "Government" set up by M. Kalonji, who broke away from Lumumba last year, in the central Kasai province. Kalonji who is reported to be backed by Big Business, has followed in Tshombe's footsteps by declaring the Kasai a separate "Mining State," and has spoken of federation with Tshombe's Katanga.

Similarly, the Abako people in Leopoldville, who formerly followed the lead of Congolese President Kasavubu in supporting Lumumba, are now once more talking about setting up a separate state of the Lower Congo.

BY REFUSING TO ALLOW THE TROOPS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INTO THE KATANGA, DAG WAS THEREFORE EXERCISING A MOST IMPORTANT INFLUENCE ON THE NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY—HE WAS ALLOWING TSHOMBE'S FRAUDULENT STATE TO CONTINUE TO BE IN EXISTENCE, AND THEREBY ENCOURAGING THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CONGO AND THE COLLAPSE OF THE LUMUMBA GOVERNMENT.

In the end the consequent quarrel between Lumumba and Dag was settled in the Security Council in Dag's favour. It may be remembered that the Security Council, which was called upon to decide on the quarrel, is dominated by the Big Powers (mostly Western), and that the African representative on it, who comes from Tunisia, is a personal friend of Dag's. Had the UN representative of, say, Ghana been on the Security Council, the outcome might well have been quite different. As it was, only the Soviet representative gave full support to Lumumba.

### AFRICA'S CHANCE

AT the time of writing the position remains as tangled as ever. There is no single force capable of dominating the whole country.

Lumumba undoubtedly has the greatest following of all the Congolese politicians. This has been pointed out by Tanganyika's Nyerere, his is a minority government. The Eastern and Western Powers outside the Congo recognise one another to a large extent. Who, then, will fill the political vacuum that exists there?

The independent states of Africa have a great opportunity to make one another to a large extent. Who, then, will fill the political vacuum that exists there? The independent states of Africa have a great opportunity to make one another to a large extent. Who, then, will fill the political vacuum that exists there?

A start has been made in this direction at the recent meeting in Leopoldville of representatives of 13 African states. Their very presence there at the request of Lumumba provided great moral support for the Congolese government. Two main points seem to



China's Mao.

### Chinese View:

# RESOLUTE STRUGGLE TO BACK NEGOTIATIONS

Vice-Premier Chen Yi (July 1960)

Therefore, to the World Peace movement remains a long and arduous struggle. The foremost task of the World Peace movement today is to take full advantage of the present excellent situation and rally the peoples of the world to struggle to the very end with full confidence for continuing to defeat the policies of war and aggression of the imperialists headed by the United States, so as to secure increasingly greater victories for the cause of defending world peace.

Only by ceaselessly increasing the strength of the socialist camp and intensifying the struggle of the peoples of the world and, thus making the imperialist countries realise that continued refusal to carry out disarmament would be to their own disadvantage, will it be possible to compel them to sit down to sincere disarmament.

against the danger of its unleashing another war, and not to cherish unrealistic illusions about imperialism."

We maintain that in doing so, it will not only do no harm to the confidence of the peoples of the world in their struggle for world peace, but will more effectively mobilise all peace forces throughout the world to wage the struggle directed squarely at imperialism, so as to secure increasingly greater victories for the cause of defending world peace.

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### OUR EXPERIENCE

We, the socialist countries, have consistently stood for the settlement of all international disputes through negotiations without resorting to force.

Over the past decade, our country had conducted many negotiations with imperialist countries.

Through these negotiations, the Chinese people have become deeply aware that in order to compel imperialism to accept negotiations and reach certain agreements with us and safeguard these agreements against violation during their implementation, there must be intense and sharp struggles, and the struggle of the masses and diplomatic negotiations must be closely coordinated. The struggle of the masses provides diplomatic negotiations with the strongest backing.

At the same time the battle in the Kasai province is being intensified, and an invasion of the Katanga province by central government forces is imminent. Lumumba is still Prime Minister, despite the confident predictions of his critics that he could not last much longer.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE CONGOLESE, AND THE BACKING OF THE AFRICAN STATES, THE ASIAN AND COMMUNIST BLOCS, AND WITH UN ASSISTANCE, THE CONGO GOVERNMENT HAS A GOOD CHANCE OF OVERCOMING ITS DIFFICULTIES AND SETTING UP A PROSPEROUS, GO-HEAD STATE IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.

As for the modern revisionists and their followers who have gone so far as to take their cue from the U.S. imperialists in standing

# THERE IS NO "SPLIT" BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA

KHRUSHOV—

- There is no "split" between the Soviet Union and China.
- Basically the leaders of both countries are AGREED on their assessment of the international situation, on Peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems, The possibility of preventing wars in the present era, The necessity of people's vigilance with regard to the danger of war since the existence of imperialism retains the grounds for aggressive wars, The struggle for peace being the paramount task for all.
- What APPEARS to be differences arises out of questions of emphasis, dictated by the specific role each country is playing in world affairs and, in particular, their specific relationship with the United States.

THE SOVIET UNION, enjoying membership of the United Nations Organisation and having direct diplomatic relations with the United States, naturally places great emphasis on negotiation and utilises every opportunity towards this end.

CHINA, on the other hand, is still denied membership of the United Nations, has no diplomatic relations with the United States, and is constantly faced with the menace of direct attack from that country. Part of her territory (Taiwan) is in fact being used as an important military base by the U.S.A. It is therefore natural for China to emphasise the aggressive character of American imperialism and the need for active defence against it.

Both sides are quite anxious on the need for close unity between the two countries as being the basis for maintaining world peace and achieving political, economic and social progress throughout the world.

THERE SEEMS TO BE NO REASON WHATSOEVER TO EXPECT ANY "SPLIT" BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

We print examples of recent statements which bring out the above points.

## Mr. K. After Summit Failure

DECLARING that the world must look to the morrow, and create real conditions for peace, Mr. Khrushchov called for replaced by new "internal security regulations" which would bring greater difficulties to the people. It demanded the release of all detainees still held under the emergency regulations and the abolition of all restrictions imposed upon them.

## PEACE COUNCIL FOR BOYCOTT

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace in a recent resolution called upon all peace-loving peoples to extend to the utmost their efforts in support of the world-wide movement to isolate the Government of South Africa economically and politically and to ensure effective economic sanctions by the United Nations.

Mr. Khrushchov underlined the Soviet Union's readiness for honest and equal talks to secure genuine disarmament with simultaneous universal adult suffrage, irrespective of race, colour or sex, and said the resolution passed in Stockholm.



Honest and Equal Talks

### Soviet View:

## PEACEFUL COMPETITION, NEGOTIATIONS

Old Bolshevik, Otto Kuusinen, speaking at the 90th Lenin Anniversary meeting said:

CONGOLESE VISIT CHINA

Mumenji Donation, Felix and Angemaka Celestin, members of the Political Bureau of the African Solidarity Party of the Congo, arrived in Peking recently. They are guests of the All-China Youth Federation.

## SOCIALIST STATES RECOGNISE IVORY COAST

The Soviet Union has decided to recognise the Ivory Coast Republic as an independent state and is ready to establish diplomatic relations with it. This was announced by Mr. Khrushchov in a cable to Prime Minister Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia have similarly expressed their recognition.

## "New" Colonialism in Africa

The proclamation of independence in African countries, formerly colonised by Western countries, did not mean an end to the age of colonialism in Africa. There was a new kind of colonialism which threatened the continent.

It said that the colonialists were not able to defeat the liberation movement in Africa. They attempted to remain "European minorities" aiming to preserve their interests and privileges. On the other hand Western countries attempted to "co-operate" with certain African leaders in order to preserve their position in Africa. For this purpose they granted "financial assistance" described as "assistance to underdeveloped countries," but this assistance meant retaining of control by the Western countries both in political and economic fields, the paper said.

# THE EMERGENCY IS NOT OVER FOR THESE FAMILIES

**O**FFICIALLY the State of Emergency has come to an end but the emergency is still far from over for the families of thousands of political leaders throughout the country.

Their battle to keep going is hardly begun, let alone won. Men and women held in jail for up to five months as Emergency detainees have come home to a bleak future. Many have lost their jobs. The fortunate few who had businesses have found them closed down or barely running. Some have come home to illness, even death. Cupboards are bare. Purses are empty.

The misery and heartbreak caused by arrests and detention can be seen at the offices of the Defence and Aid Fund in Johannesburg where streams of poverty-stricken people go every day for assistance. Some travel in from as far away as Bethal, Rustenburg and Balfour.



Mrs. Grace Mashigo manages a smile with her three children outside their home when New Age visited them. Her husband is serving three years imprisonment for incitement. Her sister who was the sole supporter in the absence of her husband has taken ill and is in hospital. They have no other source of income.



Clad in black mourning clothes, Mrs. Gaetsiwe sits outside their home in Western Native Township. Her mother died a few hours after her husband's release. Sitting on her lap is her prematurely born baby.

● Mrs. Martha Tsotetsi told New Age that when her son was arrested his youngest son was a baby of only eleven days. Mr. Tsotetsi, who is serving three years for incitement, was his family's sole breadwinner. Since his arrest five months ago this family has received only one 50 lb. bag of mealie meal and a subsistence allowance of £3. Mrs. Tsotetsi is living with her son's family while he is still in prison. Mrs. Lena Tsotetsi has taken a job as a domestic servant to support her three young children, all of whom have been ill during the past five months.

## EXPELLED FROM SCHOOL

● Mrs. Mary Maseko, whose husband is serving a three year sentence in prison for incitement, told New Age that one of her children had been expelled from school because the family could not afford the school fees. There are seven children, their ages ranging from 10 months to 12 years, to look after and also Mr. Maseko's invalid mother. Mrs. Maseko has a part-time job in which she earns £2 10s. a week.

● Twins were born to Mr. Benjamin Goepele whilst he was in jail facing a charge of incitement which was later withdrawn. Mr. Goepele has since lost his job. The twins have outgrown the clothes given to them by a charitable body. Mr. Goepele's brother-in-law has been assisting the family to pay rent. Mr. Goepele told New Age that their main worry is food and clothing, particularly for their children.

● Trade unionist Mr. John Gaetsiwe came home in time to fulfil the only deathbed wish of his old mother-in-law: "I want to see John before I die." She died less than 24 hours after Mr. Gaetsiwe's release from detention. The Gaetsiwe have four children, their ages range from 4 months to 8 years of whom the last was prematurely born. They have had no income from the moment John was detained.



Mrs. Badura of Orlando was found by New Age doing her washing, in spite of her serious heart ailment. Two of her four children stand next to her. Her husband Mr. S. Badura was detained during the emergency. She told New Age that there was neither food nor coal in their home and she found it extremely difficult to live.



Mrs. Mary Maseko with four of her eight children, the youngest of whom is only 10 months old. Their father Mr. Maseko, who is a sign-writer, is serving three years imprisonment for incitement. Their only income is £2.10.0 a week.

## SLOGANS, LEAFLETS IN SPIRE OF EMERGENCY

PORT ELIZABETH.

WHILE the police and army cordoned off area after area of New Brighton and Zakale during the state of emergency, collecting hundreds of men and boys for the jails and labour camps, the people carried on the struggle for liberation under difficult circumstances.

On walls, on bus shelters and on bridges slogans were daubed in pitch black paint. Three giant letters stood out amongst the welter of slogans—A.N.C.

Uhuru! (Freedom) figures quite often, while other slogans include "To Hell with Botha Sigaas."

On a number of occasions leaflets issued in the name of the banned A.N.C. were distributed throughout the townships. New Age reporter in Port Elizabeth states that thousands of people have been shocked into liveliness by the harshness of the Nationalist Government during the past months, and that large numbers of these people are now coming closer to the struggle.

The general opinion is that the Government is struggling with its trimmed and re-organised police force and army will find difficulty in coping with the new situation in Port Elizabeth.

## More Sidelights On The Emergency

# THE OLDEST DETAINEE

### 90 Year-Old Man Gaoled

JOHANNESBURG.

**A**MONG the African detainees held for the length of the Emergency in the Johannesburg and Pretoria jails was Andries Moetsah, NINETY YEARS OLD. He was arrested in Lichtenburg as a Congressman. His wife was one of the Lichtenburg women arrested for

burning passes during the anti-pass flare-ups in this part of the Transvaal countryside.

Among the Pretoria detainees was one prisoner found to be mentally deranged. He was isolated from his fellow detainees and kept in a small cell in solitary confinement. Some days he spent from morning to evening washing out the floors of his cell.

The authorities clearly recognised that he was mentally sick, but no attempt was made to move him from prison to a mental hospital. He entered the jail in laters, and was handed a nylon garb which he wore until his release months later with other detainees.

When he was released his fellow detainees handed to him some clothes they had put aside for him from the clothing sent in by the Defence and Aid Committee.

Among the African detainees were two teachers. The only evidence the police had against them was that they acknowledged a friendship with a Congressman detained under the Emergency. They

belonged to no political organisation whatsoever.

Detainees from Witbank were put into leg irons at the time of their arrest and bound hand and foot, were driven in Saracens to their homes in the location while Special Branch men ransacked their belongings. When the searches were over they were returned into the Saracens and, still chained, driven from Witbank to Middelburg jail.

#### SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

Detainees in small country places were locked up in solitary confinement for weeks and months on end. An official of the now banned Krugersdorp African National Congress, for instance, spent two months and 10 days locked in a cell on his own, allowed out for exercise for only two hours a day.

An African labourer who had worked for the railways for 14 unbroken years could not produce his pass when it was demanded of all railway workers the week of the pass burnings on the Reef. The railway police arrested him and he was then detained in Pretoria jail under the Emergency regulations. While he was there he received official notice from the Railways that he had been sacked.

## Another Sharpeville in Mozambique

# 100 Africans Shot Dead By Portuguese Troops

**I**N the second week of June, 1960, there was a shooting incident at the administrative port of Mueda, in the Nyasa Province of Portuguese East Africa, in which over 100 Africans were shot dead by Portuguese troops.

The outside world has heard nothing about this incident. But this week a memorandum setting out the details of the incident was received by New Age from a group of Portuguese democrats.

"We are sending you this document at the risk of our lives," they write. "You are aware Portugal and its overseas territories are ruled by a fascist dictatorship."

#### COTTON AREA

Mueda is near the Portuguese border of Tanganyika and is part of the cotton-rich region of Nyasa. There is constant unrest there owing to the fact that all Africans are

### Help from Abroad

CAPE TOWN.

**H**ELP for the detainees has come from all parts of the world and South Africa, but perhaps one of the most inspiring stories comes from Stockport, where a kind of one of the women in detention decided to draw up her own petition to the Minister of Justice and take it around the streets.

Accompanied by her six-year old daughter, she went on 28 canvasses between May 13 and July 4, mostly four times a week. She collected 781 names on the petition as well as small donations (literally in pennies) to cover the cost of the air letters to the Minister, each of which was filled with the signatures.

The petition read as follows: "We the undersigned ask you as a humanitarian act to release the women detainees in South Africa and allow them to return to their children, who, in many cases have been left without parental control. Since these women have no charge against them, and some of the families are in financial difficulties through the loss of two wage earners, it seems only right that the mother should be returned to the home."

She bought many more air letters and sent them to other people to take round and send off on their own. In addition, she collected £5 4s, over and above the amount required to cover the cost of the air letters, and sent this sum to her friend in South Africa to use at her discretion.

prohibited from planting on their own property anything else but cotton, which has to be sold to certain monopolies at prices well below market prices.

The authorities know of these practices and assist the monopolies, as by the result of bribery.

As the Africans cannot plant food crops they are in a state of chronic undernourishment at the best of times, and starvation at the worst. Last year news leaked out from official sources that 5,000 Africans starved to death in the Mueda district, no doubt owing to an unfortunate delay in the distribution of food. A Government commission of inquiry was appointed but simply brushed up the whole affair.

#### ARRESTS

Two of the inhabitants of the area were arrested recently for unknown reasons. When a group of Africans asked the administrative chief of Mueda to release the two men, he promised to consult the governor of Nyasa Province, Mr. Teixeira da Silva, about the matter. Later, accompanied by his secretary and administrative officer, the governor met an assembly of Africans at Mueda port in the second week of June.

Unknown to the people, a company of infantry was in hiding near the meeting place. At the assembly it appears that an argument developed and an African advanced towards the governor. He was immediately shot by one of the officials.

On hearing the shots, the lieutenant in command of the company gave the order to fire. As a result, more than 100 Africans were shot dead, most of them while running away.

The memorandum received by New Age states: "We are certain of all the essential facts set out above, although there may be some mistakes in detail due to the screen of secrecy over the whole incident. The true facts can be obtained only by an impartial commission of inquiry."

#### U.N. INQUIRY

"Such a commission must be set up by the United Nations as no Portuguese commission can be impartial in this matter. Unfortunately we, the draughtsmen of this memo, have to remain anonymous. We are sending you this document at the risk of our lives."

"We regard it as our duty to bring the above facts to your notice so that you can refer this document to the United Nations. For some action to be taken. We are

certain that on a proper investigation you will find that we have told you the truth."

## Natal Leaders Declare

# "WE WILL NOT STOP OUR FIGHT"

DURBAN.

"**WE** will not stop our fight against the Nationalist Government and all that it stands for. We shall continue to fight for a democratic South Africa. We shall fight for the implementation of the Freedom Charter."

These are some of the views expressed by the members of the New Age who spoke after five months of enforced isolation.

Far from being cowed by their arrest and subsequent detention every single detainee interviewed by New Age was of one view. They will not rest until South Africa is freed from the shackles of Nationalist despotism.

Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, in a forthright statement to New Age said that our people are to be

congratulated for their tolerance and courage in bearing up under these unrelenting attacks by a Government which has become power drunk and whose policy seems to be that "might is right."

#### TIDE OF FREEDOM

Dr. Naicker, who was arrested in the dawn raids of March 30, was subsequently released on a habeas corpus application. He then "disappeared" from the public eye.

Continuing he said: "Repressing our people by instilling fear in them, using force to subdue them and declaring emergencies and imprisoning people without a trial is not the answer to, nor can it quell, the tide of freedom and the urge for liberty and human rights, which flow so deeply in the hearts of the vast masses of the Non-White peoples of our country."

"Such methods and policies cannot be the remedy for the just and urgent demand for higher wages, for decent living conditions and proper housing, for ending the hated pass system, for injustices perpetrated by the Group Areas Act, for the denial of elementary franchise rights and for the inhumanity of apartheid."

Mr. J. N. Singh, banned Secretary

### Special Branch Raid Ex-Detainees' Home

JOHANNESBURG.

Special Branch detectives swooped on the home of Eli and Violet Weinberg at 5 a.m. one morning last week, armed with a warrant authorising them to search in connection with a suspected offence under the Suppression of Communism Act. The detectives left with a typewriter.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Weinberg were recently released from detention.

of the South African Indian Congress, another detainee who "disappeared" after an habeas corpus application, told New Age that on the political front the people have made tremendous gains, despite the emergency. In five months the struggle and the consciousness of our people has advanced ten years, he said.

Congratulating the people of Natal for the spirit in which they faced up to the tremendous hardships, strains and tensions of the 156 dark days of the Emergency, Mr. Singh said no power on earth could stop them from winning their just demands for freedom and democracy in South Africa.

Other Congress leaders who were being sought after by the police during the State of Emergency, including Mr. R. L. Arentsen, banned leader of the Congress of Democrats, Mr. Steven Dhlamini, Organiser of the South African Congress of Trade Unions and Mr. Keval Motilal, National Indian Congress organiser, expressed similar views when asked to comment on the Emergency.

### Liquor For Africans

CAPE TOWN.

The 11th annual session of the African Western Grand Temple of the Independent Order of Templars, meeting at the Langa Bantu Presbyterian Church, Cape Town, recently resolved to protest against the recommendations of the Parliamentary committee to relax restrictions in respect of the sale of light wines and beer to Africans.

The proposed relaxation is regarded by the Government and others as a concession to the legitimate demands of the African people, but such a relaxation would be contrary to the true interests of the African people, says the resolution.

The session called for more money to be spent on housing and recreational facilities for the African and for a general increase in wages to enable the Africans to meet the high cost of living.

**HELP SELL  
NEW AGE**

# They Banned This Article

"SEX IS COLOUR BLIND" is the title of the article in the British weekly "The New Statesman" of August 27 which fell under the axe of the Union censors. None of the subscribers' airmail copies arrived. This is the article that the Union would not let through.

WHO would ever have guessed that one of the occupations reserved by law to white women is prostitution? This has come about not by the direct enforcement of the industrial law on 'job reservation' but through the operation of the ten-year-old law designed to combat all sex relations between white and non-white.

Having first prohibited intermarriage between the races, the Nationalists then took another two steps which have had unforeseen consequences for their own walk. They passed a law prohibiting illicit intercourse not only with Africans but with Coloured people, i.e. those with any touch of 'coloured blood'.

Witnesses are, however, still required to prove the commission of a crime and this particular crime is seldom committed in the presence of witnesses. So the law had to be extended by the latest Immorality Act. It created a new offence, namely, to invite a woman of colour to commit 'an immoral or indecent act'.

The law does not define the criminal conduct but the courts have taken it to mean any overture, even verbal, to intercourse. The same conduct between two white or two non-white persons is no crime.

In recent years the courts throughout the country have heard on the average one immorality case on every day they sat; and a

senior police officer declared that only a minute percentage of cases ever reach the courts. The usual penalty for both the white man and the Coloured woman is six months' imprisonment.

That all the men convicted are, with rare exceptions, Afrikaners is a source of satisfaction to the English press and of shame to the Nationalists. They wish now that they had never enacted this law.

Yet what can they do about it? One idea discussed was to prevent the newspapers from reporting the many cases that occur regularly. But publicity is almost the heavier part of the punishment suffered by the wretched men, who include all sorts of dignitaries.

Among those prosecuted in the last year or two have been ministers of religion, wealthy farmers, policemen, a well-known Johannesburg attorney, a school principal, and the superintendent of an African women's prison. (The witnesses against this last accused, who was acquitted, were the women in his prison.)

Before the latest law was passed, Coloured women provided the prostitutes, especially at ports like Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. Nowadays all sailors are warned, before they go ashore, of the legal danger of making the slightest gesture to a woman of the wrong race.

The difficulty about reserving prostitution for white women,

however, is that they have been rather slow to fill the breach. Moreover, the only women tempted into it are Afrikaners, who thus give their church and their politicians further anxiety.

Miscegenation is, of course, an old custom in this country. Certainly no laws whatever were thought necessary to hinder it during the first 250 years of white settlement. It was Milner's administration which first decided, during the Boer War, to prevent Africans from becoming clients of the British prostitutes who followed the troops to the Transvaal. Even after self-government was introduced, successive South African Cabinets saw no problem for forty years.

Then urbanisation brought the races so close together that they must not be kept apart through the barrier of the criminal law. Today many Afrikaners would prefer to have the law repealed but no government would dare to propose this step.

Africans, on the other hand, generally approve of the law and their women are learning to take advantage of the 'protection' it is supposed to give them.

It is perhaps significant that not one African organisation has ever called explicitly for the repeal of the laws against miscegenation or intermarriage. It looks as if the African does not, after all, want to approach your sister.

THEY  
GOT AWAY



Our picture shows three Congressmen who slipped out of the police net during the state of emergency. They are (l. to r.) Moses Mabida, Wilton Mkwayi and Ambrose Makiwane, posing for the photographer somewhere in Africa.

## PAMPHLETS - PAMPHLETS

Write for the following NEW AGE PAMPHLETS to:

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20% Reduction to Africans

## LIFT MY ALLEY

CHECKING back on the backlog of juicy pieces which we missed during the s.o.e. I discovered that according to Business News of June, South Africa is up for sale.

"The time has come when we must sell South Africa to the world," states ye scribe writing in that mag. You can even imagine him standing in front of his shop, waiting for the first customer.

And in order to boost the rummage the following advertising copy is neatly printed on the price tag.

● Our mining industry "is operated by an army of workers who enjoy conditions comparable with the best found anywhere in this world."

● "We pay our workers better wages than most other countries."

● "Our Bantu workers especially are well looked after, and thousands from other parts of Africa daily get into the Union because of the rosy conditions here."

Any buyers?

★

ANOTHER storm arose in the DRC teapot when a Government notice on animal hygiene referred to "all mammals except human beings."

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The banner of Adam and Eve was hoisted as the spectre of evolution hove into sight to threaten the purity of our government printers.

God's chillun ain't mammals, wrote the defenders of the faith



By ALEX LA GUMA

and the Immorality Act. All human beings were made in His image.

Well, I hope at least that they meant us blacks too.

IT looks as if Jo'burg journalist Lewis Nkosi has come under the axe of the passport authorities and that he might not get to Harvard U.S.A. to take up his scholarship.

We have our fingers crossed for Lew, but it does appear that our benign rulers would like him to stay and develop along his own lines.

## LIFT BAN ON ANC!

(Continued from page 1) poverty is the lot of hundreds of thousands of working people. This has been recognised by many employers of Commerce and Industry who have acknowledged that an improvement in wages is necessary.

Legislation for a National Minimum Wage of £1 a day is urged to bring about an improvement to a rapidly deteriorating situation.

In any event, all employers should immediately grant substantial wage increases to all lower paid workers.

The solution of the foregoing problems is pressing and the measures proposed here cannot be delayed any longer. The Government should learn from the events at Sharpeville, Langa and Pondoland, that the relentless pursuit of its illusive haphazard-apartheid society is imposing burdens upon the people which they can no longer bear.

THE TIME HAS COME FOR THESE POLICIES TO BE ABANDONED AND FOR SOUTH AFRICA TO EMBARK ON A NEW PATH OF RACIAL TOLERANCE, CO-OPERATION AND PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT.