

"True Sons and Daughters of S. Africa"

S.A. HONOURS INDIAN PIONEERS

NEW AGE

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Centenary Celebrations This Week

INDIAN CENTENARY PICTURE FEATURE—
Pages 4 and 5



This picture of Anderson Khumani Ganyile, handcuffed and under police escort, was taken at Krugersdorp station as the train carrying him into exile rushed towards Mafeking.

THIS WEEK SOUTH AFRICA CELEBRATES THE CENTENARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST INDENTURED INDIAN LABOURERS TO WORK ON THE SUGAR PLANTATIONS OF NATAL.

In all centres the Indian community are observing the event in a spirit of dedication and solemnity. At many functions in various parts of the country, thousands of their fellow-citizens of all races will join with them in honouring those first pioneers who laid the foundations of South Africa's 450,000-strong Indian community.

Conveying a message on behalf of the Coloured People's Congress at the Indian centenary celebrations at the Gandhi Hall, Johannesburg, last Sunday, Mr. Lionel Morrison expressed the general feeling of the various sections of the Congress movement when he said:

"In the past 100 years the Indian people of South Africa have by sheer hard work, determination and sacrifice overcome obstacles which at times appeared insurmountable. In spite of accusations from reactionaries that they are foreigners, they have proved to be true sons and daughters of South Africa."

More than 600 Indian men, women and children crowded the Gandhi Hall to celebrate their hundred years in South Africa. Maulvi Saloojee, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, opening the celebrations, said that the Indian people had played an important role in the development of South Africa.

He dealt at length with the struggle of the Indian people in this country and cited the Defiance Cam-

paign of 1952 as unique in the history of South Africa for in this Campaign for the first time "all national groups participated in a struggle in defence of liberty in our country."

He appealed to the Indian people to stand firm with the rest of the people in the struggle for liberation.

In this lively celebration the speeches were short and concise, punctuated by cultural activities, singing and beautiful dancing by young girls.

MESSAGES

Mr. Jack Unterhalter brought a message from the Transvaal Region of the Liberal Party. Messages were also received from the Progressive (Continued on page 3)

OLIVER TAMBO AT U.N.

THE South African United Front delegation at the United Nations, led by Mr. Oliver Tambo, one-time vice-president of the now banned African National Congress, is pressing for international economic sanctions against South Africa.

The other member of the delegation is Mr. Van'uzmi Make, one of the 156 treason trialists arrested in 1956 and acquitted a year later. Make was then deported from Evaton but escaped from exile to make his way to Addis Ababa, later to join up with members of the South African United Front abroad.

Both Mr. Tambo and Mr. Make have been having talks with the heads of UN delegations.

Mr. Tambo addressed a meeting of the 26-member group of African states at the United Nations, and is due any day to address the whole of the Afro-Asian group at this year UN session.

After this will follow talks with the Latin American and Scandinavian countries.

The Soviet and East European Socialist delegations have already indicated their support for the cause of the South African freedom lobby.

GOOD RESPONSE

Of the African states' delegations Mr. Tambo reports: "The response is very good. If not enough is achieved it will not be for lack of trying on the part of these delegations."

PONDOS WANT A SAY IN PARLIAMENT

New Age Interviews Ganyile on Way to Exile

JOHANNESBURG. Mr. Ganyile was arrested by the police in the streets of Bizana on Monday, November 7, as he was selling copies of New Age carrying the latest news of the Pondoland struggle.

The order served on him was carried out that very hour. He was not allowed to go home, to say goodbye to family or friends, to pack his belongings, to wind up his affairs. He was taken into custody and sent into exile as he was. Only later on his way through Kokstad did he have a chance to buy himself one blanket and an overcoat from a store.

From Kokstad police station Ganyile was removed to Pietermaritzburg. There he was put on the train to Johannesburg. On Wednesday night, November 9, he was put aboard the train for Mafeking.

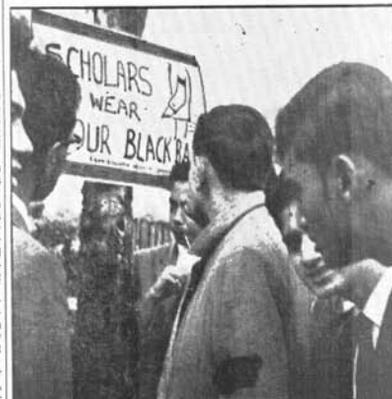
New Age chased the train after it had left the Johannesburg station, and caught up with it at Krugersdorp station, where our picture was taken.

Mr. Ganyile, a former Fort Hare student who has played a prominent part in the struggle against Bantu Authorities in Pondoland, has been banished to Frenchville, near Mafeking, under the 1927 Native Administration Act.

He told New Age that the boycott started in Bizana will spread to other centres in Pondoland and then through the whole of the Transkei.

He denies emphatically press reports that the Pondos want a return to the old Bantu. "PONDOLAND WILL BE SATISFIED WITH NOTHING SHORT OF SENDING REPRESENTATIVES TO PARLIAMENT," HE SAID.

Two African constables escorted Mr. Ganyile into exile. (Continued on page 8)



Last week a black flag flew over the condemned Johannesburg Indian High School, ordered to move to the Indian ghetto at Leuz, and students wore black arm bands as a sign of their protest.

Sekou Toure declares:

- The Positive side is that the national liberation struggle dominates all others.
- The Negative side is that the struggle for the emancipation of the exploited classes has been made secondary. But the social demands of Africa's workers can no longer be put off.

Guinea's "Human Investment" Brigades Build To Beat Of Tom-Toms

By Roger Clain

And there you have it again, the phrase that haunts you from the minute you arrive in Conakry.

Human investment . . . Every Saturday, every Sunday, from one end of the country to the other these two newly-coined words awaken and assemble the population.

You will see a procession of men, women or youngsters passing with tools over their shoulders singing to the beat of a tom-tom. It is "human investment".

A young man bursts into the house where you are staying and asks your host, "Lend me your spade and pick, the neighbours have brought their bricks . . . It's for the Koussoula District committee school . . ." "Human investment" again.

Two magic words which fall from laughing lips. A human reality which gives you the key to the present and the future. It is the translation of the word "work" in the language of African freedom. It is African collective, voluntary and free, recalled from former ages of liberty and devoted to its primary aim—a good life for the Africans themselves and a modern Guinea.

This is the first victory in the great effort to remove colonialism from the scale of human values, distorted by colonial exploitation. It is a source of released energy, which the trade unions must coordinate, canalise and guide into paths of greater effectiveness.

MONEY SPINNERS

Some money-spinners began by laughing at the idea. They were wrong. Judge for yourself. In one year the human investment campaign has given the people of Guinea 5,000 miles of roads (as many as during the whole 60-year colonial period), 335 classrooms, 672 bridges, 28 clinics, 7,700 yards of dyke, 227 collective shops, 3 sports grounds, 2,440 collective fields, and 30,700 re-afforestation schemes.

But the national projects of Guinea cannot be discussed without touching on those of the whole of the African continent—freedom, freeing itself, suffering and going forward, from Algers to Guinea without saying also that it belongs to Africa.

African solidarity, deep, alive, nurtured through suffering and struggle and hopes shared, closely links the people of Guinea with the other peoples of Africa. This is not just a diplomatic link between one State and another; it is a political and moral link between the working people of Guinea and the lives and anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggles of workers and peasants of

Africa. By this very fact, a victory of independence and a stride forward made in Guinea is also a victory for the whole of the African people.

Everyone understands on this point that the heroic sacrifices of one make possible the peaceful victory of the other. The sufferings of the people of Algeria, or of South Africa or the Congo are painfully felt by Guinea. Every event in the Congo has its unhappy echoes in Guinea. It was in

Conakry, on African soil, that the first monument "to the martyrs of colonialism" was built.

Over and above national differences, class oppositions and divergent viewpoints, the quality of this African solidarity displayed by Guinea commands the respect of all.

It is this solidarity which is furthering the current of African unity, which is making headway in spite of the mistakes, difficulties and traps which we can see arising in the story of Africa.

This solidarity is providing a healthy counter-balance to emergent African nationalism. From it is increasing and spreading the feeling of international solidarity of which we saw most vivid testimony.

"African unity," said President Sekou Toure, "cannot be understood as wiping out differences of the structure, or the production, or the identical national programmes. African unity must be based on a correct assessment of the general and particular features of the African peoples. It also means united action by these peoples for the establishment of a system of complete liberty throughout Africa . . ."

"Behind the slogan of African unity lies the determination of the African peoples to fight against exploiters and oppressors . . ."

"Differences in social and economic conditions can in no case prevent united action by the African peoples. This unity will be achieved over and above these differences, but must overcome all forms of chauvinism, regionalism and sectarianism; it must be placed on a par with an awareness of an Africa which wishes to play its full part in building a new world."

"And what prospects do you hold out for trade union unity in Africa?"

DEFECTS

"Every quality has its defects and every defect has its qualities. The best part of the present moment in the African political situation is the urgent awareness of the need to solve the political problem of independence. I mean by this that the national liberation struggle dominates all others."

"The drawback to this positive aspect is the fact that right from the moment when the independence slogan was put forward many political and trade union organisations were led to relegate the struggle for the emancipation of the exploited classes to a secondary place. Social demands were muted."

"But today the process of decolonisation in Africa has reached such a stage of development that the solutions the workers want to see in their social and economic demands cannot be put off any longer."

"We are sure, therefore, that we are at the beginning of a phase of development of workers' struggles aimed at transforming independence into thorough reform, materially and socially. The workers will not let themselves be exploited, either by the colonial



Sekou Toure.

forces still present in many States or by the African bourgeoisie.

"That is why the attempts of the ICFTU to sabotage trade union unity in Africa will fail, just as political and military plots have failed."

"But we are sure that the aim of creating an anti-imperialist trade union movement in Africa which will be independent but open to co-operation with other international trade union centres on the basis of a progressive programme will be achieved, overcoming splitting tactics, because it has the support of the great mass of the African workers . . ."

The bird of Siquiri, the symbol of liberty, continues to fly in the skies of Africa. (Concluded)



An indignant woman resident of Mofolo argues that it is a rotten system that ejects people from their homes because they are too poor to pay their rents, and are given too little time to do so.

RENTS PROTEST AT MOFOLO

Residents Want A New Superintendent

JOHANNESBURG.

HUNDREDS of angry Mofolo residents, men and women, gathered around the Mofolo Township office last Saturday to demand the immediate dismissal of the superintendent.

They told the senior official of the Council's NEAD who addressed them that if the superintendent was not removed there would be grave consequences in the Mofolo village. The people are up in arms at the ejections from their homes and summonses to the police stations for falling in arrears with their rents.

NEW POLICY

Formerly, they say, they were summoned to the police station only when their rents were three months in arrears. Now there are cases of families being summoned and ejected when their rents are overdue only one month.

Summonses are being served on tenants in the first week of the

second month.

The senior Council official tried to justify the actions of the superintendent by explaining that he was only carrying out Council regulations. He said Meadowlands and Rooedeport tenants were being ejected from their homes when they failed to pay their rents before the 7th of each month. The Johannesburg Council was owed over £14,000 in rent arrears. "We are sorry not to be nasty," he said, "but we want you to be responsible."

WENT AWAY

People stood up and prepared to leave the meeting. If the official had come to defend the superintendent, they called out, they would go to see the NEAD Manager. "We don't want to be lectured like children, we want to be treated like human beings."

Other members of the crowd called them back to the meeting.

The NEAD official took the names of people ejected from their homes for rent arrears, and those served with summonses and promised an investigation.

COUNCIL CIRCULAR

A circular letter to employers from the Johannesburg Council's Non-European Affairs Department reveals that the Council is having the utmost difficulty collecting rents from Africans in the townships.

The letter introduces a new voluntary scheme to try to get employers to help reduce "the very heavy rent arrears in the townships," and to avoid keeping African workers away from work to attend at the office of the superintendent or in the courts.

Employers are notified of the amount of rent arrears of their employees and are asked to deduct this amount from the workers' weekly wage packet.

The circular virtually admits—and the heavy amount of rent arrears in all the African townships proves—that African workers living below the breadline cannot pay the heavy rents of houses in the townships.

Everyone will be at the

NEW AGE

XMAS EVE DANCE

INDIAN CENTENARY — A CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION

THIS week New Age is celebrating the centenary of the arrival of the Indian community in South Africa with a pictorial survey of the whole one hundred years.

It is indeed a cause for celebration, for the Indian community has contributed much to South Africa in every conceivable field—that of political and trade union organisation and struggle, cultural development, commercial and professional enterprise. And all this in the face of tremendous opposition, not only from the Nationalist Government, but also from the United Party Governments before it.

We feel that every South African interested in the history of one of the country's component peoples will want to keep the issues of the paper in the hands of the people.

Even people who do not normally buy New Age should be interested in this history, so we hope there will be more sellers of the paper than ever.

this week—individuals taking two or three copies wherever they will be welcomed.

And while you are selling the paper, you can make the point that the extra blocks have cost a lot of money—and collect a little something to cover the extra.

SEND IN YOUR DONATIONS WITHOUT DELAY!!

Last Week's Donations:

- Port Elizabeth £11.73, Friend £11.00.
- Capetown: November 7th £3.13, B.C. (P.O. D) £4. Desmond B. £3.15, Johnson (jumble) £4.19, R.F. 19s. Anniversary 17s., Ship £1. Miss W 5s., N £3, Bernard £1.10, I.K. £1, J & H £15, Rubbar £7, Wyndoc £5, Bob £1, S.R. 10s., A & G 19s., David M (Baragwanath) 5s.

Johnannesburg: Jumble sale £143.06, Friends £20, Monthly £25. B, £5. In memory of Mintie £1.1, In memory of Lionel £1.1, In memory of Lionel £1, Parkview £2, Greenisle £2, Intellectual £2, Anon £30, Going on holiday £25.1c, Robin £1, R. Grand Total: £392 8s. 9d.

"What Is Our Future?"

5 EXILES ROT IN DREIFONTAIN CAMP

From Joe Morolong

VRVYBURG. There are still about five men exiled in Driefontein, a cemetery for the dead alive in the Vryburg district. Two are from Natal and three from Tsolo in the Transkei.

The two Zulu brothers are Phikangane Zulu, aged 56, and Nelson Mthabeheni Zulu, aged 41. They were deported from Nongoma, near Vryheid, in January 1960.

It was during the upheavals in Natal when the people were protesting against the limitation of their stock and fields. The fields of one man were divided up amongst many and fences were put up when there was enough land for the people in the area. This was one of the so-called Betterment Scheme.

DISPUTES

The people consulted lawyers to defend their right to the land and livestock and this led to disputes. Some were put in jail and others deported to various places, the two

Zulu's to Driefontein. A Durban attorney was consulted to defend them, but he was banned from appearing in Nongoma.

The two were met by a local magistrate at their homes and served with notices ordering them to leave Nongoma the following day (January 25, 1960) for Driefontein. They did not go as ordered and so they were arrested, put in jail and taken away from Nongoma on January 27.

Their wives brought them clothing, blankets and pillows, but they had no kitchenware. They were guarded by the Nongoma police up to Vryburg and the Vryburg BAD Commissioner's police were on guard up to Driefontein.

ISOLATED

When they arrived they found only the old man Mr. Kamafoko (from Rustenburg and Mr. Matlala from Pietersburg. The two spoke Zulu, so they were able to converse with the Afrikaans people in the neighbourhood speak Tswana and so they cannot communicate together.

The first five days the two went hungry as they had no pots, plates, dishes or spoons. Kamafoko only had one small pot and plate and only enough food for himself as the camps are given only £1 10s. a month in food and 10s. cash. The two Zulu's had to buy kitchen utensils instead of food with the £2 given to them when they left Nongoma.

Driefontein is so deep in the desert that when you are sick you cannot get a doctor, and you cannot go to Vryburg whenever you wish for medical attention without first getting permission.

TRANSKEI TROUBLES

The three from the Transkei are Vincent Vumisa Mbabama, aged 76, and William Tyaboshe, aged 66, both from St. Calbert's in Tsolo, and Chief Mgagade Velelo, aged 63, from Nomala location in Tsolo.

The trouble there started with thieves and drinking among the young people who organised themselves into gangs. Whenever livestock was missing, they were responsible. So the police started to organise themselves to prevent the thieves from messing around with their lives and property.

This started as far back as 1950 but it became worse in 1956. There were two opposing groups, the one led by the three who were defending the people against the thieves and drunkards. On April 24, 1960, they burned down Chief Velelo's hut. On April 30 another 100 huts were burned down. The Chief was arrested and reported the matter to the police.

The fighting broke up before the police came and, though the chief pointed to those whom he knew to be culprits, there were no arrests. Instead the chief and the two others were deported to Driefontein. None of the thieves or drunkards were arrested or deported.

The three were taken by the police to Umntata and then sent by train to Vryburg.

LIKE A FURNACE

Driefontein is the hottest and driest place in the Vryburg district, especially in the summer, when even the nights are hot. One cannot find rain water even in the rainy seasons, and the people rely on windmills and pumps to get water.

Travelling by cycle or on horseback is an ordeal and one is burned by the sun before one gets to the end of the journey. The sand, three to four inches deep on the ground, is so hot that one cannot walk barefoot.

The exiles live in rondavels surrounded by barbed wire and sleep on a cement floor, winter and summer.

What can we do? They ask. What is our future?



Mr. Mokhehle speaks across barbed wire.

MOKHEHLE SPEAKS TO ROMA STUDENTS

Barbed Wire Between Them

STUDENTS at Roma College in Basutoland have long asked for a meeting addressed by Basutoland Congress Party leaders and at last the meeting was held—despite steady opposition put up by the College authorities.

The College line was: Communists cannot be allowed to poison the minds of the students.

But one day this month the news reached the campus: the BCP leaders have come.

Students rushed to the boundary of the college grounds to greet the Congress car, and with barbed wire between the students on the one side and the BCP speakers and supporters on the other, the meeting started.

Students greeted the BCP leader saying "Ntate Mokhehle hana hahano ke basu! (Here are your children, Father Mokhehle, Speak!)"

CHURCH FIGHT

Mr. Mokhehle dealt with recent events in Africa. He described how the Catholic Church had always fought Patrick Lumumba in the Congo. In Basutoland, he said, the Catholics were against the BCP because they said it was led by non-Catholics. But in the Congo Lumumba was a Catholic yet the Catholic Church fought him. This showed the Catholic Church was really fighting the liberation movement against oppression.

Pointing at the College buildings, Mr. Mokhehle said that the freedom of the African people had to come from the youth.

The students applauded vigorously as Mr. Mokhehle ended his speech with the cry: "Africa must be free!"

The Biggest and Brightest Ever!

NEW AGE XMAS EVE DANCE
Watch for details!

True Sons and Daughters of South Africa

(Continued from page 1)

Party and from the South African Congress of Democrats.

Delivering the COD message Mrs. P. Levy said that although the Indian people had contributed much to the development of this country they had received a slap in the face in return.

Dr. W. Z. Conco, speaking on behalf of the African people, commended the Indian people for the contribution they had made in this country. The way ahead was tough. Everyone must unite to fight for true freedom, not only for the Indians but for all Africans. "For we are all Africans now."

Dr. Conco received deafening applause when he said this.

A representative of the Johannesburg Indian High School Protest Committee appealed to all parents for support in their struggle against the removal of the high school to Lenasia.

A film show will be staged at the Gandhi Hall during the week as part of the celebrations.

FIRST CONFERENCE OF NATIVE LABOUR COMMITTEES

Delegates Scared To Talk To Press

From Fred Carneson

CAPE TOWN.

THE labours of the 29 delegates to the first national conference of Regional Native Labour Committees ended here on Thursday last with the production of a very small and almost silent moue.

After three days of secret session the brief press statement issued by Government officials merely stated that "a report on the views expressed at the conference will be submitted to the Minister of Labour."

Delegates, interviewed by New Age, were almost as silent as the official communique. Timid as mice, they were obviously fearful and suspicious of each other. The few who did drop a crumb of information here and there did so with an air of secrecy, looking constantly over their shoulders, and clamping up immediately someone else came near.

FEW FACTS

A few facts—and a copy of the official agenda—did, however, emerge.

● Many of the delegates pressed for the recognition of African trade unions. To this, Government officials replied that they realised that recognition would have to come but that "the time was not yet ripe."

● Proper discussion on wages was short-circuited by the chairman on the pretext that "the matter was receiving Government attention."

● Members of the Regional Committees are not satisfied with the Act if they receive for attendance at Committee meetings.

● The active work on Regional Committees is done by Government officials. Appointed African members are only called on to do something when a strike breaks out. Their job then is to explain the Act to the workers and try to persuade them to go back to work.

NO EXAMPLES

Although pressed to do so, none of the Regional Committee members

interviewed could give one concrete example of any positive action taken by the Regional Committees on behalf of African workers, either in respect of wages or general conditions.

Among the items appearing on the agenda were the following: "The activities and attitude of agitators and other leftist organisations";

"What protection can be afforded to Regional Committee members when contacting workers. (Identification)";

"(The agenda did not specify whether the protection was to be afforded against bosses, workers or police.)

"Use of 'Bantu' periodical." (To propagate the Act.)

Only one item appeared under the heading of "General"—"When contacting workers the importance of increasing productivity to be stressed."

The delegates all returned home immediately the conference (the first in nine years) ended.

HOW ANYONE WHO KNOWS HOW MUCH WE ARE DOING FOR THE POND,



AND WHO KNOWS HOW GRATEFUL THEY ARE,



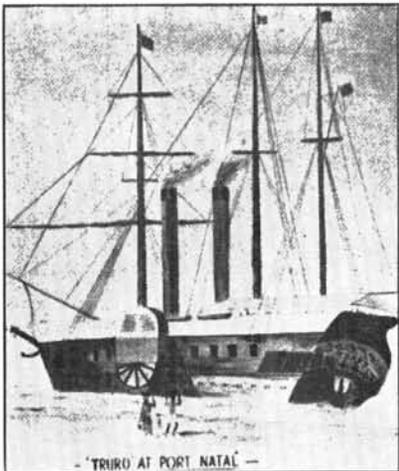
CAN SAY THESE DISTURBANCES ARE AIMED AT B.A.D.



I SIMPLY FAIL TO SEE!



The Not So Artful Dodger.



INDIAN CENTENARY FEATURE, 1860 - 1960

This week the South African Indian community are celebrating the centenary of the arrival of the first Indian indentured labourers in Natal on November 16, 1960.

The history of Indian settlement in South Africa is an amazing story of courage in the face of hardship and adversity; struggle against discrimination; achievement and triumph despite all obstacles. With the Group Areas Act hanging over their heads today, the Indians face an uncertain future. But their determination to win through and their confidence in the future are greater than ever before.

On this page we present some of the scenes from the fascinating history of the last 100 years. Further episodes will be published next week.

PICTURES AND STORIES SUPPLIED BY Mrs. FATIMA MEER

THE FIRST SHIP ARRIVES

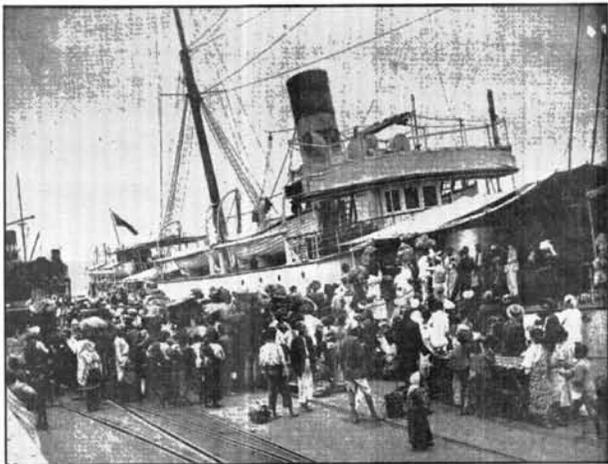
IN November, 1860, the S.S. Truro (see picture above) anchored off the South Beach, Durban, bringing the first Indians to South Africa. With the abolition of slavery in 1833, the problem of labour in the newly developing colonies had become acute. The farming potential in Natal, which had become a British colony in 1843, lay dormant. The economic conditions of the Zulus settled in the reserves had not yet deteriorated to the point where they were forced to sell their labour for a mere pittance. Since 1834, a new form of slavery had replaced the old, and India, under foreign domination, became the chief supplier of indentured labour.

The Indians who waded ashore in knee-deep water in 1860 were the first indentured labourers to arrive in South Africa. They had contracted to work for five years Rations and quarters and a free passage were thrown in. Other

at the rate of ten shillings per month, with a rise in wage of a shilling per month per year. Features were a six day week, nine hour working day, no choice of employer, no freedom to leave their place of work without a pass.

Women were also indentured, for this system of "emigration" required that there should be a "representative slice" emigrating to the new country. This it was compulsory that each "shipment" included 35 to 40 per cent women. Women received half the wage of men. Children were also pressed into service and were paid according to their age.

At the end of five years, the Indians were promised equal citizenship rights and it was this factor, combined with the alluring stories spun by the recruiting agents of a country running over with wealth, which inspired the Indians to set out on this adventure.



Some Returned Home, Most Stayed On

AFTER 10 years some Indians, taking advantage of the free passage, returned home (see picture on left). The majority remained in the new country, too ashamed to face their home village as failures. Thousands applied for the free land gift in lieu of a passage. Less than a hundred received it. They began to lease land, seeking a fortune in the tilling of the soil. In the hearts of many there dwelt the hope of an eventual return, but the hope faded with the years as meagre incomes shattered the dreams of landless serfs returning home as minor zamindars.

Today the Indians are South Africans, five or six generations in the country and the most indigenous section of the population in Natal. More Indians are born and naturalized in that Province than any other section of its population.

Enslaved in Natal, and prevented from bettering their own living conditions, the first group of returning Indians lodged their complaints of brutal conditions before the Indian Government which thereafter refused to continue with the indenture system until some reform measures were undertaken.

Entry Into Commerce

INDENTURED Indians on becoming free began market gardening, hawking and fishing (see picture on right), and in all these enterprises trod a little on the toes of white competitors. It was, however, with the arrival of passenger Indians, when Indians set up shops alongside White shopkeepers and began to enter industry and commerce, that anti-Indian agitation became acute. While industry could not do without Indian indentured labour, the small white traders wanted Indians to be segregated to their own areas or returned to India on the expiry of their indenture.

Some Indians went to the Transvaal and as a result of a petition by the burgers to the Volksraad a law was passed in 1885 restricting Indian residence to specified areas on grounds of sanitation. The law, however, was never clear and despite the subsequent passing of the Gold Law in the early 20th Century restricting Indian land ownership on the goldfields, Indians succeeded in expanding commercially in the Transvaal until the passing of the Transvaal Indian Asiatic Act during World War II and more recently the Group Areas Act.



Passive Resistance Campaign Begins

WITH the end of the Boer War, the Transvaal was placed under the jurisdiction of the British administration. Faced with some White public agitation against Indians, the Government sought to restrict the size of the Indian population in that colony and brought in a measure to stop all future Indian immigration to the Transvaal. Indians already settled had to register themselves and carry passes which bore whole handprints as identification. The Indians, led by Gandhi, launched a passive resistance struggle against the Act in 1907.

This led to the arrest and imprisonment of hundreds of In-

dians. Several hundred were deported to India, and a group of such deportees are shown in the picture above. The struggle was interrupted for a brief period when Smuts called Gandhi from prison and offered to repeal the Act if all Indians voluntarily registered themselves.

The Indians kept their part of the bargain, but Smuts did not and 3,000 Indians, constituting one third of the total Indian urban population of the Transvaal (practically every adult male) burnt their passes in traditional African three-legged pots, and resumed their struggle at a gathering in Pretoria.



Labour Conditions Were Awful

MOST of the Indians were indentured on the cane fields (see picture on left)—some on the tea plantations—some on the railways and the mines in Northern Natal. Instead of the stipulated 9 hours, they were made to work for 11. Quarters were inferior, particularly on the tea plantations where the Umhlatuzana and Umbilo Rivers were prone to burst their banks and flood out the area. In 1905, a major tragedy occurred with hundreds of workers losing their lives.

No sanitation and no latrines were provided and medical officers of health continually declared the huts unfit for human habitation. Rations were unsatisfactory and sometimes employers refused to supply additional rations for the workers' families. Redress, while possible, was not always easy to secure. Magistrates and the Protector of Indian Immigrants did not understand the language and a pass was necessary from the employer before a worker could leave the estate. Whipping was commonplace.

In 1906, 150 men and women walked 24 miles to lodge their complaints with a magistrate in

Kliptown. The magistrate had no doubts about the genuineness of their complaints, one of which was that women on the mines, complaining of being unwell, were made to strip as proof. Nonetheless, instead of redress, the group was fined for breaking the law which made it illegal for workers to go as a group and lodge complaints. Ramsamy, in Mool River, was nailed to a wall and whipped, then tied to the rafters of a roof and flogged until his back was covered with raw wounds. That night he escaped with his wife and child to complain to the Protector of Indian Immigrants. His employer got to the Protector before him and charged him with desertion. Ramsamy was imprisoned and his family was left destitute.

Medical attention was scanty—many employers procrastinated to avoid the meagre hospitalisation fee. Employers were not always sympathetic and tended to interpret sickness as truancy, fining the worker a shilling or a shilling a day for absence from work.

The suicide rate on the fields was preposterously high, 14 times higher than in India at the time.

Gandhi and the Formation of Congress

IN 1893 Gandhi came to Natal. He found widespread social prejudice against the Indians. Licensing officers discriminated against them and the raising of the educational standard required of emigrants prevented a large number of passenger Indians from entering the country. The introduction of the first anti-Indian Bill in the Natal Legislature coincided with Gandhi's visit and he

prolonged his stay to fight it. The Indian people, who in the past had sought legal assistance to protect their rights when attacked, now learnt the strength of political unity and organisation. Telegrams of protest and a petition bearing 10,000 Indian signatures were sent to the Natal and British Governments, followed by personal representations by Indian delegates. The first Indian political organisation, indeed the first non-White political organisation, the Natal Indian Congress, was

formed in 1894. In 1902, the Transvaal Indian-British Association was formed, Gandhi was the first secretary of both organisations. The Disfranchisement Bill, however, passed the Assembly, Indians were disfranchised in Natal in 1894. They lost the municipal vote in that Province in 1924. They have never had the vote in the Transvaal and the Free State. In the Cape about 1,000 Indians exercise the Municipal vote.

In the picture above, Gandhi is

seen standing outside his hut at Phoenix. Settlement during the course of the first Passive Resistance struggle initiated in 1906 to protest against racial discrimination against Indians. Phoenix, together with the Tolstoy farm in Johannesburg, a donation from Mr. Kallenbach, a European Gandhian convert, became the centres for passive resisters. The first Indian newspaper, Indian Opinion, established in 1903, was published from Phoenix. Recently on May 31, 1960,

during the State of Emergency, Phoenix became once more a centre of political inspiration when Mrs. Sushila Gandhi, the daughter-in-law of the Mahatma, went on a five-day fast and daily hundreds of Africans and Indians gathered in prayer for the end of the emergency and apartheid. The last day was climaxed by a mass meeting of thousands of Indians and Africans, some of whom had kept a night-long vigil in the hut, before which Gandhi stands in this picture.

TREASON TRIAL

ALLEGATION OF TREASON

“NOTHING COULD BE MORE DANGEROUS, NOTHING COULD BE MORE SERIOUS THAN THE POLICY OF INVOLVING THE STATE ON THE ONE HAND AND THE MASSES ON THE OTHER,” SAID MR. J. J. TREGOVE (FOR THE CROWN) WHEN HE SUMMED UP THE POLICY OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS IN ARGUMENT IN THE TREASON TRIAL LAST WEEK.

The Crown argument has been going on for two weeks, and it will be another three or four weeks before it concludes its argument.

The Crown alleges that the individual accused conspired to overthrow the Government by violence. The Crown undertakes to prove that each accused knew the policy of the African National Congress and in pursuance thereof adhered to the conspiracy.

“We allege and we stand by that allegation,” said Mr. Tregove, “that the accused willed to overthrow the State by violence.”

Mr. Justice Bekker: Is the Crown going to prove that the policy of these organisations is one of violence?

Mr. Tregove: Yes, my Lords, but the policy is not written in their constitution.

Hostile Intent

Mr. Tregove said that all authorities stated that there must be a hostile intent and an act directed against the safety and security of the State. Mass defiance of laws throughout the country was aimed at bringing the Government to its knees. Organised by some people with the knowledge that the Army might have to be brought out to suppress lawlessness, can there be any clearer example of an action calculated to endanger the security

and safety of the State? asked Mr. Tregove.

He said that the argument that one can embark upon some action innocently dangerous because one is confident that the State will not allow that act to come to fruition, cannot stand in a court of law.

Dealing with the policy of non-violence, Mr. Tregove said that the argument of the defence that all the activities of the African National Congress should be seen against the policy of non-violence and that anything suggestive of violence should be discarded because it was in conflict with the policy of non-violence, was rejected by the Crown. He said the Crown proposed to test the policy of non-violence against what this organisation did during the period of the incident (from 1952 to 1956).

“We propose to demonstrate that this policy of non-violence is double-talk and a ruse, so that when the far is in the fire, they will stand back and say ‘our policy is non-violence.’”

Mr. Tregove said that when one dealt with the ANC one had to have regard not only to the official documents but to the methods used by the ANC to prepare the masses. To prove his point Mr. Tregove quoted from Congress bulletins, such as “Intrans” produced in the Cape, “Sechaba” produced in the Transvaal and from ANC Youth League organs “Africa” and “African” Lodges.

International Liberty Movement

Mr. Tregove said the Crown was going to prove the existence of an international liberty movement. The ANC propagated for peace throughout the world, but as far as the ANC was concerned the only concept of peace was based upon with liberation. The ANC said that the world was divided into two hostile camps. It attacked one camp as a war-mongering camp, an imperialist camp which was prepared to plunge the world into a conflagration. The other it described as a peace-loving camp. The ANC said

that the freedom it was fighting for was part of the struggle being waged throughout the world.

Most Subversive Document

Mr. Tregove said that the Crown would submit that the Presidential address of Mr. Mandela, “No easy walk to freedom,” was the most subversive document of the African National Congress. The document said: “The day of reckoning is between the forces of reaction and forces of progress is not far off.” “Here in South Africa, as in other countries, a revolution is maturing.”

Mr. Tregove said the document also referred to atrocities alleged to have been committed by the British in Kenya, and he asked: “What is the purpose of detailing the atrocities committed by the British? The Crown will submit that this type of reference is to prepare the masses mentally for its policy of embarking on unconstitutional methods.”

He said that in Kenya there was a rift between the African majority and the people who were seeking freedom and the ANC supported the people who were seeking freedom. The ANC must be judged on what people understood them to be saying. They must not be judged by what they said in 1959 and 1960 for fear of the consequences.

Mr. Tregove said that one thing which was furthest from the mind of the ANC was to persuade the African to change his mind. “There is a vast difference between what Lutuli and the ANC present to the world and what they say here. Let me make this point clear: The policy of the ANC is to bring this country to its knees.”

No Right to Rule

Mr. Tregove said that the ANC sought to justify anything that oppressed people did and sought to propagate that duly constituted authority had no right to rule.

This type of propaganda, Mr. Tregove said, was spread amongst immature people to prepare them for a revolution. He said Congress was fighting not only oppression but also the economic system in the country. They were trying to destroy a system.

Mr. Tregove said the Crown would submit that the ANC denounced the present State in order to prepare the people for a new society because unless the masses were aware they could not be reared into action. The masses were taught that the Act of Union was the root of all evil to which they were subjected. They were taught that South Africa was a capitalist and imperialist state. It was governed by a minority—the ruling class—and that ruling class in this country were the white people of the ANC. It was the people to hold the view that neither of the two political parties were any good for them. The difference was that between a pick-pocket and a thief. This type of educating of the masses was not consistent with merely protesting against certain laws. They wanted to smash the State.

Freedom Charter Revolutionary

Mr. Tregove said that the Freedom Charter would change the position in this country fundamentally, essentially an apology. The view was that people’s democracy was a different type of state from that of the western democracies. The Crown would submit that the ANC was very well that it was not merely asking for the franchise but for a state where exploitation of man by man, the economic system, and economically. It was quite clear that the Freedom Charter was a revolutionary document not merely a demand for a different state in the present State but because of the economic changes proposed in the Freedom Charter. They realised that it was “further than the ‘African Claims.’”

Mr. Tregove said that according to the Freedom Charter the means of production, the mines, banks and monopoly industry, must be owned by the people of the State. Concerned with the justice of that claim, said Mr. Tregove. “We are concerned with the explanation which the ANC had when eight per cent of the land is in the hands of Europeans. You can only achieve what the Freedom Charter wants if you overthrow the system. You can only achieve this over the dead bodies of the Europeans.”

“There may be many people amongst the white people who may agree with the demand for the vote. But when you say that you will use those votes to take away the land, industry, the mines and the banks no European will support that,” said Mr. Tregove.

Consequently, the ANC knew that they could only achieve these things through overthrowing the present system, through seizure of power.

Seizure of Power

To prove that the ANC aimed at seizure of power Mr. Tregove quoted from a memo on the draft constitution of the ANC. In this memo it was stated that the aim of the ANC was the seizure of power in the shortest possible time against the will of those who wield power.

He said that seizure meant taking power against the will of those who had power and not through the ballot box. If you beat the Government into submission so that they have to hand over, that is seizure. They can’t carry on. They either have to fight to the death or they have to give in. The ANC was afraid capitulation but violence could only be avoided if those in power capitulated.

Unconstitutional Action

Dealing with unconstitutional action, Mr. Tregove referred to the Programme of Action of 1949 and said that the ANC realised that they were adopting methods which were unconstitutional and that they were means which would involve loss of life. They realised that if one had

to achieve national freedom through unconstitutional methods, one must be prepared to face death and imprisonment. This was the sort of conduct which was subversive and which no government could tolerate.

He said that the ANC adopted the Programme of Action before the Witzieshoek disturbances and before the State of Home in 1950. “You cannot say you have complete control of the situation if you embark on unconstitutional methods.”

“If you embark upon a programme which has certain probable consequences then in law you intend those consequences. The ANC realised that for this type of action they would have to harness the masses. This was not just a protest to impress the electorate but to compel the State to use force against the masses.”

Non-Violence Misleading

Mr. Tregove said that non-violence was just a slogan. It was misleading to have a slogan of non-violence when your methods were unconstitutional. The policy of non-violence was unlawful.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Let’s consider the question of violence. What would happen if there was a violent clash between the police and unarmed masses? The other point is, if the ANC could achieve what it wanted by non-violence why must it resort to violence?

Mr. Tregove: The ANC must be judged by what it says.

Mr. Tregove then referred the Court to a document written by Chief Lutuli in which he said he did not know what was going to happen to him, it might be “ridicule, imprisonment, concentration camp and death.” He quoted other passages: “Freedom does not come without blood and tears.” “Willingness to sacrifice for our freedom.” These phrases, he said, were repeated over and over in Congress documents.

Congress told the people that they must be prepared to fight an enemy that was prepared to drown the country in blood. Mr. Tregove said the ANC wouldn’t care if their actions were successful. They could blame it on the Government.

There was a discussion on the significance of mass action.

Mr. Justice Bekker: When do you suggest there would be mass action? Mr. Tregove: As soon as the masses are ready.

Mr. Justice Bekker: On the basis of the evidence, when would that be?

Mr. Tregove: I would like to deal with that later, My Lord.

Indian Youth Fight Ghetto Varsity Plan

DURBAN.

AT a meeting of Indian high school students organised by the Natal Indian Youth Congress, a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the proposal of the Government to establish a separate university for Indians and welcoming the “strong and unequivocal opposition to this new apartheid threat” expressed by the senior organisations of the Indian people, particularly the Natal Indian Congress, the Natal Indian Organisation and the Natal Indian Teachers’ Society.

Supporting the proposal made by these bodies to call an all-in conference of organisations representing all racial groups to discuss ways and means of fighting this measure, the resolution calls on the Indian people and all democrats to give their maximum support to this conference “so that a united front against this undemocratic threat to free and unfeathered education for all could be established.”

CLARION CALL

The students urged the sponsors of the conference to consider the establishment of public-sided, multi-racial universities in conjunction with universities in London, and to

issue a clarion call to parents, youth students and lecturers to boycott the proposed Indian university.

“We the students pledge our fullest support for such a call and for our unstinting services to any committee or organisation that may be set up to work for such a boycott called by our former organisers,” states the resolution.

Mr. George Mbele, parent representative of the Durban branch of the African Teachers’ Union, who was expelled from the teaching profession for his uncompromising fight against Bantu Education and was subsequently appointed a full-time organizer of the now banned African National Congress, warned the Indian students that if they accepted this tribal Indian university they would sound the death knell of free education and it would not be long before a Bantu Education-type of schooling was introduced for Indian children as well.

“I am certain that you will get the fullest support of the African people in your struggle against this measure, for the Africans know the meaning of secondary class, slave education,” he said.

Other speakers included Mr. Alan Dick, a university student, and Mr. Eric Singh, Secretary of the Natal Indian Youth Congress.

PROPHET

MAYBE she should be more pitied than blamed, but third-place Miss World, Denise Muir, seems to have gone to that global fish fry with some of that good old South African guilty conscience.

Said she when told that three non-white nominees among the judges: “Well, I suppose that lets me out altogether.”

“Isk, Isk. She must have been a bit of a sniggerer at the more important vital statistics from her harried homeland.

AND while friend Stanley Lollan got an out at the Voice of South Africa Johannesburg auditions, a brother-in-law of yours just got an in here in

● Whatsamatter, Jo’burg? Don’t tell me they’ve decided now that people’s voices come out black, too? *

SOME sages have hinted that the revolt of the Pondos coincided with the supposed ending of major submarines off our East coast.

And up in Pondoland tribesmen who are boycotting Bizana bus-ness said: “Now those leaders who started the rumour about seeing Russian submarines will have time to sit on the seaside and watch the porpoises.”

● They might even see a Po-

laris bringing them relief dollars.

AND the NEUM’s “Torch” also had a penny to put in the kitty. Sniggering at somebody’s comment on “the peasant risings” in Pondoland, it trotted out the stock adjectives—“episodic and opportunistic.”

What happened to “herrenvölk collaborators, stooges, quinquits?”

● Must’ve run out of type.

THINKING of buying another L.P.? Spend your money on Miriam Makeba’s latest. It’s a woe!

FOR varied reasons a storm has arisen over the SAR’s proposal to build a new station for us Callads at the new apartheid railway station. Some are flaring up against another apartheid station, while others are concerned with increased drunkenness.

An elbow-exerciser whom I ran into the other day was not perturbed.

Quoth he: “Who the heck is worried about apartheid bars on the railway station? By the time they finish the damn station, white supremacy will have had it, and we’ll ALL jolly-wog in there and have a spot.”

● Cheers. ALEX LA GUMA.

AMERICA Millionaire U.S. President-Elect

KENNEDY TO STAND BY COLD WAR?

AFTER eight years in office as President of the United States of America and leader of the "free world" Eisenhower must now pack his golf-bags and make way for the new President of the U.S.A., 43-year-old millionaire's son Jack Kennedy.

Despite the frequently repeated quip that the candidates were so bad that neither of them could win, in fact Democratic candidate Kennedy nosed out his rival, the present Vice-President "Friskey" Dick Nixon, and assured himself of four years office in the White House.

Kennedy, as a man who has a million dollars interest in the maintenance of capitalism, is certainly no socialist. But he hopes that by giving U.S. capitalism a new look and by pushing it with the same ruthless determination that his father showed in amassing his fortune and he himself showed in crushing Adlai Stevenson's attempt to become Democratic Presidential candidate, he can reverse the growing anti-U.S. tide throughout the world.

Kennedy's first declarations as President-elect have done nothing to create the new image of the U.S. which he promised to do.

It is significant that his first statement on Government personnel

was to declare that Allen Dulles, brother of the late John Foster Dulles and head of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, will retain their posts. These two men, heads of U.S. secret police at home and abroad, are the two strongest of the U.S. Administration who have distinguished themselves by their dedicated adherence to the Cold War.

Kennedy's retention of these 2 men is not surprising in view of his consistent failure to criticise the late notorious Joe MacCarthy.

Kennedy has also stated that he intends continuing with the arm race, and in fact criticises the Republican Administration for not spending enough on arms.

In his first statement on foreign policy since his election victory Kennedy offered not a single new idea, and in fact emphasised that his policy would be one of "no change" from the sterile cold war approach of recent years.

ADLAI?

It now remains to be seen whom he will appoint to the key post of Secretary of State. If he chooses Adlai Stevenson, then the prospect of negotiated disarmament will be greatly enhanced.

Stevenson has during the past few years shown a far more realistic appreciation of world affairs than did Dulles or his successor Herter. Kennedy has often been reported to be keenly interested in the problems of emerging Africa and it has been said that his Administration will give considerable backing to the African liberation movement. Africans, however, will be sceptical about vague generalities and will want to know whether Kennedy will:

- Continue to supply arms to the French for the Dirty War in Algeria;
- Continue to support Portuguese colonialism in Africa;
- Grant aid without any strings whatsoever;
- Take an active stand against White domination in South Africa;
- Withdraw U.S. support for Colonel Mobutu and M. Tshombe in the Congo.

Unless he does take a positive stand on issues such as these and unless he stamps out racialism inside the U.S. itself, Kennedy will find that his regime, far from halting the decline of U.S. prestige in Africa, will see its acceleration.



Jack: New Bottle.

THE MOST STRIKING FEATURE OF THE ELECTION WAS THE POOR CALIBRE OF THE TWO CANDIDATES. "Neither Kennedy nor Nixon seems impressive to millions" was the U.S. News and World Report, while the U.S. Nation commented: "Neither acts like a President, nor looks like a President, nor succeeds in convincing many voters that he is motivated by anything except intense personal ambition."

U.S. DECLINE

The decline in stature of the men who fought for the Presidency is perhaps a measure of the decline of America in the world today, a factor on which Kennedy relied to a great extent in his criticism of the Eisenhower Republican Administration. The following figures show how even in Western Europe U.S. prestige is at an all-time low. Polls taken by the U.S. Information Service after the collapse of the May Summit meeting showed:

Opinion in Britain in France	
U.S. ahead	12% 25%
Russia ahead	55% 40%
No difference	33% 35%
(or no opinion)	

In addition, reports Time magazine, a survey held in mid-June showed that in all except one of ten countries selected, a majority thought that Russia was ahead of the U.S. in military power, and would be further ahead by 1970. Kennedy has now dedicated himself to the task of overcoming the drastic drop in U.S. prestige. The Russians are confident that it is a question of systems, not personalities, and that as long as the U.S. maintains capitalism it will continue to be surpassed by the socialist Soviet Union in one field after another.



He: Old Wine.

African Liberation Leader Poisoned by "Red Hand"

Terrorist Group

THE French Fascist organisation, the "Red Hand" had poisoned him, said Dr. Felix Moumie, Cameroons leader in exile, just before he died in Geneva, Switzerland recently.

Dr. Moumie went into exile with his party, the "Unions Populaires Camerounaises" (UPC), was banished by the French in 1955. His colleague, M. Reuben um Nyobe, started an underground army which fought with skill and vigour, said a recent report in the London "Observer".

The death of Dr. Moumie came at a time when the revolt in the former French trusteeship territory was gathering strength. He organised considerable financial and some military help for the rebellion against Abidjo's French-dominated puppet Government in the Cameroons.

The "Red Hand" is a secret European terrorist organisation dedicated to destroying "France's enemies" and Dr. Moumie had for a long time been a target of their hatred.

● The murder of Dr. Moumie has meant the loss to Africa of one of its best sons, a man who spared no effort in the cause of the total liberation of our continent.

"UNBREAKABLE FRIENDSHIP"



Khrushchev.



Mao Tse-tung.

Soviet and Chinese Leaders Emphasise Close Unity

CHINA'S National Day on October 1 and the 43rd celebration of the October Revolution in the Soviet Union have been the occasion for emphasis by the leaders of both countries of the close ties which bind them.

● During the October 1 celebrations in China the Soviet Ambassador in Peking conveyed warm greetings from his government to the Chinese people and paid tribute to them and their leaders for the tremendous contribution they had made and continued to make to the cause of world socialism.

in their joint struggle against the enemy.

"This unity has undergone the test of history and will in the future withstand the 1 1 of history. In all circumstances, no matter what great storms or difficulties might happen in the world, people will witness that the eight hundred and sixty million people of China and the Soviet Union will always stand together."

● The Chinese reciprocated with equally warm greetings to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the October Revolution commemoration. Throughout China celebration gatherings were held on November 7, the theme of which was the great unity which existed between the Soviet Union and China and gratitude to the Soviet Union for the assistance which it had given to the Chinese people.

"The strengthening of the unity between China and the Soviet Union and the strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union are the most reliable guarantee for the people of the world in striving for peace, democracy, national liberation and the cause of socialism. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people have all along safeguarded and strengthened this unity and are confident that this unity based on socialist principle will assuredly be further consolidated and developed."

● The principal guest at the Moscow October Revolution celebration was the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Liu Shao-Chi, who declared on his arrival at Moscow airport, where he was greeted by Soviet Premier Khrushchev:

● Further greetings to the Soviet Union were contained in a message from Mao Tse-tung and other top leaders of the Chinese Government who declared that China would never forget the support and assistance they had received from the Soviet Union.

"The Chinese people heartily thank the Soviet Union for the tremendous assistance it has rendered to the Chinese revolution and construction. Everlasting and unbreakable friendship and unity have been forged between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union

● Meanwhile in a special article entitled "The Solidarity of the Socialist Camp is the Hope of Mankind" Madame Soong Ching Ling, widow of the great democratic leader Sun Yat Sen and now one of the vice-Premiers of China, made the following points:

"The imperialists have failed in every attempt to cause a rift in Sino-Soviet friendship. They will never succeed in this or any other base plot to sabotage the solid unity of the socialist nations. Taking the historic Moscow Declaration of 1957 as our charter, the Chinese and the Soviet peoples will and must work further to enhance our fraternal cohesion, must spare no labour to strengthen in every way the entire socialist camp.

"Above all, we must preserve the purity of our scientific theory against the assaults of the modern revisionists, and thereby ensure the triumph at each stage of the struggle in our glorious cause to oppose imperialism, safeguard the peace and security and promote the progress of all peoples. This solidarity of the socialist camp with the Soviet Union at the head is the beacon light for all humanity."

Who Pays Eichmann Lawyer?

THE West German Government will pay the big bill for the defence of top war criminal Adolf Eichmann when he appears before an Israeli court next year, the West German news magazine "Spiegel" suggested recently.

The magazine reported that the West German Foreign Office had "given its support" to Dr. Robert Servatius, Cologne lawyer, who had demanded a fee of 100,000 marks (over £30,000) to defend Eichmann, Hitler's chief Jew-killer. Eichmann's family had been quite unable to raise such a sum.

DR. SERVATIUS' MAIN TASK WOULD BE TO SEE TO IT THAT EICHMANN DID NOT NAME HIS ACCOMPLICES. The "Spiegel" named

three categories of people who feared Eichmann's revelations:

- Officials who served in Hitler's Ministries.
- Industrialists who collaborated with the SS in the exploitation of Jewish property.
- Political collaborators in countries once occupied by the Wehrmacht, and now linked with the German Federal Republic by NATO.

The "Spiegel" disclosed that the American magazine "Life" had purchased Eichmann's memoirs but that the contract contained a special clause prohibiting to omit the names of all Eichmann's collaborators who had not been brought to justice.

IMPACT: WHAT'S THE SCORE?

THE Olympic camps have become housing schemes; little trace remains of the 17th Olympiad. And now that the dust has settled, certain features emerge clearly.

★ The Olympic Games is still the greatest sporting spectacle in the world; from the arrival in the stadium of the sacred Olympic flame, to the electrifying moment when the first marathon runner

came home; from the recital of the Olympic oath to the dousing of the flame in the hushed stadium, the pageantry and ritual stir the heart of participant and spectator alike and the ideals of true sportsmanship and the unity of the five continents fire the heart afresh.

★ But the Games grow bigger every year, and the time is coming. And as extra sports (e.g. Judo) are added, others will have to be dropped.

EUROPE LEFT GAINS IN ITALIAN ELECTIONS

ORGANISATIONS OF the Left made considerable gains in the recent local elections in Italy.

Socialists and Communists gained a majority in 17 municipal councils, while the Christian Democrats, the Government party, sustained overall losses of almost one million votes, emerging with 40.3 per cent of the votes.

The combined strength of the four parties which support the Christian Democrats, however, remained unchanged.

The Socialists polled 14.4 per cent of the votes, in these elections

for provincial and municipal councils; the Right-Wing Liberals, Left Wing Social Democrats and Republicans shared another 11 per cent.

The Communist Party gained 100,000 votes more than it polled in parliamentary elections two years ago. In the local elections it polled 100,000 more votes than it did in the Italian vote.

The Monarchists and neo-Fascists dropped by 238,000 votes, and the extreme Right Italian Social Movement improved mainly in provinces and in the backward South.

Your Gold Is As Good As My Guess!

THERE has been much excitement on the Stock Exchange lately as the price of gold went up, and the man in the street has been wondering what the upsurge was all about. Somebody was getting rich, he said. But who? How? Why?

Here a Special Correspondent sorts out the puzzle for our readers.

America has been too generous with financial assistance to war-ravaged Europe and under-developed countries in order to keep out Russian influence. This has resulted in a serious drop in America's dollar and gold reserves.

GOLD RESERVES

Because America had such strong gold reserves the rest of the Western financial world was confident that any dollars that they held could always be changed back to gold. With the large amount of gold leaving America for European, Asian and African banks, people then became worried that if anyone tried to exchange their dollars for gold, there would not be enough gold to go around.

RACING AT ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:
Juvenile Plate (Fillies): NUN'S VEIL, Danger, Selina.
Juvenile Plate (Colts): SAINT MAURA, Danger, Mundung.
Owners' Handicap (2nd Division): KHAYAM, Danger, Claudine.
Tigervale Handicap: INVARDAN, Danger, Preacher.
Progress 5: ROYAL FUN, Danger, Miss Piree.
Maiden Plate (3-year-olds): BLACK ROD, Danger, Centre Piece.
Progress 9: MANCHU, Danger, Tropical Park.
Ascot Handicap (2nd Division): TOP PACE, Danger, Herald's Fancy.

BAD BUSINESS: Send us a list of your slow accounts for collection. Write P.O. Box 4593, Cape Town.

In fact the United States still has great reserves and only if everyone did try to exchange their dollars at the same time, would she be in very serious difficulties.

In fact, this is unlikely to happen. The U.S. holds £6,600 million worth of gold today. She is also entitled to draw an additional £714 million from the International Monetary Fund.

DID NOT REALISE

It is obvious that the people did not realise this fact when they panicked at the loss of gold reserves (£50 million a week for the first six weeks). On the other hand, there are many people holding gold and gold shares who would gain if the price of gold went up. In other words, their shares would be worth much more money.

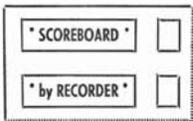
It is difficult to say to what extent such people have played on the fears of the lesser informed, and have succeeded in starting a fear that there is insufficient U.S. gold.

Such a scare results in the price of gold going up and this is what has been happening in the last few weeks.

The gold price went up to 41 dollars an ounce from 35 dollars. In other words the value of the dollar dropped in relation to gold. So far the U.S. Government has refused to recognise this, and has still been selling gold at the official price to other central banks. The United Kingdom appears to be supporting this U.S. move, and the price of gold has dropped again.

Whether or not America will be successful in her efforts to keep the price of gold steady and not to devalue the dollar is, at the moment, anyone's guess.

We wouldn't advise you to speculate!



The Results

★ In terms of the results, there are these features:

- The lead of the United States has been wiped out forever.
- The U.S. suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Russian athletes.
- The U.S. had to share points with many more countries.
- There have been, not surprisingly, two squalls from the U.S.; that the Games are becoming too nationalistic; and that her own athletes are "soft".
- South Africa fared miserably. On the admission of a top S.A. official, "most of the S.A. team should not have been sent because they simply were not in world class." (The less said about Gert Potgieter the better.)
- Non-White athletes were dominant in many sports. If the U.S. had not had her Negroes, her position would have been pathetic.

Human Interest

As usual, the Games were full of human interest, and heartbreak stories.

★ South Africans found Russian athletes among the friendliest (see Die Burger supplement).

★ An "unknown" Abyssinian won the Marathon and stood smiling at the stands while newsmen hunted around for the winner.

★ S.A.'s Jeffries collapsed. Two U.S. Negroes broke the tape then rushed back to pick him up.

★ Wilma Rudolph, U.S. Negroes, nudged the rostrum thrice—each time for a gold medal.

★ When ace U.S. sprinter, Ray Norton, was made no excuses. Said Wilma: "Ray can't fool me. He's trying to play it cool. But I know. He's dying inside."

The Olympics were a triumph for racial cooperation. Only South Africa failed.

Sportsflashes

BENDING THE TRUTH

The White weightlifting union is at its old game of twisting facts about its colour-bar policy. The chairman of the non-racial W.F. Union, Lennie Green, has replied effectively, but an official statement from the Federation must be issued. The truth is that the non-racial bodies have been prepared to cooperate, but Oebley and Co. have insisted on apartheid.

And the question of poundages will never be settled till the lifters compete together.

IT IS A FACT THAT WHEN GAFNEY WON A WHITE TITLE WITH 615 LBS. PREVIOUS MACKENZIE DID 670 LBS.

★ Non-racial boxing in the Rhodesian Federation is going great guns. A very successful tournament has just been staged and another is due soon.

★ Congratulations to Richard Noyce on winning the Transvaal Men's Singles Tennis Title.

★ The suggestion by P. Kwaza (New Age last week) that the rugby people send out a tour (team is worst) considering SASSA has the overseas contacts and get it started. But we need a united non-racial rugby federation.

★ At this stage New Brighton are the only unbeaten team in the E.P. Federation cricket.

"We Will Even Cut Lobola Price" PONDO REPLY TO STARVATION THREAT

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.

THE streets of Bizana are still deserted after two weeks of the most effective boycott organised by the Pondo people. Traders are complaining that they are losing thousands of pounds in business.

The decision to extend the boycott (see last week's New Age) is slowly being put into force and Lusikisiki and Flagstaff are beginning to feel the effects.

Tribesmen visiting Durban this week told New Age that they were determined to continue the boycott until their imprisoned leaders are released.

TRIBE ANGERED

The five leaders, who were imprisoned last week after they had lost their appeal in the Eastern Province division of the Supreme Court, won the right to take their case to the Appellate division, but bail was refused pending their appeal.

He has further angered the tribe according to the visiting tribesmen. "Why does the Government refuse bail when we voluntarily handed over our leaders when their first appeal was lost?" asked the tribesmen.

Asked how the boycott of the recruiting offices for the sugar fields and the mines was shaping, they replied that organisational work was going ahead and already recruiting in Pondoland had fallen off.

They expressed absolute confidence in the effectiveness of this boycott and said that as the message spread more and more tribesmen employed on the mines and the sugar fields would return home.

STARVATION THREAT

In reply to a question as to whether the tribe could afford to maintain themselves if such large numbers returned home and whether this would not lead to starvation in the reserve, the spokesmen pointed out that they were essentially a peasant population and depended for their livelihood on the land.

Those who went to the mines and the sugar fields were mainly youngsters who needed the money to purchase cattle for lobola.

"If the problem arises, we shall make a call to the fathers of young brides-to-be to reduce the number of cattle required for the purpose of lobola," they added.

HELP FOR GANYILE

The Durban Management Committee of New Age has issued an appeal to organisations and sympathisers to contribute towards a fund

to help Mr. Ganyile, who was removed to Mafeking with such haste that he did not even have time to say goodbye to members of his family.

Message From Exile

(Continued from page 1)
"EXILE WILL NOT CHANGE ME."

This message from Mr. Anderson Ganyile reached New Age four days after the Pondoland leader was served with the deportation order to Frenchdale.

"MY CRIME"

In his message Mr. Ganyile says: The people of Pondoland have committed no crime in demanding their inalienable birthright; but my crime is that I have allied myself with my people. I am proud that this is the only crime I have committed. I could not do otherwise than be one with my people and to help them as wholeheartedly as I could.

To those who know me I wish to make it crystal clear that I have not renounced measures brought against me I will not change my character.

COMMUNISM

It is a lie to say that the people of Pondoland are being misled by Communists. When members of the Special Branch arrested me they said: "At last we have got the King of the Communists in Pondoland. Your Areinstein (Mr. R. Areinstein, the lawyer banned from Pondoland after his defence of numbers of Pondos) will never see you again." Of course this is childish and stupid. According to Government terminology, all those fighting for freedom (both Communists and must not be followed. If this is the meaning of Communism, I do not hesitate to declare myself a Communist and will remain a Communist.

DON'T MOURN, FIGHT

My message to the people of Pondoland is: This is no time for mourning for me and many others who will still be victimised by this unjust Government. The time is to re-dedicate yourself to the freedom struggle. It is your preparedness and singleness of purpose in your fight for freedom that will liberate all the South African exiles.

Do not follow the "Hamba Kabisa" group who are fighting for the return of the dummy Bantu. These are Government agents trying to divert your attention from the right road. Of course they will come to you crying crocodile tears. These are the people who daily crucify your leaders just as Juxus crucified Christ! This is the treason which lets us not lag behind. Freedom is in your hands.

FREEDOM—OR DEATH!

PUBLIC ADDRESS

"SUPPORT THE PEASANT"

XASANI

BANQUETING HALL,

SUNDAY, 20

at

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