

NEW AGE

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NEW BLITZ ON ALEXANDRIA

"Life is Hell" Say Residents

JOHANNESBURG. THE GOVERNMENT'S RESETTLEMENT BOARD MURDERED SOPHIATOWN IN COLD BLOOD. NOW IT IS ON THE ATTACK AGAINST ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP. THE LAST FREEHOLD AREA LEFT FOR AFRICANS NEAR JOHANNESBURG.

The Resettlement Board and the Peri Urban Areas Health Board, under which Alexandria falls, have formed a formidable team of persecutors against their victims, the residents of the township. The same vicious piece of legislation is being used against Alexandria as was used to wipe the Western Areas off the map: the Natives Resettlement Act. Residents are being summarily endorsed out of the township and their families broken up.

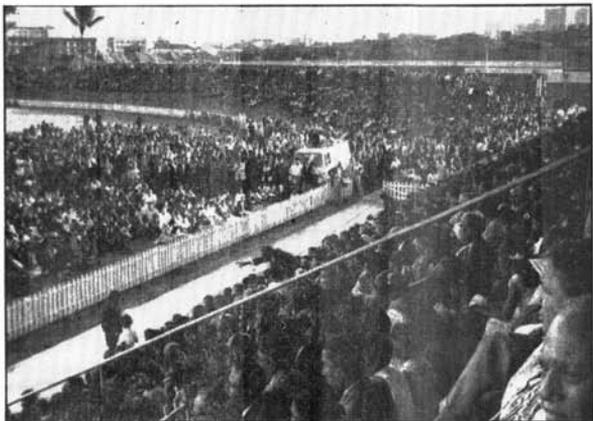
In Alexandria there is a new refinement in the removal operation not used even in Sophiatown. Residents are stopped by officials as they go about the streets, and their documents are endorsed out of the township there and then. You no longer have to queue before the Board's offices to be ordered out of the area. The travelling officials carry stamp pad and forms with them in their briefcases, and cancel and make out documents in the streets as they collar their victims.

ENDORSED OUT

Property-owners are not being interfered with at present. But permit holders who live in the township as sub-tenants have to prove that they have been resident there without a break for fifteen years. People without any permits at all are summarily endorsed out of the area. Residents with permits but who cannot prove 15 years' occupation of their rented homes have their permits cancelled. They are issued with removal forms which order them out of the township to Diepkloof or Meadowlands or Meadowlands Hostel within one

month. Outside the Peri-Urban Health Board offices there is a long queue of people who have gone there to pay rent, to get residential permits, to fill in forms for removal to Diepkloof and Meadowlands Hostel and a host of other things. "Life is becoming hell in Alexandria," said one woman standing in the queue.

UNENDING RAIDS
The officials of the Resettlement
(Continued on page 8)



Over 25,000 people of all races attended a mass prayer meeting held at Curries Fountain, Durban, to observe the centenary of the arrival of Indians in South Africa. The meeting was addressed among others by Mr. J. N. Singh, Chairman of the Centenary Committee, Mr. P. R. Futhen, President of the NIC, and Mr. George Mbele who read a special message from Chief A. J. Lutuli. The huge audience included over 10,000 Africans and a large number of Whites and Coloureds.

PONDOLAND — WHITE TRADERS JITTERY But Govt. Takes Tough Line

WITH THE GOVERNMENT REFUSING TO MAKE ANY NEW APPROACH TO SOLVE THE PONDOLAND PROBLEM, OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE ARE AGAIN TAKING PLACE.

● A Bantu Authorities chief and two of his indunas were murdered near Flagstaff on Sunday night.

● A number of people were injured when a police party was allegedly ambushed last Saturday near Ngquna Hill, where 11 tribesmen were killed by police fire on June 6.

The following eye-witness account of the alleged stoning of the police was reported by three tribesmen: Tribesmen assembled at the top of a hill for a meeting (this was near Ngquna Hill). Police arrived at the meeting as it began, accompanied by Chief Vukayibambe Sigcau and some of his indunas.

Police fired tear-gas bombs at the crowd from the foot of the hill. When they saw that these had no effect and that the people refused to move, the police charged the crowd. The people then dispersed. One tribesman who was injured by a tear-gas bomb which hit him was arrested.

Women meanwhile had chopped down telephone poles and set up a road block. On the way back from the meeting the police were brought to a stop at the road block.

There was no attack on the police as reported in the local press. The only stone-throwing occurred when the police chased the people from the meeting into the bushes.

THE FOLLOWING NIGHT CHIEF VUKAYIBAMBE SIGCAU WAS KILLED TOGETHER WITH TWO OF HIS INDUNAS AND THEIR HUTS WERE BURNED.

The Bantu Affairs Department and the BAD Minister, Mr. de Wet

Nel, have not only dropped a curtain of silence over the struggles of the people of Pondoland, but they are now trying to muzzle even the White traders there.

The Europeans of Bizana have been warned that their Civic Association will be banned if they do anything to "upset" the Government.
(Continued on page 2)

Tambo Broadcasts Over SABC

JOHANNESBURG. Over the South African Broadcasting Corporation one morning last week came the voice of Mr. Oliver Tambo, formerly vice-president of the African National Congress, and now leader of the South African United Front abroad.

The Tambo broadcast was part of the regular morning programme beamed from the United Nations, and relayed over the SABC.

Mr. Tambo's speech was the one on South West Africa delivered before the Trusteeship Committee. South Africa, said Mr. Tambo, was one of the world's chief delinquents since Nazi Germany. He called for United Nations intervention in South West Africa to prevent massacres in the future.

CATO MANOR

New Outbreak Of Violence

From M. P. Nalcker
DURBAN.

THE uneasy calm that had settled over Cato Manor since the end of the State of Emergency was shattered last week when hundreds of workers in this unhappy area demonstrated against the removal of a number of families to Kwa Mashu.

In the disturbances that followed the demonstrations by the people a number of Corporation buses in the area were stoned.

The trouble began early on Tuesday morning when Corporation officials with lorries and supported by armed mobile police moved into a section of this area to break down people's homes in pursuance of the City Council's plan to remove the 80,000 inhabitants of Cato Manor.

DELAY MOOTED

Whilst most of the people in the area affected are opposed to moving to Kwa Mashu, which is at least 11 miles from the centre of the city, some suggested to the Council that the demolitions be delayed until the end of the year so that children in schools could complete their examinations and workers could utilize their holiday pay to equip their new homes.

With the arrogance often displayed by Council officials when such requests are made by the most oppressed section of the population, this reasonable request was refused on the grounds that the people concerned had been given sufficient notice to quit.

A large contingent of police armed with sten guns and rifles and supported by two saracens moved into the area and the early disturbances were quelled.

Trouble, however, flared up again the same evening when buses were once again stoned.

MASS MEETING

Local residents are closing their ranks and New Age is informed that a joint mass meeting of a number
(Continued on page 2)



A policeman removes broken glass from a municipal bus whose windows were smashed during the Cato Manor disturbances.

WANTED - A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

When is this Nationalist Government going to meet the real leaders of the African people instead of banning and deporting them because they speak up for the people's rights?

When is the Government going to realise that South Africa is a multi-racial country?

In this New Age is the Nationalist Government not prepared to call a round-table conference together with the real African leader and pave the way to a new neutral South Africa where all peoples will feel at home and live without fear for generations to come?

Let us have a civilised South Africa with respect for manhood!

ZWELAKE S. XAMLASHE
Langa, Cape.



De Wet Nel in a blue haze looking for white reds.

CRISIS IN PONDOLAND

THE Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. de Wet Nel, claims to have "intestible" evidence that White Communists are at the root of the troubles in Pondoland. He says he even knows their names.

"The sole source of incitement to riot among the Bantu is communism," he said last week. To deal with the situation, he is issuing a Proclamation giving African chiefs immediate powers to arrest the White Communist agitators and hand them over to the police. The Proclamation would also provide for the formation of a Bantu Home Guard in Pondoland.

One wonders why he has not already arrested the White Communists who are to blame for everything. He accuses them of terrible things:

"They do not hesitate to incite the Bantu to commit violence, even murder, and to exploit them financially at the same time."

Also to blame, says Mr. de Wet Nel, are the press, who have given the communist campaign their support.

We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. de Wet Nel is talking nonsense and he knows it. But his remarks are not the less sinister for that.

What it means is that the Government is going to take absolutely no action to remedy the real grievances of the African people in Pondoland and the other reserves where there have been continual disturbances ever since Bantu Authorities were introduced.

Following the principle enunciated by Verwoerd that any concessions to the people only encourage them to ask for more, there will be no relaxation of the Bantu Authorities system. Instead, we can expect renewed persecution of the so-called white communist agitators and of the press, possibly as a prelude to the rumoured Preventive Detention Bill and the Bill to control publications due to be introduced next session.

Above all, a campaign of terror is to be unleashed in the reserves themselves. One of the main grievances of the people is that they have been subjected to violence by the white bodyguards, against whose excesses they have no redress whatsoever. Now, apparently, these bodyguards are to be armed. The Government is determined to drive all opposition into the ground by brute force.

These strong-arm tactics will not pacify the reserves. On the contrary, they are the best guarantee that conditions of unrest and violence will continue to rule there. Sten guns and Saracens are no substitute for democracy. The wishes of the people must be taken into account.

At the moment the people of Pondoland are fighting their brave battle for justice isolated and alone. Elsewhere in the country the people seem sunk in apathy. This way lies defeat.

A duty rests on all democrats in all centres to rally to the assistance of the hard-pressed Pondo people. Public opinion must be roused to prevent the Government from implementing its vicious plans of reprisal and to insist on the reforms which are essential if peace is to be restored to these troubled areas.

HANDS OFF THE PONDO PEOPLE!
AWAY WITH BANTU AUTHORITIES!
FORWARD TO EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL AND THE FULL RIGHT OF ALL TO TAKE PART IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY!

BIGGEST EVER DONATION FROM LONDON

OUR London friends have excelled themselves this time by sending us the biggest single donation ever. An amount of £125 was raised at a party where Sam Kahn met the appeal, Alfred Hutchinson was the guest of honour and among the guests were Mr. Mainza Chona of Northern Rhodesia and Mr. Paul Mashingo of Southern Rhodesia. This is the nicest gift we could have got from them. Our thanks go to all those on the committee who helped organise the party and also to the contributors, each and every one of them.

Then from Durban we hear that one of our sellers donated his commission of 14/10d. to the party. He did this because he saw New Age to Durban by air so that it could get to the Currie's Fountain centenary meeting on time. His donation was to cover the additional transport costs. Thank you very much. Sixpence.

While we're handing out

barrels, we must thank all those anonymous donors who send in their 2/6 and 5/- postal orders. Because these are sent anonymously, we cannot even post them their receipts. But we want to acknowledge our thanks to them through this column. They, and all our other generous friends, are the life-blood of our paper.

Last Week's Donations:
London: New Age Committee £125.
Port Elizabeth: Friend £11. Doc £1. Ran £1. Bubs 10/6d. P.R.V. £1. Worker's Friend £2. Wagon £10. Chips £1. Sister £1. Medicine £1. E.D.R. £2. Anon 10s.
Johannesburg: Steel £5. D.T. £3. T. £2. J. £1. Anon 10s. Doctor, in memory of Lionel £1. Good friend £60.
Cape Town: Nick 10s. R.M. £1.1. E.T.L. 19s. Cars £3. G.S. £1. Jumble 3s. I.M. "For freedom" 5s. Music makers £8.10.
TOTAL: £240 19s. 6d.

Capitalism Not Wanted in Basutoland

At present when Basutoland is achieving a self-rule form of government, the Basuto have shown great interest in the progress of the nation. But there are moves to foil their attempts in Moleahesho.

There is a Mr. X in Moleahesho who is one of the biggest capitalists who opposed the granting of a garage and carpentry licence to those Basutos wishing to develop and improve themselves in business.

It is the intention of the British Government that Basuto should be given first preference as far as business and other matters are concerned.

Is it fitting then that such a prosperous businessman should have lodged an opposition against those Basuto who want to start their first step in business?

It should have been Mr. X's duty to help these Basutos, who made him what he is now, by offering them just one of his own licences. If this man wants to be a capitalist, it is better for him to go and join other capitalists outside this country because in this country we oppose capitalism.

A. S. MAKHELE
President, Basutoland Congress Party, Moleahesho District.

Need For Unity in S.W.A.

Now is not the time to be a Herero, or Ovambo or Nama in South West Africa. No, we want unity all across South West Africa for all Africans.

There are new ideas alive on the continent. The move towards independence is taken for granted; the talk is all of anti-racialism and of the need to submerge national differences and personality issues in the interests of uniting South West Africans.
Peace for all.

The Luderitz Branch Secretary of the South West Africa People's Organisation.

"ROAD TO GHANA" BANNED

"The Road to Ghana," by Alfred Hutchinson, is one of more than 300 books and periodicals whose importation into South Africa was prohibited under the Customs Act by order of the Minister of the Interior published in the Government Gazette last week.



ANTI-COMMUNISTS PLAY GOVERNMENT'S GAME

In recent weeks the newspapers have been splashing headlines about Mr. Duncan and to many he may seem a hero because he defied the attempts of the Government to intimidate him.

But very few of us have really got the facts straight about Mr. Duncan and his actions preceding his detention. In the fortnightly "Contact" of which Mr. Duncan is the editor there appeared on July 30 an article "New Communist Party Formed." In this article Mr. Duncan deals with various other organisations, and it is written as if to praise the rise of political activity, but we know what the real aim was.

In a later copy of the same paper we find a similar article "Red Paper," about a roneed newspaper "Spark." In the issue of "Contact" dated August 27 is a letter from a certain Mr. K. Hendricks, who attacks Russian foreign policy and in conclusion says: "We demand that Spark answer. But not only the Spark,

for the obligation of replying rests also upon those who ran New Age and Liberation and those who ran Fighting Talk and many of those in the Congress of Democrats."

My point, sir, is to point out that the attitude of Mr. Duncan, Mr. Hendricks, and others like them towards the liberation movement as a whole is to play the game of the cops. No matter how much we differ with the commies, we differ less with them than we do with the cops. To ally oneself with the cops is criminal, especially for one who calls himself a freedom fighter.

New Age has failed to attack such an attack. To Mr. H. I wish to say: no matter how wrong the USSR was in Hungary, no matter how wrong Stalin was, Russia today is the only major power that is prepared to help, to the bitter end, the Black man in his struggle for liberation.

The commies in this country have stood four-square behind the people's struggle. Many of them, unlike Messrs D. and H., were detained with us for 6 months. How can anybody who is genuinely in the struggle go out of his way to call the leaders of the people names as these two gents did?
N.N.
Crawford, Cape Town.

Meditate on Xmas Day

On the 25th December all freedom-loving people should pause and meditate in silent prayer to venerate the sons of Africa who died a martyr's death for the Christian cause of equality not baasskap, justice not job reservation, fraternity and love not apartheid and Bantustans. On that date Jesus will be born again and Jesus means nothing save equality, justice, fraternity and love. This date is commemorative of these four blessings and it will surely revitalise and encourage us to fight to the bitter end against the horrors of apartheid which have led to bloodshed even to the once tranquil rural areas (reserves).

BITTER CHRISTIAN
Maseru, Basutoland.

Unity Movement Moribund

A friend showed me something from New Age of Mr. Rosmer's reasons for dissociating himself from the National Anti-CAD and NEUM.

Since 1952 these organisations have been infested with political careerism and opportunism and downright racialism. The sooner the oppressed realise that these organisations are moribund, politically, the better.

The main bone of contention of the political pedagogues and their acolytes in these organisations is the fight for the 11th point—never discussed at NEUM conferences—which is the fight for principalships in segregated Coloured schools, and not principles.

Hence the calculated and studious avoidance of active political intervention for many years and the sophistry and intellectual ecstasies of a Rosmer and a Rosmer in "The Torch."

G. H. GOOL
Claremont.

Peasants Fight Bantu Authorities

(Continued from page 1)

Since the attack on Siccun's kraal the people have extended their attacks against other supporters of Bantu Authorities. Several kraals have been burnt.

MEETING

In the meantime, at the much publicised meeting between the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Leibrandt, and the tribesmen of Imbizi Location, the people once again rejected Bantu Authorities and called on Mr. Leibrandt to tell the Government that they want this Act of Parliament repealed.

This meeting was not called at the request of the people, as claimed in the press. Tribesmen say that the meeting was called by their Chief who supports the Government.

Bizana is still engaged in an angry silence. After four weeks the boycott of the town is still complete, a tribute to the determination and unity of the people. Every effort to break the boycott has failed.

EMPANGENI

THE tribesmen of Empangeni in the Zululand area won a resounding victory against Bantu Authorities two weeks ago when at a meeting of tribesmen the Chief Bantu Commissioner for the area departed without being able to make the people accept an "offer" of £3,000 to assist in the development of the so-called betterment schemes for the area.

The meeting followed on the widespread disturbances in the area in which five sugar cane plantations were burnt. (See New Age, November 11.) The Chief Commissioner received reports from ten indunas whom he had sent into the area charged with the task of ascertaining whether the people accepted Bantu Authorities and whether they accepted Chief Sikkakane or Chief Zungu as their Chief.

Nine indunas reported to the meeting that the people rejected Bantu Authorities and demanded that Chief Zungu, the rightful heir to the Chieftaincy, be appointed as their Chief. The tenth supported the scheme and Chief Sikkakane.

REPRISALS

On hearing these reports the chief Native Commissioner, according to tribesmen interviewed by New Age, told the gathering that he would not now be able to give them £3,000 which he had brought with him to assist the people in the so-called betterment schemes. He would now have to take the money back to his Department. He then turned to those who accepted the Government's policy.

He also told the meeting that the Government had transferred to him available 1,000 acres of arable land for the people. But now this would not be given to them.

The people are now awaiting the decision of the Chief Bantu Commissioner on the question of Chieftainship.

In the meantime members of the tribe who are cane farmers allege that their cane quotas have been cut. They have, however, been cut against by Chief Sikkakane that they can cultivate their cane as their quotas will be restored.

NONGOMA

THE struggle against the so-called betterment scheme in the Thozazi District of Nongoma, which began with the cutting of Govern-

ment-laid fences in 1958, entered a new phase when 12 tribesmen were found guilty and sentenced to two months imprisonment or £20 for refusing to move after being served with removal notices by the Native Commissioner of the area.

The area is seething with anger for, apart from these arrests, most of the people have done no ploughing since 1958 as fences have been laid across their lands.

Tribesmen interviewed by New Age state that Paramount Chief Cyriam, after one meeting with a deputation of tribesmen, asked them to call again the following day. When the deputation returned, however, they found that Chief Cyriam was not available and that he had sent one of his indunas to interview them.

The members of the deputation refused to have any discussions with the induna and demanded to meet Cyriam. At the time of going to meet the Paramount Chief he had not yet indicated whether he would meet a delegation.

Pan-African Sports Meet

The sports circles in Africa have decided to hold the first Pan-African sports meet at the end of 1961 or the beginning of 1962, according to a report from Accra.

A preparatory committee has been set up in Accra, capital of Ghana.

The entries include football, track and field events, boxing, swimming, diving, archery, regatta, basketball and traditional folk sports items of the African countries.

Besides sportsmen from the African countries, Negro athletes from the United States, Latin America and Europe will be invited to take part.

Store Boycott Spreads To Engcobo

PORT ELIZABETH.

ABOUT 500 men and women from the Baziya location demonstrated at Engcobo last Friday when they came to attend the trial of a number of men charged with holding an illegal meeting of more than 10 people.

The people marched quietly through the streets and as they heard for the Magistrate's Court traders in the business area and members of the public lined the streets to watch the procession. It was the first time in the history of the town that a demonstration with a political background had ever been staged.

The news had already quickly spread on this day the people would boycott the shops in the town. New Age learns that the traders were extremely worried in case the one-day boycott of their shops dragged on into an indefinite boycott as in Bizana.

The people in this area have been waging a continuous struggle against the Bantu authorities for a number of years. Two of their most popular leaders—Bangilwe Joyi and Twalngfene Joyi—have been in



Black and White Together

5,000 Leather Workers on Strike

DURBAN. NATAL leather workers created history when over 5,000 workers—African, Indian, Coloured and European—went out on strike last week in support of a demand for higher wages.

Both the Natal Indian Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions, in letters addressed to the workers, congratulate them on their solidarity and offer their fullest support and sympathy.

The strike was sparked off by a decision of the National Industrial Council offering only a seven and a half per cent increase in the cost of living allowance in spite of

strong opposition from the Natal branches of the Union.

The Natal delegation made it clear at the meeting of the Industrial Council that they could not accept such a miserly increase, but the Transvaal and Cape unions supported the employers against the Natal workers.

The National leadership has gone further and claims that the strike is illegal.

This is exactly what the employers and the Department of Labour have been saying to the workers, said one worker interviewed by New Age.

There has been dissatisfaction with the union leadership for some time.

"This strike and the attitude adopted by the National Union will undoubtedly make us decide to break completely with the National Union," said the worker.

The strike, which covers leather workers in Pinetown, Pietermaritzburg and Durban, is almost a week old at the time of writing, and all indications are that the workers will not give in.

In the meantime the Bata Shoe

Company, employing the largest number of workers, has settled the dispute with its employees. They have offered increases of between 7/6d, and £1 per week and this offer has been accepted. The offer of another, smaller shoe company—the Fidelity Shoe Co.—of a 20 per cent increase all round has also been accepted.

The Industrial Council for the Leather Industry is meeting during the coming week-end and indications are that some settlement may be reached. If this does not materialise, however, the workers in factories where settlements have been effected are likely to walk out in sympathy with those on strike.

89 Building Workers Sacked

From B. Lipman

DURBAN. EIGHTY-NINE building workers at Kwa Mashu, all members of the African Municipal Workers' Union, have been dismissed as the result of a complaint that they laid after being forced to work in the rain on November 8.

On November 9, when they told the compound manager their grievance, he said: "When you sing you must all sing together, but when you speak you must select spokesmen, otherwise I cannot hear properly and understand."

As a result two men spoke for the entire group. On the way back to work the foreman threatened the two spokesmen with dismissal, and on November 11 this was put into effect. As the result of this victimisation the remaining workers asked for a second meeting with the compound manager, who told them that those in sympathy with their dismissed comrades would also be fired.

In addition to losing their jobs, these workers have reported to the organiser of their union, Mr. Memory Vakalisa, that before their dismissal they received short pay for the rainy day, which is against customary procedure.

The City Engineer's Department has since said that the two men were dismissed for incompetence! Mr. Rowley Armentin, who is appearing for them, has sent an urgent letter to the Town Clerk asking for an immediate inquiry into the matter.

Aparrtheid at Grand Prix

CAPE TOWN.

World famous motor racers will roar around the Killarney race track on December 17 in the Grand Prix competition, but all the smoke and dust they will raise will not hide the apartheid notices that will be up for the first time at motor racing in the Western Cape.

All previous racing events have been non-segregated, and New Age learns that the owners of the course, the Metropolitan Cycle and Car Club, are not in favour of apartheid. The sponsors of the Grand Prix told racing enthusiasts who complained that they had been advised by the police to segregate the spectators.

Nowhere on the adverts for the Grand Prix is there any indication that non-white racegoers will be segregated, and the admission prices are the same for everybody. But non-white spectators will find themselves having to go into a separate enclosure when they arrive at the gates.

Two members of the Coloured Affairs Council assisted the organisers with the demarcation of seating accommodation for Non-Europeans.

The Story of the Indian Centenary, 1860-1960

FOR 100 YEARS, INDIANS HAVE FOUGHT FOR BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

CAPTIONS AND PICTURES SUPPLIED BY MRS. FATIMA MEER



A group of women resistors.

SHE GAVE HER LIFE IN THE STRUGGLE

WHITE colonialists in Natal, desiring to rid themselves of free Indian competition, prevailed on the Government to impose a £3 poll tax on all girls from the age of 13 and boys from the age of 16 who failed to re-indenture themselves or return to India. This meant that families were forced to pay up to as much as £15 to £20 per year in taxes, far more than they could earn at this time. After Union the South African Government promised Gokhale, a prominent member of the Indian Legislative Assembly visiting South Africa, that the tax would be repealed. This was not done, however. Moreover, the Government declared the traditional marriages, which were unregistered, illegal.

This incensed the Indian women and in 1913 they gave new life to the six-year-old passive resistance struggle, which was beginning to lag, by breaking laws and inciting the police to arrest them. A group from the Transvaal crossed the Transvaal-Indian border and agitated on the Newcastle mines, calling on the miners to strike. Another group of women, including Mrs. Gandhi, crossed the border from the Natal side. Imprisonment followed for the breaking of a law which made illegal the crossing of Provincial borders by Indians without a permit. This law is still in existence. This picture shows a release from prison.

MANY HEROINES

There were many heroines during this struggle, the most outstanding being Valliamma, who died within a few days of her release from prison on February 22, 1914. In later years, while confined to prison in India, Gandhi wrote: "How can I forget her? Valliamma R. Muniswami was a young girl of Johannesburg only 16 years old... as she was a tall girl, her emaciated body was a terrible thing to behold... "Valliamma, you do not repent your having gone to jail, I asked. "Repent? I am even now ready to go to jail again if I am arrested," said Valliamma. "But what if it results in your death?" I pursued. "I do not mind it. Who would not love to die for one's Motherland?"

So died a great South African for the love of her Motherland—South Africa!

NEWCLARE MEETING ON PONDOLAND

JOHANNESBURG. A mass open air meeting of solidarity with the people of Pondoland will be held in Newclare this Sunday.

The meeting is being organised by the Transvaal Indian Congress, the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, the Congress of Democrats and the S.A. Coloured People's Congress.

The slogans of the meeting are 'Hands off Pondoland' and 'Let all the S.A. People Stand by the Pondos'. The meeting will call for the abolition of the Bantu Authorities Act and the pass laws, and for a national minimum wage of £1 a day.



The women's revolt, leading to their arrests, inspired the workers to revolt also. Indian miners struck work and a band of 2,937 men, 127 women and 57 children, led by Gandhi, marched for four days beginning on November 6, 1913, and crossed the Natal-Transvaal border. They were arrested at Balfour near Johannesburg and railed back to Natal where they were imprisoned and given hard labour on the mines.



Mass meeting at Curries Fountain, 1913.

20,000 WORKERS ON STRIKE

NUMEROUS mass meetings, such as the one at Curries Fountain, Durban, shown in the photograph above, were held during the campaign calling for a general strike by the Indians. Almost the entire Indian working force responded and 20,000 workers struck.

The Government resorted to force in order to defeat the strike. Violence, picketing and police patrols became the order of the day, for it was said that only Gandhi or the gun would force the labourers back to the fields. The Indians, however, remained steadfast. The Solomon Commission was set up to investigate Indian grievances, but Gandhi refused to co-operate with it as it did not include Indian representatives.

Nonetheless, the Indian Relief Act was passed, the Poll Tax

lifted, Indian marriages recognised and General Smuts, conferring with Gandhi, formulated the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, whereby he promised that further legislative measures would not be taken to deprive Indians of their existing rights. This promise was broken all too soon.

GANDHI LEAVES

Soon after this Gandhi left for India. A number of farewell meetings were held, such as the one at Verulam where the picture below was taken. A new era in the development of Indians, no longer under indenture, commenced. The community underwent tremendous social, educational and economic changes. The Indian political leadership, strongly influenced by the British Indian Government, which was represented in South Africa by an Agent General, became estranged from the mass of the Indian people.

In 1926, the British Indian Government compromised at a round table conference and India accepted the principle of repatriation of Indians and sought solutions by means of closed-door negotiations with Government ministers. The compromises sowed the seeds of a new political ferment in the mass of the Indian people.

1946 Passive Resistance Against Ghetto Act

AFTER World War 2, a new tide began to flow in the affairs of the Indian community. The old, compromising leadership of Congress was ousted and a group of young militants came to the fore.

In 1946, the NIC under the new leadership of Dr. G. M. Naicker and the Transvaal Indian Congress under the leadership of Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, formed a new Passive Resistance Council which launched a Passive Resistance Campaign against the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, passed during the twilight of the United Party Government.

The Act segregated Indians into special areas and made illegal their occupation of land in White areas, just like the Group Areas Act

which was later passed by the Nationalist Government. Resisters camped on a site in Umbilo, Durban, a predominantly European area, and awaited arrest. (See picture on right.) The police at first refused to act, but on the third day incensed white hoodlums beat up resisters, including Indian women and the Rev. Michael Scott.

One Indian woman was sent to hospital, an Indian-owned car was burnt and an Indian plain-clothes policeman, mistaken for a resister, was killed. Arrests then followed and thousands of Indians, led by Drs. Dadoo and Naicker, went to prison in the campaign.

WOMEN'S ROLE

As in 1913, women again played a prominent role, making up almost half the total number of resisters. Mass meetings and demonstrations became the order of the day. While the 1946 passive resistance campaign remained Indian in character, the platform drew multi-racial speakers and towards the end of the campaign a few European and African resisters courted imprisonment as a symbolic gesture of unity.

THE DURBAN RIOTS

This development, however, suffered a major set-back in 1949 when Africans in Durban, responding to the anti-Indian agitation engendered by white politicians over the years, revolted against their own intolerable conditions by assaulting defenceless and mainly poverty-stricken Indians. Many Indians lost their lives and thousands were rendered homeless. The African National Congress joined with the Indian Congress in issuing a joint statement of regret and the leaders of the two people settled down to

organise a more thorough-going non-racial political unity. The first major joint political action by the African and Indian people was on June 26, 1950, when throughout South Africa, Indian and African workers took part in a one-day strike of protest against the Suppression of Communism Act and other discriminatory laws.



African and Indian Defiers give Afrika salute in 1952.

INDIANS JOIN AFRICANS IN 1952 DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN



Resisters squat on a plot at Umbilo, 1946.

IN 1952, the Indian and African Congresses launched the Defiance of Unjust Laws campaign. As in the campaigns led by Gandhi in 1908 and 1913, and those led by Dadoo and Naicker in 1946, resisters deliberately defied segregatory laws. Indians and Africans who occupied white waiting rooms on railway stations and defied other similar discriminatory laws, were arrested and imprisoned. Our picture above shows Indian and African resisters giving the Afrika salute after their arrest, as the police cordoned them off from fervent supporters.

In 1955, the stage of multi-racial co-operation was taken a stage further when the Congress of the People met at Kliptown, Johannesburg. The concept of joint Congress activity became firmly entrenched as the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, the S.A. Congress of Democrats and the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation combined to adopt the Freedom Charter.

The Treason Trial followed on the establishment of this alliance and the Indians featured proportionately in the arrests, bannings and other Government measures that robbed Congress of its valuable leadership developed since 1945. The work of Congress, however, continued to progress.

In 1956, the agitation against the Group Areas Act gathered momentum. Over 20,000 Indians gathered at Curries Fountain, Durban, to declare their opposition to the Act. (See picture on left.) Although an African speaker was on the platform, Africans were prevented from attending the meeting in terms of a temporary measure which debarred African gatherings.

The Group Areas Act threatens to uproot and destroy a hundred years of Indian life in S.A. The implementation of Group Areas will mean the complete economic annihilation of the Indian community in S.A. Public institutions and schools built through the hard work and philanthropy of the original indentured and passenger Indians who came to South Africa penniless stand in danger of being lost to the Indians. This phase of their struggle still continues.

P.E. Rugby Player Dies

PORT ELIZABETH.

The death occurred on November 2 of Mr. A. E. Magaba, a well-known rugby player during the thirties, and chairman of the Bethelsdorp and Veeplaats Bantu School Board. Mr. Magaba was born at Wezo Location, Fort Beaufort, in 1888. He was also a prominent member of the Union Rugby Football Club and captained the club for many years, contributing a great deal to the tactics of the game.

About 1,900 people took part in the funeral procession, which included 50 cars, at Bethelsdorp on November 13. Mr. Magaba is survived by a wife, son and grandchildren.

"Europeans Have Nothing To Fear" - COD Leaflet

DURBAN.

Ten thousand leaflets were distributed by the South African Congress of Democrats at a mass meeting of anti-Republicans organised jointly by the United Party, the Progressive Party and the Federal Party in Durban last week.

The leaflet, headed "You and the Verwoerd Republic" says that some of the leaders have already surrendered and are counselling the white population to accept the Nat Republic with good grace. The only way the Europeans can hope to defeat Verwoerd is by co-operating with the Non-Europeans, says the leaflet.

"We have nothing to fear. The Congress of Democrats, which is part of the Congress Alliance, can assure the European communities that in the future democratic South Africa there will be no oppression of one community by another."



Mass meeting at Currie Fountain, 1958.

Peace in Africa

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Peace Council is holding a public meeting on the vital questions of peace in Africa, with special reference to the Congo, the United Nations and Disarmament, at Kholovd House, 27 Market St., Johannesburg, on Saturday, November 26, at 2.30 p.m.

Farewell meeting to Gandhi at Verulam.

TREASON TRIAL

Violence

From Robert Resha

OWING to the illness of Mr. Justice A. Kennedy, one of the three judges, the treason trial was adjourned early last week.

Still arguing for the Crown, Mr. J. J. Trengove said that the whole history of the Western Areas campaign and the state of mind of the accused showed clearly that their minds were not running along the lines of persuasion, change of heart, pressure, but along the lines of unconstitutional methods.

"We do not say that the Western Areas campaign was directed to the overthrow of the State on that day. We say it was a prelude to a higher level, the overthrow of the State by violence.

"We submit that what Lutuli said about the Western Areas campaign is not the truth. As far as the National Executive Committee is concerned there is no escape from the responsibility for the Western Areas campaign."

PASSES

Dealing with the campaign against the pass laws, Mr. Trengove said that the Crown would submit that the African National Congress used the pass campaign as part of the liberatory struggle as a whole. To them the struggle against passes involved the struggle for the overthrow of the ruling class and the attainment of freedom.

The same was true of the Bantu Education campaign. The accused said Bantu Education would poison the children and weaken the struggle for liberation.

"We are not making the point that they said may not be valid criticism, but we say that these campaigns were used as part of the liberatory struggle."

FREEDOM VOLUNTEERS

In connection with the Freedom Volunteers Mr. Trengove said that in 1954 Chief Lutuli made a clarion call to the nation for 50,000 Freedom Volunteers. They were to be the vanguard of the liberatory struggle. One of the methods of achieving the aim of overthrowing the State by violence was the formation of a corps of Freedom Volunteers. The African National Congress regarded the volunteers as the top brigade in the struggle. They would be the vanguard.

Mr. Justice Bekker: What do you say about the instruction that volunteers should not be recruited in public places?

Mr. Trengove: We say that this was necessary because they could not allow the vanguard to be cut off from the masses. They were going to recruit 50,000 volunteers. Obviously one cannot tell the volunteers that they are going to be violent.

LECTURES

Mr. Trengove dealt with the lectures for volunteers. He said that on the evidence of witness Chief Lutuli, Dr. Conco and Mr. Resha, there were lectures for the volunteers. The defence tried to play down the effect of these lectures. Nobody knew who the author was and yet they were used extensively. The fact was that these lectures showed that the people were being prepared for a revolution.

Mr. Justice Bekker said that witnesses had said these lectures should serve only as basis for discussion. In reply, Mr. Trengove asked:

"Why this entirely biased view? Why in every document, every lecture, does one get this entirely biased view? We say this is not edu-

cation, this is indoctrination. It is incitement."

These lectures were used to prepare the people for the Congress of the People and for the Freedom Charter which was adopted. They were used for the education of the volunteers, not for negotiation. They were plotting for a revolution.

"We say these campaigns were intended to raise the political consciousness of the masses. They were intended to get the African National Congress to gauge the preparedness of the people. We say they planned a campaign in the Western Areas which they knew was unconstitutional and illegal. They knew that it could result in a bloodbath. Any type of violence promotes their struggle to overturn the Government by violence."

JOURNALS

In connection with the journals "Fighting Talk," "Liberation," "New Age" and "Advance" Mr. Trengove said that the Crown would submit that the ANC supported these journals without qualification.

Mr. G. Hoexter (for the Crown) dealt with the contents of these journals. After dealing with the persons and companies that published these journals Mr. Hoexter said that the Crown would rely on these journals as part of its case to prove that the African National Congress had a policy of violence.

MEETINGS

Mr. Trengove took over from Mr. Hoexter to deal with speeches alleged to have been made at public and private meetings of the ANC and also with speeches made on behalf of the African National Congress at meetings of other organisations. Some of the most violent speeches were made at these meetings by important leaders of the ANC.

Mr. Justice Bekker: On the general question of speeches, what do you say to the defence statement that the Crown has only a fraction of the speeches made during this period?

Mr. Trengove: That argument is fallacious. On the question of the meetings, we are going to deal with important ones. We are not saying that because at one meeting a violent speech was made, therefore the policy is violent. We take a number of public meetings at which violent speeches have been made

We don't say that at every meeting they told the people that we are a violent organisation, that would be dangerous. If one has a peace-loving people, as the Africans are purported to be, they will not get the support. They will have to be subtle and to educate the masses, to show them into the net and get their support. We say that this policy of non-violence is a bluff.

Mr. Justice Bekker: What do you think whether, on the basis that was the policy of the organisation that it wanted the people to be engaged in violence during the period of the indictment, it would not have suited them to make violent speeches in order to prepare the people.

Mr. Trengove: We say that although they told the people not to be violent although this was a general approach, there were instances in which the ANC preached violence at meetings and in their writings, they preached violence in order to test the preparedness of the people for violence.

SHORTHAND NOTES

Mr. Trengove dealt first with Crown witnesses who took down notes at meetings in shorthand. Dealing with witness Coetzee, he said the Crown submitted that this witness was not attacked by the defence.

Mr. Trengove quoted from Coetzee's notes portions of accused Elias Moretsele's speech as the chairman at the Anti-Apartheid meeting held at the Trades Hall, Johannesburg, on June 27, 1954. Moretsele is reported to have said: "We are a non-violent army for liberation. We stand for all the people of South Africa. We stand for non-violence."

Mr. Trengove said that one had to consider what effect this statement had on that meeting, and test Moretsele's bona fides by comparing it with other statements. In his presidential address to the 1956 Transvaal ANC conference he said: "We will not allow the Government to choose the background for us." At another conference he called upon the people to participate fully in the struggle. "We must reckon with trouble and disaster without flinching."

Mr. Justice Bekker: What did the members of the audience understand by the statement "We are a non-violent army for liberation"?

Mr. Trengove: Their statements to recruit people appear innocent.

UP MY EYE

ADOLF (I'm very sensitive) Etchman, accused of helping to butcher a few million Jews during World War II, said also that he had job had to trace Jewish ancestors, deport Jews confine them to ghettos and make them wear yellow stars.

● I hear that he may be offered a job with South Africa's Population Registration Department—if acquitted.

AND that while the search for the abominable snowman goes on in the mountains of Tibet, Mr. De Wet Nel is organising an expedition to hunt abominable Comrades in the mountains of Poland.

AND chiefs will now be able to say, "Was'jo you pass?" to any whites wandering around in those parts.

HEADLINE in a local daily: **BOAT ASHORE; DEAD BABOON AT HELI**. The story was not about South Africa

under the Nationalists.

★ **I HAVE** just been informed that I will be placed on the Progressive Party's "A" roll.

THE Yanks are in Cape Town and gabbing to our girls about the nice things they get in the navy. On the submarine Chivo they've got a juke-box and TV and steaks, and peanut butter and jelly sandwiches and ice-cream, and you can eat as much as you want to, anytime.

● Loved Which reminds me of the story of the Korean war when the marines were surrounded by the Chinese (who, it was said, carried their rice rations in their pockets) and an urgent call went out for more ammunition or they would have to surrender. A truck speeded frantically to the beleaguered Yanks and crates were unloaded feverishly and broken open.

● They contained Coca Cola.

ALEX LA GUMA.

circumstances the accused may make speech which was not intended, but this speech must be considered with other speeches. An organisation with a violent policy may for certain reasons make a speech which is not violent in speech like this may be made for certain reasons, because of the presence of the police and because of the presence of the public, or because they wanted the support of the Nationalist Party, United Party and Liberal Party and could not therefore show their true policy.

NON-VIOLENCE MEANS VIOLENCE

To demonstrate his point, Mr. Trengove referred to another speech made by accused Kathrada at a Colonial Youth Day meeting in Alexandra Township, on February 22, 1954. Kathrada was reported to have said: "We want to live, not to die, we want to be happy. To achieve this we must be prepared to die."

At another meeting Kathrada was reported to have told the crowd what the people did with the spies when they got their freedom. When he asked the crowd: "What will we do with people like these?" the crowd replied: "We will kill them."

Kathrada referred in this speech to "great task, great leadership and greater sacrifice." Mr. Trengove wanted to know what great task, what greater leadership and what greater sacrifice Kathrada was referring to? He made the point in his speech that the Congress army was going to be different from the army in Korea and Malaya. "The people must not allow themselves to be provoked because we do not want to waste a single drop of unnecessary blood."

If this speech was analysed and having in mind the person who made it, it was not inconsistent with the speech of "murder, murder" by accused Resha, said Mr. Trengove.

SUMMING UP

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Is it correct to say that the African National Congress wanted to organise the masses by a process of strikes and stay-at-homes and to make demands, and if they were not met and the circumstances in relation to the masses were favourable and the masses were politically conscious, the African National Congress would proceed to organise national day strikes which would be the finale between the people and the State?

Mr. Trengove: Yes, My Lord.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Is that really the case of the Crown in essence?

Mr. Trengove: Yes, My Lord.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: The volunteers were organised so that in the final stage they would lead the masses into violence?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Your case is not that the African National Congress organised the volunteers to commit violence during the period of the indictment?

Mr. Trengove: No, My Lord.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: There is no evidence that the volunteers would be ordered to commit acts of violence?

Mr. Trengove: No, My Lord.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Are you suggesting that when Moretsele said "We are a non-violent army for liberation" he did not mean that?

Mr. Trengove: He was bluffing the people. What he is telling the people is that we are non-violent, but if violence comes it will come from the Government.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Do you say he was mala fide when he said this?

Mr. Trengove: It is double talk. He went on to say that the object of the accused was to take over the Government. Moretsele attacked the police and said that they were traitors. The object was to undermine the authority of the police.

POLICE TROTSIS

Referring to a speech by accused Ger Sibande, Mr. Trengove said that Sibande accused the Government of being "gangsters, power drunk." He also attacked the police for going into the hall like "rats." This speech of Sibande referred with reference to blood. They knew that the struggle they embarked on would lead to violence. Sibande referred to the "black forest" that volunteers had to go through, and said: "we shall apply all tactics even underground." Explaining this when he gave evidence, Sibande said that by "underground" he meant when they go and organise in the farms they will have to go there at night when it is dark. On the question of speaking about blood, Sibande said he often used this expression because of the dangers that lay ahead in the struggle.

Mr. Trengove said: "If that was the case, then they knew that the struggle they were carrying out would lead to bloodshed and they prepared the volunteers for that." Mr. Trengove said that he would submit that the volunteers were to be the shock brigade in the army of liberation. They would be used for the overthrow of the Government.

Mr. Trengove quoted Moretsele: "I want to tell you that the African National Congress is a people's organisation. We are not here to create trouble, we did not call this meeting for the police. I am appealing to you to show these people what we are, we are not here for trouble. In the same way that the Afrikaner took this country without violence, we will take away the Government with bare hands. We know the secret, they don't know." Mr. Trengove: "Telling the Government with bare hands? This does not mean you are going to negotiate. How do you take away the Government with bare hands?"

Mr. Justice Bekker: Why should there be non-violence at this meeting?

Mr. Trengove: In this part of the meeting the police were still there. I am not saying it is because the police were there that there was this policy of non-violence. We say that this was linked with the Programme of Action and that the Programme they say they will initiate violence.

Mr. Justice Bekker: Are you going to refer to other speeches and say this is a bluff?

Mr. Trengove: Yes, My Lord, I am going to say it is a bluff and I am going to say it does not exclude violence.

Mr. Trengove then dealt with a speech made by accused Ahmed Kathrada, in which he said the volunteers formed the top brigade of the 50,000-strong army, and dealt with the difference between the Freedom Volunteers and other armies and said: "Ours is going to be an army with total divison. Ours is a non-violent army for liberation. Volunteers must avoid violence. Mr. Trengove said this speech must be taken in conjunction with other speeches on violence."

Mr. Trengove said that in certain

Teima
Soups
are
Tastiest

AFRICA Jomo Kenyatta Must Be Our Prime Minister, demand Kenya Africans

THE Kenya African National Union (KANU), which is expected to win the largest number of seats in the elections due to be held in Kenya next year, is demanding that Jomo Kenyatta be allowed to take up office as the country's Chief Minister.

Kenyatta was the leader of the Kenya African Union, which led the campaign for democracy in Kenya until it was banned during



Jomo Kenyatta—prison to Prime Minister?

the Emergency declared in the territory in 1952. Kenyatta was tried for allegedly managing the "Mau Mau," a charge which he persistently denied. Although his sentence of 7 years imprisonment expired last year, and although the chief witness against him retracted his allegations (for which he was convicted of perjury), Kenyatta was not allowed to return to his people, but has been kept in banishment in a remote area.

Both the leading African political organizations in Kenya, KANU and the Kenya African Democratic Union have campaigned strongly for Kenyatta's release.

Although in the early years of their rise to political prominence leaders such as Tom Mboya failed to press for Kenyatta's liberation, they now realize that the old leader's popularity, based on his many years of struggle on behalf of the African people of Kenya, far exceeds their own.

SOON FREE?

The British Colonial Office realizes that the demand for Kenyatta's release will grow and become irresistible, and accordingly is already dropping hints to the effect that he will soon be set free.

But if he is released the demand that he become the first African Prime Minister in Kenya will in-

crease in intensity. The British had hoped that by granting fairly rapid extension of democratic rights to the people of Kenya a docile pro-British African Government could be formed.

Although some of the leaders might initially have given the Colonial Office hope that these plans would meet with success, the demand of the African masses for full democracy, the right to choose their own leaders, and independence soon, has altered the picture considerably.

Kenyatta symbolises to the African people the uncompromising struggle for full freedom.

● That is why 50,000 people cheered Tom Mboya, secretary-general of KANU, when he declared at a meeting at Thika recently that the party intended to make Kenyatta Chief Minister when it formed a government.

And that is why they cheered Oginga Odinga, vice-president of the party, when he stated: "Jomo Kenyatta was your leader in the emergency. Even today he continues to be your leader."

ASIA Protest Against Murder Of Socialist Leader



FOUR MILLION JAPANESE WORKERS STAGE GENERAL STRIKE.

Four million Japanese workers in eight hundred places throughout Japan staged a nationwide general strike recently in protest against the assassination of the Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, Inejiro Asanuma. The workers declared that the assassination was the work of a fascist fanatic, was plotted by Japanese and American reactionaries. They also demanded the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty (which provides for the rearmament by America of Japan) and the resignation of the Ito Cabinet.

The above picture shows a view of the striking workers demonstrating in Tokyo.

Ghana-Guinea-Mali Union Gives Impetus To African Liberation Struggle

THE recent announcement by Ghana's President, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, that Ghana and Mali are to set up a common parliament, highlights the degree to which the three most go-ahead states in West Africa are determined to stand together in the struggle for the full liberation of Africa.

Two years ago Ghana and Guinea announced the formation of a political union between the two countries which would form the nucleus of an eventual union of all West African states.

Although practical unity between the two countries has not been achieved (they have no common border, being separated by the prode Gaulle Ivory Coast, as well as by Liberia and Sierra Leone) the two countries have displayed great unity of purpose when it came to questions of African affairs. Liberia, which is ruled by a pro-U.S. Government, subsequently declared its intention of supporting the proposed West African Union, but the constant support which the Liberian Government has given to the Americans in Africa has resulted in that country straying from the common anti-imperialist path which Ghana and Guinea have followed.

Now, largely as a result of Guinea's successful political and economic progress, Mali has decided to join with Ghana (and, presumably, with Guinea).

GUINEA "PACEMAKER"
Baill Davidson in a recent article in the London New Statesman, in which he deals with the growing struggle for economic independence which is following the struggle for political independen-

ence in West Africa, makes the following comments:

"In the past two years the whole framework of French colonial control in West Africa has fallen apart: all the territories have, in one way or two, slithered by now into varying degrees of political independence.

"But Guinea was, and has remained the pacemaker. There is



Kwame Nkrumah—prison to President.

nothing more interesting in Africa, I think, than the single-minded skill and determination with which the men who govern this exceptionally poor and underdeveloped country are channeling its energies into constructive growth."

Davidson then describes the triumphant manner in which Guinea has overcome the French blockade and aid.

MALI SIMILAR
These events have had their biggest impact on Mali (ex-French Sudan). Guinea's neighbour in the distant Niger plains and a country with much the same

problems and social structure.

"In 1958 the nationalists of the Sudan wanted to campaign for political independence, but were not strong enough to do so. In the event they won their political independence by way of the Mali Federation. They used 1959 to complete the Africanisation of the country's administrative system, to deprive the chiefs nominated by the French of their political authority, and to assure themselves of majority support for their party, the Union Soudanaise. By the summer they were pushing along the same lines

as Guinea. "But the ruling ideas in Senegal, the Sudan's partner in the Mali Federation, were different . . . Senegal has no great impetus towards radical change. By the middle of the year it was obvious that compromise was no longer possible."

● It was in the middle of the year that Senegal broke away from the Mali Federation, and Sudan, which continues to call itself Mali, began to move even closer to the Ghana-Guinea union, which it now has in effect joined.

U.S. ARMED TO DESTROY RUSSIA 60 TIMES OVER

Pauling Urges Halt to Bombs

THE United States could safely stop its build-up of nuclear weapons Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel prize-winning chemist, said recently.

He told a Press conference at Rochester, New York State, that it was his "guess" that the U.S. had already stock-piled 20,000 nuclear bombs in the megaton class—each equivalent to a million tons of TNT.

Three hundred of these would be enough to destroy the Soviet Union, so America already had more than 60 times the number of bombs it would take for that.

HEREDITY DEFECTS
The 59-year-old American scientist has refused to be intimidated by the Senate Internal Security sub-committee investigating a petition he organised among scientists to halt nuclear test.

Nuclear testing had already polluted the atmosphere with enough

radio-active waste to cause heredity defects and diseases "for thousands of years to come" he told the Press.

But even while he was speaking a new demand for early resumption of American H-tests was made by Mr. John McCone, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

NEW POLARIS
Speaking at Hot Springs, Virginia, Mr. McCone claimed the Soviet Union was "filibustering" at the Geneva test-ban talks, and alleged the Soviet Union might be carrying out "chindering tests."

A decision on American resumption of underground tests must be made in the next few weeks he declared.

American Service and missile chiefs have been pressing for months to resume tests, which they need to develop warheads for new versions of the Polaris missile and for the projected Skybolt missile.



"Any of you gentlemen know how to make dough?"



This is the last picture taken of trade union leader Mr. Loftus Mdinga, seen on the extreme right with Mrs. Violet Husho and other officials of the African Clothing Workers' Union. Mr. Mdinga died at the Coronation Hospital on Monday November 21, after an illness of one month. Mr. Mdinga had been assistant secretary since 1955 of the three-thousand-man strong and the longest established African union in South Africa. He leaves a wife and three children.

South West Spokesmen Call For U.N. Intervention

"Our People Are Treated Like Slaves"

"THE time is long overdue for United Nations intervention," said Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi, President of the South West Africa National Union and leading spokesman on South West Africa, giving evidence to the Fourth Committee of the United Nations in New York recently.

Mr. Kozonguizi headed an impressive team at this year's hearing. The other members were the Rev. Michael Scott, Mr. Mburumba Kerina, Mr. Oliver Tambo (Deputy President of the African National Congress), Mr. Sam Nujoma (President of the Ovamboland People's Organisation), Mr. Jacob Kuhangwa (Secretary of O.P.O.), the Rev. Marcus Kooper and Mr. Ismael Fortune.

Pointing out that many members of the delegation had been driven into exile by the activities of the South African authorities, Mr. Kozonguizi stressed that the situation of the peoples of South West Africa was desperate.

"The presence of the United

Nations can no longer be delayed; it is no longer a matter of necessity but of vitality."

MANDATE VIOLATED

Stressing that South Africa had violated the mandate, Mr. Kozonguizi said the United Nations must not wait for the outcome of the case filed in the International Court by Liberia and Ethiopia.

"We believe that no solution can be found on this problem unless the South African Government is forced by the presence of the United Nations in South West Africa.

"To this end we have listened with special interest to the plan put forward by the President of the Republic of Ghana. That is that a Committee of African States be entrusted with the administration of South West Africa. This idea is attractive to us."

The debate has been adjourned until next year, with the African states of Ghana and Guinea pressing for effective action to be taken against the Union Government.

RESTRICTED

Once again this year Mr. Kozonguizi and the Rev. Michael Scott were not allowed free access to the United States but were restricted to a small part of Manhattan.

Mr. Kozonguizi also found that at the United Nations committee hearing he was attacked by the United States delegation for the radio broadcast and the press statements he made during his recent visit to People's China criticising the role of U.S. imperialism in international affairs (reported in New Age on October 27, 1960).

"I don't regret having said what I said in China," Mr. Kozonguizi wrote to New Age. "In fact I silenced the U.S. delegation—I simply asked them to tell me where my statements had been factually wrong. They couldn't say a thing."

The most recent of the exiles to leave South West Africa was Mr. Ismael Fortune, an executive mem-

ber of the Ovamboland People's Organisation, who told the United Nations of the unrelenting persecution by the U.N. Government of leaders of O.P.O.

During June of this year eleven members of the organisation were deported to the barren north, among them Mr. S. Homateni. The same month Mr. Tuhadeni was arrested and two days later he was deported under police guard to Enjane near Angola. Men sent to the north, on the borders of Angola, disappear out of sight and are lost souls.

NOT SATISFIED

"It is not true when the South African Government says that the Ovambo people are satisfied with the rule of the Union Government over South West Africa," say the documents which Mr. Fortune produced before the United Nations.

A memorandum from the Ovamboland People's Organisation to UNO says the people are being treated like slaves by the Union Government which authorised a labour recruiting organisation "to sell our young men to white settlers in the police zone as contract cheap labourers. All Ovambos, Ovaka-vangos and Ovahimbos of Okaovalde are not allowed to enter the police zone to seek work unless they sign contracts which last for 18 months and which they cannot break. They are not allowed to choose their jobs; work is chosen for them. . . . We are sold like slaves in our homeland. The wages throughout the 18-month period are 3s. a day. There are killings on the farms.

"In Ovamboland there are no government hospitals. There are only two mission centres with two doctors examine labour recruits going to work in the police zone. In Ovamboland and Okavango there are no government schools, and there is not a single school of any kind in Okaovalde."



Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

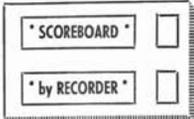
Wynberg Handicap: B: TASTY
DISH. Danger, Soft Soap.
Juvenile Maiden Plate: CUP
MATE. Danger, Callaghan.
Wynberg Moderate Handicap: SATISFACTORY. Danger, Thunder Roll.
Kenilworth Handicap 2nd: OVER-PROOF. Danger, Torello.
Wynberg Open Handicap: DEBONICK. Danger, Irish Thunder.
Maiden Plate: MARIE CELESTE. Danger, Paradox.
Wynberg Progress Stakes: INVALA. Danger, Phoenix Queen.
Kenilworth Handicap 1st: DISTILLER. Danger Avon.

LOST

"MAYAKOVSKY AND HIS POETRY"—By Herbert Marshall, with personal inscription of great value
New A

Portabi Borrow Please

Traders of you tion W Town.



* SASA has benefited greatly from the support—moral, economic and organisational—which the Soccer Federation has given.

* International tours are still being considered and a SASF tour has been suggested.

Scoreboard sends best wishes to the Soccer Federation for the new year and wishes it greater victories in the future.



Mr. Philip Kgosana, former PAC leader who has been in jail since the March disturbances in Cape Town, photographed after he was freed on bail last week. The case in which he and others are appearing on a charge of incitement has been adjourned until next year.

PROGRESS IN SOCCER WORLD

SOCCER is one of the key sports in the country and we should be fully informed about it. The report for the BGM (Oct. 1960) is an important document and its main points should be widely publicised.

It reflects great credit on the keen soccer administrators like G. Singh, S. L. Singh and Charles Pillay and men like A. J. Albertyn—who moved the important resolution of integration. It is unfortunate, however, that this resolution is not being immediately implemented.

* Internationally SASF has made great progress with the FIFA resolution disqualifying racial bodies and giving existing mem-

bers twelve months to put their houses in order.

* Financially the Federation had an expenditure of £1,500 and is in a healthy position with a balance of £1,700.

GREAT STRIDES

* Organisationally soccer is making great strides and the standard of play is steadily rising. There is a great swing towards non-racial matches and this will be accelerated (except in Natal?)

* Professionalism is still a vexed question. Despite the severe comments of the Secretary, the "rebels" have done much to stimulate interest. It is also doubtful whether an amateur body can itself handle professional sport.

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- Everyone will be there!
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at the
Rondebosch Town Hall

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- Admission (by ticket only): 5/- Single (including tax)
- Tickets obtainable from New Age office, Chames Buildings, Barrack Street, or at door on Xmas Eve

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