

"STAND BY THE PONDOS"



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No Buying on Dec. 5 Says Congress

JOHANNESBURG.

AS THE GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR A SHOW-DOWN IN PONDOLAND BY MASSING A HUGE POLICE FORCE BACKED WITH PLANES, SARACENS AND ARMOURD CARS, THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT HAS CALLED ON THE PEOPLE TO STAND BY THE PONDOS BY BOYCOTTING ALL SHOPS AND DOING NO BUYING ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Spearheading the campaign is the South African Congress of Trade Unions, which issued the boycott call last Friday afternoon when the mass meeting on Pondoland planned to take place in Johannesburg over the week-end was banned by order of the Chief Magistrate.

The December 5 boycott call is being taken up by the Congresses in all main centres of the Union.

The slogan of the Newclare meeting was to have been 'Hands off Pondoland.' The magistrate's order was issued under the Riotous Assemblies Act on the grounds that the meeting in Newclare would seriously endanger the public peace.

SACTU came back sharply on the ban with the retort: The Government is afraid that the people might learn from the meeting what is happening in Pondoland.

SOLIDARITY

To protest against the ban and to express support with the people of Pondoland the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions issued this call to its members and to all the people of South Africa not to buy on December 5.

"People will be asked to go to work as usual," says SACTU, "but to keep away from all shops.

"In a country where nine-tenths of the population are refused all channels to express their grievances, a withdrawal of their buying power is one of the only means of protest

left to them."

COD STATEMENT

The Congress of Democrats said the Government was trying to stop people from showing their support for the people of Pondoland in a peaceful and organised way.

"The Government must be held solely responsible if the resentment and frustration of the people takes on more drastic forms of protest."



Canadian trade unionists have backed the call for an overseas boycott of South African goods. Here are some of them on the picket line outside a liquor store in Winnipeg. The Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour has sent a strong protest to the Attorney General calling for a ban on the import of South African wines and brandies by the Liquor Commission.

ANC LEADERS HOUNDED BY POLICE

JOHANNESBURG.

The Government campaign to persecute people's leaders is being intensified day by day. Leaders of the outlawed African National Congress are being hounded as every turn. They are being arrested for incitement, endorsed out of the towns and charged under every conceivable regulation.

Mr. Peter Magano, former Volunteer-in-Chief of the African National Congress in the Transvaal and a member of the provincial Executive Committee, was grabbed by a uniformed white police and a member of the Special Branch outside the hall in the Rustenburg location recently. He was shoved into the Rustenburg police station where he was charged for failing to pay entertainment tax. Bail was fixed at £15.

Mr. Magano was a cashier at a fund-raising concert organised by him to pay the £50 fine arising from his conviction for incitement during the state of emergency.

Mr. Magano and two others, Mr. Able Tlale and April Mogotlane, all residents of Pretoria, were endorsed out of Pretoria following their conviction for incitement. All are married men with children.

PEASANTS UNITED AGAINST BANTU AUTHORITIES

Grim Struggles in Many Areas

From M. P. Naicker

BANTU Authorities is dying . . . Slowly but surely this fraud of "self-government" for the African people is being smashed by peasants in widely separated areas . . . It is being exposed in all its nakedness for what it really is: the extension

of the rule of the sjambok to the rural areas.

In spite of long terms of imprisonment, deportations, threats and intimidation, the people are determined not to allow this system to supplant the traditional tribal democracy—a form of democracy which

has existed for centuries in which all tribesmen decide on matters affecting their tribe.

PONDOLAND

FOLLOWING on the assassination of Chief Vukayimbe Sigcau and two of his indunas, New

Age carried out an intensive investigation to ascertain the reasons for this outbreak of violence in the Flagstaff area. Hitherto all actions by the tribes of Pondoland has been strictly non-violent.

After the meeting of Ngqingili Hill was dispersed (see New Age last week) the people found that two members of their tribe had died of gunshot wounds and that four were seriously injured, two with aseptic wounds. Eye-witnesses reported that these wounds were inflicted by Chief Sigcau and his indunas.

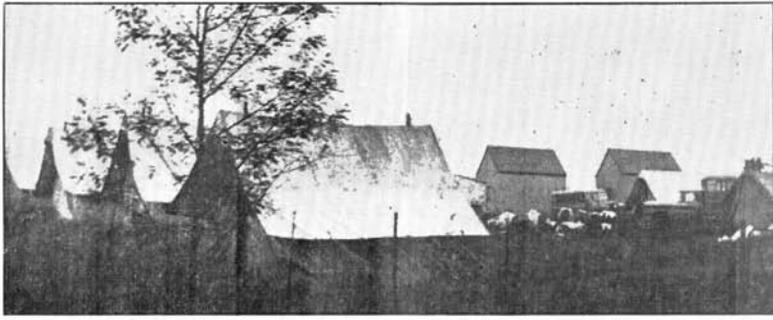
The following day the tribesmen held another meeting at which it was reported that one of the tribesmen had been beaten up and arrested by Sigcau and his indunas. This, it was alleged, was done in the presence of a large contingent of police.

TRIBESMEN ATTACK
Late that night, after the police had left, angry tribesmen attacked the Chief's kraal and released the arrested tribesman who was bound with chains and rope.

He was in the same hut as the Chief and three of his indunas. The Chief and his indunas were killed by the angry tribesmen when they saw their compatriot badly injured, with weak all over his body and a big gash on his head.

No one appears to know where the released tribesman is or how he is faring.

The area is now under police rule and a reign of terror has been unleashed. The hunt of the police attacks is being borne by the women, at most men do not go into the one during the day, fearing that they will be arrested on sight.



Strong police parties are dotted throughout Pondoland in preparation for the coming showdown. Here is a police camp on the outskirts of Bizana.

(Continued on page 3)

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. Medico

£1. E.D.R. £2. Anon 10s.

Johannesburg:

Steel £5. D.T. £3. T. £2. J.

£1.10. 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.

Misc. 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 communists, 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 communists 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 Roemer 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 Sikkane 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 Sikkane.

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 Sikkane 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 Baziza 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 that 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

DURBAN. From B. Lipman. 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 of 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.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, noted American journalist now resident in China, writes a report of special interest to people in Africa and highlights some of the key attitudes of the Chinese leadership to the international situation.

Aid Without Strings Pact With Guinea Highlights China's Stand on Imperialism

PEKING. THE visit of President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea to the People's Republic of China in September was a historical event. It was China's first reception for the head of state of an African nation. The joint communique which Toure and China's President Liu Shao-chi signed may well become a classic for the anti-imperialist upsurge now sweeping the world. Their Treaty of Friendship and of Economic and Technical Assistance was the first such treaty signed by China with an African state. Guinea is a small nation on Africa's West Coast. Its population of 2,000,000 is one-third that of Peking. But Guinea was the first French colony in Africa to vote itself free two years ago.

Communist chief of state to address such a huge audience of the cuff. Toure is an orator. His speech was simple enough for an illiterate African in the jungle and deep enough for a Marxist devotee. "Man, ever since he appeared on earth, has been struggling; struggling against nature for subsistence and against the evil and egotism still in man." From this it was a short jump to the struggle of Africans against imperialism which he assured his audience, "would not now be long" because "the anti-imperialist forces are growing in all the nations of Africa, Asia, America and Europe with the passing days." The applause of the audience left no doubt that this was right down their alley. The Toure-Liu communique outlined the assistance Liu is both President of China and her leading Marxist theoretician next to Mao Tse-tung. At this moment the joint communique has a special value because it makes clear and definite the Chinese view of the way to "defend world peace—a view viciously misrepresented today almost everywhere, and especially in the U.S."

NEVER WAS THERE A MORE DANGEROUS LIE THAN THE DAILY AMERICAN PRESS ASSERTION AS AN ACCEPTED FACT THAT CHINA BELIEVES IN THE "NECESSITY" OF WORLD WAR AND EVEN IN ITS "DESIRABILITY."

STAND ON PEACE

The joint communique said that "at present all threats and obstacles to world peace come from the side of imperialism"; therefore, "imperialist aggression and colonialism must be terminated" so that "a genuine and just peace may be realized." Asserting the need for "peaceful coexistence" among nations with different social systems, the communique added that "the present national movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America is an indispensable part of . . . the safeguarding of world peace."

Two brief assertions should be put side by side to see the contradiction they imply, which is part of the contradiction of life today: (1) The two parties "support without reservation . . . all acts in favour of general disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons."

(2) they also support "the just struggles for national liberation of the peoples of Algeria, the Congo, South Africa and other nations." Here the contradiction is joined and accepted. Toure, who won Guinea's independence by a non-violent struggle, endorses "general disarmament" and simultaneously takes sides in the bloodiest armed struggles on the African continent. China signs this declaration, too. Here they diverge from many liberals in Europe and America.

China's support for "acts for general disarmament" begins with the Pentagon's nuclear weapons and not with the Algerians and the Congolese.

AID WITHOUT STRINGS

By the treaty with Guinea, China agreed

- to extend a non-interest-bearing loan of \$25,000,000 "without any conditions or privileges attached." Guinea will repay the loan during 1970-79 "with export goods . . . or with currency of a third country agreed by China";
- to supply "experts, technicians and skilled workers" and "complete set equipment, machinery and materials, techniques and other goods";
- to train "technicians and skilled workers" of Guinea;
- to pay "the travelling expenses, going and coming," of Chinese experts, while Guinea would pay out of the loan their living expenses. Their "standard of living shall not exceed that of personnel of the same rank in Guinea." Expenses of Guineans training in China would be paid from the loan. Trade between the two countries would be based on the principle of "equilibrium between the total values of imports and exports."

In the light of their mutual understanding and agreement, Toure and Liu felt no reason to be pessimistic. As they said in the communique, they believed that the state of the world was "extremely favourable" to the struggle for peace. Both stated their conviction that "as long as the peace-loving countries and people unite and persist . . . they will certainly be able . . . to safeguard world peace."

ON DISARMAMENT

The Chinese do not believe that imperialism can or will disarm; they do believe that, under pressure, a partial disarmament, such as of nuclear weapons, may be won. The fight for "general disarmament" will expose the nature of imperialism to the people, and this is all to the good.



Mao Tse-tung.

China does not believe, as many in both East and West do, by a bomb set off in error or by a madman can continue automatically to the annihilation of the human race. Nor does she believe that a paper signed by Khrushchev and Eisenhower can guarantee mankind's survival.

Survival is guaranteed only by mankind's own struggle. The people are the makers of history, the defenders of the world's peace. The "peace forces" struggle today in four great groupings:

- (1) The nations of the socialist camp, whose unity China thinks indispensable, which act through diplomacy and economic power;
- (2) the colonial peoples, whose independence struggle wears down imperialism and destroys its economic base;
- (3) the working class in the capitalist countries, whose struggles also wear down imperialism and who demand peace;
- (4) peace movements throughout the world.

The more these groups can understand and act together, the quicker will be their victory.

NEGOTIATION IS NECESSARY. TREATIES ARE IMPORTANT, BUT THEY DO NOT CREATE PEACE; THEY CRYSTALLISE, RECORD AND MAKE LEGAL THE VICTORIES SECURED BY MANKIND'S STRUGGLE.



"You Coloured people mustn't try to run before you can walk."

VICTORY FOR INDIAN YOUTH

Jo'burg High School to Stay Open

THE announcement by the Education Department that the Johannesburg Indian High School "will remain open indefinitely" marks the end of a vigorous and determined campaign for the last three weeks on the part of the students and the parents of the school. But there is still a serious shortage of school accommodation for Indian children in Johannesburg. In 1953 the Transvaal Indian Congress submitted a memorandum to a Commission of Enquiry on Education pointing out the dire shortage of education facilities for Indians. As a result the Department opened the Booyens Indian High School and the Fordsburg Junior School, the platoon system of education started in earnest and various religious schools were used by the Department to supplement the existing schools.

CLOSED DOWN
In 1955, as a result of "objections by the European residents," the Booyens High School was closed and the pupils were told to go to Lenasia Indian High School which was a prefabricated structure put up for the purpose. Tremendous objections followed and the Lenasia school was boycotted. The Central Indian High School was started and is still operating without any financial assistance from the authorities.

A year later the Kiptown Indian School and the Newclare Indian School were closed and children as young as 6 years were forced to travel 44 miles a day. The Department stated quite categorically that it was "the decision of the central government to build schools only in the respective Group Areas." The Indian community viewed this as an attempt to drive them into the Lenasia Group Area.

BROUGHT TO A HEAD
The announcement that the Johannesburg Indian High School would be closed on December 7 this

Special Branch Raids at Nyanga

CAPE TOWN. SPECIAL Branch detectives were active in the Nyanga area on Sunday when they searched the homes of Mr. Oscar Mpetsha and Mr. Moffat Pheto. They also searched the car in which Mr. Mpetsha was travelling and which had stalled on Vangard Drive earlier in the evening. Mr. Mpetsha told New Age that he was travelling towards Nyanga in a car which was being towed by another. On the way they had to stop when the tow-rope broke. While they were trying to get the car moving again another car full of detectives drew up. Mr. Mpetsha's car was searched but the Special Branch men found only blank sheets of duplicating paper. One of them said they were looking for leaflets. They left, taking nothing, and Mr. Mpetsha was towed to the Nyanga location where he stopped at the home of a mechanic whom he asked to examine his car.

A little while later the Special Branch men turned up again and once more searched the car, after which they searched Mr. Mpetsha's person. Again they took nothing and when Mr. Mpetsha arrived at his home later on he found that detectives had raided his house and examined documents found there. Mr. Pheto's home was raided at about the same time.

On Monday morning detectives visited the offices of the Food and Canning Workers' Union and asked to see Mr. Mpetsha. When told that he was out, they left and did not return.

United Front Office
The South African United Front, consisting of leaders of the banned African National Congress and Pan-African Congress, the South African Indian Congress and the South West African National Union, has now opened offices in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika. The SAUFU already has offices in Accra, Cairo and London, each office has a joint secretariat formed by members of the ANC and PAC.

Verwoerd Slaps Down "Liberal" Nats. NO "NEW DEAL" FOR THE COLOURED

From Our Political Correspondent
VERWOERD'S refusal to entertain the idea of Coloured members of Parliament has knocked on the head any enthusiasm there might have been in some quarters over the Nationalist Government's proposed "new deal" for the Coloured people.

HE HAS MADE IT QUITE CLEAR THAT IN ESSENTIALS THERE IS TO BE NO "NEW DEAL" AT ALL. PARLIAMENT WILL REMAIN THE WHITE MAN'S PARLIAMENT, AND NO NON-WHITE MUST EVER HOPE TO SET FOOT IN THERE. THE WHITE MAN MUST REMAIN THE COMPLETE BAAS IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE. THE WHITE MAN MUST MAKE THE LAWS, THE BLACK AND BROWN MUST OBEY.

On this point he is not prepared to compromise one iota. The smallest concession to the integrators, he says, would be merely the thin end of the wedge and would be followed by demands for further concessions. Honest people who advocated small concessions must admit that in the end there would be full integration—to the point of biological assimilation.

GIVE NOTHING
Give the Coloured man the vote, he is warning his followers, and he will want to marry your daughter. Therefore the Nationalists will give the Coloured man nothing, so that he will have no illusions about his true status in the South African way of life—as a servant and an inferior.

Verwoerd says he has plans to build up the Coloured people in the economic and educational fields and to give them practice and experience in the management of their local affairs and even control over certain of their land-wide interests. But after his flat refusal to give them direct political representation, his "new deal" proposals must prove a damp squib. A man who hopes to live in your house as a member of your family is not going to relish being sent to the servants' quarters, no matter how comfortable.



Our picture shows Mr. George Peake addressing the Cape Town protest meeting on Pondeal last week. With him on the platform are, from left to right, Mr. Bernard Hua, Mr. A. J. Storm, Mrs. Annie Silings and Mr. Zolite Malind.

VERWOERD'S REACTION

But Dr. Verwoerd didn't like the look of the committee, or the way it was setting about its task, and quickly stifled it by appointing a Cabinet sub-committee of his own to consider the social, economic and political position of the Coloured people. With a stroke of Machiavellian cunning he appointed as chairman of his sub-committee none other than his "liberal" rival—Dr. Donages himself!

"LIBERAL" NATS?

But he was forced into it. Increasingly voices had been raised in the Nationalist ranks calling for Coloureds to sit in Parliament. Sabra men, dominies, even politicians were putting forward these proposals ever more insistently. Why? Because they felt increasingly isolated as a small White group at the tip of a Black continent, and hoped to strengthen their position vis a vis the Africans by winning the Coloureds to their side as "allies."

The matter was brought to a head when the Cape Provincial Nationalist Party, whose leader is the "liberal" Dr. Donages, appointed a special committee to discuss the position of the Coloured people. Terms of reference of the committee were reported to be: "The Whites must strengthen their bonds with the Coloureds, our natural allies . . . or go under." Members were reported to be Paul Sauer as chairman (the man who first called for a "new deal" for the Africans after Sharpeville); P. W. Botha, Deputy Minister of the Interior, SABA chairman Dr. Geyer, C. V. de Villiers, M.P. for Vasco.

Some proposals reported to be under consideration were: ● four Coloured M.P.s in the Assembly; ● lumping Coloureds together with Whites for the purposes of job reservation; i.e., protecting both against alleged African competition; ● more lenient application of Group Areas; ● improvements in Coloured education.

This committee was said to have sought the views of prominent Coloured people. School principal Mr. George Golding was one of those who appeared before it.

which obviously will not keep its present form for ever and which is bound up with the ultimate position of the brown people in the changing South African community. This will remain a subject for free and calm discussion among thinking people, from which no potentially useful and fruitful thoughts can be excluded."

OPPORTUNISM

This is as near to a slap in the face as it is possible for the "liberal" opposition in the Nationalist Party to administer to the Prime Minister under present conditions. It indicates that the "liberal" Nationalists will not abandon the idea of Coloured M.P.s but will bide their time and raise it again when they consider the opportunity more appropriate.

At the same time, Die Burger's attitude should also make it clear that the proposal to send a handful of Coloured M.P.s in Parliament is not intended to undermine apartheid but to strengthen it. The Nationalist "liberals" are not so much concerned with the Coloureds as with themselves. Their opportunism is as naked as Verwoerd's, only their tactics are different.

From this whole discussion about "new deals" and Coloured M.P.s only one conclusion emerges:

THERE IS NO SHORT CUT TO DEMOCRACY. IF THE PEOPLE WANT EQUAL RIGHTS, THEY MUST FIGHT FOR IT. THEY WILL NOT GET IT AS A GIFT FROM VERWOERD, OR FROM DONGES.

Congo Violence

The violence against missionaries and nuns in the Congo, reported in the press during July, was limited to four out of the 700 mission stations in the Congo, according to an article published in the Catholic paper "The Southern Cross" recently.

VOICE OF S.A. CONTEST—FOR WHITE VOICES ONLY?

JOHANNESBURG.

THE great national search—started by South Africa's leading evening newspaper—for the Voice of South Africa, a contest for White voices only.

Even voices grow colours in colour bar South Africa. Here is the full story: Mr. Stanley Lollan, an official of the S.A. Coloured People's Congress, filled in a contest entry form and was told to present himself for an audition.

At Broadcast House an official called him aside and said the contest was for Whites only. Mr. Lollan wrote indignantly to the newspaper: "You sponsored this campaign in your paper, which is supported by a large section of the Non-European population, without stating that it is for Europeans only . . . One would expect you in deference to your Non-European readers to have stated that the contest was for the VOICE OF WHITE SOUTH AFRICA CONTEST."

The newspaper apologised. They had apparently been a misunderstanding, they wrote.

And Mr. Lollan was wired to present himself for an audition.

But when he came for this he was served with tea by a courteous official who told him that in fairness to him he should know that even if his voice did well in the audition, he would not be considered a contestant. The contest was for White voices only.

New Age understands that Mr. Lollan was not the only Non-White entrant. Officials in Johannesburg thought there could have been about a dozen Non-White contestants here. What happened to their auditions? Were they told they didn't stand a chance because this contest was for White voices only? Or were they auditioned to avoid embarrassment and their recordings then dumped on the scrap heap as ineligible?

FOOTNOTE: An official of the S.A. Broadcasting Corporation in Cape Town told New Age that "quite a number" of Non-Whites had been granted auditions there. Told of the experience of Mr. Lollan in Johannesburg, the official said: "Well, that hasn't happened here. We saw no reason why they shouldn't give them auditions."

TREASON TRIAL

ANC Policy of non-violence Was a Bluff says Crown

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 acted in 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 meetings. 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: We want to know 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 violence 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.

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 Gerit 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 recited 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." He said that the Crown 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: "Taking the Government with bare hands" 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. The Programme says they will not 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 for liberation. Mr. Trengove said that 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. Justice Bekker said that certain

circumstances the accused may make speech which was not violent, 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. It is possible 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.

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 goes on for the abominable snowman and in the mountains of Tibet, Mr. De Wet Nel is organising an expedition to hunt abominable Comies in the mountains of Poland.

AND chiefs will now be able to say, "Was'j 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 was sent 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.

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 Ikeno 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" Basil 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 independ-

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 American 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 Union 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. Tubaholeni 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

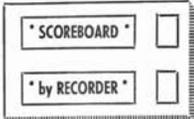
The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:
Wynberg Handicap: B: TASTY
DISH. Danger, Soft Soap.
Juvenile Maiden Plate: CUP
MATE. Danger, Callaghan.
Wynberg Moderate Handicap: SATISFACTORY. Danger, Thunder Roll.
Kenilworth Handicap 2nd: OVER-PROOF. Danger, Torello.
Wynberg Open Handicap: DEBONICK. 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.

- Be Sure to Come!
- Everyone will be there!
- THE BIGGEST and BRIGHTEST Event of the Year!

NEW AGE XMAS EVE DANCE

at the
Rondebosch Town Hall

on
Saturday, 24th December

8 p.m. to Midnight

- ALF WYLLIE'S BAND in attendance
- 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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