

PITCHED BATTLE IN TEMBULAND



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Transkei Home Guards In Action Against The People

PORT ELIZABETH.
IN THE TRANSKEI B.A.D. COMMISSIONERS HAVE LAUNCHED A RECRUITING DRIVE FOR A BANTU-STAN MILITIA. THE RECRUITS ARE BEING PAID £5 A MONTH, AND IT IS REPORTED THEY HAVE ALREADY BEEN THROWN INTO ACTION IN SOME AREAS.

On January 6 a convoy of 18 trucks and vans carried armed men from Qamata, Kaiser Matanzima's headquarters, to a place called Lanti. From there the army marched over the mountain to invade Kwantsana location. At the same time a number of armed police were at a shop in Kwantsana. After a clash Matanzima's men

fled, leaving their wounded on the field of battle. Some of these are now at the Lady Frere Hospital.

REINFORCEMENTS
Meanwhile a force of over 200 men from the Mbizana location—another anti-Bantu Authority location that has suffered considerably at the hands of the supporters of Bantus Authorities—had been mustered to come to the aid of the Kwantsana men.

No sooner had Matanzima's army of invasion fled, it is reported, than the police started shooting their way up the mountains, arresting every male person on the way in the Kwantsana location.

A number of cases arising out of the opposition to Bantu Authorities are now pending in the Lady Frere Courts.

HELICOPTER ACTION
New Age has received reports (Continued on page 3)

Starvation Tactics In Pondoland

DURBAN.
ALLEGATIONS of an unprecedented reign of terror and wanton destruction by the police, army and pro-Government Chiefs in Eastern Pondoland have been made to New Age by four Pondo tribesmen who were on a short visit to Durban last week.

Isolated by the State of Emergency, the people are bitter but determined to continue their struggle against the organised might of the Nationalist regime.

OUT TO STARVE
The tribesmen allege that the police and the army are out to starve them. They told New Age that police vans were regularly and

deliberately driven through meale plantations and very often these vans go round and round in circles wantonly destroying the fields.

"During a raid at Monti location," said one tribesman interviewed by New Age, "a kraal head who refused to tell the whereabouts of another tribesman was stabbed in the thigh with a bayonet."

"When the people saw police trucks approaching the location on a subsequent raid they fled into the bushes. Many have made permanent homes in the bushes."

"During this second raid the kraal of one of the detainees was broken into and ransacked. Watches that had been left for repairs, coats, blankets and other personal property were taken away," he alleged.

"During yet another raid the (Continued on page 3)



The stoppage of the bus service at New Brighton has diverted so many people to the trains that the apartheid regulations have been suspended.

WORKERS SOLID IN P.E. BUS DISPUTE

No Customers For Buses Driven By Scabs



Part of the crowd of 2,000 women and men who demonstrated at the Port Elizabeth Location Manager's office when they found the Bus Manager out. The bus depot is next to the Labour Bureau.

PORT ELIZABETH.
DESPITE POLICE INTIMIDATION AND THE ATTEMPTS OF THE BUS COMPANY TO LURE THE PEOPLE BACK ON TO THE BUSES, THE WORKERS OF NEW BRIGHTON AND ZAKELE ARE STILL SOLIDLY BACKING THE BOYCOTT.

On Monday scores of armed police were concentrated from early morning at three points along Daku Road from Zakele to the city. They were at Cadies, Norongo and Daku Square.

Along this route the bus company had a number of buses driven by scabs on a trial run. Every bus was accompanied by a posse of armed police.

Thousands of workers congregated at Daku and Norongo Squares, but not one boarded the scabs' buses. A fleet of taxis and private cars were ferrying the

workers to work while the Swartkops and New Brighton railway stations were crowded with thousands of workers boarding trains to work.

Thousands of other workers, with jackets slung over their shoulders, were walking to work.

Everywhere one was greeted with the clenched fist salute, the workers' symbol of solidarity, which has replaced the ANC thumb-up salute.

All sections of the township's 30,000 population, of all shades of opinion, stand solidly behind the bus workers.

ANC Leaflet

On Saturday evening scores of thousands of leaflets were issued by the underground ANC and were widely distributed throughout Port Elizabeth and the outlying areas.

The ANC called on the people not to board the buses unless they were driven by the workers now locked out.

(Continued on page 5)



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

IMPERIALISTS PLEASSED WITH CONGO CHAOS

It is very unfortunate that the Belgian stooges should not be contented with putting Mr. Lumumba in jail, but must now want to murder him.

Mr. Hammarskjöld the honourable secretary general of the United Nations and the imperialist camp were very pleased with the confusion now prevailing in the Congo, and we know there will soon be talk that it is because Natives are still savages and not fit to rule (if this has not been said already). But the people cannot be deceived. We know better that if the legal government had been reconised in the Congo, there could have been no confusion, no bloodshed nor strife. Instead, the Kasubus, the Tshombes, and the Mobutus were incited against Lumumba and the Congolese government.

The United Nations forces were sent in the Congo to see that there is law and order, but, if a helpless man in chains can be brutally assaulted to the point of being murdered in the presence of the United Nations forces, one begins to wonder what is meant by law and order. Of course we know that the excuse is they cannot interfere in Congolese affairs, but what are they there for then? I suppose to block the way for any kind of help the Congolese people could have got from other spheres, and also to see that there is chaos and bloodshed amongst the Congolese people, so that the imperialists can again find an excuse to take over. "BIDA"

Johannesburg.

A LOT FROM A FEW

What About the Rest?

FROM the 468 acknowledged last week the £281 acknowledged this week is quite a big jump, but not quite as satisfactory a look. The amount comes from only nine donors.

We would have been much happier if the £281 had come from 281 or 562 donors, for that would have meant that more people were sharing the burden than is now the case.

The more friends New Age has the safer we feel. Your half-crown, five bob or ten shillings is just as important to us as the bigger donations that occasionally come our way, perhaps even more important, for they are the guarantee that we have the support of the masses of the people, not only as readers but as fellow fighters for our paper.

REMEMBER WHAT THE MONKEY SAID—EVERY LITTLE HELPS!

DON'T DELAY SEND YOUR DONATION TODAY!

Last Week's Donations:
Cape Town: Miss W. 10s., Cars E, Aon (2).

Johannesburg: Jessie £12.10, Orange Grove £1, Rouxville £2, Rebecca £5, Mrs. M. L. Hooper (ESA) £20, Masking £25.

TOTAL £281 0s. 0d.

World Churchmen Confused

The World Council of Churches has ended its seven-day conference in Johannesburg and came to the queer conclusion that "all unjust discrimination" must be rejected. Do these religious eggheads mean to tell us that there is ANYTHING just in discrimination? We international Socialists reject ALL discrimination.

The Nederluische Hervormde Kerk said: "We further wish to place on record our gratefulness to the Government for all the positive steps it has taken to solve the problem, and to promote the welfare of the different groups." The most important positive step of all has been overlooked: the queer conclusion that "all unjust discrimination" must be rejected. How can any body support a policy which forces the majority of the people to live in shamefully degrading poverty?

At this conference of the World Council of Churches, the most contradictory requests for and most convictions were expressed. The issue is indeed confused, and has always been. The conference also came to the conclusion that "there are no scriptural grounds for the prohibition of mixed marriages." Why then can these religious eggheads condemn and reject the Immorality Act?

I say: beware of these two-faced people.

L. BERCKENBOSCH
Maseru.

S.A. Must Get Out of South West Africa

The people of South West Africa have been living a burden some life under the cruel government of South Africa. We Africans don't want this Government of South Africa any more. We want our land back.

We hope that the UN will at this year take South West Africa away from the Union and place it under trusteeship.

The Government must not interfere with the leaders of the South West Africa People's Organisation, but must leave them alone to work for their freedom as they think best.

Secretary General of the South West Africa People's Organisation.
Tsumeb.

Long Live Lutuli!

Never in the history of the liberation struggle has the movement ever had a leader of Chief Albert Lutuli's political calibre. The long delay in the achievement of African freedom has been due to the lack of leaders like him. All sound-minded South Africans, irrespective of colour, are convinced that it is only through its humanitarian policies that the racial fire in our country can cease.

Viva Lutuli, the mngcenyane.

WILSON B. NGCAYIYA
Johannesburg.

Africans Help to Oppress Africans

Do the Boers really oppress us by themselves? Do they not set an African to oppress an African? How do these set African police and chiefs? Does a Bantu chief make a law by himself and his followers?

Woe unto you Africans for killing other Africans. You pay for your souls. A sin is like your shadow, it is always moving next to you.

Africans must not kill other Africans. Let our enemies oppress us by themselves.

LENNON ADAMS
Nyanga West.

French Atomaniacs

France is an atomic maniac. Not content with her bloody Algerian streets, she explodes bombs to intimidate the African people.

It is for us South Africans to stand by other African states who are plagued by France and it is the bounden duty of all countries, Capitalist and Socialist, to condemn the shocking violation of regard for human rights by France and her friends Belgium, Portugal, Spain and the Governments of South Africa and the Federation.

Down with nuclear suicide! Forward to nuclear disarmament! We must turn on the heat and not give in an inch till the sun rises on a free African continent.

"DEMOCRAT"
Cape Town.

End Colour Bar on Social Page

We have recently, to the primary English daily newspapers, made requests for an end to the iniquitous colour bar which reserves the social features in those papers for Whites only. Under present conditions, a man can be a reader for fifty years, but if his daughter is not white, she cannot have her photograph in the engagements, brides of the month and other features.

On the other hand, a man may not be a regular reader, but if his daughter is white, she can have her photograph in any feature.

We also pointed out that if the English newspapers continued on this line, they could only foster an environment which produces more and more rejection and oppression of everyone whose skin is not white.

L. F. DUNNETT
Secretary, International Sports Union,
Cape Town.

In Defence of Duncan

In your thoroughly unpleasant attack on Patrick Duncan on December 22, you say of him that "he spits with the venomous stilette of Joe McCarthy" etc. Since you speak in this false way of an honourable man and fighter for freedom whom we do know, we can see how little we need to rely on your reports of what we don't know.

It is very shocking to see you try to be impartial on a good man who opposes some of your views. It has always been the policy of totalitarian groups to destroy and ruin all their opponents, starting especially with those who are radical and freedom-loving.

J. E. STEWART
Roma, Basutoland.

Mr. Stewart objects to the language of our editorial, but has nothing to say about its contents. Does he agree with Duncan's line on the Congo? New Age feels no language is too strong to condemn the activities of those who, out of sheer anti-Communism, side with the imperialists against the people's fight for independence and liberation in Africa.—Ed.)

PEOPLE'S LEADERS ARE NEEDED HERE

ONE of the most distressing consequences of the State of Emergency last year has been the departure from this country of some of the most prominent figures in the political movement.

Not all have left our shores for the same reasons. Some have fled in panic, fearing for their future or that of their children. Some have been deported by the Nationalist Government. Some have left on the instructions of their organisations to carry on the political struggle abroad. Some have gone to further their studies or for other purely personal reasons. Some fall into the category of political exiles fleeing from Nationalist persecution. Whatever the reasons of their going, the tide of the exodus has begun to assume such proportions that we feel it necessary to ask whether steps should not now be taken to stem the flow. If there is indeed a future for us all in this country, then we need the best brains and ability of the people's leaders here and now to fight for and win it.

We do not for a moment question the need to send emissaries abroad to organise support for our cause in other countries. All freedom-loving South Africans have been greatly encouraged by the formation of the South African United Front abroad, and wholeheartedly endorse everything that the Front has done to put the liberation struggle on the world map. At the same time, recent events have shown once again that the world only helps those who help themselves. Freedom will not be brought to us on a platter from abroad. It must be won by the struggle and sacrifice of the oppressed people of South Africa themselves.

As one leader after another leaves the country, whether for good or bad reasons, others are encouraged to follow in their wake. But for the mass of people there can be no departure, no flight or exile. They must remain to face the burden of apartheid, the pass laws, police raids, bad housing, low wages and all the other evils of race discrimination and oppression. In their day to day struggles against one or other form of oppression, the masses need the most determined, militant and experienced leadership that is available. It is the job of the whole liberation movement to ensure that the best men are on the spot to give it to them.

Cape Town Elections in March

George Peake Tops Poll at Public Meeting

CAPE TOWN.

WHAT has been described by raterayers of Ward Six, Cape Town, as a new trend in local municipal affairs, was manifested at the public meeting called by the Cape Town Workers' Civic League last week, when the nomination for the City Council of a Congressman and ex-detainee was endorsed by a majority vote of those present.

The Congressman is Mr. George Peake, who received more support than the three sitting Councillors for the ward.

Mr. Peake received 59 votes; sitting Councillor Mrs. Z. Gool, also an ex-detainee, and who has served in the City Council for 22 years, gained 53 votes; Councillor H. Parker, 53; and Councillor Edgar Deane, 41.

Mr. Peake had been nominated as a candidate at a previous executive meeting of the League. The meeting last week was called to announce the statement of the public towards the present Councillors and new nominees.

FALLEN FROM FAVOUR
Frustrated attitude of the audience at the meeting it was clear that Mr. Deane had fallen from favour with the public since he signed a public statement calling on Coloured workers not to support the demonstrations which led to the state of emergency last year.

Asked by a member of the audience to explain his attitude at that time, Mr. Deane said that certain groups had tried to usurp the authority of organised labour by calling the Coloured workers to stay home in support of the Africans who were demonstrating against the pass laws. He had not

been approached for support, he said, and when workers whom he represented asked for advice he had told them to go to work.

Mr. Deane's additional remark that the African National Congress had not supported the March demonstrations was greeted with laughter from the audience.

It was pointed out to Mr. Deane that none of the reasons for not supporting the demonstrations which he had given at the meeting had appeared in the public statement which he and others had signed.

WILL STAND
Mr. Deane indicated that he would stand for election to the City Council irrespective of the feelings of the meeting.

Three Councillors will be elected to represent each ward in the Cape Town municipality. It is believed that other candidates will be entering the field in Ward Six apart from Messrs. Peake, Parker, Deane and Mrs. Gool.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Peake said it was clear that the Government's policy of apartheid was steadily being introduced into the affairs of the city. Councillors were urged to take up an uncompromising stand against these policies were needed in the City Council. He pledged that he would fight resolutely against any form of discrimination in the municipality.

A further meeting of members of the Civic League to decide which three candidates the League will officially support in the forthcoming elections is due to take place early in March.

Patients Now Made To Pay, so

60% DROP AT LANGA HOSPITAL

CAPE TOWN. ATTENDANCE at the Langa hospital has dropped by

about 60 per cent since the Provincial Council took over the administration from the City Council last week.

Main reason for this is that Africans who wish to see a doctor must now pay a fee of 2s. Previously all medical services at the hospital were provided free.

Another effect of the change-over is that there are no longer any in-patients at the hospital, which has in effect been converted into a clinic. Africans requiring hospitalisation are sent to other hospitals, mainly Grootte Schuur and the Children's Hospital at Mowbray.

The only cases handled at Langa are those of out-patients who can be treated on the spot and then return home.

A member of the staff told New Age that all minor cases were treated free by the staff of nurses in attendance, and only those who insisted on seeing a doctor were required to pay the fee of 2s, which covered medicines as well. Repeat visits for treatment of the same ailment were not charged for.

African leaders, however, told New Age they were not satisfied with the change. They complain about the fee charged for the services of the doctors, who are in attendance in the mornings only.

Last week preparations were being discussed for sending a delegation to the authorities to protest about the new system and call for a reversion to the previous system in operation under the City Council.



SPEECH FROM THE THRONE: "Steps had to be taken to maintain public safety. Where action was taken, order has been restored."

PITCHED BATTLE IN TEMBULAND

(Continued from page 1)

the way in which villages are being "pacified" in Pondoland. Police and soldiers throw a cord around a village and go from hut to hut routing out the people and interrogating them. "Suspects" are thrown into troop carriers and driven away. Overhead hovers a helicopter radiating reports to the ground of any people who break through the cordon and try to escape into the hills.

ENCAMPMENT

The few men who come forward for Home Guard work are being distributed for service among the Chiefs who most require protection. At Sandi Majek's home in the Qumbu district there is an encampment of 30 of them housed in tents under the command of three sergeants. Other men recruited under the Home Guard scheme are reported to have been sent to Pondoland.

Despite the ruthless manner in which the army and the police are suppressing resistance to Bantu Authorities, the resourcefulness of the resistors has reached new levels.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT SPREADS

In Pondoland the women, who had all along taken no very active part, have now been drawn into the resistance. The wholesale arrest of the men, including scores of teachers who adopted a careful neutral line during the course of the struggle against Bantu Authorities, has given rise to the birth of new and fresh forces. This new and hardly known leadership is not only continuing where the old leadership left off, but is intensifying the struggle. The economic boycott has now spread to Tabankulu which was comparatively the quietest of the East Pondoland districts.

Resistance has flared up again in the Mount Ayliff district. Of the 7 shops in the Mount Ayliff village, 5 have been boycotted, while an old established shop at Rode is also being boycotted.

In the area of the amaXesibe the rehabilitation fences have been destroyed on a big scale. The men whose homes are near these fences have been arrested in large numbers.

Jails in East Pondoland are said to be overcrowded and some of the detainees have been transferred to the Umatazi and Mqandzi jails, as well as to others in the East Griqualand area.



"O vat hom terug na die ou Transvaal."

Starvation Tactics In Pondoland

(Continued from page 1)

police came in three helicopters and surrounded the kraals. Seeing that the people had fled, the police and soldiers broke down doors and destroyed furniture. They then drank all the maas (sour milk) which is kept in calabash pots in most houses.

"More police, with pro-Government chiefs among them, arrived in vans. One chief shot a dog. Eight fowls which were also shot were loaded into the vans," he concluded. "At Amadiba Location," said another tribesman, "Botani Ndovela was arrested after a severe beating by a chief and his indunas who raided us with a large armed contingent of police."

"We do not know what happened

to Ndovela, who was taken to the chief's kraal."

GOODS REMOVED

Taking up the story, a third tribesman said: "On January 3, armed police together with the Chief and his indunas raided the home of one of the tribesmen who it is alleged had escaped into the hills. They took away clothing, blankets and his life's savings—£31. "When the wife of the alleged escapee reported this to the local magistrate, he told her to report the matter to the Chief and the police 'who are your Government.' "She pointed out that the Chief was in the raiding party, but the magistrate took no heed."

On another occasion the police and the army surrounded a huge

forest on the banks of the Mntshwana River suspecting that people were in hiding there.

TEAR GAS BOMBS

"Aircraft dropped tear gas bombs whilst the police and soldiers fired round after round into the forest."

"We have no idea if anyone was shot during this raid," he said.

The fourth tribesman interviewed by New Age described a raid during which two oxen were killed at Kan-yayo Location, also in the Bizana district.

"There was no rhyme or reason for the killing," he said. "The police arrived at the location one night, killed the two beasts and, after firing shots in the air, left." "The owners of the beasts reported to the local magistrate who

asked if any of the tribesmen could recognise those responsible or if they knew the number of the van used during the raid.

"The people replied that all vans went about with their number plates covered during raids. In any case the raid was at night and they could not recognise the policemen responsible. The magistrate told the tribesmen that he could do nothing in the matter as he had no evidence to work on."

SHOT AND STABBED

"At Ludakani Location a Mr. Shikila was raided by the police who were accompanied by a Chief. Whilst Mr. Shikila was dressing, the police threw a tear gas bomb into his hut and when he ran out shot him."

"The Chief then stabbed Shikila who is now in hospital."

The tribesman pointed out that Pondoland was a seething cauldron of hate, subdued only because of the presence of the army. But, they added, even the army has not broken the spirit of the people who are determined to continue the struggle until the hated Bantu Authorities system is ended.

TRANSKEI LEADERS GET THROUGH TO DAG

PORT ELIZABETH. DESPITE the Government's careful preparations at Umatazi to let Dag hear only the Bantustan side of the story, a group of determined men finally broke through the cordon.

When these men were refused an opportunity to see Dag they waited outside the Territorial Authority Buildings. Although they were a mere handful at first, their numbers soon increased to over 300 men waiting for Dag to emerge from the conference where Kaiser Matanzima sang the litany of "Nationalist Government's good deeds for us Bantustans."

It is significant that Chief Potso, a senior Chief and an orator, declined to speak. Instead a scarcely known character—George Moshobose of Matatiele—supported Kaiser's remarks.

When Dag came out of the meeting he walked with Matanzima into a waiting car while the Special Branch and the police guarded Botha Sigau—the Bantu Authorities Prize Bull—and Commissioner General Hans Abraham. One of the demonstrators went to Dag's car to tell him that they wanted to present the other side of the picture. While he was talking to Dag, Commissioner General Hans Abraham came up and wanted to know who the man was. Matanzima replied that he was one of the chiefs.

After Dag had been taken on a conveyed tour through Port St. Johns, all the time being carefully kept away from the centres where the army of occupation is concentrated, he returned to Umatazi to find a two-page letter from the people's leaders. It had been delivered in his room without the Special Branch

knowledge. In the letter the Transkei leaders called upon Dag to visit Chief Lutuli and to visit the jails where the Transkei people's leaders were detained. He was also informed of the evils of the Bantu Authorities and that the people would not be satisfied with anything short of full participation in the political life of the country.

While in Pondoland Dag was informed by the Bantu Authorities agents who took him on the sight-seeing tour that the trouble in Pondoland was due to faction fights which arose as a result of conflicting claims amongst the sons of the late chiefs. He was told that a chief in the Transkei may have as many as 20 wives and when he died claims arose as to the position of the heir. This was the cause of all the trouble in Pondoland.

EICHMANN CASE

Prominent Jewish citizens of the German Democratic Republic who lost near relatives in the Nazi liquidation camps have filed charges with the Israeli authorities against Adolf Eichmann who is due to appear this year before an Israeli court on charges of mass murder.

Those filing the charges include Hans Eisler, famous composer; authors Stefan Heym and Stephan Hermlin; and Ling Jaldai, noted Yiddish singer, herself a survivor of Belsen death camp. Professor Friedrich Kaul, Democratic Germany's most famous lawyer, will represent the appellants in the Jerusalem court.

BELGIUM'S STRIKE AND THE CONGO CRISIS

THOSE people who have been confidently declaring that the days of class warfare are over must have been rudely shocked by the prolonged and massive campaign which has been conducted for the past five weeks by the Belgian working class against the attempts of the Belgian Government to depress their living standards.

The strike has now ended—three lives were lost, dozens of persons injured, and the cost is estimated at £70,000,000.

For two weeks the whole Belgian working class, joined by teachers and other State employees, came out on general strike against the Loi Unique (Austerity Law) which the Government, headed by the Socialist (Catholic) Premier, Eyskens, has pushed through Parliament to compel the Belgian workers to bear the brunt of the losses occasioned by the difficult times being experienced by Belgian colonialism in the Congo.

Gradually the workers in the North drifted back to work, but the more militant proletariat in the more heavily industrialised South stayed away from work, despite intimidation from Government troops and police, for 33 days.

CONGO AND WELFARE

Two of the striking features of the working class upsurge are:

1. The workers' campaign, in its initial stages at any rate, was mainly a defensive one, a campaign to maintain living standards and social welfare in the face of the ruling class Government's threats to impose an austerity regime. THE CAMPAIGN WAS NOT AT THE OUTSET DESIGNED TO CHANGE THE NATURE OF THE BELGIAN SOCIAL SYSTEM. ALTHOUGH AS IT DEVELOPED DEMANDS FOR FAR-REACHING STRUCTURAL REFORMS WERE PUT FORWARD.

2. Secondly, it was the "lions" of the Congo, seen against the background of the general weakening of world imperialism, which set the stage for the workers' activities.

It should be noted that the Belgian workers did NOT come out on strike in support of their Black brothers in the Congo when they were fighting against their common enemy—the Belgian ruling class.

It was only when the anti-colonialist upsurge in the Congo had its repercussions on the material wellbeing of the Belgians themselves that the industrial action was undertaken.

Nevertheless the close inter-relationship between struggles in the colonial and the metropolitan countries has been clearly emphasised, plus the fact that the relatively high living standards of the workers in one of the leading Western countries were clearly being subsidised by the enormous profits being extracted by Belgian capital from the Congo.

NORTH vs. SOUTH

As the general strike proceeded, however, certain historical and national features came more and more to the fore. The most important of these was the long-standing division of Belgium between the Flemish North and the Walloon South. The British paper Tribune gives the following description of present-day Belgium:

"Like France, Belgium is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. The Church's political views are expressed through the Social-Christians Party which, headed by Liberals, forms the present Government. The Socialists are in opposition.

"There are two trade union movements, one Catholic (742,000 members), the other Socialist (692,000 members). The former is strongest in the peasant, Flemish-speaking north, the latter in the industrial, French-speaking south.

"The north is backward, the south industrialised and 'modern'. The north resents the 'nationalism' of the south, the south, the 'clerical-fascism' of the north. Since the strike began, Flemish politicians have attacked the 'cancer of French culture' which they claim is slowly destroying Belgium. In the south, where the French anarchist-syndicalist movement still lives on within local Socialist organisations, and where the 'Marseillaise' is the revolutionary Socialist an-

them, there have been effigy-hangings of Catholic Primate Cardinal Van Roey, who has denounced the strikers.

"In addition, the north (some 55 per cent of Belgium's total population) are traditional monarchists, the south militant republicans. Thus the bitterness between the two nations within one is deeply-rooted and of long standing.

"In the 75 years since the Belgian Socialists formed their own party they have fought a Catholic Party which has successfully maintained a sufficiently overwhelming majority in the north and the Ardennes to enable them to rule the south. The frustration that this arouses in southern Socialists is thus not difficult to imagine, for even when they have had sufficient power to get their share in the Government, they have been overwhelmed by the anti-Socialist factions.

"This 'two nations within one' problem was at the root of major Socialist strikes in 1889, 1899, 1902, 1913 and 1950—when southern Socialists marched on Brussels to force the abdication of King Leopold II. The present strike stands firmly in the same tradition."

FISTS vs. ARMoured CARS

The determination of the workers in the present strike was undoubtedly stronger than ever before. Although the Catholic trade union federation did not support the strike, and although the Parliamentary Socialist Party shilly-shalied and showed not half the courage of those who elected them, the workers defied all the threats of the Government and all the terrorism of the armed forces.

Everywhere troops and gendarmes freely used batons to disperse crowds of strikers, and in the

WORLD STAGE By Spector

streets of the industrial centre of Liege strikers tackled mounted cars with their own weapons. Neal Ascherson, of the London OBSERVER, reported last week from Brussels about the situation in the South:

"Now that Brussels and Flanders, apart from Antwerp, are almost back to work, the Walloons feel proudly emboldened against the rest of the land.

"All over southern Belgium and the industrial Borinage, the wheels of the mine headworks are motionless. The country lies in a queer Sabbath quiet, under clear blue skies, in which the only movements are the busy Socialist processions around each small town behind a chorus of colliery bands playing the 'Internationale'.

"The youth sections swing rude effigies of M. Eyskens and the Flemish cardinal; the Forward Looking Socialist Women bear yellow banners with the red 'coq hardi' of Wallonia, and yell coarse invitations at the adolescent soldiers who guard the station. Jeers rise at the closed lace curtains of seats.

"The Walloons are still gay and confident. Pickets still playing cards round prodigally vast coke hearths, strike pay can be had, the normal wage, and there are none of those memories of starvation or beggary which haunt a British strike."

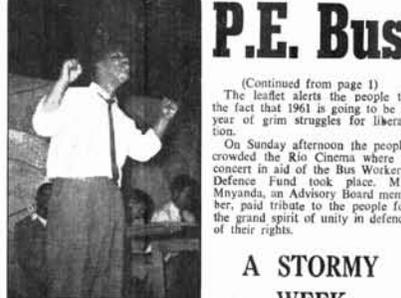
The strike in Belgium now appears to be over. The Austerity Law will soon receive its final approval, and general elections will then be held. Although the Socialists are unlikely to gain a sufficiently large majority to form a Government, and although the workers have not succeeded in their immediate aim of stopping the austerity measures from becoming law, nevertheless they have demonstrated that they are a major part of Belgian society, and that no Government dare ignore them.

The incoming Government, which will probably not be led by the tough right-winger Eyskens, will most likely try to formulate some sort of compromise, and possibly grant greater autonomy to the Walloons. The wounds will be healed for the time being.

AND THE CENTRE OF THE STRUGGLE WILL SHIFT BACK TO WHERE IT ALL BEGAN—THE CONGO.



These women—some of them carrying babies on their backs—walk 4 miles to hospital out patient department—no buses to ride.



Canzibe Ngulii, the fiery spokeswoman of the bus workers, addressing the crowded SACTU meeting at the Mowden Institute last week.

SECURITY MAN FLOUNDERS IN MASERU EXTRADITION CASE

4 PAC Men Set Free

From Jones G. Kgasane

A MEMBER of the S.A. Security Branch found himself at a loss when asked to define the term 'incitement' during evidence in the Magistrate's Court, Maseru, last week when attempts were made to have four PAC refugees extradited to the Union.

The four men, Mesars L. Mgwembu, A. Mamphe, B. Siboto and Ndibongo, had left the Union for Basutoland after being released on bail in Cape Town. The bail was granted when they failed to appear in a Cape Town court on charges of incitement on January 9.

Questioned by the defence counsel, Advocate J. L. Liebenstrau, Detective Head Constable S. E. Sauerman blushed and changed colour when asked to define in his own words the term 'incitement'. There were murmurs and smiles from the people in court when he found himself unable to answer the question.

Detective Sauerman told the court that the accused had incited Africans not to produce reference books on demand by the police in the Union and in Cape Town in particular. The accused had subsequently been charged with incitement. The accused had belonged to the Pan African Congress which had launched a campaign against the pass laws.

NOT POLITICAL

Mr. Liebenstrau: In your opinion was it a political or non-political campaign?
Mr. Sauerman: From my obser-

Mr. Hammarskjöld Regrets . . .

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of the United Nations, has expressed his regrets that he could not meet the S.A. Coloured People's Congress during his recent visit to South Africa.

A letter received by the CPC from Mr. W. A. Wieschoff, director of Political and Security Council Affairs, stated that the Secretary General acknowledged and expressed thanks for the telegram and letter from the CPC asking to meet him, but "regrets that owing to the short time available, he was unable to make appointments outside his schedule while in South Africa."

variations the whole thing was not political at all.

Mr. Liebenstrau: Was the question of the pass laws not discussed by the PAC and other groups before the campaign?

Mr. Sauerman: I do not understand what you mean when you ask, was it discussed.

Mr. Liebenstrau: I mean that the pass laws and their application were discussed even in Parliament, and the opposition warned the Government of the results of the pass laws.

Mr. Sauerman: Yes, the pass laws were discussed at those levels. All political speakers of the PAC identified themselves in public with the campaign before it started—Yes, it is so.

Did the accused (Mr. Ngwembu) identify himself with the PAC—Yes. Did the accused as a member of the PAC distinguish himself in political or non-political activities of the PAC?—politics represent and acclaim crime sometimes, so I like it that it was not a political campaign or activity in which the accused were participating.

NO CHARGE SHEET

The magistrate asked Mr. Sauerman whether he had a copy of the charge sheet pertaining to the incitement case, Mr. Sauerman could not produce it.

The defence argued that since the case was of a political nature the accused were entitled to political asylum and therefore should not be extradited. He quoted various authorities to substantiate his argument.

The prosecutor also admitted that the case had a political background and character.

In his summing up the magistrate said that since the prosecution had admitted that there were complications arising from the political background of the case, and that insufficient proof to the contrary could be presented, and since there was no law stating that political fugitives should be extradited, the accused were therefore discharged.

18 MONTHS AND 6 CUTS FOR INCITEMENT — Kimberley Man Appeals

KIMBERLEY.

THE appeal of Mr. John Itholog was heard before Mr. Justice de Vos Hugo in the Griqualand West Local Division of the Supreme Court recently. Mr. Itholog was the chairman of the outlawed ANC in Kimberley.

This was the second appearance of Mr. Itholog in the Kimberley Court. In May last year Mr. Itholog was sentenced by a Kimberley Magistrate to £100 fine, or six months imprisonment, for burning his reference book, and 18 months and six cuts for incitement.

Arguing for Mr. Itholog, the defence counsel said that the purpose of sentencing a person convicted of a political offence was to keep him out of circulation. Where a minor offence had been committed, a suspended sentence was a sufficient deterrent. In the case of a serious offence during a period of national unrest a prison sentence was appropriate. But to add cuts as well as a brutal sentence.



Mr. Itholog.

The Crown said that the sentence passed on Mr. Itholog had a deterrent effect on others and Mr. Itholog deserved it. Judgement was reserved. Mr. Itholog's appeal and bail have been financed by the Kimberley branch of the Progressive Party.

P.E. Bus Boycott

(Continued from page 1)
The leaflet alerts the people to the fact that 1961 is going to be a year of grim struggles for liberation.

On Sunday afternoon the people crowded the Rio Cinema where a concert in aid of the Bus Workers' Defence Fund took place. Mr. Mnyanda, an Advisory Board member, paid tribute to the people for the grand spirit of unity in defence of their rights.

A STORMY WEEK

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE second week of the dispute between the workers and management of Bay Passenger Transport Company has been stormy. On the one hand the management clings to its claim that the workers were not on duty, and accordingly has started recruiting others to replace the old staff. On the other hand the entire community of New Brighton and Zakele is pledging its support to the workers who claim that they have been locked out.

The highlights of the dispute last week were:

● On Tuesday about 2,000 women from New Brighton and Zakele went to the Bay Passenger Co. depot to demand the re-establishment of the bus service which has been discontinued since the 12th.

● A hid by the Company to find seats in the Township to operate the idle buses has resulted in a number of attempts to burn down the houses of the scabs. They woke up at night to find their doors burning.

In addition the Company has increased the number of buses on the Cadles-Veeplains route which runs on the outskirts of the Township. At intervals a bus passes by with about a dozen scabs in it to give the impression that the boycott of the Cadles route is failing.

SERIES OF MEETINGS

A series of meetings called by the Advisory Board took place on Thursday. The first in the morning was attended by the Manager of Native Affairs, who stated that the Advisory Board members were acting unconstitutionally in demanding attendance by the Mayor.

In the afternoon the Mayor turned up in person to meet the Advisory Board. When he left he was confronted by a mob of women and some men who had been demanding buses as from the time the Advisory Board met in the morning.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Graham Young, Chairman of the Advisory Board, presided at the Board's meeting where a resolution was taken calling upon the Council, Chambers of Industry and Commerce and the Advisory Board to form an independent Committee to mediate in the dispute. The Board also called on the Company to stop recruiting men to replace the old staff.

The Advisory Board advised the Council that the situation was very tense at New Brighton and roundly condemned the Company's General Manager for lack of tact in handling the situation.

The Board further pointed out in its criticism that a sub-committee which it had set up in 1959 had also placed before the management the complaints that have given rise to the present deadlock, and the management had ignored them.

SACTU ACTION

SACTU wrote to the secretary of the registered Transport Union of the P.E. Tramway Bus Company, of which Bay Passenger Transport Company is a subsidiary. It appealed to the union to ensure that White and Coloured workers did not man the additional buses which the Company is putting on the routes on the outskirts of New Brighton and Zakele. A copy of this letter was taken to the Coloured section of the union.

The unions handed the letter to the police and as a result the Special Branch and the other members of the CID operating separately have been visiting the Food and Canning Workers' Union where they typed typewriters and asked the officials where the SACTU offices were.

Major O. Kjelvei, District Commandant, Korsten, announced last week-end that he had increased the number of police at New Brighton and that there would be more on patrol until the bus dispute had been resolved.

APARTHEID SUSPENDED

In the meanwhile the workers turn up in uniform at the depot gate every morning. They have not yet collected their pay for part of last week when they worked.

Thousands of workers who nor-



Frances Baard, women's leader and trade unionist, stresses a point.

mally go to work on buses have now turned to the trains. The S.A.R. & H. have not been slow in cashing in, and have increased the number of trains during the peak hours to cope with the windfall.

In addition the S.A.R. has suspended the apartheid regulations which require Non-Whites to enter through "Nis-Blankie" gates and bridges.



One hundred protesting women of Boksburg to the Benoni Native Commissioner to complain that they were being refused work in Boksburg. The police were soon on the scene and here some of the women are seen talking up about their grievances. Their spokeswoman went to see the Native Commissioner.



Mrs. Maroyi (Florence) Matomela: "The dispute between workers and management affects the entire population of New Brighton and Zakele."

Vuyile Mini opening the big SACTU meeting at which he presided.

Shakespeare at Maynardville

HOW very lucky Cape Town is to have the finest comedy in the English language being brilliantly performed night after night in the exquisite open-air theatre at Maynardville, with gorgeous costumes and charming music providing a perfect visual and aural setting to Shakespeare's masterly mingling of romance and comedy in 'Twelfth Night'.

René Ahrensom and Cecilia Sonnenberg have this year reached an even higher level of excellence in their annual productions at Maynardville's non-colour-bar theatre. Leslie French, the London producer, has lavished his profound knowledge, his taste and his bounding sense of fun on this production, so that the audience is treated to an evening of sheer joy and delight, which to me is the supreme justification of the theatre. The actors on the stage and the audience in front seem equally to share this overflowing joie de vivre.

This production is notable for the number of really first class performances. Cecilia Sonnenberg, as Viola disguised as a page-boy, is excellent, making use of a rich expressiveness in both voice and face. I was particularly amused by her overdone boyish swagger. René Ahrensom brought an inexhaustible vivacity and good humour to her part as the gay, mischievous Maria. And I was altogether charmed by the performance of Ruth Abramowitz as Olivia. She made a beautiful, stately countess, nevertheless revealing in her richly modulated voice the essential woman beneath her show of authority.

Leslie French played Feste the Clown, brimming with comic business, astute in his observations on other people, singing his songs with moving pathos and showing, every now and again, the real feeling man behind the professional jester. What a pleasure it was to see Johann Nell as Sir Toby giving a performance, which for conviction, all-roundness and strength, he himself has never bettered. Leslie Hirsch made a most amusing Aguecheek, a perfect companion for Sir Toby and Maria. Malvolio, the butt of the tricks and plottings, was splendidly characterized by Robert del Kyke, who for timing, intelligence and clarity reached great heights in the boyhood scene. As the Duke Orsino, Walter Glennie lacked the romanticism of the character both in his voice and movements, saving his best acting for the moments of anger at the end of the play. On the opening night it seemed to me that Pietro Nofre as Sebastian was vocally inhibited, depriving his part of much of its necessary charm.

This is a theatre occasion which no one should miss. How splendid it is that the jewels of English literary culture are being preserved in this way. How splendid it is, too, that at Maynardville this particular jewel is on view to all of us, regardless of the colour of our skin. For readers of this newspaper 'Twelfth Night' is an absolute MUST.

Cecil Williams.

TREASON TRIAL

SINCE the Crown began its argument in November last year, in the last lap of the marathon treason trial at the Old Synagogue, Pretoria, members of the Crown team have been given "homework" by the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff, to put their argument into new shape. As a result some members of the Crown team have addressed the Court twice during the argument stage.

But Mr. I. A. Maisels Q.C., leader of the defence team, seems not to be impressed. He remarked: "We have heard the recast of this argument twice." Objecting to the Crown's summaries on documents, he said: "The task of arguing and replying become impossible. Your Lordships do not obtain an accurate account of these documents. We will be arguing this case for another 10 years if this carries on."

The Crown is now tightening up loose ends of its case, after which it will argue on the personal position of each accused and co-conspirator. This aspect of the Crown case has aroused great anxiety among the accused. They are keen to know of their political outlook as seen by the Crown. Already the Crown has submitted very briefly the accused Nelson Mandela, a Johannesburg attorney, former president of the Transvaal Branch of the African National Congress and national volunteer-in-chief, in a convicted Communist.

On C.O.D.

Mr. Terblanche, dealing with the South African Congress of Democrats, said that this organisation was preparing the masses for "decisive action against the State." He argued that they were doing this by supporting campaigns such as the Western Area campaign against the re-settlement scheme, the pass laws, the Group Areas Act and Bantu Education.

Mr. G. Hoexter (for the Crown) came back to deal with the Indian Congresses. He submitted that the writings and utterances of the Indian Congresses (Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, Natal Indian Congress and Natal Indian Youth Congress) made it clear that they and their members had deliberately embarked on a course which would involve unconstitutional action. The Indian Congresses, Mr. Hoexter argued, sought to employ the masses as their instrument. They knew that such action would involve the masses in conflict with the forces of the State. He went on to argue that the policy of the Indian Congresses was similar to that of the African National Congress. During the period of the indictment the Indian Congresses held and expressed the view that the world was divided into two camps, the Russian or Socialist camp, and the Western democratic camp. They said that the camp where the means of production become the property of all the people, and where exploitation of man by man was being abolished, comprised China, the USSR and other eastern democracies.

They described the other as the camp where capitalism ruled and exploited the people. The Indian Congresses held the view that imperialism lived by arms, force and terror, and lived always on war. Between world wars imperialism

waged ceaseless wars to subjugate and conquer new colonial lands, Mr. Hoexter said. This idea was similar to that of the ANC.

Oppressed People

Another charge against the Indian Congresses was that they said that they formed part of the oppressed people of the world and international events would have their impact on this country and their liberatory movement. In the outer world the said oppressed people making tremendous strides in their efforts to overthrow the centuries-old domination under which they had suffered. The forces of freedom were everywhere making great headway.

The Congresses are accused of having made common cause with the world-wide movement for peace, and were pledged to make positive contributions towards it. This, the Crown submitted, was fully representative of Congress movement thought and particularly the African National Congress.

Mr. Hoexter said the Congress movement, according to evidence before the Court, had a historic mission to fulfil in their lifetime. "Freedom in our lifetime" was no idle slogan in the Congress movement, he said, for it was a goal he was fast throwing aside the shackles which had bound it for so long. The Indian Congresses, the Crown submitted, lauded Russia and China and looked to these countries as a source of inspiration. The Congresses have rallied the people of China and Russia on the occasion of their independence. The propaganda put before the masses of the people was: "If the ordinary people of Russia and China could do this, why could it not be done here?"

Destroy Capitalism

Mr. Hoexter said it was the view of the Indian Congresses that all the oppressed people of the world should join in the struggle against the West and destroy the capitalist system. It was the duty of the oppressed and working people in South Africa to follow the footsteps of the people of Korea and China and liberate themselves from the chains of oppression of the capitalist world.

To prove this point the Crown referred to the speech of M. Moolla, one of the accused, made at a meeting of the South African Society of Peace and Friendship with the USSR.

Mr. Justice Bekker: In what capacity did M. Moolla speak?

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Can't he express his own point of view?

Mr. Hoexter: I submit that the speaker was discussing a topic which was close to the heart of the Congress movement. He did not say in what capacity he was speaking. But M. Moolla was at the time secretary of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress. He could have been expressing his personal point of view but he is a leading member of his organisation, so that his view is indicative of the attitude of his organisation.

To prove that the Indian Congresses were working for the destruction of the present State, Mr. Hoexter quoted from the secretarial report of the Natal Indian Congress: "The present Parliament should disappear completely and be replaced by a Parliament elected on the basis of an equal vote for all, a Parliament with a basic law outlawing race discrimination and national oppression." It referred to the present State as one of "oppression and exploitation" and said that such a

State "could never serve the ends of the people and the Congress movement. The Congress movement should build for itself a new kind of rule, a new kind of State—a State of people's equality and liberty."

United Action

Dealing with the Indian Congresses' view on united action, he quoted accused A. M. Kathrada's message which appeared in the bulletin "New Youth," November, 1954. "No struggle in any part of the world was won in the drawing rooms and at conference tables. The youth should embark on a mass struggle to defeat the monster of apartheid. The question of united action against oppression is an important issue."

In regard to the campaign against the removal of the Western Areas, the Crown submitted that because the Congresses envisaged a long struggle against the removal and action to be taken not on a day selected by the Government but when the people had been prepared for such action through active political campaigning through smaller and less dramatically open challenge to the Government, it implied a violent climax.

Mr. Hoexter submitted that Maulvi Cachalia, former joint secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was not qualified to give evidence on

the Indian Congress because he was banned from the organisation in April, 1954.

Role of New Age

Mr. J. C. van Niekerk Q.C. came in after Mr. Hoexter to deal with the South African Congress of Trade Unions. He said that SACTU was affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions and that it possessed literature emanating from WFTU. SACTU supported the South African Peace Council. He also said that the formation of SACTU was hailed by "New Age," "Liberation" and "Fighting Talk."

After being questioned by the judges Mr. van Niekerk conceded that what he meant was that New Age reported sympathetically on the formation of SACTU and the article was not the editorial of New Age. He went on to quote from "Fighting Talk," referred to an article by accused Nelson Mandela, Mr. Justice Rumpff wanted to know if Mr. van Niekerk was quoting direct from the article. Mr. van Niekerk replied: "It's a quotation in an abbreviated form." Later Mr. Justice Rumpff gave a little lecture on what is meant by a quotation. He said it was something that must be taken literally from a document and when used must be in inverted commas.

To show that SACTU was interested in the liberatory struggle, Mr. van Niekerk referred to a speech

made by Mini. Mr. Justice Rumpff wanted to know who Mini said and Mr. van Niekerk read: "In Kenya the African people are suffering because there are few who are prepared to fight for freedom and others are fighting their own people."

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Is he an executive member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions?

Mr. van Niekerk: No, My Lord. Mr. Justice Rumpff: What was the object of the meeting?

Mr. van Niekerk: It was the Freedom Charter meeting. The meeting was called by the Action Working Committee of the Freedom Charter and all the speakers spoke about the Freedom Charter.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: When a man at a meeting of the Freedom Charter spoke about Kenya, you say that is the policy of the South African Congress of Trade Unions?

Mr. van Niekerk: Yes, My Lord, because an executive member, if they do not dissociate himself from what is said.

Questioned further by the Court on this issue, Mr. van Niekerk said that the chairman of this meeting had said that the Committee consisted of five organisations and SACTU was one of them.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: How can that be? You say the South African Congress of Trade Unions supports the Kenya people and then you quote a speech by a man who is not a member of SACTU. You quote the chairman as having said it is a meeting of five organisations?

Mr. van Niekerk: We say that the South African Congress of Trade Unions is responsible for that meeting.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: We don't agree with you.

Mr. van Niekerk: I ask that this be deleted.

Splendid Day

Mr. van Niekerk read a passage from an unsigned document which was found in the possession of accused Leslie Masiwa, secretary general of SACTU, on the celebration of May Day. It said it was a splendid day not only as a holiday as some people think.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: May Day is a splendid day, is that why you want to use it?

Mr. van Niekerk: My Lord, without splendid it's still a day.

Mr. van Niekerk further said that SACTU used this day to propagate its policies.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Does it matter whether they propagate that on May Day or Christmas day? Why don't you say May Day is used by SACTU as a day of solidarity of the workers?

Mr. van Niekerk: That is so My Lord. Perhaps it's a matter of phraseology.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: It is not a question of phraseology, it is the absence of phraseology.

Dealing with the activities of SACTU, Mr. van Niekerk said that SACTU believed that an opportunity in the labour movement is an alliance between capitalists and the aristocracy of labour.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: What is the aristocracy of labour movement? What we make of it? How do we know what it means?

Mr. van Niekerk: It means the leadership of labour movement.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Based on what? I don't know what it means. It may mean wealthy labourers. It may mean the South African Congress. What is the object of the quotation?

Mr. van Niekerk: It shows the anti-imperialist attitude adopted by SACTU.

Mr. Liebenberg took over from Mr. van Niekerk to deal with the South African Peace Council. He said that the Crown submissions on the South African Peace Council were the same as those mentioned in regard to the African National Congress with minor changes.

UP MY ALLEY

IF I had the time, the energy and the money to waste on postage stamps I would send a large brick to the Reverend J. J. Swart. Since I haven't any of these wherewithals I will content myself by just saying—Phoony.

The denunciations of Swart (I will omit the Reverend) are of the type that Hitler specialised in when referring to the Jews and other "sub-humans" and even his feeble excuse about the "forgotten" paragraph does not help him out of the category of bone-headed racials.

The "mongrel" Coloured people have contributed to the growth of South Africa and will continue to do so when J. J. Swart and his ilk are sane and unswayed.

● However we wonder whether his words will be a deterrent to some members of his calling who do not seem averse to "hastardization."

★ WHILE the newspapers reported that many thousands assembled to see the G.G. and his troops riding up Adley Street for the unlocking of the Grand Guignol, or Parliament as it is called, an irate female stormed into this office and claimed it was all fixed, because the crowds were forced to stay put by the cordons of cops and soldiers.

● I believe her. Even the same newspapers said that the applause was feeble.

★ AND I see that cricketer Syd O'Lin's estranged wife Coral, has headed for Old Blighty because she claims she was unhappy in South Africa. Although

not the main reason, she said, "I am disgusted at the attitude towards non-white people."

● We don't blame you, Coral. Bye Bye.

★ THE King and Queen of Thailand's gala ball somewhere in Europe came a cropper when



By ALEX LA GUMA

Princess Alexandra walked out after all started, because HRH feared getting involved in an international scandal after said King was bowled out for his "extravagant and frolicsome" behaviour while his subjects at home lived in poverty.

Only comment Kingy could make was that he was sorry the Princess missed Louis Armstrong who had been hired to play at the ball.

● Man, dig that crazy High Salsity.

★ AND I hear that Mr. F.K.'s statement that "The fascist dungeons of S.A. will crumble" has given the Special Branch extra grey hairs.

While U.N. Troops look on, Lumumba is beaten, but Mobutu and Tshombe dare not Put Popular Premier Lumumba on Trial

The imperialists and their stooges are scared to bring Patrice Lumumba, the popularly elected Prime Minister of that country to trial, although they say that his arrest was brought about by acts of "treason" on his part. The reason is simple—they are scared to allow Lumumba to appear in public. They dare not accuse him, for they know that not only was his arrest a flagrant breach of law, but also that

he will add to his ever growing prestige both inside and outside the Congo by flinging back in the teeth of his accusers their charges against him.

So popular is Lumumba that even the corrupted garrison in Thysville, near Leopoldville, who had been bought over with UN funds to support "strongman" Colonel Mobutu's regime, ended up by freeing Lumumba, and according to uncensored reports, replaced him in the camp's lock-up with their officers. Mobutu rushed to the scene, and with promises of more UN money to the troops, managed to rush Lumumba away to the jails of his good friend Moïse Tshombe in the Katanga.

The cowardly way in which Lumumba and his colleagues in imprisonment were manhandled by White and African gendarmes at Elizabethville airport, and the courageous manner in which he bore his blows without a whimper, far from reducing his prestige, won great sympathy and respect for him even from many of his enemies.

Meanwhile all that Dag Hammarskjöld has done to stop the dis-

graceful measures which have been taken against the Lumumba Government has been polluted to request Mobutu to see that Lumumba's treatment as a prisoner accords with procedures recognised by international law.

Yet even when this feeble effort is ignored, when Lumumba is detained for weeks without charge, when he is continually assaulted by his guards, Dag does nothing and his troops in the Congo stand by and watch.

The growing solidarity between the Afro-Asian bloc and the socialist camp was emphasised in the Security Council recently when a vote was taken on a resolution by the Council's three Afro-Asian members to censure Belgium for aggression against the Congo. While the Soviet Union gave wholehearted support to the resolution, all the other states, following the lead of the United States, France and Britain, were not prepared to condemn Belgium's open interference in the Congo, and accordingly they all abstained from voting. As seven positive votes are needed for the Council to take action, the Council failed to adopt the motion.

HAROLD



KATANGA SLAPSTICK

Belgian Terror Troops Maintain Tshombe, say 2 S. Africans

IMPERIALIST stooge

Tshombe can no longer rely on the Africans of Katanga to bolster up his crumbling regime, so he is relying on brutal white troops recruited by his Belgian masters into a "foreign legion" armed with equipment supplied by Western countries.

This was revealed to the Johannesburg newspaper, SUNDAY TIMES, by two white South African students who served as paratroops in the Congo.

The Sunday Times also confirmed that Tshombe was relying on white troops rather than Congolese because the Africans "have shown such a disconcerting habit of defecting to the other side when faced with Lumumba's soldiers."

PAID BY BELGIANS

The students who served in this foreign legion during their vacation were paid £148 a month by the Belgians. They said:

● Some of the paratroops fought in Indo-China and Korea and must have learned warfare the hard way because they never take chances. Anything that moves they shoot.

● We have been fighting with Belgian weapons firing metal bullets made in Britain and riding around in newly-imported trucks from America.

● The most vicious weapon is

the Belgian Vigneron—a high-powered Tommy-gun with soft-nosed bullets. A burst from a clip of 24 bullets will cut through a tree-trunk.

● We carried United Nations badges and Swedish army shoulder flashes. The idea was to throw away the Belgian badges if we were captured and hope that the United Nations badges would get us out.

The students said that they had been up against Czech and Russian weapons and had seen Russian flycatch planes.

RUTHLESSNESS

The para-commandos the students joined have such a reputation for ruthlessness that they have been named "Les Horribles." Every now and then "Les Horribles" charge out in jeeps and shoot up anything they see. Then they blaze their way back into safety.

According to the Sunday Times Tshombe is worse off in Katanga than Kasavubu in the Congo proper.

While Kasavubu has lost about half of the Congo to Prime Minister Lumumba's forces, Tshombe is master of only one third of Katanga.

Less than 200 miles north of Elizabethville is so-called 'man's land.' It is estimated that the territory contains half a million Baluba tribesmen at war with Tshombe because they say his election to President was rigged by the Belgians.

AFRICA As Kenya Elections Start

DEMAND SPREADS FOR KENYATTA'S RELEASE

AS the elections for the African-majority legislature in Kenya enter their first stages, the demand for the release of Jomo Kenyatta, recognised by all Kenya Africans as their leader, is being stepped up.

● A delegation of prominent Africans from Kenya, led by James Gichuru, President

of the Kenya African National Union, recently went to London to press the British Colonial Office to secure Kenyatta's release.

● The Secretary of KANU, Tom Mboya, recently secured a promise from Indian Prime Minister Nehru that the subject of Kenyatta's release would be raised at the forth-

coming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in March.

Although the KANU delegation in London was cold-shouldered by Colonial Secretary Mackedo, who told them to speak to the Governor of Kenya, their visit helped to publicise the plight of Kenyatta who is still being kept in banishment although his 7-year imprisonment for managing the Mau Mau (which charge he has consistently denied) has long expired.

Kenyatta was leader of the 150,000-strong Kenya African Union, spearhead of the liberation struggle at the time of the declaration of emergency in Kenya in 1952.

INDIAN SUPPORT

Mboya's reception in India was far more cordial. Addressing the annual conference of the Indian Congress Party early this month he said that his people were looking forward to the elections which would mark the beginning of African rule, but added:

"We still have some wounds from the eight-year emergency. We still have behind locked doors our beloved leader, Jomo Kenyatta... It is my appeal to you and your Prime Minister to join with us in our efforts to secure his release."

Mboya also appealed to the people of India for active association with Africa's continuing struggle to free itself from colonial rule and white domination.

With regard to immigrant communities in Kenya, Mboya stated that there was no hatred in African hearts towards them, "although we have suffered at the hands of some of them... We will give them the same opportunities as we will give to our own citizens."

The only condition was that they should "adopt Africa as their home and become African."



"THERE'S A RUMOUR HE'S GOING TO RETIRE AND TAKE UP POLITICS."

SASA Meeting Calls on You to BOYCOTT ALL COLOUR BAR SPORTS

A RESOLUTION that "all true sportsmen, White and Black, be asked to withdraw support from any sporting event conducted on racially exclusive lines and that a

campaign in support of this principle be launched on a target date set by SASA in consultation with the non-racial sporting bodies." was passed at the biennial general meeting of the South African Sports Association held in Johannesburg recently.

The meeting decided that SASA should renew its call on all sporting bodies to drop all forms of racial discrimination in sport and join SASA in the fight for international recognition for all South African sportsmen.

OLYMPICS

The affiliates of the International Olympics Committee are to be asked to table the following resolution on behalf of SASA at the Congress of the International Olympic Committee in Athens next year.

"That the International Olympic Committee demand from the S.A. Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association an undertaking that it will immediately ensure that all its constituent bodies will offer membership to all South Africans on a basis of racial discrimination. If this undertaking is not given, the IOC expel the S.A. Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association and offer membership to a non-racial S.A. Olympic Association in conformity with the Olympic Charter."

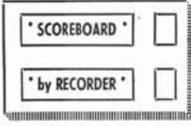
The task of setting up a non-racial Olympic Association has been entrusted to the SASA executive.

Mr. Reg. Honey O.C., the South African member of the International Olympic Committee, addressed the meeting on the colour bar in South African sport and suggested that SASA accept a compromise on the issue of racial discrimination.

In the discussions that followed the idea of compromise was unanimously rejected and the meeting decided to press ahead with the campaign for the complete elimination of racialism from sport.

CRICKET

The meeting approved the draft of a letter to the International Cricket Conference and its affiliates asking them to consider the follow-



ing resolution at their next meeting: "That the S.A. Cricket Association be asked to admit all South African cricketers as equal members without racial discrimination. Failing this, that the SACA be deprived of national standing and matches of test status until the South African teams are truly representative."

The following officials were elected: President, Mr. G. K. Rangany; Secretary, Mr. D. A. Brutus; Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. E. Lutchnan; Treasurer, Mr. Mala Moodaley.

EXHIBITION BY PETER CLARKE

CAPE TOWN.

An exhibition of paintings and graphic art by the Coloured artist, Mr. Peter Clarke, was opened last week at the Rodin Galleries, Rotterdam Road, Bloubaan.

Part of the proceeds from the sale of Mr. Clarke's works will go to the Cape Flats Distress Association.

The exhibition is the first of a series by South African artists and photographers which the gallery is organising.

Mr. Clarke's display includes a number of colourful scenes taken from life on the Cape Flats and countryside, and several woodcuts.

CORRECTION

CAPE TOWN.

The Special Branch raid reported in New Age last week to have been made on the home of Mr. Oscar Mwebu was in fact made on the home of Mr. Moffat Puthego in Nyanga.

New Age regrets any inconvenience caused.



Mr. Faca and Mr. Hushu.

SIJMBOK RULE ON FARM IN WESTERN CAPE

CAPE TOWN.

SIJMBOK rule on the farms is not confined to the Bethal area of the Transvaal. It exists in the Western Cape too, within a few miles of Cape Town.

Last week two Africans, Mr. Jim Faca and Mr. William Hushu, came into the office of New Age in Cape Town with a complaint about their treatment on a farm near Mamre. They had been amongst a group of 15 Africans who were recruited in the Transkei last year for a 12-month stint on the farm.

They were promised wages of £7 10s. a month plus food and quarters, but Mr. Faca told New Age he was paid only £5 17s. 6d., the balance being deducted to cover the cost of his rail fare from the Transkei.

INTOLERABLE

All 15 started work on the farm last September, but it wasn't very long before they found the conditions to be intolerable. They were supervised, New Age was told, by a European foreman armed with a sjambok and a gun and accompanied by a three dog pack.

The men were beaten for the slightest infringement of discipline and on one occasion, while the fore-

man was beating a man with his sjambok, he also ordered his dog to attack him.

The workers were housed in bare brick dwellings with no flooring. No beds or bedding were supplied by the farmer. The workers were forbidden to leave the farm, even for the purpose of visiting in the neighbourhood.

When Mr. Faca fell ill, he went to see a doctor and got a certificate stating he was only able to do light work. The foreman however insisted that he carry out his normal duties.

Mr. Faca refused, was arrested and fined £6 for breach of contract.

JAILINGS

The others deserted and made their way to Cape Town, where they sought alternative work. They were arrested at Nyanga and fined £15. Only one was able to pay, the remainder serving the alternative of three months imprisonment.

When they were released they were sent back to the same farm. Some again ran away—four were arrested and are at present spending their second period of three months in jail.

Mr. Hushu was discharged and is now seeking other work. Mr. Faca actually had a job offered to him by a former employer in Cape Town, but the Langa authorities would not sanction the transfer and he has been endorsed out of the area.

Cafe Demonstrators Arrested

CAPE TOWN.

The case against 12 "sit-in" demonstrators who were arrested last Saturday on charges of contravening the Group Areas Act and who appeared in the Regional Court, Cape Town on Monday was adjourned until February 10.

The demonstrators—five Europeans and seven Coloureds—were arrested in a Cape Town restaurant where they had gone for refreshments.

These were the first arrests in Cape Town since demonstrations against apartheid in restaurants were started three months ago. Except for one instance at the Gardens Tea Room in Cape Town, the demonstrators were refused service at all places which they entered.

The defence attorney Mr. T. W. Walters objected to police bail of £25 which had been fixed for each of the accused, maintaining that the crime was an extremely technical one, and there was no danger of the accused absconding.

The magistrate reduced the bail to £15.

The accused include Sarah Shapiro, Sylvia Neume, Ernest William Dymond, Edward Daniels, Kenneth Hendrickse, N. D. Rosa, Anthony George and Valerie Hutchinson.

White Goalie Plays For African Team, so SPECIAL BRANCH TURNS OUT TO WATCH

IN the early months of 1958 Mr. H. P. Madiabane, president of the Johannesburg Football Association, in his address to the annual general meeting that the Association's executive had decided to affiliate with the White Football Association of South Africa.

One of the advantages that would accrue from such an association would be the availability of White coaches for African clubs, he said.

Three weeks ago one of the oldest clubs in Johannesburg, the African Morning Stars, who were founded in 1927, tried to put the present's suggestion into practice.

They had a 24-year-old former Italian miner as a goalie in a friendly match. They played him again in a friendly the following Sunday. Both matches were played at the Western Township Grounds, Johannesburg.

The White man, Joseph Biasi, is in fact coach of the African Morning Stars. In his native Italy he had played top class soccer. It is his aim to show the Africans what he learned in Europe.

To give practical lessons to the African Morning Stars goalie he went between the sticks himself. After all it was a friendly.

GREAT GAME
In the first game he gave a great display of "keeping" that thrilled the spectators though his side lost. The Morning Stars goalie was always on hand to get practical lessons.

The following Sunday the Morning Stars played a friendly with the Hungry Lions. Biasi was right there between the sticks again. Also on the scene were two flying squad cars as well as several members of the Special Branch.

Members of the Morning Stars went up to the police to ask whether Biasi could play. They said that they had no objection to his playing.

But a few days later the secretary of the Johannesburg Bantu Football Association, Mr. Willie Bawa, received a letter from the deputy manager of Non-European Affairs of the Johannesburg City Council asking him to explain why a European was playing for a team that was under the jurisdiction of the Johannesburg Bantu Football Association.

Taxi Owners Snubbed by Transport Board Refused Right to Speak Against Apartheid

CAPE TOWN.

THE Taxi Owners' Association has twice been refused permission to address the Road Transportation Board in order to appeal against the introduction of taxi-apartheid, the Association's secretary, Mr. M. T. Bardien, told New Age.

The Association was first turned down by the Board 14 months ago when it attempted to lodge appeals. Last week Mr. Bardien was again refused permission to speak by the Board's chairman, Mr. Joubert.

According to Mr. Bardien, the chairman gave him no reason for refusing to allow him to address the Board, but remarked that he would allow "no political speeches" at the hearings.

The Road Transportation Board was sitting to hear appeals and arguments against taxi-apartheid. Mr. Bardien said that in 1955 the

then Minister of Transport, Mr. Paul Sauer, had given the Taxi Owners' Association assurances, in writing, that existing taxi-owners would not be affected by apartheid regulations, except that any applicants for transfers of licences would be treated as new licences.

This information was conveyed to the Board, but, Mr. Bardien said, when he, the Chairman of the Association attended the hearings of the Board last week, the Secretary of the Board denied that any correspondence had been received from the Association.

MUST MOVE

Mr. Bardien told New Age that taxi-apartheid would mean that 39 Non-White owners of 57 vehicles would have to vacate their stands in the centre of the city and either move to the limited stand at the Non-European section of the railway station or to stands outside Cape Town. This would mean economic ruin for taxi-owners.

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