

1,000 EXPECTED AT ALL-IN CONFERENCE

NEW AGE

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P.E. Bus Boycott on March 6 Solidarity Action With Men on Trial

Call For African Unity

JOHANNESBURG.

OVER 1,000 organisations in the Union have received invitations to the All-in African Conference scheduled to take place in Pietermaritzburg on March 24 and 25. The organisers hope that anything from 1,000 to 1,500 people will attend the proceedings in the Maritzburg Town Hall.

The conference, convened by the Continuation Committee of African leaders, is to consolidate the unity to which the December meeting of African leaders gave expression, to lead the African people in their demands for full democratic rights, and to demand a National Convention for South Africa in which all the people, regardless of colour, will participate to shape the new South Africa.

Sporting, cultural, church, vigilance and residents' organisations have been invited to take part in the conference, and some organisations have responded already by sending in signed delegates' forms.

In Natal invitations to take part in the conference have been sent to urban and rural bodies, and delegates are being urged to come forward with resolutions.

In Cape Town a leaflet has been circulated in the townships stressing the importance of the conference and urging the people to disregard the propaganda of hostile elements who are trying to make the conference fail.

"From now on Africans are coming together to put an end to discrimination on the grounds of colour," says the leaflet. "This is what every African is struggling for."

PORT ELIZABETH. A decision to boycott the buses on March 6 and other days thereafter when the case of 193 busmen on charges of taking part in an illegal strike is resumed was adopted unanimously at a crowded workers rally attended by several thousands at the Moslem Hall here last Sunday.

The hall could not accommodate the enormous crowds who turned up and hundreds had to be turned away.

The speakers dealt with a number of topics ranging from trade union matters to condemnation of the murder of Lumumba.

After many speakers had spoken from the floor, a resolution was taken calling on the United Nations to set up a commission of African States with powers to unite the Congo and curb the activities of imperialist agents and stooges.

SELECTIVE BOYCOTT

The ending of the official bus boycott here has seen the beginning of a new form of selective boycott directed against those who scabbed against the workers in their recent struggle.

The agreement between the workers and the management provided for the re-employment of all the workers who were a party to the dispute, plus seven others. When the workers' representatives attached their signatures to the agreement they were under the impression that the seven men referred to were the men who were on holiday when the dispute started.

On Tuesday last week, however, they realised that three of the seven were scabs who had operated the buses during the boycott. The buses

driven by the scabs are now being singled out for a selective boycott. At all the main stops people refuse to board buses driven by the scabs, and in some cases whole bus loads have got off when they knew a scab was driving.

The message goes from mouth to mouth—"kuguba inywagi"—(a wild species of cat is driving). Inywagi is like a cat which creeps into the fowl run unnoticed by the chickens, and plays havoc amongst them. The word is now used figuratively to denote Africans who are alleged to play a traitorous role.

Meanwhile the directors of the Bay Passenger Transport Company have rejected the workers' demands as "too far-reaching." In terms of the agreement, the dispute will now go to arbitration.

The workers' demands have covered wages, uniforms, running time (Continued on page 3)

Soviet Ships Create Panic In South West Africa —Page 4



A section of the large crowd who were present at the opening session of the two-day workers' conference held in Durban last week-end.

THEY MADE HISTORY!



Stage history was made in Maritzburg last week when for the first time White and Non-White players appeared on the stage together in Cecil Williams' production of Sartre's "The Respectable Prostitute." Here the prostitute (Val Philip) and the negro (Douglas Xaba), forgetting their colour differences in the colour ridden Southern States of the USA, cling to one another in fear as the lynch-crazy mob comes closer and closer to their apartment. (See report on page 8.)

Big Response To Coloured Convention Call

Plan to Link Up With Africans

THE proposal to call a national convention of Coloured people, initiated in Cape Town recently, has been received with widespread approval. Committees are being established in other centres in the Union, and all indications are that the conference, which will be held later this year, will be one of the most significant

in the history of the Coloured community.

A meeting of Coloured leaders in Port Elizabeth last week-end passed a unanimous resolution to set up a committee in the area to work towards the success of the all-in Coloured convention.

Representatives of various Coloured organisations in the Port Elizabeth area were present and the delegates included ministers of religion, trade unionists and teachers.

Arrangements are being made for still more representative meetings, and contact has already been established with the Cape Town committee.

Discussions at the convention will be based on the demand for

- the total abolition of the colour bar in every sphere;
- full citizenship for all the peoples of South Africa.

A statement issued by the Cape Town committee said that after initial meetings of Coloured representatives which included leaders in the Church, teacher, cultural, trade union, and political bodies, it was agreed—

● "That the only policy that can (Continued on page 3)

"Contact," The Congo And The Maritzburg Conference

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

INDIANS REJECT ASIATIC DEPARTMENT

A hundred years have elapsed and after twelve years of Nationalist rule a basic fact has been accepted (not fully though) by the Government, that the Indian people are South Africans; and that no amount of persecution and vilification will alter that fact. Having accepted this fact and having failed miserably in their attempts to repatriate the Indian people "voluntarily," by means of that obnoxious piece of legislation known as the Group Areas Act, they are now attempting to sow seeds of dissension among our people and create dinstunity among the progressive forces in the country. Hence the creation of the Department of Asiatic Affairs.

As a national minority the Indians have been hounded and persecuted by successive governments but oppression has been intensified in recent years. Our homes, mosques, temples, schools, shops and employments are threatened by the Group Areas Act and other discriminatory laws—our very existence as a people is at stake. We have no say in the affairs of the country and basic human rights are denied us.

And now the Government offers us the Department of Asiatic Affairs. And they seek our "co-operation." With whom are we supposed to co-operate? Co-operate with the very people who are trying to destroy us and still denies us fundamental human rights? No, thank you. We do not believe in co-operation. **WE REJECT THE DEPARTMENT OF ASIATIC AFFAIRS AS A FRAUD.**

To those Indians who are prepared to co-operate with the Government we wish to say that they will stand exposed as stooges

and be regarded as traitors by the vast majority of our people who demand full equality and the abolition of all unjust laws.

* * *

M. MOOLA
Secretary, S.A. Indian
Youth Congress,
Johannesburg.

Fire in Africa

Sons and daughters of Africa should not allow any enemy to disunite them. Freedom fighters of the soil we have been told that the sons and daughters of the country relax not and sleep not; that in unity lies their strength.

Where are you going, BCP boys and girls? Note from history. Learn from experience.

Because the fire that is blazing in Africa shall blow away the ashes of imperialism forever.

* * *

STEPHEN M. MOKIBA
Masero, Basutoland.

Love Africa Means Love the People

Every black and white must stand together always in the struggle for liberation. To love Africa is to love the people of Africa. Or cannot love Africa while one does not love the people of Africa, like Dr. Verwoerd and his followers.

They say they like Africa, but they do not like the Africans. But that will not help them. Apartheid has broken up relationships between all sections of our country. If Verwoerd really loves this country he must withdraw his apartheid policy. If he goes on he will not last long and his will only be a temporary Government.

People must not forget that what happened in the Congo, like the murder of Lumumba, might happen here too. Because in Lady Selborne the Nationalists attacked Chib Lutuli.

When the people protest the answer of the Government is to lock up or shoot people. But the views and activities of the people will not be stopped by this. We need better education, not Bantu Education, and more schools, not more jails.

Therefore God give short days to the oppressors and capitalists who are sucking the blood of the people; and give long life to the freedom fighters and Mr. Khruschov.

* * *

DOUGLAS MANQINA
Cape Town.

Belgians Will Quit Union Soon

I read the Cape Times of Feb. 20, 1961 that at a Johannesburg protest meeting over the death of Patrice Lumumba some Belgian refugees from the Congo put up some posters saying "To hell with Lumumba and his communist friends, why should we mourn for his death?"

These people must not interfere here in South Africa. If we, non-whites or whites, want to mourn for our hero of the Congo, it is none of their business and they are still going to move out of South Africa very soon, the same way they moved out of the Congo. They have no say here in the Union.

* * *

IRENE MOLAOA
Kenilworth, Cape.

In the issue of New Age dated December 22, 1960, we published an editorial attacking the policy of Mr. Duncan, the editor of "Contact," in relation to events in the Congo.

One or two of our readers thought we had been a little unkind to Mr. Duncan. Subsequent events, however, have shown that our criticism of "Contact's" line on the Congo was completely justified.

"Contact" had said in a leading article on December 3:

"The latest news from the Congo is good. Colonel Mobutu is quietly building up a real Congolese army. In alliance with him President Kasavubu has obtained a seat at the United Nations. Technicians, many of them Belgians, are trickling back to the country to help re-start essential services. Slowly, in place of the chaos caused by Belgian apartheid, a modern free state is arising. *When its power is great enough, and the signs are that that day is now near, it will deal with the man who tried to sell his country to the Russians—Patrice Lumumba.*" (Our italics.)

The editorial, which in the light of what happened can only be regarded as an incitement, ended: "It looks as though the Congo is on its way to normality. 'Contact' congratulates its leaders, and hopes for a speedy end to the crisis."

False Picture

It is plain to all today how false is the picture of the Congo that was painted by "Contact." The policies supported by "Contact" have led to civil war, the fragmentation of the Congo and the cold-blooded murder of Lumumba under circumstances which have shocked the whole world. Even "Contact" was forced in its last issue to condemn the murder of Lumumba and to refrain this time from offering its congratulations to the Kasavubu-Mobutu-Tshombe clique who have been exposed so clearly as the unscrupulous hirelings of the imperialists. But "Contact" cannot so easily escape the judgment of the masses, who will never forget that it was "Contact" almost alone of all South African newspapers which went so far as to call Lumumba a traitor.

We revert to this subject again this week because it is necessary to stress that "Contact's" wrong line on the Congo was not an accident, but is due to the fact that "Contact" bases its policies primarily on anti-Communism. "Contact" backed the Kasavubu-Mobutu set-up, not because it endorsed their basic policies,

but because they were anti-Lumumba, and "Contact" believed Lumumba had "tried to sell his country to the Russians."

Harmful

The net effect of this is that "Contact" has got itself out of step with the whole liberation movement in Africa and lined itself up with the imperialists. And it will make this sort of blunder again and again through its anti-Communism. Negative policies based on sterile and misguided anti-Communism can never have positive results. Such policies have produced cold-blooded murder and chaos in the Congo, and have grievously harmed the freedom struggle of the Congolese people. Such policies are proving equally harmful in the Union.

In the issue of "Contact" dated February 11, there appears an article headed: "African Leaders' Conference—Some May Not Be There." The article displays prominently the views of a former leading member of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr. Z. B. Molete, on the forthcoming African Leaders' Conference to be held in Maritzburg on March 25 and 26.

Mr. Molete said African "Nationalists" in South Africa would probably not support the conference because "they would not be a party to a multi-racial convention, such as forms the basis of discussion at the coming conference."

Nowhere in "Contact" have we so far found any attempt to support the aims of the Maritzburg conference, and to help make it what will probably prove to be the most representative conference of African leaders in our political history. We can only assume "Contact" gives prominence to Mr. Molete's views because it is in sympathy with them.

Multi-Racialism

Yet "Contact," which ostensibly stands for non-racialism, cannot possibly support Mr. Molete in his opposition to taking part in a multi-racial conference purely because it is multi-racial. After all, the editor of "Contact," Mr. Duncan himself, attended the multi-racial conference convened by the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation in Johannesburg in December 1957. And it is only two months since the assistant editor of "Contact," a European, and a prominent Coloured member of the Liberal Party tried to gate-crash the first African Leaders' Conference in Johannesburg and

hurled accusations of "racialism" at the convenors when they were asked to leave.

Then why does "Contact" continually promote these views in its columns? The answer is that "Contact" is prepared to do anything to embarrass the ex-members of the banned ANC and frustrate their policies because it has for years dubbed the ANC "Communist" and condemned the multi-racial Congress alliance as an instrument of Moscow.

Encouraging

Today, when unity of all sections of the oppressed is imperative if apartheid is to be smashed, it has been encouraging to note that African leaders of widely differing outlook have at last got together as joint sponsors of the Maritzburg conference.

But "Contact," apparently indifferent to the success or failure of the Maritzburg conference, continues to push the views of Black chauvinists, even though they conflict with its own basic policy and that of the Liberal Party.

We say these are the tactics of wreckers. "Contact's" aim is not to build a united front of all anti-Nationalists, but to smash the Congress united front which has been so painfully built after years of hard political struggle.

The cold-blooded murder of Lumumba, as well as the critical stage which has been reached in our own country, make it impossible for us to remain silent about these tactics any longer.

A Challenge

● We challenge "Contact" to come out into the open and say whether it wants the Maritzburg conference to succeed or fail.

● We challenge "Contact" to say whether it stands for Black chauvinism or co-operation between all races in South Africa on a basis of equality.

● We challenge "Contact" to say whether it would rather co-operate with the Nationalist Government in working the Suppression of Communism Act, than co-operate with the Congress movement in opposing the Nationalist Government and smashing apartheid by a united effort of all anti-Nationalists.

● Finally, we challenge the Liberal Party once again to say whether it agrees with the line of "Contact," and if not, why it does not repudiate a paper which by its reckless anti-Communism is doing so much harm to the freedom struggle in South Africa.

YOU CAN SEND IT IN RANDS

MOST of our readers have not sent us their donations in South Africa's new decimal coinage—rands and cents. We suggest you should, because it makes banking easier for us. But we don't mind so long as you send us the money. You can send us postal orders in real rand and cent denominations, or else you can send us good old pound, shilling and pence, and we'll do the converting.

Whichever brand of money you choose to send, we shall be very pleased to receive it, because we need it as badly as ever.

So don't delay. Post us your rand-cent donations today!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
Unity R10, A.F. 90c, Ship R4, Dance tickets R1, Testimonial R2.

Port Elizabeth:
S.F. R2, Friend R6.30, Shortie R4, Babs R1, Doc R2, Mama R2, Chaps R2, Docks R2, Wagon wheels R20, Workers' friend R14.

TOTAL: R73.20.

Big Response to Coloured Convention Call

(Continued from page 1)
succeed in South Africa is one of complete equality for all people.

● "Having accepted that we stand for complete equality in a non-racial South Africa, we therefore reject all political and social agencies that have as their purpose

the perpetration of a system which implies the inferiority of, and imposes inequality upon, any South African of whatever race or colour.

● "Bearing in mind that the stated policy of the Government as enunciated by Dr. Verwoerd, and the political and social institutions which are being used to implement that policy, are entirely repugnant to, and inimical to the true interests of the people, it was agreed that THERE COULD BE NO COMPROMISE OR ACCOMMODATION WITH THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT."

More PAC Men Flee From Union

JOHANNESBURG.
PAN Africanist leaders who have fled trial in the Sharpeville and Vanderbilj Park public violence cases and sought refuge in Basuto-land give as reasons for their flight constant threats and intimidation by Special Branch and municipal police.

These PAC men say the Special Branch has threatened them with exile if they are not convicted in the current trials or after they have served their sentences if they are convicted. Others say they were threatened by local police that none of these known politicians will be able to get work in their home towns.

Eleven men including the chairman, secretary and treasurer of the Vanderbilj Branch of the former PAC are the latest to seek refuge across the border in Basuto-land and there may be another two on their way.

Six of these latest refugees are among 15 on trial for public violence in Vanderbilj Park. The Crown had already closed its case in this trial and the defence case was due to open on March 9. The Defence and Aid Fund stood bail for all the accused in this trial.

Five of the 22 accused in Vereeniging's Sharpeville public violence and incitement case have also fled. Another two of these accused are suspected to be on their way out of the Union.

Among the sponsors and convenors of the convention are Bishop Francis Gow, Dr. R. E. van der Ross, Messrs. B. Dessi, E. F. Doorman, C. Marney, J. C. A. Daniels, N. S. H. Kearns, D. B. Smith, D. van der Ross and Councillor H. E. Parker.

The convention has the support of prominent African leaders and an objective of the Convention is to bring about greater and more solid unity between the Coloured and African people in the struggle for democratic rights.

The statement by the working committee of the Convention said:

"Over a period of years, there has arisen a feeling that there must come about a united voice and force, embracing all democratic elements in South Africa, and drawn from all sections comprising the nation, i.e. Whites, African and Coloured, to protest unflinchingly against the whole set-up of White domination and apartheid."

WILL MERGE

It is expected that shortly committees in the different centres will merge and a national committee will be set up.

The Port Elizabeth meeting recorded its unequivocal opposition to the Coloured Affairs Department and the CAD Ministry. The Coloured people should not fall into group thinking and adopt a Group Areas mentality, the meeting said.



P.E. Bus Boycott on March 6

(Continued from page 1)

between termini and other conditions of work. The workers are now negotiating as a trade union and demand that the employers grant facilities to trade union officials to consult the workers at the depot on legitimate trade union matters. The workers also demand the acceptance of a stop order system for the collection of trade union dues.

APARTHEID BACK

The SAR re-imposed apartheid at New Brighton station the moment the boycott was called off. Once again Railway police, who a day before had courteously shown the people to the "Europeans only" bridge, stood at its foot to prevent anybody crossing by it.

Bantu Education Chief Came To Open A School—And Got A Shock

"Why Did You Ban The A.N.C.?"

JOHANNESBURG.

A SCHOOL Board member Mr. Z. P. Ramalane caused a sensation in Alexandra Township last week when he launched an attack on the Government for banning the African National Congress.

He released this bombshell as he was proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Regional Director of Bantu Education in the Southern Transvaal at the official opening of the new building of the Alexandra Secondary School.

The Parliament of the Union made its biggest mistake when it banned the African National Congress, said Mr. Ramalane, an old veteran of the Township who was one of the foundation members of the ANC. "I say Parliament has done wrong. Where must we take our political grievances? Because we cannot take them to the departments of the Government?"

Mr. Ramalane then went on to demand compulsory education for African children. He challenged Mr. M. Prozesky, Bantu Education Regional Director, to convene a meeting of all the School Boards and committees in the Transvaal where he would explain why Africans must have separate, Bantu, education. He said: "Our learned sons must be present when you tell us this because the whole thing is political and they will understand it better."

MATRIC RESULTS

The Bantu education director discussed the recent African children's matriculation results. The 1960 results were better than those in 1959, he said. Then the official launched an attack on African pupils who showed more interest in politics than in their school work. They were influenced, he charged, by all kinds of "agitation" and "propaganda." Many of these pupils "gave trouble." They thought they were clever and "listened to stories." Mr. Prozesky devoted much of his speech to explaining why the Government fixed academic ceilings for African pupils beyond which they could not go.

In the Transvaal two out of every 100 standard two pupils had failed for the second time this year and had not been allowed to continue. They totalled 950 children. These children, he said, had not been mature enough, or "gifted" enough to derive further benefit from academic studies.

In standard six there was another

ceiling. Anything from 35 to 40 per cent of the students could not continue. "We eliminate them. They have reached their ceiling and can no longer benefit from schooling." There was yet another ceiling in form three.

All the speeches at this school opening ceremony were delivered in English. The Government officials received a cool reception from the crowd.



"TELL US WHY OUR AFRICAN CHILDREN MUST HAVE SEPARATE EDUCATION," challenges School Board member Mr. Z. P. Ramalane.



"YOUR CHILDREN CANNOT DEVELOP FURTHER," says Bantu Education regional director Mr. M. Prozesky.

Council Bulldozed Their Home

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.

After living under scandalously overcrowded conditions in Cato Manor for many years, and having to pay nearly half his meagre wage in rent, Mr. Ramchand Chotoo, his wife and three grandchildren thought that all their troubles were over when they were offered a piece of land on a friend's property in Greenwood Park on which to build themselves a wood and iron home of their own.

Three days after they had moved into their new home, however, building inspectors from the Corporation arrived and served them with a notice ordering the demolition of their home "as the new structure was put up without the permission of the Durban City Engineer."

Compared with the thousands of shacks which have been built with the Council's permission in areas such as the ill-named Happy Valley, which is as notorious as Mt. Marais for its filth and squalor, the Chotoos' home was a paradise.

When the Council's order was executed last week, the Chotoos were in tears. They had nowhere to go. They had



Mrs. Chotoo, with her three grandchildren huddled next to her, prepares lunch for her family on an improvised stove by the roadside, spent their life's savings on this building.

With usual bureaucratic efficiency the Council's demolition squad removed all the furniture on to the roadside and razed the building to the ground within half an hour.

When I visited Mrs. Chotoo (her husband was at work), she

was busy preparing lunch on an improvised stove on the roadside. She was too overcome with grief to make any statement to New Age apart from stating that she did not know where to go and that she hoped that her husband, when he returned from work, would be able to find some shelter for the family.

SIR ROY WELSKY CLIMBS INTO HIS LAST DITCH

HOW far is Sir Roy Welensky, the gun-rattling Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, prepared to go in defying the plans of the British Government to make concessions to African demands for the territory?

In recent weeks a serious rift appears to have developed between Sir Roy Welensky, the Rhodesian Federal Prime Minister, and the British Government. The origin of this rift lies in a divergence of interests. That Welensky represents the interests of White Rhodesians and is trying to maintain white supremacy is clear but one must not assume from this that Britain's aim is to give all-out backing to the Africans. Britain understands the change that is coming over Africa and is trying to accommodate herself to it without sacrifice.

WORLD STAGE By SPECTATOR

ing her own interests which coincide with those of the great mining companies which are almost as powerful in Northern Rhodesia as the Union Miniere is in Katanga.

The British Government is dominated by wealthy businessmen and its designs in Africa are above all else to further its imperialist interests. It wants a government in Northern Rhodesia that is pro-West in the cold war and sympathetic to foreign investments. It would prefer descendants of the Old Country to be in the saddle, but if the times dictate otherwise, it would be prepared to hand over power to an African Government, provided, of course, it played a Tsoumberole.

This is what the writer of the London Times editorial of February 18 meant when he said, "All efforts should be concentrated on strengthening the influence of men on the African side who are most reasonable to work with."

Nyasaland: Expendable

THE Whites in Nyasaland, numbering only 9,300 out of a total population of over 2,800,000, are in a very weak position.

When the Federation was formed in 1953 the Southern Rhodesians were reluctant to include Nyasaland. They wanted Northern Rhodesia because of its copper wealth but Nyasaland, with nothing to offer and was always a potential source of trouble. Britain, however, was unwilling to bear the continued expense of administering the territory, so she stipulated that if Southern Rhodesia wanted Northern Rhodesia she must take Nyasaland as well.

Knowing that they were unwanted by the rest of the Federation, the Whites in Nyasaland can expect little support from that quarter.

The British Government was also unwilling to force a show-down over a country that possessed so few resources for exploitation as Nyasaland, so at the Nyasaland constitutional conference in London last year a new constitution was agreed upon providing for an African majority in the legislature. A strong incentive to the British Government in agreeing to this was the high degree of organisation of the Africans in the Malawi Congress under Dr. Hastings Banda.

The government itself admitted that the police were unable to keep order in the country and had to ask the assistance of the Malawi Congress "police" whenever trouble arose, according to our correspondent in the Federation.

Southern Rhodesia: Inflexible
NEXT came the Southern Rhodesian constitutional conference.

Southern Rhodesia is in a different position from the other two territories because it is to all intents and purposes self governing, while Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are British colonies. Thus Britain cannot impose a constitution on Southern Rhodesia as she can, legally, in the case of the other two territories. Britain's power to negotiate stems from the fact that the Federation has not yet got Dominion status (like South Africa) and from certain powers that Britain has under the Federal Constitution to veto legislation that affects African interests. Britain would be prepared to give up these rights and grant Dominion status to the Federation if the three territorial constitutional conferences were concluded satisfactorily.

It is for this reason that Welensky has accepted the new Southern Rhodesian constitution which grants concessions to the Africans while keeping power firmly in the hands of the Whites. A referendum is now going to be held in Southern Rhodesia among the present electorate (mainly white) to see if they accept the new constitution. The United Federal Party, which on the Federal level is headed by Welensky and on the territorial level, is headed by Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is campaigning in favour of the new constitution. The Dominion Party, which is in the opposition and in favour of apartheid on South African lines, is firmly against the new constitution, firstly because it is opposed to any concession to the Africans and, secondly, because if the new constitution were accepted enough Africans would get the vote to end any chance of the Dominion Party ever gaining power.

There would not, however, be sufficient Africans on the voters' roll to allow the National Democratic Party, headed by Mr. Nkomo, to become the government. The new constitution would thus ensure that Welensky's UFP would remain in power for a long time to come.

At the London conference Nkomo seemed to accept the new constitution. For this he is now facing a growing barrage of criticism from the ranks of his own party, and he may now be forced to retract. It is clear that if Africans in Southern Rhodesia do accept the constitution they will only accept it as a interim measure. However, it will only come into effect if the referendum goes in favour of it and this is not at all certain.

The Southern Rhodesian whites want Federation because they want a share in the wealth of the Copper Belt; but they are chary of having close links with the territory if it has a Black Government. The Federation may yet continue because the future of Southern Rhodesia is bleak if the copper revenues would cause a major slump and Southern Rhodesia would find herself isolated in a sea of African Nationalism.

There has been talk of her linking up with the Union but this is unlikely, firstly because the whites are mainly English and dislike the Nationalist Government and secondly because Verwoerd would be unwilling to have a large number of potential supporters added to the electorate. **MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL IS THE OPPOSITION OF THE AFRICANS IN WHOSE HANDS THE ULTIMATE POWER MUST LIE.**

NORTHERN Rhodesia, like Nyasaland, is still a crown colony and the British Government is primarily responsible for it.

The White population numbers 76,000 out of a total of nearly 2 million. The UFP ostensibly boycotted its constitutional conference but in fact their representatives were present in London for important behind-the-scenes negotiations with the British Government.

After much discussion Mr. Macleod, the British Minister, outlined his proposals for a new constitution for that territory. The essence of these proposals is that the legislature will be enlarged to 45. Fifteen seats will be elected by the upper roll which will be mainly white. The lower roll which will be mainly African will elect another 15 seats. The proposals for electing the remaining 15 members, who will hold the balance of power, are somewhat obscure. Macleod has spoken about a "National Roll" combining both upper and lower rolls but the details which alone will show whether this roll will give an African majority have not yet been announced. This secrecy on Macleod's part is probably deliberate; he wants to see how far Welensky is prepared to go before making up his mind. There is a great deal of pressure on Macleod both from Rhodesian whites and from Conservative back-benchers in the British parliament to refrain from giving power to the Africans.

His proposals are, however, sufficiently radical to result in determined opposition from the whites. There has been talk of the Federal Government declaring the Federation independent. In this case there would be no new constitution and no African advancement. The authorities here it is highly unlikely, however, that this "Boston Tea Party" will take place.

AFRICAN REACTION WOULD BE VIOLENT AND THE WHITES IN RHODESIAN INSPIRE OF THEIR HARD WORDS ABOUT BRITAIN, WOULD NOT FOLLOW WELSKY IN A STEP WHICH WOULD RESULT IN A SHARP RUPTURE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE FEDERATION.

It, thus, looks as if the present crisis will blow over for the time being. But the future of the Federation is still clouded in uncertainty. The Northern Rhodesian Whites will fight for their high wages and privileged position. They want Federation because they want the support of the numerically stronger whites in the south.

The Southern Rhodesian whites want Federation because they want a share in the wealth of the Copper Belt; but they are chary of having close links with the territory if it has a Black Government. The Federation may yet continue because the future of Southern Rhodesia is bleak if the copper revenues would cause a major slump and Southern Rhodesia would find herself isolated in a sea of African Nationalism.

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"The Spirit of Lumumba Lives on"

said the banner at the Lumumba memorial meeting in Johannesburg last week ABOVE, Mrs. Milingo (Ngy) appeals for funds, and ON THE RIGHT, the people give pennies and cents to defray the cost of the meeting.



PROTEST AT FORT HARE DISMISSAL

PORT ELIZABETH. The Executive of the Fort Hare Union of Past Students has issued a statement condemning the dismissal of Thami Mlambo from Fort Hare. The statement, which is being distributed at Turfloop where two students were also refused admission this year. The statement regards the expulsions as indicative of a Nationalist plot to crush all opponents of the inhuman apartheid policy and to produce in the schools and universities a spiritless type of student who must crawl before the Nationalist apostles of apartheid who masquerade as educationists.

THOUSANDS MORE ARRESTED IN TRANSKEI ROUND-UPS

Complaints Flood in of Army and Police Terror

From Govan Mbeki
PORT ELIZABETH. LAST WEEK WAS MARKED BY THE MASS ARREST OF MEN IN WIDELY SEPARATED PARTS OF THE TRANSKEI. Thousands of men and boys were caught in the army and police dragnet in Kentane, Willovale, Cala, Engcobo and Lady Frere, while similar arrests

still continue on a big scale in the Eastern Pondoland districts. In one location alone—Macimbi—in the Lady Frere district more than 300 men and boys were arrested and packed into riot trucks in which they were conveyed to the Queenstown jails. **ARMY COLLECTS TAXES** The army and the police arrest indiscriminately all males and those they find without reference books are often forced to pay admission of guilt on the spot to the police or the chief's home guards. In addition to these a person is fined in the courts 10/- to £1 for every year that he fails to pay his taxes, and on top of all he still has to pay the tax itself. As many men are in the reserves because they are not allowed to go to industrial centres to seek work under the influx control regulations they just have not got any money to pay taxes, and therefore serve the periods in jail. But even this does not relieve them from the obligation to pay the taxes. As soon as they have served their jail sentences they become liable again to provide legal defence. In most cases the accused are convicted so swiftly that their relatives do not even get an opportunity to arrange for their defence. Transkei jails are jam-packed, and a number of convicted men are now drafted to jails outside the schools.

P.A.C. Strike Planned For March 21?

CAPE TOWN. THE townships of Langa and Nyanga here are alive with rumors of a projected strike being planned by former members of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress to take place sometime in March. The reports are believed to be the basis for Dr. Verwoerd's warnings about "unpleasantness" planned to coincide with the Communist Prime Ministers' conference in London at which the question of the admission of the South African republic is to be discussed. Rumours are believed to be true as people are being asked to prepare for a lengthy strike which this time would not be confined to the townships but would be carried into the European areas of the Western Cape so that police reprisals would not be allowed to pass unnoticed by the general public. **REBUTTAL** The reports have been sufficiently widespread to produce an editorial in the latest issue of "Contact" headed "No Phoney Sharpevilles Please!" The editorial states that "Contact" does not believe the reports of the planned demonstrations. "One of the reasons why we do not believe the report is that there are in fact no important plans being made in time to produce such a demonstration," says "Contact," thus hinting that it is in a position to know what is and what is not being planned. "And another reason is that such a demonstration would be so futile. You can't produce Sharpevilles to order."

Nevertheless, information continues to circulate about secret meetings, the collection of funds, the storing of food and the coming and going of organisers. **PROSECUTION** In the Cape Town magistrate's court last week an African, Joseph Gidigidi, appeared on a charge of taking part in the activities of the banned PAC. He is alleged to have approached another African, Anderson Faye, between January 21 and 24, 1961, in an attempt to recruit him into the PAC and to get him to take part in a projected strike on March 21—the anniversary of the Sharpeville and Langa shootings. Gidigidi's defence, as put to Faye in cross-examination by his attorney Mr. B. Zackon, is that Gidigidi was a member of the ANC up to the time it was banned and has now joined the PAC. Gidigidi says the charge is a frame-up by his wife, from whom he is estranged. The case was remanded to March 15.

There are so many cases occurring in the districts where the army and the police are operating that it is becoming almost impossible to provide legal defence. In most cases the accused are convicted so swiftly that their relatives do not even get an opportunity to arrange for their defence. Transkei jails are jam-packed, and a number of convicted men are now drafted to jails outside the schools.

SCHOOLS WITHOUT TEACHERS

At a recent meeting of the Regional Chiefs to constitute the Executive of the Transkei Territorial Authority, one chief said teachers and ministers of religion were Communists and responsible for much of the dissatisfaction in the Transkei. Consequently teachers and schoolboys are arrested in big numbers, and it is not uncommon to find a whole school without its male staff and the senior schoolboys. The Ludke Secondary School in one school which has suffered this fate. A number of schools are operating with about 50 per cent of the staff. Some are known to be in operation while the whereabouts of others is unknown. Complaints are flooding in from the parents of the Transkei about the behaviour of the army and the police. People in areas such as Engcobo, Kentane, Lady Frere and Eastern Pondoland district allege that army and police search parties take bedwork and pottery for souvenirs, while they drink amasi and beer and destroy pits and other utensils.

Complaints are flooding in from the parents of the Transkei about the behaviour of the army and the police. People in areas such as Engcobo, Kentane, Lady Frere and Eastern Pondoland district allege that army and police search parties take bedwork and pottery for souvenirs, while they drink amasi and beer and destroy pits and other utensils.

SIX FAMILIES BANISHED

PORT ELIZABETH. SIX men were banished from Chief Sandi Majeke's locations in the Queen's district recently, they are Messrs Nompula, Mahlanganyaka and Miki-ili, Mahlanga Location; and Mr. Matomane and two brothers Jura, of Gura Location. Not satisfied merely with victimising the breadwinners, Sandi Majeke is now turning his attention to the women and innocent children. Two of the families face starvation and went to the BAD Commissioner recently to report their plight. They were given coupons for obtaining food supplies that lasted only ten days. Had it not been for the fact that the people share their limited food resources, the two families would be in a desperate plight today. It is difficult to imagine the hardship these people will endure when they move next month to a new area where they will live with strange people. The wife of one of the deportees —Mrs. Miriam Jura—is reported to be very ill. Her youngest and eighth child is 8 months old. Amongst them the six families have 17 children under 10 years, while the others are on the average 13 to 15 years of age.



—"who betrayed Lumumba for 30 pieces of Western silver."

PONDOS FORCED TO PAY £5 FINES

DURBAN. 300 tribesmen on February 18, 1960. They were served with notices signed by the Assistant Secretary for Bantu Administration, Mr. J. P. Dodds, and countersigned by a Mr. P. Taljard, stating that a number of Africans, resident in the district of Bizana, have been assaulted and seriously injured, and damage amounting to £20,991 19s. 1d., has been caused by the "wilful destruction of property by fire" and that "His Excellency the Governor General . . . has imposed a fine of £5 or one beast." (Note: The BAD is so efficient that they have already worked out the total losses to the nearest penny.) The people refused to pay and were all arrested and taken to what has become known as "the concentration camp" at Bizana. This is a large fenced-in area adjacent to the police station.

At the Madiba location in Bizana over 100 police, assisted by the renegade Chief Gangata and his henchmen and accompanied by a helicopter which flew around the area at low level, rounded up over

One Mr. M. was met by a police party on a road and handed a notice by an official who demanded that he pay his fine on the spot. Mr. M. paid his fine and was issued with a receipt there and then. Feeling is still high in these areas and the daily raids are creating greater bitterness among the authorities and in particular Chief Gangata who has a personal bodyguard of 40 heavily armed home guards.

One home guard who escaped from "service" told New Age that European police come unexpectedly to check on any mutiny amongst the guardsmen and to train them in the use of arms. He added that he could not see how these home guards were going to continue to serve the Chief as all of them were disgruntled. They had their promised £5 per month for their services, but were being paid only £2 10s. with a promise that their wage will be increased.

Windhoek Riot Case

WINDHOEK. The Attorney-General of South West Africa has given instructions for the prosecution of 17 the Non-Europeans who were involved in the December 10 riots in 1959. They are to be charged in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court with public violence.

TREASON TRIAL

IT is now only a matter of days before the Crown closes its argument in the marathon treason trial, yet even at this stage, the Crown asked for an adjournment last week, to enable it to streamline its argument against the few remaining accused whose personal position has still to be dealt with.

WHEN THE COURT GRANTED THE ADJOURNMENT AFTER THE TEN O'CLOCK TEA BREAK, MR. J. C. VAN NIEKERK Q.C. (FOR THE CROWN) ASSURED THE DEFENCE THAT THE MANNER IN WHICH THE CROWN WAS GOING TO DEAL WITH THE REMAINING ACCUSED WOULD SAVE TIME.

The process of dividing the accused into two camps, those who have knowledge of the violent doctrine of Communism and those who have no knowledge, as alleged by the Crown, still goes on. Those who are alleged to have knowledge are: K. Msho, D. Ndima, W. Shaba, T. Tshabe, B. Ndimba, F. Adams, A. Kathrada, M. Moolia, L. Mandela and P. Mathole.

Those who have no knowledge are: Dr. W. Conco, T. Tshangano, M. Nisangani, S. Mkalipi, J. Nkamenpi, C. Mavekiso, S. Lollan, Mrs. H. Joseph, G. Sibande, P. Mloana, E. Moretsile, S. Tyiki, P. Selepe, J. Molefi and P. Nene.

Still to be dealt with are: J. Nkadimeng, Mrs. L. Ngoyi, L. Masina and L. Levy. After this the Crown will proceed to deal with co-conspirators.

Not Genuine

Mr. J. J. Trengove Q.C. argued the personal position of accused Simon Mkalipi, one of the accused who gave evidence for the defence. He said that in giving evidence Mkalipi wanted to give the impression that he was stupid and ignorant. He said that this was not genuine excuse on the part of the accused. Mkalipi did this because if he had said he knew the policy of Congress he would not be able to answer the questions. He was too modest when he said in his evidence that he did not know what was happening in Congress.

Dealing with Mkalipi's activities in the ANC Mr. Trengove said that in 1953, when meetings and processions were banned in Port Elizabeth, Mkalipi led a procession of 20,000 people from Korsten to New Brighton. As a volunteer, Mr. Trengove said, Mkalipi agreed that he had to obey instructions whether legal or illegal and regardless of the consequences.

Scripture Does Not Support Congress

Mr. Trengove said that when the accused was questioned on the Congress policy in regard to "changing its heart," he referred to the scriptures, quoting Daniel, Shadrach, Meshack and Abednego. Whatever the belief of the accused, said Mr. Trengove, in Shadrach, Meshack and Abednego, his organisation believed in a mass struggle, unconstitutional and illegal action; Shadrach, Meshack and Abednego being in agreement.

Next accused to be dealt with was B. Ndimba. Mr. Trengove referred to a speech in Korsten which B. Ndimba's being convicted by the magistrate for incitement. In this speech Ndimba is reported to have said that if the volunteers are asked to kill they must kill. Mr. Trengove said that it should not be found

THE CROWN GETS THE TREATY

that this accused did not know the oath taken by the volunteers. "A man who was so active, it is unlikely that he would know so little about so much."

Mr. Trengove submitted that in so far as meetings are concerned, all meetings which he attended would be held against him. He said the Crown had proved on the evidence before the Court that the accused had a hostile intent and was a party to the conspiracy.

Freedom Charter

Mr. van der Walt came in to deal with accused S. Lollan, F. Adams, A. Kathrada and M. Moolia. The Crown submitted that accused Lollan was aware of and fully supported the attitude of the South African "Coloured People's Organisation" towards the State, its condemnation thereof and the necessity to replace the existing State by some other form of State, based on the principles of the Freedom Charter. They accepted that in South Africa the liberatory struggle would be waged by mass action, including unconstitutional action and illegal action which might involve the use of violence by the State.

Mr. van der Walt referred to a bulletin which contained a report and said that the accused knew of this report.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: What do you say, that he had knowledge of the bulletin?

Mr. van der Walt: He knew of the report.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: I know of the law reports, could I say I have knowledge of all the contents?

Mr. van der Walt: I couldn't say I know of the contents myself Mr. Lord.

Against Faried Adams, accused No. 1, the Crown submitted from the evidence before the Court, that it had proved beyond reasonable

doubt that the accused was a party to the conspiracy. The Crown also submitted that the accused had a hostile intent and his adherence to the conspiracy should be inferred from his activities.

The Crown submitted that the accused was an executive member of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress and a member of the Transvaal Indian Congress and took a leading part in its activities. He worked full time at times, in the offices of the TIC. On his knowledge of the violent doctrine of Communism the Crown said that he was a professed Communist. On November 23, 1954, he expressed the view that it was a great and honourable thing to belong to the Communist Party, although Communism was banned in South Africa. He held the view that the march of the working and common people of the world to a better world could not be stopped by bans and suppressions. The Crown also submitted that he had written a letter to a friend congratulating a friend for having joined the Communist Party and ending the letter with the salutation "Forward to world Communism."

The Crown further made the submission that Adams expressed praise for the Communist Party and supported world Communist revolutionary movements while he must have known from the excellent library in his possession what Communism meant, including the doctrine of violence.

Visited Communist Countries

The argument of the Crown against accused A. Kathrada was that the Court should take into account his advanced knowledge of Communism, that he visited Communist countries and that he stayed

in Hungary for three years. He also had a Communist library containing Communist classics. He was a member of the former Communist Party. His speeches indicated his knowledge of Communism.

The Crown also submitted that it had proved beyond reasonable doubt that the accused was in the conspiracy. Kathrada expressed the view that in the liberatory struggle they had to learn a lesson from the liberatory movements in other countries and in all these movements their enemies resorted to methods ranging from fights to brutality in an attempt to crush the liberatory movements.

Kathrada condemned the South African Government and was in the struggle for a "new South Africa." He expressed the view that the present Government was giving its last kick and that the life of the Government was short; that white supremacy was buried in the battlefield of Vietnam and Korea. He also stated that they wanted to put an end to the system in South Africa where one section of the population was happy at the cost of the other. He expressed the view that White domination was coming to an end.

The Crown further submitted that Kathrada supported the campaigns of the ANC, Removal of the Western Areas, Bantu Education and Defiance Campaign. He expressed faith in the masses and the struggle for freedom. His statements found a response table. His attitude towards the USSR was consistently favourable and protective against capitalist onslaughts. Referring to the speeches of the accused Mr. J. de Vos Q.C. said that they were extremely Communist.

Conspiracy

A similar submission was made by Mr. van der Walt in regard to accused M. Moolia on conspiracy. The accused's hostile intent and adherence to the conspiracy was inferred from his activities as a member of the TIC and TYIC, his activities in the National Action Council for the Congress of the People, his attendance at meetings and the speeches he made at meetings, and his attendance at the Congress of the People. He expressed the view that Russia was doing the right thing to supply Korea with arms. He said that it was the duty of the oppressed and wrong people in South Africa to follow in the footsteps of the people of Korea, China and Russia to liberate themselves from capitalist oppression.

The Crown submitted that Moolia knew, accepted and propagated the theory of dialectical materialism including the doctrine of violent revolution. He accepted the divisions of the world into two camps, Communist and capitalist, saw South Africa as part of the capitalist camp in view of the destruction of capitalism in the Union and the world. He propagated Communist methods and aims in the South African State, knowing that this would involve the use of violence.

It was then Mr. Terblanche's turn, to come in to deal with Mrs. Helen Joseph. He said that Mrs. Joseph was an educated woman with great experience and knowledge. She had an English Honours degree from the University of London and a post graduate diploma from the University of the Witwatersrand. She was information officer in the South African Air Force and gave lectures on politics and education.

Mr. Terblanche also said that Mrs. Joseph was in the National Executive of the Federation of

South African Women. To show the accused's knowledge of the struggle in South Africa, Mr. Crown referred to her statement "that social work in itself is nothing more than a palliative for the ills that beset so many people, and I must know that I began to turn my attention to the causes of these ills, and that I became convinced that I could no longer be satisfied merely with social work but that I must know an active part in the political life of South Africa."

Mr. Terblanche said that Mrs. Joseph attacked the pass laws, but she also said that the struggle here was part of the struggle the world over. She supported the Freedom Charter.

Shock Brigade

Mrs. Joseph agreed with the speech made by Kathrada that "volunteers were to be an army of liberation and abroad brigade." She attended certain meetings and agreed with what was said at these meetings.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: How did she agree, by her silence?

Mr. Terblanche: Yes, Mr. Lord, by her silence.

Discussing Mrs. Joseph's knowledge of the organisations and what was said at these meetings Mr. Justice Kennedy wanted to know whether it was because of Mrs. Joseph's connection with these organisations that the Crown submitted that she knew.

Mr. Terblanche: Yes.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: Is that not taking it too far?

Mr. Terblanche: She never said she disagreed with what was said at these meetings and she attended them.

The Crown submitted that the evidence of the accused showed that she was aware of and fully supported the attitude of the Congresses, of which she was a member. She accepted the view of the South African Peace Council on the liberatory movement in South Africa as well as the liberatory struggle in Africa and elsewhere in the world. She supported the policy of the organisation of which she was a member in regard to the present state and the need to bring about a change.

The Crown further submitted that Mrs. Joseph accepted the view that the liberatory struggle had to be waged by mass action involving unconstitutional and illegal action. She supported the campaigns against passes, Bantu Education and the campaign for the Congress of the People.

On the question of conspiracy, the Crown submitted that overt acts of conspiracy had been proved against the accused. Mrs. Joseph had a hostile intent, the Crown argued.

Helen Joseph Not Communist

Mr. J. de Vos Q.C. came back to argue on Mrs. Joseph's knowledge of the Communist doctrine of violence. He said: "The Crown does not allege that Mrs. Joseph was a Communist in the sense that she understood the Communist doctrine of violent revolution in particular. On the question of the policy of the organisation of which she was a member, the South African Peace Council, South African Congress of Democrats and the Federation of South African Women, the following points should be noted: that she conceded that the South African Peace Council regarded Russia as a country genuinely working for peace; she also conceded that she did not regard the Western powers, America and Britain as countries striving for peace; she conceded that she knew of no country outside the Communist bloc officially described as People's Democracies and that Communist countries did describe themselves as 'People's Democratic Governments.'"

Tsk, Tsk Tsk. So the crowd that gathered to welcome our Springbok heroes got a wetting. But why all the trouble to call out the fire brigade? All the cops needed to do was to pull out their guns and start blasting... But then it wasn't Sharpeville or Langa and the crowd wasn't black... Just white South African come to give a boost to their all-white team captained by a Junior Broederbond... So we can take it that that water can't be wasted on black crowds... You can give snuggly whites a ducking, but kfeel, when it comes to those kaffirs... just now 'em down.

AND talking about fire-brigades - about 87,000 worth of pondokkies belonging to the poor children of Hermanns went up in the second place... De Villiers received the treatment of a national catastrophe by the papers and Soapy Williams, the Congo, and rations and cents had to take second place... Undoubtedly there must have been tears in the eyes of the inhabitants of Cook's Bush, Pinville and Nyanga when they read the sad news of the suffering of this exclusively white holiday town where the only blacks are the kitchen help... And up the Villiers Graaf's garage was burnt out too.

A Yankee professor said the other day that to give Africans access to liquor would result

UP MY ALLEY

in the spread of communism... **A** John Young, president of Western College for Women in Ohio, USA, has now said that the use of instant coffee by North Americans "is a contributing factor to the spread of communism in Latin America"... How come? "Instant coffee is African coffee," said Mr. Young and its use in the US has "pulled the rug right from



By ALEX LA GUMA

under" the economies of several Latin American countries... The pulled out rug then ushers in communism, according to Young... **AND** now that Judd Saxton is also going red hunting, all we need is for Juliet Jones to rescue sister Eve from a bearded bolshevik and for Ben Bolt to beat up some glass-jawed challenger from behind the iron curtain... Then our breakfast comics will conform 100 percent with the views of the U-American Activities Committee.

TANU decides that

Tanganyika Needs Socialism

TANGANYIKA NEEDS SOCIALISM.

This is one of the most important decisions taken at the recent executive conference of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), the party which completely dominates the Tanganyika Legislature and which is leading that country to full independence, writes our Dar es Salaam correspondent.

At the conclusion of the two-week long conference the party's organising Secretary-General and Minister of Education, the Hon. Oscar Kambona, announced at a press conference that from henceforth TANU was going to pursue a policy of pan-African Socialism.

"Although TANU would adopt a socialist policy," he added, "it would not be on European lines. We believe that socialism in Europe has some faults and does not fit our economic development. Though we are adopting socialism, we must shape it to fit Tanganyika."

He also stated that as both TANU and the Tanganyika Federation of Labour (TFL) wanted a Socialist Tanganyika, for that reason TFL would in future have two representatives on the TANU national executive.

The precise manner in which socialism is established in the country and the time taken in doing so, will undoubtedly be watched with the greatest interest by the rest of central and southern Africa.

The meeting also:

● Called upon Commonwealth countries to expel South Africa from the Commonwealth;

● Called for support for the boycott of South African goods;

● Called for the release of Jomo Kenyatta;

● Held a collection for funds for M. Antoine Awazi, a delegate from the Lumumba Government in the Congo.

Amongst the new appointments made was the choice of Mr. Kasella Bantu, former student at Wits University who was endorsed out of the Union in the 1950's because of his political activities there, for the post of opening a TANU publicity office in Ghana.

A "Sundowner"

After the conference, writes our special correspondent, a vast procession of cars proceeded to Morogoro, some 125 miles from Dar es Salaam, included in the convoy were no less than 30 TANU Landrovers, part of the party's fleet of 53.

It is worth noting that TANU has donated Landrovers, one each, to the following: National Democratic Party (Southern Rhodesia); United National Independence Party (Northern Rhodesia); Malawi Congress (Nyasaland); Afro-

CO-OPS ANXIOUS ABOUT S.A.

The London Co-operative Society (the largest in Britain) has adopted a motion calling on the national conference to set up an investigation into South African European Farming Co-ops, and their treatment of African labour, and into trading relations between South Africa and British Co-ops.

The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Shirazi National Party (Zanzibar); the Kenya African National Union. Uganda has also received one, together with a 16 mm. sound projector.]

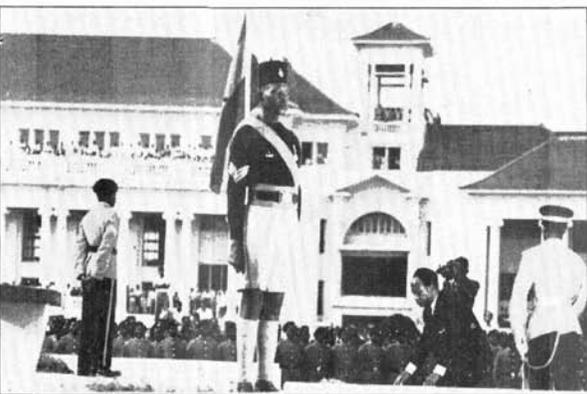
At Morogoro an enthusiastic crowd of more than 15,000 was addressed by top-ranking TANU officials, including the Chief Minister and President-General of TANU, Julius Nyerere.

"To wind up the day's business a cocktail party and dance (popularly known here as a "Sundowner") was held.

"The hall, though fairly large, became too small to contain the large number of guests of all races. There were amongst them high-ranking White, Indian and African Government officials, Ministers of various religions, chiefs and teachers, all mixed together harmoniously swinging away to the soft mellow tunes of jazz and Cha-Cha-Cha played by the local bands.

"Everybody seemed to be thoroughly enjoying themselves."

FAREWELL PATRICE — AFRICA WILL NOT FORGET YOU



NKURUMAH LAYS WREATH AT GHANA MEMORIAL TO LUMUMBA

TRIBUTES to the indomitable spirit of Patrice Lumumba, murdered Prime Minister of the Congo Republic, continue to be paid throughout the world.

In Ghana, President Nkrumah (shown above placing a wreath at a monument in memory of Lumumba) led the mourning of all the people of his country. In Nigeria 10,000 students demonstrated violently against the murder, attacking in forthright terms the Belgian colonialists and their allies in the West and UNO.

Everywhere the indignation of the anti-colonialist forces expressed itself in demonstrations which, though sincerely called "Red-inspired" by the anti-Communists, united wide sections of the world's peoples in deep-felt, spontaneous actions of protest.

"Imperialist Mistaken If They Think We Will Go On Our Knees"

"The imperialists are mistaken if they think that by having killed Lumumba they will make us go on our knees and stifle the liberation movement in the Congo."

With these words the successor to Patrice Lumumba

as Prime Minister of the Congo, M. Antoine Gizenga, called upon the Afro-Asian countries to render immediate assistance to the Congolese people in their struggle for independence.

Speaking over the radio from the Government's present temporary headquarters

in Stanleyville, Gizenga declared that the murder of Lumumba had been prepared by the imperialists of Belgium, France, Britain and the United States. Responsibility also rested with the United Nations, he added, which had enabled the colonialists to commit this crime.

AFRICA The Wealth For Its Creators —

CONGO FOR THE CONGOLESE — says Gizenga Government

● The Congo belongs to the Congolese and it is precisely the Congolese that must own, first and foremost, all the resources of the country

● The Congolese government pursues a policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment in foreign affairs.

● It appeals to people the world over to condemn the aggression against the Congo and to render assistance to the lawful government to help it restore peace, order, unity, legality and the integrity of the country.

These are the main points of a statement issued by the lawful Congolese government headed by Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba until his death at the hands of the Tshombe regime.

The statement was adopted at a Cabinet meeting held in Stanleyville on January 31, and presided over by Mr. Antoine Gizenga, vice-Premier of the Congo.

EUROPEAN MERCENARIES

The statement said: "The movement to the Congo of European mercenaries before the eyes and with the knowledge of the military and civilian UN authorities, the continuous use of Belgian planes, crews and weapons for acts of aggression in the Congo have aroused the universal indignation of the Congolese and all African and international quarters."

It was an open secret that the United Nations representatives in the Congo carried out the directives of others and not the directives formulated in the resolutions of the Security Council, the statement went on to say. The United Nations was being used to instigate war and create a threat to national (Congolese) and international security.

TRAITORS

Referring to the setting up of a so-called General Staff by Congolese traitors, the statement said that the "General Staff" was in fact a "Belgian-French-West German staff" under the patronage of Kasavubu, Kalonji and Tshombe with the object of attacking Kivu, Northern Katanga and Orientale Province, and "clear evidence of the collapse of UNO authority in the Congo and a violation of the UN Charter."

Members of the government of the republic remained the only competent persons to hold talks on behalf of the government with governments, companies and organisations of other countries, the statement said. The representative sent by the lawful government to attend the UN session in September last year remained the only lawful representative of the Republic of the Congo at the UNO.

West threaten him with rapid defeat.

● Later reports show, however, that troops loyal to the Stanleyville Government have marched victoriously into the Kasai, taking the province's capital without firing a shot.

Meanwhile support for the Lumumbist Government continues to flow in from various parts of the world.

Official recognition for the Stanleyville Government, as the true representatives of the legally elected Parliament of the country, has come not only from all the socialist countries, but also from nearly a dozen neutral states, including the African states represented at the Casablanca conference, Cuba, and Indonesia.

The question everybody is now asking is: Where is now in the Congo?

As usual, the reports on the situation there are as confusing and contradictory as ever:

● Polish and Czech news agency reports state that the Gizenga Government, with headquarters temporarily in Stanleyville, are completely in control of the situation there, the people are busy at their work, and farming and marketing continue as usual.

● The London Times Congo correspondent, on the other hand, says that Gizenga is not even master in his own house, let alone the whole Congo; his finances are in an even more disastrous state than that of the rulers in Leopoldville, his troops are disloyal, and the combined forces of Tshombe in the south and Mobutu in the

