

IF GOVERNMENT REFUSES NATIONAL CONVENTION...

ALL-IN CONFERENCE CALLS FOR ACTION

Mass Demonstrations On Eve of Republic

Photos by Joe Gqabi and Bala Govender and story from M. P. Naicker

MARITZBURG.

THE ALL AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE HELD AT PIETERMARTIZBURG LAST SATURDAY WAS AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

Over 1,400 delegates attended and unanimously demanded . . .

● "that a National Convention of elected representatives of all adult men and women on an equal basis irrespective of race, colour, creed or other limitations be called not later than May 31, 1961."

The conference also resolved:

● "that should the minority Government ignore this demand of the representatives of the united will of the African people . . .

1. To call on the people to organise mass demonstrations throughout the country on the eve of the declaration of the Republic on May 31.

2. To call on all Africans not to co-operate or collaborate with the proposed S.A. Republic or any other

form of Government which rests on force to perpetuate the tyranny of a minority; and, to organise and unite in town and country to carry out constant actions to oppose oppression and win freedom.

3. To call on the Indian and Coloured communities and all democratic Europeans to join forces with us in opposition to a regime which is bringing South Africa to disaster . . ."

The highlights of this magnificent Conference were . . .

● The patience and seriousness with which the delegates from all over South Africa met and discussed the problems that faced them. They conferred throughout Saturday night, even though many of them were tired after travelling the previous night in order to get to Conference . . .

● The inspiring opening address by Mr. Nelson Mandela, former President of the banned African National Congress (Transvaal), whose every sentence was either cheered or greeted with cries of "shame" when he referred to atrocities perpetrated against the people by the Nationalist Government.

● The representative character of the delegates, old and young, who had travelled many miles to be at Conference. There were delegates from Thogazi in Zululand; St. Faith's, near Port Shepstone; Ixopo, New Hanover, Temboland, Pondoland, Zeerust and Sekhukhuland.

They came from New Brighton and Moroka, Alexandra and Langa.

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NEW AGE

Vol. 7, No. 24. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper 6d.
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, March 30, 1961 5c.



Mr. Nelson Mandela delivering his inspiring opening address to the Maritzburg conference.



Abandoning the first hall, which had been wired by the Special Branch, the people marched two miles in the rain to another hall in Plessisdr where the conference eventually took place.

AFRICA DAY SPECIAL

In commemoration of Africa Day (April 15), New Age will distribute FREE with each copy of the paper published on Thursday, April 13, a portrait of Chief A. J. Lutuli. Order your copy now.

TREASON TRIAL MAY END THIS WEEK

JOHANNESBURG.

THERE WAS AN ELECTRIC ATMOSPHERE IN THE TREASON TRIAL COURT WHEN THE JUDGES ADJOURNED THE CASE LAST FRIDAY UNTIL WEDNESDAY OF THIS WEEK. IT LOOKED AS THOUGH AFTER FOUR AND A HALF YEARS OF PAINFUL NEVER-ENDING EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENT THE BIG CASE MIGHT SUDDENLY COLLAPSE.

The judges broke into the Defence argument when Advocate A. Fischer was on his feet arguing on the meetings the 28 accused had addressed. The presiding judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff, said the Bench thought it might shorten the proceedings if it interrupted the Defence argument and adjourned for six days for the judges to consider the legal points so far argued.

The Crown argument has lasted almost four months. The Defence has been arguing for three weeks. This is the second interruption of the Defence argument by the Bench. The first was to call on the Crown to answer the weighty legal arguments advanced by the Defence before its case was fully argued. This second adjournment was called for by the Bench after Mr. Trengove had already completed the Crown's reply to the Defence legal argument.

(Continued on page 6)

NEW AGE LETTER BOX SWAPO LEADERS CRITICISED

The former members of the now defunct Ovamboland People's Organisation are discontented with the hypocritical position of Mr. Ismail Fortune, the secretary-general of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), and who is at present representing his organisation at the United Nations. They are also discontented with the new airy and ill-defined policy of SWAPO in particular: that of maintaining a "neutralistic" attitude, which, they say, nothing less than acquiescence to USA imperialism which is at present flourishing in South West Africa.

Certain wealthy white settlers here are interested in people who can be used as a prophyetic of the African liberation movement. The Ovamboland People's Organisation was concerned mainly with the contract labour system. Should the OPO have succeeded in its work, the fabric of the whole white monopoly economic structure would have collapsed. For these reasons the foremost objective of these settlers was to liquidate the OPO.

Puzzling to many is how Mr. Fortune became a national leader overnight. Prior to his appointment as Secretary-General of SWAPO he showed no interest in politics. Therefore it came as a surprise when he approached Mr. Ujaja Kaakutu, vice-president of the South West African National Union, with a view to gathering information about existing political organisations on the grounds that he had the backing of a group of Coloured people who wanted to join them, but on condition that they would be represented on the executive by their own people. Mr. Kaakutu pointed out that nothing prevented them from joining SWANU and being elected to different ranks by popular vote. Mr. Kaakutu said that there were talks about a united SWANU and OPO, and Mr. Fortune was then anxious to accelerate these talks.

Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of OPO, then in Liberia, wrote to both organisations, urging them to unite, as OPO was being misconstrued as a tribal body by the outside world. But the very same week there appeared a letter in the "Windhoek Advertiser" signed by Mr. Nienleng as Vice-President and Mr. Fortune as Secretary-General, stating that the name of OPO had been changed to SWAPO.

Rape in Pondoland

What has the Government got to say for itself? Recently we heard that Congolese were raping Whites in the Congo. To-day the same thing is happening here—the Government's own White Congolese soldiers are raping African women. It's a disgrace. Mr. Erasmus must see that those rapists are out of Pondoland now.

BALDWIN B. NOCEOZO
Nyanga East.

Nyasa Day Of Mourning

Nyasa in South Africa have observed March 3 as a day of mourning for the sons and daughters of our country who have fallen and others who have sacrificed the struggle for freedom and independence for Nyasaland.

NKARAMBA C. KAUNDA
Nyasaaland Chairman.
Nyasaaland African Congress.

Mr. Nujoma did not approve of this and wrote to Mr. Kozoguzki, leader of SWANU, saying so.

The young intellectuals have openly accused the SWAPO leaders of being "Guests of Uncle Sam" and these leaders' disavowal from Mr. Kozoguzki's statements in Peking to be a gesture to please their American bosses, while the same people whom they claimed to represent are exploited by the American-owned mines here in South West Africa.

WERNER H. MAMUGWE
Windhoek, SWA.

Not Fooled by Radio Bantu

Dr. Verwoerd and his satellites are making a tragic mistake if they entertain the illusion that "Radio Bantu" can ever succeed to divert our attention from international trends.

How far removed from reality are these so-called champions of Afrikanerdom! No self-respecting twentieth century African has got any time to waste listening to the mumbo-jumbo and all the platitudes about tribal authorities over the radio.

One inescapable fact that this strange bunch of rulers ought to grasp is this: no matter what exclusively White political movement comes into power, the African is ever so relentlessly striving to restore his human dignity.

At the same time it is amusing to note that ever since the Nationalist Party came into power and started passing the Immorality Act, the Job Reservation Act, the Group Areas Act, the separate Blood Transfusion Act, the Separate Entrance Act and a multiplicity of other such monstrosities designed to "preserve" the White man the myth of White supremacy is erasably but surely crumbling into bits and pieces.

SIPHO P. KOTT
Johannesburg.

STOP NEW AGE-CONTACT WAR

I do not go along with Mr. Duncan's views on the Colonel Mubutu, Mr. Kasavubu etc. Nor do I share his view that Mr. Patrick Lumumba tried to sell the country to the Russians (or anyone else). In fact I incline to the view that Mr. Lumumba, understandably, tried to retain power by playing East against West as many African nationalist has done in the past.

Furthermore I feel the Belgians cannot be too harshly condemned for their sinister machinations in the Congo. And like all Liberals—including Mr. Duncan—I find it hard to express my disgust at Mr. Lumumba's murder adequately.

Nevertheless I feel bound to say your editorial attack on Mr. Duncan and his paper "Contact" was rather harsh and somewhat petty. Mr. Duncan is vehemently anti-Communist. But I think it must be borne in mind that he went to jail rather than give to the police names of several people he believed to be communists. He should be given credit for this I think.

It should also be borne in mind that Mr. Duncan at great personal risk courageously published Contact—giving a factual picture of events—during the Emergency

Africans Want A People's Government

Capitalists have mobilised their forces to fight communism. But the Africans do not want communism. What he wants is a representative Government which will see to the welfare and betterment of humanity. What he wants is a Government built on the broad will of the people.

We do not care what term they will give that government. We want his sentence in the book of history "You are not a servant of a man, but a servant of mankind." That represents the South Africa to be.

New Age! Inspire confidence and vigour into my heart. Carry on with your contributions to the freedom cause. Do not be hesitant and do not falter along the way-side. Despite Contact's hurling false accusations at you, be well-armed and fully prepared. Turn a deaf ear to that fallacious voice.

ADOLPHUS M. NNDARANA
East London.

REPUBLIC NOT WANTED

The Africans of South Africa who are the majority in this country are the most oppressed by the Nationalist Government. We put our trust in the United Nations thinking that they would bring about some change, but in vain! We have now really lost confidence in them because they seem to be the best leaders of the oppressor type.

We, the oppressed people of South Africa have nothing to do with Verwoerd's Republic, which is formed by a clique of rich Nationalist oppressors in order to look after their own interests.

Oh, Verwoerd, our people have died and some vanished to remote areas where a human being like you would never stand it, leaving their families and children as orphans.

"We declare that the oppressed people of South Africa stand for equal rights for all—black and white—irrespective of race, colour or creed."

SIMON XAMLASHE
Langa.

EDITORIAL

ANC-PAC BAN RENEWED

LAST week the ban on the ANC and the PAC was extended for another year by a proclamation in the Government Gazette. There has been no debate on the matter in Parliament, hardly any notice in the daily press.

Yet what this proclamation means is that the Government has made-up its mind to tolerate no political organisation among Non-Whites which is in any way a threat to White supremacy.

When the Unlawful Organisations Bill was introduced in 1950 (eleven years ago), there was an outcry from the public because its powers were too wide. The Government withdrew the Bill and introduced the Suppression of Communism Bill instead. The then Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, said the Government had no intention of interfering with the freedom of anybody except the Communists.

Speaking against the Bill in Parliament, Mr. Sam Kahn, Communist M.P., said: "If the Minister and the Government give us assurances that this Bill is only to be used against the Communists, I say that those assurances are as false as a dicer's oath. I would not trust them, and no democrat in South Africa will trust this Hitler-loving Government."

Today we can see that, just as in Germany, the attack on the Communists was only the beginning of an attack on all anti-Nationalists. Now the ANC and the PAC are banned, and there is little likelihood, with the country rushing into ever-deepening racial crisis, that these bans will ever be lifted until the whole apartheid structure is destroyed once and for all.

NO SAFETY FOR ANTI-COMMUNISTS

And there is another lesson to be learnt—and that is that there is no safety even for those who hope to escape Government attack because they are anti-Communist. Mr. Patrick Duncan is not the first anti-Communist to be banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and he will not be the last. Anti-Communism does not guarantee immunity—in fact, by dividing the forces of the opposition, it merely plays into the hands of a Government which is determined to suppress all opposition, no matter what its political complexion. The only people who will be tolerated either in Parliament or in the streets will be those who are harmless.

In fighting against these bans, the people must fight equally for the right of the ANC, PAC and the Communist Party to function legally and without restrictions. There can be no freedom for one section of the opposition unless there is freedom for all.

By perpetuating these bans, the Government is not putting an end to the people's opposition. Compare the position in 1950, when the Suppression of Communism Act was passed, with now. The opposition to the Government's policies has increased a hundred-fold in the last 11 years, both inside and outside the country. The greater the repression, the greater the opposition must grow.

The Government's answer to this growing opposition is to rule by the sword. It has broken off all relations with the African people and both last year during the emergency and this year in Pondoland is governed by arbitrary decree, without any form of real consultation with the majority of our population. Now, rather than mend its ways, it is also breaking off relations with an increasingly critical world.

THE RESULT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ISOLATION-IST INTRANSIGENCE IS BECOMING PAINFULLY OBVIOUS—IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY DEMOCRATIC MACHINERY FOR CHANGE, IT WILL DIE AS IT HAS LIVED—BY THE SWORD. THAT IS THE INESCAPABLE LESSON OF HISTORY.

Giants Have Broken When is a Man a Boy?

the Chains

We as Africans are today prepared to join hands as brothers being sons and daughters of the African soil, and fight wholeheartedly shoulder to shoulder against the evil might of imperialism, as well as capitalism which has enslaved us every day of our lives. Every African realises today that the giants of Africa have broken the chains of slavery. Those days when the white imperialists were playing havoc with us are gone.

Let us strive hard, pull hard, hit hard, till we enter the gates of freedom.

P. MOISA
Qubane, Basutoland.

At one of the southern suburbs stations the other day we saw an unfortunate incident. A man, aged about 32, was watering plants when a youngster aged about 18 turned the tap off and disconnected the hose. When the man came to investigate why his water supply had been cut off, the youngster said: "Don't worry, MY BOY, I'll turn the water on." The man was so taken aback that he gasped.

Why did the youngster call the man "boy"? Was it because this man had a dark skin? We have noticed in the Dr. Aar why anybody not classified as White is known as "Die Booi."

Let us call on all loyal Africans to help break the burden of apartheid.

TWO STUDENTS
Cape Town.

PAUL ROBESON SINGS FOR NEW AGE

THE great Negro singer Paul Robeson and his wife Estlanda were the guests of honour at a party given by the London 'New Age' Committee recently. Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Mr. J. Kozonguizi and Mr. T. Makiwane from the South African United Front were also present.

Addressing the 200 people present, Paul Robeson spoke of his deep feeling for the struggle for democracy in South Africa and of his long-standing awareness of the courageous role of New Age in this struggle.

"When I read of the trials of my suffering brothers in S. Africa, then I, too, suffer," he declared.

He then sang 'Joe Hill' and the song of the Warsaw Ghetto. These were certainly appropriate to the Sharpevilles, the Group Areas and the locations of South Africa. All understood when Paul's voice rang out "... but I ain't dead."

Afterwards the Robesons mingled among the many South Africans present. Paul said it all reminded him of the United States, and he was struck by the ease with which South Africans, black and white, could mix. He told composer Todd Matshikiza how much he had liked King Kong.

"Don't listen to the critics," he advised. "You have reached the West End of London and that is of first-rate importance for our people."

An appeal for funds for New Age raised over £200.



WHEN ARE YOU COMING TO AFRICA, PAUL?

The inscription in the top left corner of this picture, sent to New Age last week, says: "Best wishes to the New Age, Paul Robeson."

MARITZBURG CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)
from Sharpeville and Cato Manor, Orlando and Kwa Mashu.

Hall "Bugged"

The Conference, which was advertised to start at the Edendale Community Hall at 2 p.m. on Saturday, was suddenly transferred to the Arya Samaj Hall in Pletstlaar at about 3.30 p.m. after an urgent message of the organising committee.

It was alleged that microphone and tape recording equipment had been installed by the Special Branch at the Community Hall.

The people, who had been singing National and patriotic songs whilst waiting for the Conference to begin, immediately marched to the new venue—about two miles away—despite the fact that it was raining heavily at the time.

At the new hall which was arranged at the last minute a Hindu prayer was being held to celebrate the anniversary of the victory of Rama, who according to Hindu mythology represented Justice, over Kavana who represented everything evil.

The Hindus cut short their prayers to make way for the adjourned Conference. As one of them put it: "This is an auspicious day... The African people are deciding to put an end to the apartheid evil... They could not have chosen a better day."

Jam-packed

The Conference proper only began at 5 p.m. The new hall, although larger than the Community Hall, was jam-packed with people. Many delegates had to be accommodated outside in tents.

The Conference began with a speech by Mr. Nelson Mandela, who was appearing on a public platform for the first time in five years as a result of a banning order under the Suppression of Communism Act dating from 1956.

In a lucid analysis of the present political situation, Mr. Mandela

said that the time had come for the African people to fight back against the tyranny of Nationalist oppression.

Call For Action

Delegate after delegate who followed him to the platform endorsed the call for action.

The final resolution that was adopted was a resounding triumph for the organisers of the conference who, ever since the conference was first mooted, have been plagued with difficulties, first by the resignation of members of the former PAC and Liberal Party, and then by the arrest of some of their most prominent leaders.

The conference sent warmest good wishes to the leaders of the All African People's Conference deliberating in Cairo on how to end colonialism in Africa and intensify the struggle for total emancipation of the African continent.

Conference also resolved that the Security Council be urged to convene an immediate session to demand the lifting of the emergency in Pondoland and the release of all exiled, banned and imprisoned political prisoners.

If the mood of the conference is anything to judge by, the conference was a clear indication that the people are determined not to be misled by disrupters and that they are ready for united action against the despotism of the Nationalist Government.



All the way from Port Elizabeth, this old woman and her child remained through the whole night session after spending 15 hours on the road to the Maritzburg conference.

Thousands Lining Up For New Transkei Battle

A CLASH which threatens to assume more serious proportions than anything that has yet occurred anywhere in the Transkei is brewing between the supporters of Paramount Chief Victor Poto and the Nationalist Government on the one hand, and the people fighting against Bantu Authorities on the other.

Chief Poto, accompanied by his chief councillor Rere, spends most of his time running between his home at Nyandeni and Umtata. Thousands of men are taking up positions on one side or the other in the two districts of Libode and Ngqeleni. But for the intervention of armed police on Sunday last week there would have been terrific loss of life.

DROWNED
Before the police arrived on the scene scores of huts had already been burnt down on both sides. Sub-chief Stanford Munzwanana's men drove away scores of sheep from Tolikana's location and one of his homes was burnt down. Tolikana's men, who are supporters of the Bantu Authorities, had attacked Stanford's location, but were chased away, and as they fled some are reported to have been drowned as they were crossing a

river in flood. New Age learns that some men were shot and wounded by the police.

RAPE ALLEGED

Meanwhile the reign of terror in Pondoland continues, and reports of rape and assault by home guards and police are repeatedly made by Pondos visiting Durban. B alleges that she was raped and assaulted by a member of Chief Gangata's home guards.

"On 7th February," she says, "I went to Chief Gangata's kraal to look for a girl who worked for me. The Chief appeared as I was being questioned by one Poyo and when he heard that I was Y's wife he incited the indunas to assault me with these words: 'So this is Y's wife and you are just looking at her. Why don't you hit her?'"

"Thereupon the indunas assaulted me with a sjambok made from a car tyre and also with sticks... The dogs were let loose... they tore my skirt into pieces... I ran away through the forest to my home."

"On 23rd February, a relative of Chief Gangata and a member of the Home Guards, came to my home and wanted me to accompany him to the Chief's kraal as the Chief wanted to know where my husband was... Before we got to the Chief's place this man told me that

he wanted to have relations with me... I refused... He assaulted me and threw me on to the ground and raped me...

FINED £2

"When I went home I told my father what had happened... My father took me to see the Chief... We did not find the Chief... I told the police who were there what had happened... The police asked X if the allegations were true... He admitted that they were... This was on the 27th February."

"On 1st March, my father and I went to see the Chief again. We found the Chief and the police there

... X again admitted that he had assaulted and raped me... The Chief then said that he was fining X £2."

The letter is now in the hands of an attorney who is taking up the matter with the Attorney General and is investigating the possibility of suing for damages.

COMPENSATION

Meanwhile Gangata's Stormtroopers are on the rampage. They are raiding kraals and arresting and beating up men from whom they demand four head cattle as compensation for damage done during the struggle against Bantu Authorities.



Blanketed men wearing black armbands were sent into Maseru by the chiefs to smash the workers' strike which paralysed the Basuto capital (reported in New Age last week). Here they are seen picketing the office of the Basutoland Congress Party.

SINISTER FORCES IN BASUTOLAND

This article was received a little while ago as a contribution to our letterbox. We have decided to use it as the first of what we hope to be a regular series of articles written by our readers on the problems facing Africa. **WE INVITE ALL OUR READERS TO WRITE, TO PUT INTO COMPACT FORM NEWS AND VIEWS, THEORIES AND ARGUMENTS, AND TO DEAL ESPECIALLY WITH AFRICA'S WAY FORWARD.** But please make your contributions **BRIEF**—the present article takes up more of our precious space than we can really afford, so we suggest something about half its length.

Tell us what you think of Africa and the cold war, Africa and socialism or capitalism, the role and rights of minorities in Africa, Africa and UNO, the African Personality, Pan African unity, multi-racialism and non-racialism, Africa and culture, the two-party system in Africa—in fact, anything you like about contemporary and future Africa. So it is over to you.

P.S. Address your contribution to **AFRICA FORUM**, and hand it in at or send it to one of our offices.

GUINEA: Africa's Shining Star

A Challenging Contribution by ZOLA NQINI, New Age Reader in Uitenhage

THE Republic of Guinea, Toure's country, is a shining star for all Africa to see in the task of decolonisation and reconstruction. Guinea has chosen the slogan of "Human Investment". When this slogan is translated into a programme it is something more than a mere Africanisation of services, more than the development of a little-defined and therefore nebulous African Personality, and definitely not the stabilisation of the middle class, and the annihilation of class antagonisms.

A leading publication "Contact", has viciously denounced this programme of reconstruction as being Communist-styled in the pattern of communics and co-operatives. Toure is accused of leading his country on the

had led the country to independence was well organised, disciplined and had a programme.

It is no accident that "Contact" has "discovered" that the political committee of the Parti Democratique de Guinea was socialist for if they were not they would be middle class apologists, inflamed nationalists without a programme, or despicable stooges. In that case a Congo-type of drama would have been enacted in Guinea or a roundabout way could have been taken to fill up ravages and heal the wounds of colonialism.

Quick and fast Toure had to build an economic democracy for his people. Fortunately the nature of the national liberation movement left him without poli-

It is cause for lament and cries of "indocination" when these public teachers and dedicated volunteers are young and inspired cadres from the socialist countries? Is the cry of indocination justified when these technicians and specialists instruct the people in methods of communism and co-operative organisation?

POLITICS AND PRIVACY

On this point "Contact" comments a feeble disapproval—these cadres "Are primarily political bearers, or whom private affairs do not apparently exist at all... all projects are judged primarily by their political content."

This "Contact" viewpoint is in line with capitalist methods of social organisation and economic analysis where each segment is explained by its own laws and not related to the system as a whole. Further "Contact" comments with amazement that there is political education in the schools. Whether we think this education or indoctrination is beside the point, the point is that this is far above the eulogies of baseness and heroisation of colonial exploiters that fill so many history text books.

The results are there for all to see and praise:

"In one year the human investment campaign has given the people of Guinea 5,000 miles of roads (as many as during the whole 60 years of colonial period), 335 classrooms, 672 bridges, 28 clinics, 7,700 yards of dyke, 227 collective shops, 3 sports grounds, 2,400 collective fields, and 30,700 afforestation schemes." (Roger Chasin: New Age 17/11/60)

In the African Revolution this is a magnificent and splendid achievement. It is a solid foundation on which the people's progress and the country's development can be built.

EAST AND WEST

The writer of this article in "Contact" is forced to the conclusion that Guinea is going Communist. But he is too shy to accept his own conclusion—so he decides to portray Toure as a trapeze artist who having started from one end of his independence gymnastics is bound to land in the Communist orbit. Since Toure is not blind-folded but performing according to plan he will land where he wants to land.

The Soviet ambassador in Guinea, Daniel S. Solod, is shown to be an ingenious strategist of communist penetration. In a very short time it is alleged, he will turn Conakry into a bridge-head for Communist penetration of West Africa. If Solod succeeds in doing this it is all very well for him—after all he is a salesman of Socialist goods.

But what is out of place is the conclusion implicit in this "Contact" viewpoint that if socialism



WHO IS THE MAN WITH THE GUN?

Who is the man in civvies with his back to the camera in the picture above? Note the revolver in his hip holster.

This man was knocking Africans about at the tail-end of the Black Sash demonstration against Verwoerd on the Johannesburg City Hall steps the day the Prime Minister flew home. Pretoria Nationalist students tried to break up the Black Sash meetings, and then launched attacks on Africans standing nearby.

A uniformed constable came forward to stop this man in civvies assaulting Africans and, with baton raised, the policeman looks as though he is going to give the attacker some strong medicine. But a second after this shot was taken the man in civvies said something to the policeman, who lowered his baton and moved off.

What did the man in civvies say: "I'm in the force too!" For look again at that revolver worn professionally on the hip. Service issue? Could well be.

Africans were savagely set upon by racist Nats, but they didn't submit and, as the picture on the right testifies, fought back fiercely.



U.C.T. STUDENTS BACK AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHT

U.C.T. students who left their ivory tower at Groote Schuur to protest against unjust laws and identify themselves with the struggle of the African people for liberation were met by police repression, says a statement by the Modern World Society and the Radical Students' Society, the two bodies responsible for organising the students' demonstration outside Parliament on Sharpeville anniversary day last week.

A number of students were among those arrested as a result of the demonstrations. The statement adds: "We are proud that the number of freedom-loving students at UCT has grown and not diminished, and this even though our university is fast becoming a 'white tribal college.' We trust that the number will continue to grow, and will prevent UCT from becoming an isolated laager of reaction. "We condemn the action of the government in banning legitimate

"I Will Not Rest Until Apartheid Is Abandoned"

THE TUNKU'S MESSAGE TO SOUTH AFRICA

From Our London Correspondent

IN an exclusive message to the non-whites of South Africa, the Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaya, told me last week:

"I will not rest until the State policy of apartheid in South Africa is abandoned. I will employ every legitimate means to bring about a change in South Africa. I will see that Malaya provides asylum and protection to refugees who, as a result of South African repression, care to seek Malaya's assistance."

The Tunku called apartheid "a system of sheer tyranny."

The statement was made at a press conference held by the Tunku and Mr. Nkrumah of Ghana before they left London at the conclusion of the Prime Ministers' conference.

Both stressed the need for continued pressure on White South Africa, and Tunku Rahman also stated that he would persist in his representations to various governments to impose a trade and diplomatic embargo on South Africa.

Meanwhile, on the anniversary of the Sharpeville and Langa shootings, 2,000 Londoners marched

silently through the streets of the city behind a banner which read "Remember Sharpeville."

The demonstration passed South Africa House on its way to Trafalgar Square where a meeting was held.

The demonstrators were led by an Irish piper whose solemn dirge mourned the memory of the people who had died against a cruel and vile system.

In Trafalgar Square Mr. Nana Mahomo, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo and Mr. J. Grimond, leader of the Liberal Party in Britain, were the main speakers.

NEXT PHASE

The S.A. United Front are now embarking on the next phase of their campaign. Mr. Oliver Tambo has left for New York to join Mr. V. Make and representatives of the front there, in order to lobby delegations of the member states of the United Nations to get UNO to impose economic sanctions on South Africa when the question of race discrimination in S.A. is debated this week.

With the same purpose in mind, remaining members of the United Front went to Cairo to attend the important meeting of the All-African People's Conference which began last week.

In the meantime, the British Government is now picking up and putting together as much as possible of the pieces left by the Commonwealth Conference wreckage. In

typical Tory style, Mr. Macmillan has justified the circumstances of South Africa's withdrawal and has referred to the new Commonwealth "principle of common ideals."

Yet he went on to announce the early enactment of legislation which will permit South Africa to continue to be treated as if she was still a member of the Commonwealth. The Manchester Guardian in a pointed reference to this commented editorially: "... it will be an irony if the ending of test matches is the only result of the Union's withdrawal."

"OUR PATIENCE IS EXHAUSTED"

—Nokwe

JOHANNESBURG.

The extension of the ban on the ANC and PAC for an additional 12 months will annoy the African people, said Mr. Duma Nokwe in an interview with New Age.

"The Nats are trying to deny the people all peaceful means of striving for their aspirations."

"The African people's patience has been exhausted by the ruthless repression of the Nationalist Government. The ban will not deter them. They will seek other means of reaching their goal."

"Should these means not be peaceful, the Nats will have to take the full responsibility."

BANNED!

Dr. Graham Medling, Chairman of the Durban branch of the Congress of Democrats—from attending gatherings for five years.

Mr. Peter Magano, former chairman of the Pretoria ANC—from attending gatherings for five years; also restricted to the area between Lady Selborne and Pretoria for the same period.

Mr. Patrick Duncan, editor of "Contact"—from attending gatherings for five years.

Mr. Ben Turok, Africans' representative in the Cape Provincial Council was served with two banning orders last Saturday—one preventing him from addressing any gatherings other than the sessions of the Provincial Council; and the second confining him to Johannesburg—both for a period of five years.

The order restricting him to Johannesburg where Mr. Turok now lives and serves as national secretary of the Congress of Democrats debars him from entering any African township or hostel, even in his home town. The order stipulates that the only time Mr. Turok may leave Johannesburg is for sessions of the Provincial Council. But he has to report his departures and arrivals in Cape Town to the police; must not leave Johannesburg sooner than five days before the start of the provincial council session; and must return to Johannesburg immediately it has ended.

Mr. Turok told New Age he had planned a series of report back meetings in his constituency and was due to address meetings of Africans in Langa, Nyanga, Stellenbosch, Worcester and Kimberley. The report back meetings were to be held on the head and the meetings have had to be cancelled.



1,500 FURNITURE WORKERS ON STRIKE

CAPE TOWN.

Furniture workers in the Peninsula are still holding out against the lock-out imposed on them by employers of 34 factories after workers at one factory went on strike two weeks ago.

The Furniture Workers' Union has thus far declined to make any statement to New Age in connection with the strike and lock-out, but individual workers approached last week stated that they are prepared to hold out against the bosses. Over 1,500 of these workers are now living on strike pay, and assistance is expected from furniture workers in other centres.

Some workers feel that the strike was called at the wrong time, when many factories have surplus stocks, and when, they claim, the industry since the strike started have resulted in deadlocks on each occasion.

however, are prepared to stand with the Union and see the struggle through.

On the other hand, employers have stated that the lock-out is crippling the industry.

DEADLOCK

The workers voted for strike action after a deadlock over terms in their agreement with the bosses which they maintain meant concessions to employers in the form of wage-cuts in some jobs.

They are also demanding that after the termination of the agreement, in the 25th month, the working hours be decreased from 44 to 42 hours.

The employers refused to meet this demand, and meetings between them and the workers called by officials of the Department of Labour since the strike started have resulted in deadlocks on each occasion.



Heading the anti-apartheid march in London on the anniversary of Sharpeville were (from left to right) Mrs. and Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Mrs. Barbara Castle, Mr. Solly Sachs, Dr. Yusuf Dadoo and Lady Bonham Carter.

CROWN CASE BASELESS, A 'S' DEFENCE

(Continued from page 1)
Arguing the defence case, Mr. I. A. Maiseis Q.C. said that not a single act of violence was laid at the door of the African National Congress because none was available. "In fact, there was direct evidence to the contrary."

He argued that the Crown's case was that the Africans have no right to struggle for political rights. "But if they do so, and because the Government is vicious, it is high treason, because the State will use violence and this will result in retaliation."

It was on the basis of this sort of logic, said Mr. Maiseis, that the Court was asked to find beyond reasonable doubt that there was a conspiracy to overthrow the State by violence.

Mr. Maiseis said that the bitter history of the African people in South Africa showed it was they who got killed in any struggle. Therefore the ANC leaders wanted their followers in terms of "sacrifice including death."

"It is absurd for anybody to say that the Africans in their plight in this country, as established by the evidence, have ever thought of amelioration of their conditions by armed uprising," said Mr. Maiseis. He said that the ANC methods of boycotts, strikes and defiance might make certain laws unworkable and certain functions of the Government difficult, but that was not high treason. It was not covered by the indictment, and it was not violence nor calculated to lead to violence.

Referring to the defence argument on matters of law as directed by

the Court, Mr. Tengrove submitted that the plan evolved by the accused to overthrow the State by violence was a reasonable act. The fact that the final stage of violence was not reached did not make the plot any less reasonable.

Mr. Tengrove said that the ANC was wedded to a plan to overthrow the State by violence. There was never a suggestion of "contingent retaliation" as argued by the defence. How or when the opportune circumstances arose to achieve this did not affect the issue.

Mr. G. Hoexter (for the Crown) replied to Mr. Kentridge's argument on the requirement of the two witness rule in treason cases. He submitted that the defence argument must be rejected because it failed to distinguish between the physical and mental elements of the overt act. The two-witness rule applied only to what was "perceptible, tangible and audible."

Mr. J. J. Tengrove Q.C., also arguing on the effect of the two-witness rule, said that if the Court were to agree with the argument of the defence on this issue, the Crown would relieve the Court of the many overt acts and would only deal with the overt act of conspiracy which the Lordships had proved against all the accused.

The Crown would not ask the Court to find in its favour on the overt acts, but to find the overt acts and attendance at meetings including the Congress of the People because the Crown did not want to be burdened by having to prove conspiracy over again in relation to each additional overt act.

Mr. Tengrove asked the Court to consider the admissions made by the defence and said that the Crown had proved the existence of two chains of evidence.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: You have argued that you are going to show that in your evidence we should look at all the facts together and discern one chain.

Mr. Tengrove: Those facts are proved more than once.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Some may have satisfied the court, but you have not been concerned with that.

Mr. Tengrove: If your Lordships were to consider the argument addressed to this Court, the evidence in support of facts, we have proved unconditional action over and over again. To that extent we have satisfied the rule.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: On the question of two chains, asked Mr. Tengrove how the Court was going to pick and choose the chain to follow. "Assuming we find one chain is strong and then pick pieces out of it to try and make another; we then go and study the other chain and find that the facts are too strong or weak and then we have both chains, what do we do?"

Mr. Tengrove: Assuming that your Lordships were to prove that unconditional action was a form of struggle decided on by the ANC.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: I am not at the moment concerned with unconditional action. What do we do, do we take one chain, the strong one?

Mr. Tengrove: No. We are not asking the Court to do that. For instance let us take the Congress of the People, we have proved the presence of certain accused. We have shown that each accused took part in the conspiracy. We have given facts in relation to the adherence to the conspiracy.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: The evidence of conspiracy against each of the accused is not the same?

Mr. Tengrove: Except when there has been admission. The conspiracy is the same but the participation of the accused in the conspiracy may vary. Therefore, conspiracy is proved against the accused other overt acts can be ignored as far as we are concerned.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: The question whether the conspiracy exists depends on the policy. That depends on what a number of the accused have said on the policy. The evidence of what they said depends on the witnesses.

Mr. Tengrove: argued that the Crown had presented the case very satisfactorily.

"We ask the Court to infer the conspiracy on the evidence and facts before the Court. Your Lordships will find that each essential fact in this case has been proved over and over again."

On the question of hostile intent, Mr. Tengrove argued that the Court should find that one chain of evidence was proved many times. "If the other chain is not proved by more than one witness, we will not ask the Court to find that it has been proved."

No Argument by Crown

Mr. S. Kentridge (for the defence) replying to Mr. Tengrove, made the submission that no argument had been put before the Court by the Crown and consequently the defence stood by its submission.

Arguing on the Programme of Action of the African National Congress, Mr. I. A. Maiseis Q.C., leader of the defence team, submitted that Mr. Tengrove on behalf of the Crown had shifted the ground on the meaning of the two-witness rule.

He argued that the Crown's contention that the Programme of Action was not possession but a lawful intimidation intended to lead to a violent conflict between the

masses and the State was "completely baseless."

Evidence On Speeches

Mr. Maiseis said the defence was going to extend the speeches. "I was somewhat astonished to hear Mr. Tengrove say that what was said in the speeches played a minor role. Mr. Tengrove said that meetings play a vital part." On another occasion Mr. Tengrove said: "It is very very important to consider what was said at these meetings." And again: "The incitement to violence was almost an invariable technique at the meetings particularly of the African National Congress."

Mr. Maiseis argued that about 15,000 meetings or more were held during the period of the indictment. The Crown had led evidence on a very small number of these meetings.

"We shall submit that no inference can be drawn from these meetings as to the policy of the ANC. Before the Court can draw the inference which the Crown wants it to draw, it must question the non-violence in the speeches must be eliminated."

The Crown had admitted that there were some speeches which were not violent because, said the Crown, "The ANC had to be subtle and had to draw in innocent people."

"How naive does the Crown expect the Court to be," asked Mr. Maiseis. "Does one draw in innocent people who believe in non-violence and expect them to be good material for a violent revolution? One has only to state it to see how absurd the Crown contention is."

Sinister And Smear

Mr. A. Fischer Q.C. followed Mr. S. Kentridge to deal with ANC speeches.

"For many months," he said "this Court has listened to witnesses reading out speeches alleged to have been recorded by the witnesses with greater or lesser degree of accuracy."

UP MY ALLEY

MALLES CALLS ON INTERPOL IN WAR ON ESPIONAGE, RESEARCH ON RELIGIONS AND HEART DISEASE. PUNCH IS DUE TOMORROW. MATTIE CRITICIZES AIRPORT WELCOME HUNT FOR VAST RED NETWORK.

So sorry if the headlines I have mixed up got. But the English I do so good read. But the SHHHHHHHH... Likewise the Shush... The false beard she must be put on and anxious days. The Interpol he is after me, and now also the Branch Special... To be the spy she is very difficult... I am deeply when the secret copies of the Government Gazette I have in the possession... The very secret plans of the Bastians... Also the nuclear kennel for PUNCH dog and now also the State Union is sending the Meester Tattersalls... Batterwash... That-herbawthe... Bah... As the American... the Republic South Africa to chase the orange, white, blues... Reds.

NOW the disguise she is in the place... And I am now about the radio communications to open... Ah! the SABC she is on the air... What? She say the South Africa is not kept out of the Commonwealth... It is all the untruth spread by the Front Union... South Africa is in... out... in... All blame must be put on the Communists... The 5 million people they greeted the Herr Doktor at the aeroplane port

—by tape, shorthand, longhand—some with such inaccuracy as to be virtually meaningless.

"There is no speech in all the speeches from which the Crown selected material which says it is the policy of the ANC to use violence in order to overthrow the State or, on the Crown's second theory, that it is the policy of the ANC (a) to recruit members who will be attracted by the policy of non-violence, (b) then to call them not to be provoked into violence by the police for five years or ten years and, (c) to allow them to be injured and shot during that period so that this can be used for propaganda and, (d) then call them to violent insurrection at a given signal.

"The point I am driving at," continued Mr. Fischer, "is that the speeches have to be examined with care and an effort must be made to determine their precise meaning—often an impossible task—for one cannot be sure of the exact meaning, suspicion, on the unspoken bit, of this speech, or worse still, the speech of some one he may not even know, contains some indirect suggestion of violence."

Mr. Fischer said it was of particular importance that a careful examination should be undertaken when one hears in mind how uncertain the Crown has been of its case. At one stage the Congress of the People was to have been the prime act of treason, at another the insurrection was to be launched at the moment of the removal of the Western Areas. At times it was the third stage of the Defence Campaign, at times a particular stage not mentioned in the indictment and never put to any police witness, which was to have brought the violent overthrow of the State; at others, this overthrow was postponed to some unspecified date, well beyond the indictment period.

It occurs to this speaker that it follows from the fact that the Crown never made up its mind when, where, by whom and by what means, the conspiracy was entered into.

UP MY ALLEY

But, no... The SABC she is never wrong... It was the 20 million... Who say 40 million... Going, going, gone... Gone—out from the commonwealth.

THE radio communications she has been established and the secret instructions received... Agent 75/64* he must proceed to the Communists republic on May



By **ALEX LA GUMA**

31... To take the pictures of the Miss Republic 1960... In the micro-film... The pictures, I mean, not the Miss Republic. She will be in the Kappie and flannel nightie... The bikini he is ban under Suppression of Communism Act.

BUT who is this knocking on my door?... It is the Branch Special and the Interpol... So rush away I must now, to sell the sensational spy story to the March Eric Ambler who likes to write them... Toodle-oo.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TREASON TRIAL

1955

June 25-26: Adoption of Freedom Charter at Congress of the People, Kliptown, Johannesburg.

Sept. 27: Nation-wide police raids on homes and offices of 400 people throughout South Africa.

1956

Questioned about raids in House of Assembly. Swart announces 200 people to be arrested on a charge of Treason.

Dec. 5: 140 arrested in dawn swoop. No bail allowed.

Dec. 12: 16 more arrested at dawn.

Dec. 19: Accused appear in court for opening of preparatory examination. Thousands gather outside to show "We stand by our leaders."

1957

Jan. 9: Preparatory examination continues with short adjournments throughout the year.

Jan. 16: Allegations against 61 persons withdrawn.

1958

Jan. 13: Crown ends its case. Accused committed for trial on a charge of high treason. Court adjourns.

Feb. 12: Four more accused discharged from case.

Aug. 1: Trial starts. Judges Rumpff and Ludorf asked to recuse themselves. Court adjourns for a week.

Aug. 4: Judge Ludorf recuses himself—Judge Bekker appointed in his place.

Aug. 21: Court quashes one charge, orders further particulars on the others. Court ad-

ourns for one month.

Sept. 29: Pirow withdraws second charge under Suppression of Communism Act.

Oct. 10: Pirow withdraws speeches and documents.

Oct. 17: Pirow withdraws indictment.

Dec. 6: Announced that new indictments to be framed in two instalments—first against 30 accused who are to appear before a special court on January 19 and the remaining 61 to appear on April 20.

1959

Jan. 19: Trial against 30 commences but is immediately adjourned at request of defence.

Feb. 2: Trial resumed and defence attacks indictment. Defence accept indictment. Judges accept. Resisting 61 dismissed.

April 20: Resisting 61 dismissed and 31. All appear in court. Two indictments quashed against all 61 accused.

June 15: Appeal by the first 30 accused argued in Bloemfontein before the Appellate Division. Appeal lost.

Aug. 3: Trial continues against 30 who plead not guilty. Crown puts its case.

1960

Mar. 14: Defence opens its case. De Conco first witness.

Oct. 3: Defence closes its case with Prof. Matthews as last witness.

Nov. 7: Crown commences argument.

1961

Mar. 6: Defence opens argument.

? TREASON TRIAL ENDS!

SIERRA LEONE: TO REPLACE S.A. IN COMMONWEALTH —but all's not well

SEAT AT THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB IS DUE TO BE TAKEN UP IN APRIL BY ONE OF BRITAIN'S SMALLER COUNTRIES IN WEST AFRICA — SIERRA LEONE.

While supporters of pan-African freedom welcome the emergence to independence of the African State, there are a number of most disturbing features about the circumstances surrounding the independence of Sierra Leone (due on April 27).

At the moment the Government in power in that territory no longer commands the support of the majority of people there. Its policies are reactionary, and precisely because it has no popular backing it is threatening to ban opposition once independence is declared.

This is the main point made in an article appearing in this New Age by MR. WALLACE-JOHNSON M.P., the only opposition member in the House of Representatives, and the founder of the Radical Democratic Party.

According to this article, the Prime Minister's United Front Movement is completely unable to hold any public meetings, whereas the opposition grouping in the All People's Congress, led by the writer and Mr. Tiaka Stevens, have time and again held impressive demonstrations of several thousand.

NOW OR NEVER

The demand of the All People's Congress is Elections Before Independence. The fear is that after independence it will be almost impossible to obtain the two-thirds majority needed in the House of Representatives for the holding of a General Election and such an election may never be held.

Further, the Prime Minister, alarmed at the growing strength of opposition, has declared that after independence he will ban that movement.

These are not the only factors leading to an atmosphere of great tension and dissatisfaction in Sierra Leone. In addition, there is the problem of tribalism, with the reserve members of the largest tribe, the Ternies, "feverishly preparing for any eventuality that may arise after the declaration of independence."

CHIEFS

Furthermore, there is anger at the disproportionate power of the Paramount Chiefs, no less than 12 of whom are in the Legislature, after being nominated by District Councils, and not by popular vote.

Failure to hold elections before independence, or alternatively to postpone independence so that elections may be held, will have serious consequences for the territory, and may well result in a Congo situation arising.

Since receiving the above report New Age has been informed that the leader of the APC, Mr. Stevens, has been arrested in London, where he had gone to plead with the Colonial Office, for extradition to Sierra Leone to face charges of uttering seditious statements.

AFRICA

Students Boos Nigerian Premier For Congo Policy

There was a shock waiting for the Prime Minister of Nigeria, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa when he addressed a meeting of nearly 1,000 African students in London while the Commonwealth Premiers Conference was on: the students booted him down because of his policy on the Congo, which they described as "too vague." Eventually the heckling became so loud that the Prime Minister had to sit down before he had completed his speech.

The anger of the African students, the majority of whom hailed from Nigeria, arose from the support given by the Nigerian Government to Kasavubu in the Congo—the students backed the Lumumbist forces.

Cheered on S.A. Though:—

● A better reception awaited the Premier on his return to Nigeria, however. Thousands at the airport cheered him as he attacked South Africa's racial policies in no uncertain terms.

ASIA

U.S. THREATENS INVASION OF LAOS

from Our London Correspondent

ARE the Americans planning a Korea-type of war in Laos with the risk of a world war?

This is the question that is anxiously being asked in London. What adds to the alarm is the apparent British agreement to support the Americans in their plans for armed intervention in support of the illegitimate and US-created regime of Prince Boun Oum in Laos.



Balewa of Nigeria.

The Council of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation meets next week, and already some of its members, especially those more directly under American pressure, are clamouring for armed intervention. The Thai premier, Sarit Dhanrajit, is reported to have declared that the only solution to the Laos problem was the sending of troops by Seato, while Sir Roy Dowling, the Australian representative on SEATO, has claimed that "if the necessary political decision was taken, troops can be moved within an hour."

The New York Times cites Washington sources as suggesting that if Vientiane and Luang Prabang, now under attack, fell to the patriotic Pathet Lao forces, "a grave question for the US and its SEATO allies would be raised." The US Government has already stepped up its military assistance to Prince Boun Oum and according to press reports "these supplies include arms, planes and devastating napalm bombs."

IKE INFORMS

The US movement towards intervention was recently revealed by the US columnist, Joseph Alsop. Writing in the New York Herald Tribune, he refers to a meeting between President Eisenhower and the then President-elect Kennedy early in January at which

Kennedy was informed that "American armed intervention in Laos might easily become necessary." Since then, the US has moved swiftly into creating the conditions to justify intervention. The Kennedy administration has all along refused to countenance the Cambodian proposal for a 14-power conference (including People's China) to work out a system of guarantees for the neutrality of Laos. Nor has the US shown any preparedness to allow the formation of a truly neutral government under the premiership of the exiled Prince Souvanna Phouma and including representatives from the Pathet Lao. The latter proposal had in fact met with some favour in London and in Paris, but the pressure of American policy has at least forced Britain to make a retraction. The US considers this proposal as amounting to a "conceded surrender" in other words, the US no longer even recognises as needed for a neutral Laos as was provided for by the Geneva Conference of 1954 (to cease to settle the war in Vietnam).

PRINCE STATES

The present government in Laos came into existence as a result of a US openly engineered coup d'état. The Prime Minister who was then an internationally accepted neutral government was exiled to Cambodia and both North Vietnam and the Soviet Union became necessarily involved by their attempts to restore the status quo as was provided for under the Geneva agreements. Prince Souvanna Phouma is now on a tour of the world's capitals with the purpose of securing support for the 14-Power conference proposal. In a statement in New Delhi, he has stated that "neither the US nor North Vietnam had intervened in Laos—these countries have become involved only in reaction to the initial intervention of the United States."

In preparation for a possible intervention, the US Government is beginning to beat the drums. President Kennedy, now supported by Britain, has issued a "warning" to the USSR to stop supplying arms to the Pathet Lao forces and so in public eyes create the impression that it is the Socialist countries who are responsible for the civil war in Laos. Further, all the propaganda organs of the US authorities are playing up the story that unless a decisive intervention occurs now, Laos will fall under Communist control and that this will rapidly lead to the uprooting of the US puppet regime in South Vietnam. However, it is to be noted that such an intervention would provide the Pentagon with the opportunity to try out its theories on "limited war."

AS SEEN IN LONDON, THE DANGER IS THAT ANY WAR ON CHINA'S BORDERS MUST, OF NECESSITY, DEMAND THE ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THIS MEANS THE PROSPECT OF A WORLD WAR.

STOP PRESS:

Events are moving with great speed. With the rapid advance of the Pathet Lao forces and the fact that many 'Government' troops are defecting to the Pathet Lao, Britain and the US are now:

- Calling for a cease-fire,
- Stating that they will support the Cambodian 14-power proposal.
- Urging India to obtain Soviet concurrence for the reconvening of the old and useless Control Commission.

These moves might mark a genuine shift. On the other hand they may merely be a smokescreen by the US to provide the pretexts before armed intervention ensues.

SOUTH AMERICA:

CASTRO-ISM GAINS

DESPITE ALL THE THREATS, BLOCKADES AND BRIBES THAT WASHINGTON AND THEIR LATIN AMERICAN STOOGES CAN MUSTER, THE IDEAS OF FIDEL CASTRO CONTINUE TO MAKE GREAT HEADWAY IN SOUTH AMERICA. That these ideas of social advance and independence from U.S. imperialism are surging forward is borne out by the following:

● In February Alfredo Palacios, a leading ARGENTINIAN left-wing Socialist, gained a landslide victory over the government candidate in a senatorial by-election.

● On March 5, the pro-Castro FRAP coalition in CHILE, gained a decisive victory against the government parties in the general elections. Chile's highly conservative President Alessandri, reports the London New Statesman, will now have to bargain desperately for votes if his regime is to survive.

● Perhaps the most serious blow of all to Washington, adds the Statesman, is the decision of President EZEIZA's new and highly popular President, Juan Quadros, to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet bloc and China. Quadros has underlined the new course of Brazilian foreign policy by publicly praising the Castro revolution in Cuba, and by delivering a resounding snub to Mr. Kennedy's representative, Mr. Adolf Berle.

So Kennedy Dangles More Dollars

AS A RESULT OF THE VAST NEW SPIRIT OF ANTI-IMPERIALISM SWEEPING LATIN AMERICA, US PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAS BEEN FORCED TO MAKE LAVISH PROMISES OF AID IN ORDER TO SHORE UP THE TOTTERING PRO-US REGIMES. The people of Latin America, after a hundred years of seeing their wealth drained out by the monopolists of North America, now have the actual example of a forward-thrusting, independent Cuba before their eyes. To blind this vision, Kennedy is dangling his dollars, and has been forced to promise:

● The immediate appropriation of 500 million dollars for aid to Latin America;

● Support for a Latin American common market (previously bitterly resisted);

● Support for long-term plans provided the aid is used effectively.

Here lies the rub: most of the present regimes are so corrupt that the rulers see to it that aid ends up in their own pockets.

Alternative popular governments, on the other hand, would not put up with the continued rule of their countries by US monopolists—and Kennedy is hardly likely to give aid to governments which threaten the interests of his fellow millionaires in the US.



CASTRO: Ideas.



KENNEDY: dollars.

Hats Off To Jerry Moloi

From Robert Resha
JOHANNESBURG.
[L] All big guns of boxing, boxers themselves, as well as the fans, take off their hats and salute the new Transvaal champion, Jerry Moloi, who hammered the title-holder, German "Mausier" Mhlambi, and won on a t.k.o. in the tenth round at the Bantu Sports Ground last Saturday.

Moloi is one boxer who has learnt and mastered the "maxim take defeat with a smile." Seven times he has chased the crowd with success and never squealed. When his turn came, he took it double-fisted, gamely and deservingly.

The cheering crowd left the ground still anxiously discussing Jerry Moloi's win. To many it was a beautiful dream come true while others found it difficult to believe their eyes. Yet it was no fluke.

ON THE ATTACK
From the first going it became clear that Moloi was all out for the title. He tried to get in close quarters but Mhlambi replied with sharp rights. As the fight progressed so was the pace accelerated. Moloi did not allow the hit and run Mhlambi to dance around the ring. He was behind him all the time, dishing out lefts, lefts and right upercuts. It was not long before a right caught Mhlambi on the lower lip and made a visible cut.

Concentrating on this Moloi tied his best to end the fight via a knock-out. With well-timed left and right upercuts, crossed right followed by lefts, he had Mhlambi in great

C.O.D. Circular On Govt's New Ban

The Congress of Democrats in Cape Town have circulated altogether 150 organisations and individuals drawing their attention to the ban on the ANC and PAC which was reimposed last week.

The letter said: "It would be wrong to think of this ban as being an issue for the African people alone. Since they were banned a year ago they have resorted to illegal means of organisation. This will inevitably mean harsher resistance to the Nationalists who in turn will react more strongly."

Such action holds no comfort either for black or white, the COD statement said. "We therefore ask you to raise this issue in the organisation to which you belong so that the question of the ban be brought more strongly to the notice of the public. We feel the matter is sufficiently serious to justify its implications being more widely appreciated."

Racing at Milnerton

These are Damon's selections for Easter Monday:

Langeman Memorial Handicap:
1. GOVERNOR
2. Arctic Venture
3. Future Queen
Easter Handicap Tops: MUSCOVITE, Danger, Steel Courage, Easter Handicap Bottom: NOTABION, Danger, Popular Sun.
Milne.....N
LA
Mode
PO
Dai
Act
Maid
Dai
Juven
Dai
Juven
ger,

difficulty. Somehow Mhlambi managed to survive and the bell gave him the rest he greatly needed.

The following rounds saw Moloi literally dictating the course of the fight. Slugging out his lefts and rights, he hit Mhlambi all over the body and head but Mhlambi just refused to go down. Every time the crowd roared for a "kill" it simply acted as Mhlambi's third leg.

THE END
But the tenth round was to spell the end of Mhlambi. Moloi now did not care, put his defence into his pocket and pounced on his opponent with furious two-handed fists. Mhlambi was caught by Moloi round about ten right and for the first time he visited the canvas. He rested until the eighth count. He only stood up to go down again. He took a count of five, but this time it was clear that he had had his chips. He moved around the ring rather dazed and hardly knowing from which side the blows came. The referee wisely called it a day.

WHITE South African cricket faces its severest test—the meeting of the Imperial Cricket Conference in July which will decide if the constitution can be amended to make room for a South Africa excluded from the Commonwealth.

* SCOREBOARD *
* by RECORDER *

By a strange twist, SA will depend on the countries she has invited if she is to remain in—India, Pakistan or West Indies. At least ONE of these countries, in addition to the foundation members, must vote in favour of a change in the constitution, before it can take effect.

SASA's Attack

Ronnie Aird, Secretary of the Imperial Cricket Conference, has just written to the South African Sports Association advising that the matter of membership must come up—SASA has been plugging away steadily at the issue.

The line taken by SASA at this stage could have a decisive effect; but whatever move they make at the ICC it is vital that they have the backing of the S.A. Cricket Board—and this body is still following its traditional negative line.

SASA Snippets

The Executive of the South African Sports Association took two important decisions last week:

● To ask the I.C.C. to alter its constitution to admit S.A. even though it was out of the Commonwealth, and to ask that it should also amend its constitution so that



Mr. M. B. Joy, who recently arrived in Bamfoland after fleeing from the Louis Trichardt concentration camp, is seen talking to Mrs. Elizabeth Mafokeng. Next to them are Mr. A. T. J. Joy, an escapee from the desert camp at Kuruman, and Mr. M. Nomuga, a refugee from Pondoland.

Cricket And The Commonwealth Crisis

all the bodies belonging to it should not have any racial discrimination.

● To write to the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Federation inquiring if South Africans from the non-racial bodies will be considered as guest-sportmen at the Commonwealth Games at Perth next year. It was felt that S.A.'s exclusion was the result of racialism. Those who were opposed to racialism should not be penalised for the racialism of others.

● A telegram has also been sent to Mr. Mat Mare of the white athletic body stating that "SASA dismisses with contempt the claim that there is no colour-bar in the SA Olympic teams. There is as much apartheid as ever in the teams, trials, organisation and facilities."

Testing Cricket

Springbok Athol Mackinnon has selected a strong side to play a non-racial eleven in a Port Elizabeth cricket match. It includes the following men who have played in Currie Cup Cricket: Mackinnon, Dakin, Graem and Peter Pollock, Ferrant, Bopen, Mallet, and Tuohy.

Open Challenge

The officials of the non-European boxing association, which has agreed to affiliate to the white body on discriminatory conditions, complain that they have not been given a fair hearing. Scoreboard invites them to give their side of the story: we will be pleased to print it.

Fixture Postponed

The important meeting of the S.A. Indian Football Assn. has been put back from Easter to May to satisfy the provincial bodies: SAIFA should not delay too long—they have set the pace for the national bodies in the past and must do so again.

Quotes of the Week

● Boy Louw to the Lions Club at Paarl:
"Sport was a great 'leveller' particularly rugby. It was one of the

finest ways of bringing nations together and ensuring international good will."

Especially in South Africa!!

● Mat Mare, president of the S.A. Amateur Athletic Union, in Pretoria: "South Africa's best athletes, irrespective of colour, will be chosen for the next Olympic Games"

See SASA snippets.

This Week's Cheers

To the sporting rugby people of Port Elizabeth who are jointly putting on benefit matches to help Duncan Pakoli get to Britain for pro rugby later this year.



Mr. Philip Matane, a member of the Bechuanaland People's Party at Francistown, who was recently elected to an area council by its residents.

Sharpeville Anniversary

16 ARRESTED IN CAPE TOWN DEMONSTRATION

CAPE TOWN.
DR. Vervoerd had to scuffle out through a side gate of the House of Assembly last Tuesday in order to escape demonstrators who thronged the pavements outside parliament, and who gave Nationalist supporters who had come to welcome the Prime Minister a hot reception.

Stellenbosch students carrying placards and vierkliek flags could not stand up to the barracking of non-whites who booed them steadily and chanted anti-apartheid slogans. Even the police on duty had to submit to the presence of the demonstrators and allow them to continue their chanting as long as they did not use "bad language."

Earlier a large crowd had converged at the top of Adderley Street to attend the Sharpeville-Langa memorial demonstration called by the S.A. Congress of Democrats. The arrival of a contingent of police caused the crowd to grow even bigger. Then a loudspeaker car pulled up and a police officer gave the crowd five minutes to disperse, "or else there will be trouble."

When the five minutes were up the police made another announcement, giving the crowd two minutes

to disperse. But no serious attempt was made to leave the spot.

A few anxious policemen were seen gripping their short rubber truncheons.

The first arrests took place after the police noticed people wearing "Remember Sharpeville" paper badges. Altogether 16 people were arrested.

The police contingent formed up later and marched off into the grounds of Parliament House. Stellenbosch students who had come to greet Vervoerd marched towards the House of Assembly under a vierkliek, followed by most of the crowd who jeered and booed them.

OUTSIDE HOUSE

From then onwards most of the crowd concentrated outside the entrance to the House, barracking the students and displaying posters, some reading "The skunk sinks—so does apartheid" and "Lift the ban on ANC, PAC."

Those arrested included four white students and twelve non-white men and women. They were charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act and released on R20 bail each.