

The third All-African People's Conference opened in Cairo last week with delegates from 69 organisations and political parties from 37 African countries in attendance. Among the delegates were leaders from South Africa: DR. Y. M. DADOO of the S.A. Indian Congress; DR. ARTHUR LETELE, Treasurer-General of the former ANC; MR. NANA MAHOMO, of the former Pan Africanist Congress; MRS. MARY TUROK of the S.A. Congress of Democrats; MR. AMBROSE MAKIwane, MR. TENNYSON MAKIwane and MR. MOSES MABHIDA.

First reports reaching New Age from Cairo indicate that the delegates have made a

# NEW CALL FOR ACTION AGAINST S.A.

## NEW AGE

Vol. 7, No. 25, Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper 6d.  
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, April 6, 1961 5c.



When it was all over, there was a big bug for Walter Simu from Mrs. Amina Cachalia outside the treason trial Special Court. The policeman behind looks VERY CROSS.

## Treason Trial is Truly Over

PRETORIA.

MILLIONS of words of argument, towering piles of documents, and four years and three months spent in the dock by 28 of South Africa's most doughy freedom fighters were brought to an abrupt end by 38 minutes of judgment from the Special Court Bench last week.

Day after weary day the accused had filed into the court, the old converted Synagogue, to sit on long wooden benches beneath the high vaulted ceiling and watch the three

(Continued on page 4)

● DR. ARTHUR LETELE told the Conference: "We call on all countries to support Dr. Nkrumah's call for United Nations economic sanctions against South Africa."

● MR. TOM MBOYA, Secretary General of the Kenya African National Union, called for "direct action, not mere words" in imposing economic sanctions on South Africa.

### FIVE-POINT AGENDA

The conference agenda included the following five items:

1. To achieve the independence of the still-dependent countries of Africa and eliminate imperialist agents from the independent countries.
2. To wage a struggle against new aggression by imperialism.
3. To reorganise the African liberation movement.
4. To introduce democratic, economic and social principles in Africa.
5. To achieve unity and cooperation among the Governments and peoples of Africa.

### LETELE SPEAKS

Dr. Arthur Letele, deported last year from South Africa to Basutoland, made the first speech on behalf of the South African delegation.

Bringing to the conference "the sincere message of fraternity and solidarity from the oppressed masses in the southernmost tip of this vast continent," Dr. Letele said:

### WE CANNOT BE SILENT

Africa is part of the world. We cannot remain silent or indifferent to things which go on all around (Continued on page 5)

## S.A. DELEGATE TO CAIRO



Mrs. Mary Turok, Congress of Democrats delegate to the Cairo conference.

## Indian Youth Back Call For Convention

JOHANNESBURG.

The Transvaal Indian Youth Congress has welcomed as an historic step the decision of the All Indian Conference held in Pietermaritzburg recently.

The challenge to the Government to call a national convention before the republic failing which mass demonstrations will take place on May 31, is momentous. In the resolution we see a peaceful yet determined opposition to a regime which is bringing disaster to South Africa. We will do all in our power to ensure the maximum Indian participation in such a convention.

"We call upon the Indian people of South Africa to once again prepare themselves in a strategic re-orientation side by side with all freedom loving people against Nationalist tyranny. We call upon all the people of South Africa to unite to stop a Nationalist Republic.

# RUSSIA AND CHINA STOP ALL TRADE WITH S.A.

From our London Correspondent DR. N. Diederichs, South Africa's Minister of Economic Affairs, has received a speedy answer to his boast in Parliament last week that the breaking of Commonwealth ties could be offset by an increase in trade with the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries, from whom he claimed to have received a number of "rather attractive offers."

IN A LETTER TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNITED FRONT, THE CHINA COUNCIL FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTER-

NATIONAL TRADE HAS ANNOUNCED THAT PEOPLE'S CHINA HAS SEVERED ALL ECONOMIC AND TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, IN SUPPORT OF THE JUST STRUGGLE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE.

SIMILAR ACTION HAS ALSO BEEN TAKEN BY THE SOVIET UNION.

In its letter, the China Council declared its "deep concern" for South Africa's people.

### INDIGNATION

"We express great indignation at and strongly condemn the crime of brutally massacring the South African people committed by the

colonialist authorities of South Africa."

The letter further explains that "the Chinese people have consistently given their deep sympathy and resolute support to the just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for winning and preserving national independence waged by the African people as a whole and the struggle against racial discrimination and for fundamental human rights by the South African people in particular."

The China Council expresses its confidence that the "righteous cause of the South African people will certainly win victory so long as they strengthen their unity and persist in struggle."

The Chinese boycott had in fact started in July last year. The various trade agencies of the Chinese Government were then requested not to enter into any new trade contracts with South Africa. An official Chinese announcement of the boycott was, however, delayed until all old contracts had expired.

The impact of China's boycott is likely to be felt most in the sensitive wool exporting industry of South Africa. In the exporting season of 1959-60 South Africa sent over 8 million pounds of wool to China but since July 1960 exports to this market have fallen off rapidly.

(Continued on page 5)

# NEW AGE LETTER BOX

## PROTEST AT BAN ON ANC AND PAC

Through the columns of your paper I wish to register my protest at the action of the Nationalist Government in extending the ban on the ANC and the PAC under the so-called Unlawful Organisations Act of 1960.

The reimposition of the ban clearly shows that the present Nat Government is unable to rule this country and it should resign and make way for an able government that will rule on the concepts enshrined in the Freedom Charter.

I want to warn the Government that in this country there shall never be peace as long as a section of the population is denied the fundamental right to express their views and aspirations freely through the medium of their organisations without police intimidation.

Banning of organisations, banishment of leaders, declaration of emergencies, will not solve the problems of this country; neither will they deter the oppressed people's fight for a free and democratic South Africa but will only serve to strengthen them.

### Time For Freedom

Most of the White population are against African liberation. The wishes of the Africans are not recognised at all. When we ask for higher pay, fair treatment and better education, we are called Communists.

When a man asks for liberation it is time for him to be freed.

S. P. MOKHOSI  
Basutoland.

more and more in their determination.

I appeal to all freedom loving people of our country, voters and voteless, to use every legitimate method at their disposal to compel the Government of S.A. to reconsider its policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, and to call a National Convention representing all the people of S.A. to draw up a new constitution and Bill of Rights that will make racial discrimination punishable by law.

W. T. SOBANDLA

Former Secretary of the  
now banned ANC—  
Walmer Branch.

### Blow To Racialists

The racialists must have suffered a blow when "apartheid" was rejected by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. The South African United Front deserves high praise for its untiring efforts and talks with other leaders.

Perhaps the greatest praise should go to President Nkrumah of Ghana and Mr. John Diefenbaker, who must have made Dr. Verwoerd very wrathful and hot under the collar. No praise for Menzies whose anti-Japanese policy is well known.

Thank you, all who helped achieve this victory, this blow to semi-fascist racialism.

DEMOCRAT  
Cape Town.

### Away With Imperialism

The imperialists know that a union of independent states of Africa will be a force to be reckoned with in world politics. That is why they murdered Lumumba and imprison their opponents in Africa.

Imperialists believe that the only human race is the white race. Let us slogan be "Africa for the Africans." Imperialists, why do you preach of God, the moral law, justice, when your governments fail to practise these fine precepts? You are hypocritical for you shut up the kingdom of freedom against men, for you neither go in yourself nor do you allow those who want to go either.

Away with colonialism and imperialism in Africa! Wake up youth! Boys and girls, where are you?

NALEDI NTLAMA  
Maseru.

### Asian Affairs Dept. Rejected

No doubt the setting up of the Asian Affairs Department has its origin in the successive hammering year in and year out at the United Nations of the question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa. This is a new departure from the former Nationalist "all out elimination or repatriation" policy for the Indian community.

PAUL JOSEPH  
Johannesburg.

### Yes-men Not Wanted

In certain organisations some prominent people denounce others as pimps because they do not share the same opinions. I would like the leadership of these organisations to take strong action against this sort of thing.

We sincerely hope that people are not recruited in order to act as "Yes-baas" in political circles, but to add what they think is right and oppose what they think is not correct until they are defeated by a vote.

L. S. CELE  
Durban.

### Where Do Our Taxes Go?

We have experienced great hardship since August 1960. The school principals and committees invited all parents to a meeting where it was announced that the monthly fees for lower primary scholars would be raised to 15c from 10c, and to 25c from 10c for higher primary scholars.

Then in January of this year another meeting was called and we were told that the fees would be raised to 30c for all scholars. What is funny about this is that the School Board does not tell us what the money is to be used for. Parents are afraid to ask in case their children are put out of school.

We do not get anything out of this money. All the children do is gardening in school and we get about two bushful of the produce, which cannot support any family for a year.

We have three children at school. For each one I have to pay R3.60 a year. I also have to pay R4.50 for poll-tax, and R2 for an ox-wagon which I own. On top of that, each man must pay R8.50 whenever a new school is built.

M. A. MATLAKALA  
Mableskral, Tvl.

# THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM CAN NEVER BE TREASON

THE sensational collapse of the treason trial last week brings to an end one of the most sordid chapters in the history of Nationalist political persecution of their opponents.

There was never any basis to the charge of treason which was brought against the 156 accused who were dragged from their homes and cast into prison in December 1956. The whole case was a sheer act of political intimidation and terrorism inspired by the Government.

Nobody can begin to know the endless misery and suffering which was inflicted on the accused as a result of this trial. Innocent people were deprived of their livelihood and forced to live on charity for years. Families were broken up, children separated from their parents.

The physical strain of the trial was so great that some of the accused were driven to an early death.

THESE ARE CRIMES OF THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT WHICH THE SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE WILL NOT SOON FORGET OR FORGIVE.

Yet despite all the Government could do to make the charge of treason stick, despite the appointment of a Special Court and the hand-picking of the judges by the then Minister of Justice Mr. Swart, despite the fact that the law was altered four times to suit the Crown and to the prejudice of the accused, despite the fact that the Crown was given every opportunity by the Bench to make the most of its wretched case, the evidence was so inadequate that defence counsel were not even required to argue on the facts.

THE COURT CAME TO THE UNANIMOUS CONCLUSION THAT THERE WAS NO BASIS FOR THE CHARGE OF TREASON.

The judgment of the special court is a slap in the face for the Government, for Professor Murray, and for all the red-baiters in South Africa who have tried to undermine the Congress Alliance by unscrupulous anti-Communism and witch-hunting.

The Freedom Charter says: "That South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justify claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people..."

Its main demand is that: "Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and to stand as candidate for all bodies which make laws."

It is the judgment of the court that this is neither communism nor treason. Furthermore, although the court did not explicitly say so, the implication is plain that the Freedom Charter, as the basic policy of the Congress Alliance, is no more than the elementary programme of democratic reform of which this country stands in such crying need today.

### Reign of Terror

Yet for merely working for such democratic reform, the members of the Congress Alliance have been subjected to the most vicious persecution at the hands of the Government. Nor should it be thought that with the ending of this case, the Government's reign of terror is over.

There will be no apology or offer of compensation from the Government to make up for the appalling losses, both spiritual and material, the accused have suffered during these five terrible years of trial.

On the contrary, this rebuff from the courts will merely stimulate the Verwoerd gang to further excesses against the people. The South African Congress of Trade Unions, the only body representing the mass of workers of all races in South Africa, has already been arbitrarily banned from holding meetings for three months. The Government will tend to rely more and more on administrative action against the people's leaders, rather than face the risk of further rebuffs from the courts. Legislation providing for preventive detention is a further possibility.

The violent assaults still to come from a tyrannical Government smarting from many defeats both nationally and internationally must be met by the united determination of all democratically-minded South Africans.

With the treason trial out of the way, the road ahead should now be clear to all.

● The people's struggle against apartheid must be intensified.

● A new South Africa must be built on the basis laid down in the Freedom Charter.

IT IS NOT AND NEVER HAS BEEN TREASON TO SAY THIS. IT IS JUST PLAIN COMMONSENSE. THE VERWOERD ROAD IS THE ROAD TO DISGRACE AND RUIN. THE FREEDOM CHARTER, BASED ON EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL, PROVIDES THE ONLY GUARANTEE OF PEACE AND HARMONY AMONGST ALL SECTIONS OF OUR PEOPLE.

## In Protest Against 3-Month Ban

# SACTU CALLS FOR WORLD BOYCOTT

JOHANNESBURG.

**THE South African Congress of Trade Unions has called on trade unions throughout the world to boycott South African goods, declare South African ships 'black' and take any other solidarity action in protest against the Government's three month ban on all SACTU meetings.**

The ban was slapped on SACTU by the Minister of Justice under the Suppression of Communism Act. It was intended amongst other things to block SACTU's sixth annual conference last week-end (see below).

SACTU immediately sent off cables to the All-African Trade Union Federation, the WFTU and the ICFTU urging vigorous protests.

The call to trade unions to declare South African ships 'black' is a call to dockers not to load or off-load South African vessels. It is an extension of the economic boycott movement and could be the start of a demand for countries to declare economic sanctions against the Union.

Millions have already endorsed the call for the boycott of South African goods and SACTU commended the day after the ban. "This action by the Government will only strengthen this endorsement and should make the boycott a complete success."

Two principal lines of action appear possible. First, such a committee may consider issuing an international financial appeal to assist South African trade unions as well as workers who have been imprisoned or were in the treason trial. Next, the Committee will consider organising an international trade boycott by calling the workers all over the world not to handle South African goods.

Mr. John Tettegah, President of the Ghana TUC, is said to be committed to an active policy on South Africa and may call for similar action from African trade unionists at the inaugural conference of the All-African Trade Union Federation due to take place in Casablanca in May.



Dr. A. Letele, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Mr. Moses Mabhida and Mr. Ambrose Makiwane at the All-African People's Conference in Cairo.

### Kenyatta's Voice At Cairo Conference

A tape-recorded message from Jomo Kenyatta was played to the All-African People's Conference by Mr. Tom Mboya. In it, the Kenya national leader said he hoped all delegates would work for the unity and strength of the African peoples and thus achieve peace and prosperity.

The reproduction of the message was so muffled as to be almost unintelligible in parts; Mr. Mboya blamed this on "the British District Commissioner, who was hovering over us and doing everything possible to impede the recording." He assured the conference that Kenyatta was "still strong and fit and still leader of Kenya." Whether the British Government likes it or not, no Government will be formed in Kenya unless it is led by Jomo Kenyatta."

### And The Wheels Begin to Move

Meanwhile the World Federation of Trade Unions, in co-operation with the Ghana Trade Union Congress, is actively working towards the creation of an international trade union committee to co-ordinate and organise activities in support of the South African struggle against apartheid.

The Ghana TUC will be inviting representatives from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the British TUC and the trade union centres of Nigeria, Kenya, Tanganyika, India, Brazil, the Soviet Union and China to a meeting in Accra during July next for this purpose.

The principal aim of such a committee would be to establish contact with the South African trade union organisations with a view to ascertaining the type of international working class action needed to assist the South African workers.

# SACTU BEATS THE BAN

Successful Conference Held in Durban

From M. P. Naicker

### DURBAN.

SACTU's sixth annual conference beat the ban imposed on it by the Government. Within minutes of the news of the ban coming through emergency arrangements were made to bring the conference forward by one day—and this was done. The conference sat in all-night session.

The three month ban on all SACTU meetings came into force last Friday, March 31. The conference was due to open that day—but the delegates were rushed to Durban in time for it to start on the afternoon of Thursday March 30 and the proceedings went on at rapid-fire pace until five minutes to midnight on Thursday.

A SACTU official flew to Durban to tie up conference arrangements for the early start; Johannesburg delegates were rushed to Durban by road; and Durban delegates hastily rounded up. Cape Town delegates had, fortunately, already arrived.

### URGENT BUSINESS

The agenda was slashed in half and only urgent business tackled. The delegates settled down immediately to discuss the implications of the ban and how SACTU will work during the next three months.

At the end of the 'beat the ban' conference the Special Branch carried out a raid and took down the names and addresses of all delegates and confiscated all documents including copies of messages, minutes and resolutions.

Despite the difficulties, the Credentials Committee's report showed that the conference was very representative. There were 57 delegates in all. Transvaal was represented by 12 delegates and Cape Town by eight. Kimberley sent three delegates and the remainder were from Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

The feeling of abhorrence at the manner in which the conference was banned was expressed by several delegates in hard-hitting speeches.

### STEADY GROWTH

A composite resolution stated that despite bannings, arrests, deportations and savage fines and sentences on workers who have taken strike action, SACTU had grown in six years from a small body with only twelve affiliated unions into one of the major co-ordinating

bodies in the country, representing 53,000 workers in 51 affiliated trade unions.

### The conference resolved

- To call upon all trade unionists and all democrats in SA to protest to the Minister of Justice and to demand the withdrawal of the ban on SACTU meetings;

- to send details of the ban to the United Nations and the International Labour Office;

- to call on fellow-workers throughout the world to demonstrate their solidarity with the South African Congress of Trade Unions by taking any action which they think fit—be it to call our ships 'black' or to boycott South African goods;

- to call upon all members of its affiliated unions . . . to participate in the mass action planned for May 1961 and to continue to work for the liberation of our country.

### MESSAGES

SACTU's sixth conference received messages of support from trade union federations in Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Zanzibar, Cuba, Burma, Poland, Finland, Indonesia, Ghana, Japan and Libya.

The annual report prepared for delegates is an impressive record of workers' organising over the year. Important developments in the organising of unions for African miners and farm workers top the list of achievements.



OUT FOR THE COUNT!



Mrs. Phyllis Altman, National Executive Committee member of SACTU, addresses the 'Beat the Ban' conference in Durban last week. Stephen Dhlamini, Natal Chairman of SACTU, is in the chair.

# TREASON TRIAL IS TRULY OVER

(Continued from page 1)  
judges—their brilliant red robes almost the only splash of vivid colour in the high room—take their places on the high Bench.  
On Wednesday March 29 the formalities were as usual—but expectancy ran like an electric current through the court and was reflected in the suppressed murmur as the entire public gallery—Whites to the right of the judges, and Africans, Indians and Coloureds to their left—leaned forward as one man to hear the presiding judge Mr. Justice Rumpff utter his first words.

## Adjournment

Six days earlier the judges had adjourned the proceedings in the midst of the Defence argument on the speeches the accused are alleged to have made at public meetings between 1952 and 1956. Perhaps the significance of the adjournment was lost on the average onlooker—but not on the accused. Once before the judges had disturbed the routine of the trial by calling on the Crown to answer the legal argument of the Defence. Now, with Advocate Bram Fischer just beginning his dissection of the Crown evidence on the speeches, the judges cut him short and took time off in order to shorten the proceedings. The Defence case on the African National Congress was not completed; they had still to argue on the case against the other Congress movements.

So on Wednesday March 29 the accused came to court with their hearts beating wildly. Their friends and relatives and stalwarts of the Congress movement who had stood by for over four years overflowed in the public gallery.  
The Defence was so confident that even while the judges were delivering their verdict, removal trucks were parked in the street outside to carry away the heavy tones of evidence and records from a house over the road from the court used by the Defence as their headquarters.

## Unnecessary

The first words spoken by Mr. Justice Rumpff confirmed the optimism. To the leader of the Defence team Adv. I. A. Maiseis QC the



The former accused vie with one another to cheer Advocate L. A. Maiseis Q.C., brilliant leader of the defence team.

judge said: "It is not necessary to hear you any further."  
Mr. Trengove for the Prosecution rose to his feet but from the gallery his words were an undisturbed murmur relating to the law on appeal, and the public heard only Mr. Justice Rumpff's reply: "Yes we understand that."  
The presiding judge then proceeded to read the unanimous decision of the court.  
The judges had considered the evidence put before the court and the arguments of the Defence, he said, and though further argument was still being addressed to the court on the contents of the speeches made by the accused this did not appear to affect materially the issue of whether or not the pro-

secution had discharged the onus of proving the policy of violence of the African National Congress, which violent policy was the cornerstone of the Crown's case.  
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of organisations including the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the SA Congress of Democrats, the SA Coloured People's Organisation and the SA Congress of Trade Unions had a policy to overthrow the state by violence. It was charged that they co-operated to achieve this common purpose. The Congress Alliance was established and the accused took a leading part in the activities of the Alliance. To prove the existence of the conspiracy the Prosecution had to prove the violent policy of the Congress Alliance. It also had to prove the adherence of each accused to the conspiracy. It was conceded by the prosecution that if it failed to prove the treasonable conspiracy there was no case against the accused.

Because of the view taken by the judges on the evidence it was not necessary to deal with the Defence arguments on the two witness rule, or on the legal nature of the overt acts alleged to have been committed by the accused.

## The Evidence

The judges found that the evidence proved:

1. That the African National Congress, the other bodies and the accused were working together to replace the present form of state with a radically different state based on the demands of the Freedom Charter.
2. That prior to the adoption of the Freedom Charter the Congress Alliance tried to obtain the demands of the people which were presented to the Congress of the People and which formed the basis of the Freedom Charter.
3. As part of its campaign to obtain the demands of the people and to raise the political consciousness of the people the Congress Alliance held meetings and used propaganda material, the general trend of which was to condemn the system of government in South Africa and to extol the virtues of a state referred to as 'a people's democracy' or 'a true democracy.'

It has not been proved that the



Duma Nokwe's face explodes into smiles. "This case is out of date man." On his left is Mr. Joe Slovo and on his right Mrs. Aminah Cachalia.

form of state pictured in the Freedom Charter is a Communist state.

## People's Democracy

5. After the adoption of the Freedom Charter the Transvaal executive of the African National Congress advocated the replacement of the government with a people's democracy. The contention of the Defence that the state advocated by this committee is not a dictatorship of the proletariat is rejected. The type of state seen by the T.V. ANC is a dictatorship of the proletariat and a Communist state known in Marxism-Leninism as a people's democracy.  
6. It was the policy of the African National Congress that Communists and anti-Communists could freely become members of the organisation provided that they subscribed to the policy of the ANC. Some responsible leaders of the ANC were members of the former Communist Party.  
7. There was no evidence to support the contention of the prosecution that there was infiltration by the members of the former Communist Party into the ranks of the ANC.  
8. The African National Congress took the attitude that Communists were free to spread their ideology as long as they honoured the policy of the ANC. It has not been proved that the African National Congress had become a Communist organisation.  
9. The issue of Communism in this case is irrelevant to the issue of violence. The Prosecution has failed to prove that the accused had personal knowledge of the doctrine of violent revolution or propagated this doctrine.

The judge concluded: "The accused are found not guilty and are discharged."

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## Reports of Speeches

8. The Crown laid before the court innumerable reports of speeches and documents to prove the violent policy of the accused. The Crown relied on a minute percentage of the total number of speeches made over four years. The reports of the speeches were in long hand for the most part and only a small proportion were recorded. In general the reports of the speeches are open to grave criticism.  
Some of the accused were guilty of sporadic outbursts in their speeches which made them guilty of incitement to violence. But of the total number of speeches these

## WHO WILL BE KEPT ON ROBBER ISLAND?

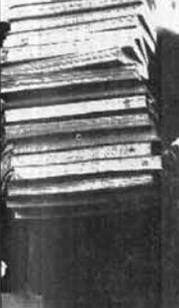
### CAPE TOWN.

The Minister of Justice, in past announcements about the conversion of Robben Island into a prison station, has emphasised that it is to be a maximum security prison for the most hardened and dangerous criminals.

But in the Government Gazette last week the Minister's proclamation merely states that the island and all buildings on it have, as from April 1, 1961, been established as "a prison and prison premises for the reception, detention, confinement, training and treatment of persons liable to detention in custody, whether under sentence of court, or prior to sentence, or otherwise requiring by law to be detained, confined or treated."

Another question that arises: what are we going to do about the so-called free press which conducted a fantastic campaign of vilification against the legal Prime Minister of the Congo, Mr. Lumumba, and which is engaged at this very moment in sneer and slander campaigns against some of our organisations, including ours. Has the time not come when we should have our own Pan-African News Agency?

We further wish to tell the ordinary people in the colonial and imperialist countries that the times are afield. They should make up their minds now and join us in fighting their reactionary governments. Mr. Chairman we demand the immediate and unconditional release



Piles of evidence—four years of it—being carted off for storage. It all came to nothing.



Trade unionist Leon Levy is beside himself with joy. He and Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi take their last ride back home in the treason bus.

# NEW CALL FOR ACTION

(Continued from page 1)  
us and which inevitably have repercussions on us. How can we fail to denounce the British Government for supplying Saracen armoured cars to the South African police? The French Government for the brutal atrocities in Algeria? If Mr. Soapy Williams of the Kennedy administration goes around saying "Africa for the Africans," when will he say "Cuba for the Cubans"? Or "Laos for the people of Laos?"

## PRESS SLANDERS

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## Maritzburg Conference Sidelights

Among the significant sidelights of the recent all-in Africa conference at Maritzburg were:

1. The formation in Johannesburg of a new committee representing all organised and unorganised workers in South Africa, known as the Trade Union United Front Committee, which declared its full support for the Maritzburg conference and called on all African workers to support it.
2. The sending of a message of greetings to the Maritzburg conference by the Port Elizabeth Planning Committee for the national convention of the Coloured people. "We pledge our support and constancy in the fight for a free and just South Africa where government will be by the will of all the people of our land," said the message.  
"Forward to a free, united, non-racial and democratic South Africa."

## RUSSIA AND CHINA STOP ALL TRADE WITH S.A.

(Continued from page 1)  
This welcome solidarity move by China is likely to be followed by similar moves from the other Socialist countries. It was announced some time ago that the Soviet Union had ceased all purchases of South African products.  
Last year much play was made in the South African press with the news that "the Soviet Union" had bought a large quantity of South African wool. The position appears, however, to be that the wool was bought from a London broker without its origin being revealed.  
The matter has been drawn to the attention of the Soviet authorities, and it is unlikely that further purchases of this nature will be made.  
The position with other socialist countries is no more promising for the Nationalist Government's plans. Czechoslovakia and Poland, both of whom had previously exhibited, were notable absentees among the foreign pavilions at this year's Rand Easter Show.

of all our colleagues now languishing in the fascist dungeons of South Africa.

We demand the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress. We call on all countries to support Dr. Nkrumah's call for United Nations economic sanctions against South Africa.

In the coming decisive struggles against imperialism and neo-colonialism, the African National Congress will march hand in hand with all our African colleagues.

## GOVERNMENT CRISIS

The South African government was facing a crisis, Dr. Letele continued. Despite the state of emergency imposed by the government following the Sharpeville shootings, they have been compelled once more to declare another state of emergency blanketing the entire Transkei, a territory with a population of 2 million Africans.

The Government was stepping up military activity, training white women and youths to handle firearms.

"We have pointed out the possibility of unseating the racists through economic pressure, by making apartheid unprofitable. Hence we called upon the people of the world to impose a boycott of South African goods."

Mr. Nana Mahomo suggested that the conference formulate and adopt a declaration on the aims and tasks of the national liberation movement in Africa.

## AWARD FOR CHIEF LUTULI

PORT ELIZABETH.  
The Christopher Gell Memorial Award Committee, formed last year, has announced that the winner of the first annual award is Chief Albert Lutuli, former President of the banned African National Congress, "for his contribution to social justice in South Africa during 1960."

The presentation will be made at a memorial gathering in Port Elizabeth at the end of May—the anniversary of Christopher Gell's death in May 1958 in Port Elizabeth after living in an iron lung for about 13 years. He won an international reputation by his writings against apartheid and racial injustice in South Africa.

Among those on the Selection Committee for the Award were his widow, Mrs. Norah Gell (now Mrs. Lydall), Bishop Trevor Huddleston, Archbishop de Blank, Anthony Simpson (former editor of Drum), Rabbi Dr. Andre Ungar, Mr. Patrick Duncan and Prof. Leo Kuper.

## NASSER'S PLEDGE

The All-African People's Conference was opened by President Nasser who pledged the United Arab Republic's support for the abolition of colonialism in Africa.

Addressing delegates as well as numerous observers, including a delegation from the Soviet Union, President Nasser denounced the plans for the dismemberment of the Congo. "We would be fooling ourselves and fooling history," he said, "if we thought imperialism in Africa had surrendered. The battle now in progress in the Congo is a battle for the liberation of all African peoples from colonial oppression."



Solemnly the former accused and friends sing the African national anthem "Nkosi sikeleli Africa."



Time for a fling. Two onlookers break into a dance of joy at the news of the acquittal.

# FREE EXILES

SCATTERED, IN ONES AND TWOS, IN THE REMOTE PARTS OF THIS COUNTRY, ARE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN EXILED BY THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT, TO ROT THEIR LIVES AWAY IN ISOLATION, SEPARATED FROM THEIR FAMILIES AND WITHOUT THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA KNOWING.

These men who are being buried alive have not been convicted of any crime. They are leaders and responsible members of the African community, held in high esteem by the people from whom they have been taken. Their sins were to oppose the Government's Bantu Authorities, culling of stock, pass laws and Bantu Education and to demand that the African people share in the government of their Motherland.

MR. CHIMPI MNYANDU, of Mbumbulu Natal, is a brave and determined fighter for the rights of his people. He was a prominent and active member of the African National Congress and was the elected spokesman of the people of Mbumbulu. He was deported to New Union Mine, Sibasa, on November 11, 1959. As usual no reason was given by the Government for his banishment.

When he arrived at Sibasa he was given only £2 and placed under the charge of the local European agricultural officer. Later he was given farm work at £5.17 per month, but he does not get his pay regularly.

Mnyandu lives in a small hut which has no proper floor. He uses a tiny shed next to the house as his kitchen but the shed is useless when it rains because it has no roof. Food is very bad. He lives on mashes and a little bit of spinach.

#### MUST PAY TAX

In spite of the fact that he has been brought to this place by the Government, he has to pay rent of 10/- a year and is also called upon to pay poll tax. This he has not been able to do and the authorities have threatened to arrest him if he does not pay.

At home Mnyandu left his wife and 19-year-old son, who is still at school, and a daughter of 21 years. He has been told that six of his cattle have died. He never gets any visits at this remote place and says that had it not been for the people of Natal who have sent him some money he would have died of starvation by now. Despite these untold

difficulties and the miserable life that he is forced to live, Mnyandu is undaunted.

At Tabaan location, Sibasa, lives Chief EDWARD SINEKE TYALITI who was banished from Cala, Transkei on October 28, 1959. He now works as a cattle herder earning £4 a month. Before he was deported to Sibasa he was locked up for eight days. He had incurred the displeasure of his superior Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who accused him of inciting the people. He was called twice to go and see Matanzima, but he did not go. Men were sent by Matanzima to fetch him and he was brought before the Chief's Court and fined £6. He was later brought to the Court again and this time was fined £4.

In Cala he left his wife, 24-year-old daughter, two sons, 12 and 8 years old. Recently he received a message that his wife was very ill. He applied for permission to go and see her. After waiting for a long time, he received a telegram from the Bantu Commissioner saying that his wife was not sick.

#### ARRESTED

From Bergville, Natal, comes Chief VUNA MIYA, who was deported to Pietersburg on September 3, 1954. Before he was whisked off to Pietersburg, Chief Miya and his induna, Thomson Dhlamini were arrested and spent three days in the cells. They were banished without being given a chance to go and get their belongings.

The induna was sent to Mafeking, but after three months he was back at home.

The chief received no money from the Government. He was offered employment on the land. At first he worked from six in the morning to six in the evening, but now he works from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. He gets £5.68 per month. He finds it very difficult to buy food and cook after work. He stays in a two-roomed hut.

Chief Miya has two wives. One is at Bergville with three daughters. The other is with him. When she came she was assaulted by a policeman and her nose was injured. When Chief Miya intervened he was also assaulted. The policeman was later found guilty and had to pay a fine.

During the six years he has spent in banishment, Chief Miya has lost his mother and a daughter. He asked for permission to go to their funerals but was refused. His own health has suffered greatly during his exile.

CHIEF JAMES MACI is also one of the banished. He comes from Harding, Natal, and was deported to Pietersburg in 1959.

When he arrived at Farm Chloe, Pietersburg, he was given a tent to live in. He received no money but was offered a job as a labourer on the farm. He was first paid £3 per month but this has since been increased to £4.4.

#### 13 CHILDREN

Chief Maci has four wives and 13 children, some of whom were at school but had to leave school when he was banished. He has received reports that his mother is ill.



CHIMPI MNYANDU was banished from Mbumbulu in Natal at the end of 1959 after his people had elected him to speak for them.



Chief James Maci is one of the 1960 exiles, removed from Harding, Natal, to Pietersburg.



CHIEF EDWARD SINEKE TYALITI was banished from the Transkei for his opposition to Bantu Authorities. Here he poses outside his banishment hut.



Chief Vuna Miya has been exiled from Bergville for six years following trouble in his area over Bantu Authorities. He is here seen photographed in his two-roomed hut near Pietersburg.

He himself is not well but because he has no money he cannot get medical attention.

Also in Pietersburg is CHIEF GUBUZA NGUBANE and his induna MR. MABUBU MKKIZE. They were banished together from Greytown, Natal, in March, 1954.

Neither of these men has received any financial assistance from

the Government. At present Chief Ngubane is working as a farm labourer and gets £5.68 per month. Mr. Mkkize has had no work for four months. Recently his house was struck by lightning and he is now living with other people.

Chief Ngubane has two wives and two children. Mr. Mkkize, who is sick, has three children.

## UP MY ALLEY

SOMEBODY must be having an awful headache . . . If it isn't a treason trialist (oops—sorry—I meant EX-treason trialist) getting over a big celebration, then it must be the P.M. getting over another knock . . . First the Commonwealth, and now the T.T. Only suggestion I can make to Herr Doktor is to answer an ad in the local daily . . . It says: "Hypnotism. Stop worrying. Face each new day confidently and fearlessly. Be yourself again

him a Hotnot . . . But he just about jumped out of his socks when the driver stormed out of the car and went for him right in the middle of the crowded main street . . . Boy, did his white face go white . . . Only self-control by the driver saved this racist from what had the looks of a week-end in hospital . . . Looks like foretold days of Ja has an eye forever.



By ALEX LA GUMA

through a course of Hypnotism . . . The country would, I bet, be better off if all the Nats went into a state of suspended animation . . . Permanent.

★

AND, said a headline: It's Dr. Boydell Now . . . This knuckle-headed roving ambassador for apartheid has been given an honorary doctor's degree by the University of the Vry Staat . . . Conferred on him by the Minister of Education, Arts, Science, Social Welfare and Pensions . . . Why didn't Erfenstein just give him a pension?

★

THE pot sure seems to be boiling . . . A Coloured motorist found himself in the middle of an intersection just as the lights changed and just missed a pedestrian . . . The pedestrian, no doubt a Nat, stuck a hand into the car and tried to slap the driver, calling

STARTLING discovery made in the US recently said that bald people would see a considerable amount of hair on their heads if they looked at it through a high-powered microscope . . . Are the US know-alls so tired of trying to reach the moon that they're now concentrating on moonshine?

EQUALLY useless is the "artistic" creation by an "artist" John Fischer, also US, who created something called "Tribute to the Working Man" . . . This masterpiece in the eyes of Yankee connoisseurs consisted of a piece of toast under-glass . . . The "artist" explained that this was "the first time a piece of toast has been used in a piece of Western art of any consequence" . . . Oh my sainted aunt!

## EIGHT JAILED AT LADY FRERE

PORT ELIZABETH.

Eight out of 19 accused at the Lady Frere Magistrate's Court have been sentenced to various periods of imprisonment without the option of a fine. They were charged with beating up Matanzima's men in the Bolotwa location.

Two of them were sentenced to six months; two to five months and four to three months.

The people in the area are collecting funds to lodge an appeal. Six other cases are pending arising out of popular resistance to Bantu Authorities.



DELEGATES of the Kenya African National Union and the Kenya African Democratic Union recently visited national leader Jomo Kenyatta at his detention centre in a remote Kenya village. After discussions "under the chairmanship of our leader, Jomo Kenyatta, and attended by his fellow freedom fighters restricted with him," a joint statement was issued to the effect that neither party would take part in the next Kenya government.

The statement said that unity was essential and that KANU and KADU had agreed to work together for full independence in 1961 and Kenyatta's unconditional release.

Our picture, taken at the discussions, shows, from left to right, James Gichuru (President of KANU), Paul Ngei (restricted with Kenyatta), Tom Mboya (KANU Secretary-General) and Jomo Kenyatta.

## ANGOLA PATRIOTS FIGHT PARATROOPS

### Portuguese Massacre Whole Villages

DETAILS released by the Portuguese Government in Lisbon last week show that it now has a full-scale revolt of the African people on its hands in the colony of Angola.

Other reports state that patriots in Northern Angola launched an attack on Portuguese colonial troops some distance north of Sao Salvador recently.

The Angolese patriots were reported to be active in the area of Nambuangongo, north east of Luanda, where a Portuguese plane was shot at and damaged, and also between Sao Salvador and Bembe, near the northern frontier.

Portuguese colonial troops, reinforced by hundreds of paratroopers from Portugal, are carrying out ruthless "pacification" in the swamps and forests where colonialist outposts and plantations are continually under attack by Angolese patriots.

Barbarous atrocities of the Portuguese colonial troops are reported by the Ghanian newspaper, Evening News. The paper notes that these troops had shot dead last month the entire population of the village of Madimba, young and old, men and women. The same lot befell the population of the village of Mavovo.

The overcrowded concentration camps in the territory were empty after the wholesale murder of hundreds of their inmates, the paper said.

### U.A.R. has Atomic Lab.

A laboratory for nuclear physics has been commissioned at the atomic centre of the United Arab Republic in Inshass-Ramle.

The laboratory was set up by Arab specialists with the technical assistance and the participation of Soviet experts.

## Campaign To Free Iraqi Progressives

IN the spacious Al Tahrir Square in Baghdad, Iraq, stand a collection of statues described as a "Monument of Liberty," a symbol of the future.

It is certainly not a symbol of the present.

There are now more workers, peasants, and intellectuals in Iraq's prisons and concentration camps than there were in the days of King Faisal and the tyrant Nuri Said.

There might be no basic change in the new republic's foreign policy, its urge for Arab unity, and its friendly relations with the Socialist countries.

But on internal affairs the policy of General Kassem is a joy to the hearts of foreign imperialists and the forces of reaction.

**NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN**  
Kassem is now faced with a nationwide campaign demanding the release of 93 Iraqi patriots held in jail for helping to put down the Mosul revolt in March 1959. Iraqi papers have been inundated with appeals for the release of the men, and one newspaper, Al Bilad, announced that it had received over 25,000 such letters.

Of 93 held, 48 were under sentence of death, although the death sentence on 32 was later commuted to hard labour or life imprisonment.

According to Baghdad Press reports over 80,000 have signed the appeal for the release of

the men. Among those sentenced to death is Captain Mahdi Hamid, commander of the former People's Resistance Forces in Mosul. It was these forces who, together with the



General Kassem

Government forces and the patriotic people of Mosul, helped put down the revolt started in March 1959 by Colonel Shawaf.

### KASSEM'S CONGRATULATIONS

Premier Kassem himself congratulated the men on their actions and leaders of the National Democratic Party and the Democratic Party of Kurdistan praised their work in helping curb the rebels. Yet after their arrest Shawaf officials were called on to give evidence against them and at the trial defence counsel were forbidden to publish speeches of the accused men.

## The Congo

# GIZENGA GOT ATTACKS TSHOMBE - KASAVUBU - ILEO TALKS

THE legal government of the Congo, headed by Mr. Antoine Gizenga, has denounced the so-called "round-table conference" held recently in Madagascar by Tshombe, Ileo and Kasavubu.

The statement issued by Mr. Gizenga's government said: "The legal government of the Congo is not hostile to a solution putting an end to the Congolese crisis, but such a solution must be based on the defence of real interests of the Congolese Republic and on the consolidation of its national sovereignty."

The Government of the Congo was fully aware of the fact that constitutionally speaking, Kasavubu was the head of state as long as he had not been officially withdrawn by Parliament, the statement said. Similarly, the government of Patrice Lumumba—victim of cowardly murder in Katanga—continued to be the legal government since it still had the confidence of the Parliament which was the highest organ of the nation, and to which the head of state and government were responsible.

### CONDITIONS

"In the opinion of the legal Government of the Congo, the normal life of the Congolese nation can be possible only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

"One, the legal government must resume its normal activities throughout the territory of the Congolese Republic;

"Second, favourable conditions must be created to enable Parliament to function normally and decide on the future of the Congolese people.

"Any attempts to solve the Congolese crisis without taking

these two points into consideration will be vain, for to deal with the Congolese problem ignoring the normal path of free-elected representatives means working against the people."

## SPACEMAN SOON, SAYS RUSSIA

THE world now stands on the threshold of manned space flight, an outstanding Soviet physicist, Academician Lev Landau, declared recently.

Commenting on the successful launching and recovery of a 43-ton Sputnik with the dog Starik on board, he said its aim was to verify the design of a space vehicle for future manned flight.

Biologist Academician Norafr Sisukyan said in Pravda that, technically, the Soviet Union could have put a man in space as long ago as last August, but a number of experimental launchings were being made first.

In addition to the technical problems many extremely complex biological problems had to be solved.

A statement by the Soviet News Agency Tass said that the latest Sputnik traversed an orbit of 110 miles from earth at its lowest point and 153 miles away at its highest, taking nearly 88½ minutes to complete one orbit.

On the conclusion of its research programme, the Sputnik descended from its orbit on a command from earth and landed in a predetermined area.

Preliminary investigations showed that Starik's condition was normal after his journey through space.

## AMERICANS CONTINUE SPY FLIGHTS

UNITED STATES RB-47 photo-reconnaissance aircraft are still carrying out spying missions off the northern coast of the Soviet Union.

The aircraft, equipped with cameras that can photograph subjects 400 miles distant, are flying within 50 miles of Soviet territory.

### POLARIS MISSILES

Nuclear-powered submarines armed with Polaris missiles are creeping along the Soviet coast while on patrol in the Barents Sea.

The report comes from the London-American—the journal for Americans living in Britain.

The report comes from the paper's Washington correspondents, Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott. They say: "In inner Nato circles the Barents Sea is now rated one of the hottest areas of the cold war. These strategic waters are under constant patrol."

It is admitted that the waters off the Soviet coast are now "a battle station" of the new Polaris armed submarines. Two of these submarines have made extensive patrols in the Barents in recent months, the report adds.

### HOLY LOCH

The American base at Holy Loch on the Clyde, is designed to "mother" submarines back from this type of patrol.

The London-American is categorical about the spying activities of the RB-47s.

It says: "RB-47 reconnaissance flights are also being continued. President Kennedy has authorised them after taking office, following a careful review of the legality of these

missions.

"It was determined they are not within US rights as they in no way infringe on Soviet territory."

"The planes now operate under ironclad orders to stay at least 50 miles from Russian borders. The RB-47s are equipped with cameras capable of taking photos of subjects 400 miles distant."

## No Apartheid For Bechuanaland

The white people of Bechuanaland should be prepared to be Botswana and not accept the division of race, said Mr. Mpho, General Secretary of the Bechuanaland People's Party, at a meeting held in Francistown last month.

The meeting had been called by the BPP and over 500 people attended.

There could never be one Bechuanaland for whites, and another for blacks, Mr. Mpho said. He was speaking on the constitutional proposals for the Protectorate Legislative Council.

It was not the BPP who robbed the chiefs of their power, Mr. Mpho continued, explaining BPP policy to the audience. The chiefs had lost their power, Mr. Mpho said, but had been formed. The BPP rejected the mixture of "African custom and colonial custom" which deprived the chiefs of their power by introducing a system of "paid up" chiefs.

The meeting condemned the low wages paid by the white employers of the workers and said that the best the poor man's voice was heard in the councils of state, children would continue to die of starvation.

