

These Women Were Caned!



Four of the 12 student nurses at the King George T.B. Hospital in Durban who were caned for being late for classes last week. The incident caused a strike.

And This Is The Woman Who Caned Them



The white warden who caned the girls tries to explain her actions to the angry nurses, but they refused to listen to her.

Strike Follows Caning Of Women Nurses

DURBAN. THE ever-deepening poverty of the Non-White peoples of Durban provided the background for two serious incidents last week—the nurses' strike at the King George T.B. Hospital and the African workers' strike at the Lion match factory.

Student Nurses' Revolt

DURBAN. WHAT began last week as a protest against the alleged

caning of twelve nurses by the warden of the nurses' home at King George T.B. Hospital ended in demands for higher wages, better working conditions and an immediate end to corporal punishment of student nurses.

Student nurses involved in the caning incident, interviewed by New Age, said that one day last week their tutor sent them to the warden, a Mrs. Langsberg, to be punished for being late for classes. Mrs. Langsberg is alleged to have punished the girls by making them work after they had been given four strokes on their buttocks with a cane.

(Continued on page 3)

SOVIET PLAN FOR FUTURE

Space Flights Open New Era Of Plenty For All

THE RUSSIANS HAVE DONE IT AGAIN.

Round and round the world last week-end went Major Gherman Titov, the second Soviet cosmonaut, soaring through space like an eagle. Yet once more have Soviet scientists hurled a man into the heavens, scattering before them the demons of superstition and backwardness, and proving that there is no limit to the ingenuity and power of humanity when it sets about things in the right way.

Step by step the Soviet scientists and engineers surge ahead. Though the "up and down" space flights of the American astronauts represent outstanding achievements, there can be no doubt about it—the space gap between the Soviet Union and America is not getting narrower, it is being widened.

Yet the Russians are not resting on their laurels. As they sweep forward into space, so are they determined to surge ahead down here on earth.

A fortnight ago they announced a dramatic plan for the development of their country in the next twenty years. This plan sets out the main pathways of advance for Soviet society in the next two decades—and a truly breathtaking picture it reveals.

(Continued on page 4)

NEW AGE

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Major Gherman Titov—round the world in 80 minutes.

But Are We Downhearted?—NO!



Striking nurses greet the New Age cameraman with shouts of "Mandla Awethu!" (Power is Ours!)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD WILL AID S.A.

From Tennyson Makwane ACCRA.

A STIRRING call to workers throughout the world to support the struggle of the South African workers and people to enforce an end to apartheid was made by the conference of the International Trade Union Committee which met in Accra recently.

The conference appealed to the world trade union movement

● To develop the widest possible unity of action by trade unions against national discrimination in South Africa.

● To expose to public opinion all over the world the total absence of the most elementary trade union rights for the African workers, the repression, murder, tortures, arrests, banings, deportations and expulsions to which thousands of South African workers, trade unionists and patriots are being subjected.

● To organise campaigns for moral and material help for the South African workers.

● To encourage all efforts to isolate totally the present Government of South Africa and to bring about the maximum pressure by other nations so as to enforce an end to the shameful regime of racial



SACTU Vice-President Moses Mabhida addresses the Ghana conference. Next to him are Mr. S. D. Dawson, of the Ghana Trade Union Congress, and Mr. Zacharia, of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

oppression and apartheid.

Mr. Moses Mabhida, who led the SACTU delegation, spoke for four hours when he delivered a moving report which set out in detail the pathetic working conditions of the African workers, as well as the savage repression of all people, irrespective of colour, who are fighting

for a better South Africa.

The conference was sponsored jointly by the Ghana Trade Union Congress and the WFTU, and was attended by trade unions from India, China, Cuba, USSR, Guinea, Mali, France, German Democratic Republic, Nigeria and the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions.

member of SWAPO now live in Windhoek (African population 20,000).

A few months ago a reporter from a Cape Town newspaper was in Windhoek. For four days he tried to contact a SWAPO representative there, but had to leave without seeing any.

Chief Kutako and his deputy who have been signing letters and statements for SWAPO together with all their tribal supporters have stated in letters to me and to the press that they are not members of SWAPO at all.

Chief Witbooi and the other Namas are definitely not members of SWAPO. The only area where we grant SWAPO some support is amongst the South West African residents in Cape Town—and even here they are amongst the Ovambos who happen to be members of the Liberal Party at the same time.

It is therefore clear that SWAPO has no "mass following" at all, as Mr. Kerina claims, neither is it a national political organisation.

As for us in SWANU—we do not claim mass support, but we have a substantial number of devoted followers, through whose support we are able to carry on without outside assistance. Had we the necessary mass backing, our programme and politics are such that things in South West Africa would have moved by now.

It is due to people like Kerina, who never cease to realise the importance of unity in political strategy, that we in South West still have a long way to go. The masses are conscious and ready for the take-over, for Africa is there to give them assistance.

But one thing I do know of my people—until the so-called leaders Kerina, Kozonguzi and Co. can provide honest and sincere leadership they will never respond to empty calls of "African socialism," "African gown" or African view from London, Moscow or even New York.

Mr. Kerina has quoted from the statement I made in China to substantiate his argument that they do not "reflect the great natural qualities of wisdom and integrity of our peoples." The core of my statements was an attack on world imperialism headed by the USA, UK and France, and I criticised the role of Ralph Bunche and Dag Hammarskjöld in the Congo.

The Third All African People's Conference named all these powers as imperialists or neo-colonialists and also condemned the role of

EDITORIAL

THE ELECTION CHALLENGE

THE Government's decision to hold a general election on October 18 was not unexpected, but what is quite extraordinary is the Prime Minister's statement explaining why it is necessary to hold an election now instead of waiting until 1963.

It is the statement of a political infant, not a politician. Far from taking the offensive against his enemies, Verwoerd is making excuses for himself, like a naughty boy who has been caught stealing the jam from the pantry.

An election is necessary, he says, because

(a) it is essential that full attention be given to the country's economic development;

(b) national unity can be developed more successfully if an election is out of the way;

(c) racial problems can be solved more successfully;

(d) a "stable" government is needed to put down the internal revolution planned by the "agitators" for 1963, as well as to deal with the threatening world crisis and to repeal the pressures which other countries are trying to exert on South Africa.

Reading between the lines of this extraordinary statement, one realises that Verwoerd is terrified of the future. Though he claims to get his inspiration directly from God, his Maker seems to have deserted him, for he is clearly in a worse position now than he has ever been before in his life.

What is more, he knows things are going to get worse for him before they get better. By 1963, the combination of economic slump and internal and external political pressure might be sufficient to bring about the defeat of the Nationalists at the polls. To avoid having to submit himself to the electorate in what he regards as an unfavourable atmosphere, Verwoerd wants to place himself out of reach of the voters so that he may carry on ruling even though he has lost the confidence of the overwhelming majority of the population.

At the same time, Verwoerd wants to take the opportunity of cleaning up his own ranks, so that the men in Parliament can be relied upon to do his bidding without question. He doesn't want to be bothered by "liberalists" and "sentimentalists," even of the Nationalist variety, who might be squeamish if he decided that the time had come for drastic measures against the opposition.

In other words, Verwoerd is clearing the decks for what he calls "stable government," but what we call increased and brutal repression. He will regard an election victory, and a possible increase in votes and seats, as a mandate for more granite and less concessions, more tough tactics and less compromise and conciliation.

The challenge thrown down by Verwoerd must be met by the democratic forces on every front. Both in the Parliamentary and extra-Parliamentary sphere, everything must be done to mobilise the maximum opposition to continued Verwoerdian rule, which threatens to drag us down ever deeper into the worst morasses of fascism.

JIMMY LA GUMA'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Although not unexpected, the death of my friend and doyen of Freedom Fighters, "Popo" la Guma, has left an irreplaceable gap in the ranks of the working class.

What distressed me most on learning of his death, was the fact that his autobiography had not yet been completed.

We commenced planning this book in the Western Desert but somehow or other fate always prevented us from really settling down to the actual work. In January of this year, when I met him for the last time on the Parade, he told me that the work was progressing, but as we all know, he spent every available minute on the road, organising.

The history of the workers' struggle in South Africa is one of the poorest in the world as far as records go, in spite of Eddie Roux's excellent "Time Longer Than Rope" and Jack Cope's "Comrade Bill."

A fitting memorial to "Popo" would be a committee to continue the biography because posterity will find in it not only a great fighter, but a glorious history of the working class, to whom, like those of the Nabara, "Freedom was more than a word."

ABE SCHOLTZ
Elsies River, Cape Town.

BOYCOTT THEIR SHOPS

The way to deal with apartheid which was started in England and South Africa by imperialists, is to boycott their shops, liquor, games, dances, etc., and go back to our own old institutions. We must also boycott every Queen's Birthday and Republic, our second enemy in Africa.

S. M. MOKIBA

Maseru, Bastoland.

(Continued from previous column)

the UN in the Congo. Does Mr. Kerina think to maintain these resolutions of the All African People's Conference also do not "reflect the great natural qualities of wisdom and integrity of our people?"

In conclusion, I cannot but agree with the last sentence in Mr. Kerina's letter: "Let our work and dedication convince Africa that we are true to her sons and daughters and to her great traditions and culture."

Jarietudun Kozonguzi
President, South West Africa
National Union.

(This correspondence is now closed—Ed.)

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR S.W.A. DISUNITY?

I have delayed replying to the vicious attack on me by Mr. Mburumba Kerina in your issue of June 8 because I had hoped to be able to discuss the matter with Mr. Kerina personally and ascertain his motives for writing the letter.

Having obtained no satisfaction on this score, I am compelled to make a few observations, though I loathe having to cross swords with a fellow-African.

Mr. Kerina claims that his South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) is the first mass political organisation in South West, and that the South West African National Union lacks mass support.

He bases his assessment of SWAPO's mass following on a

document issued from his New York fax in mid-1960 which put the paid-up membership of SWAPO at \$5,000. This is more than the combined paid-up membership of the ANC and PAC in South Africa, where there are 10 million Africans (to our 500,000) and where political organisation has gone on since 1912. In fact, Mr. Kerina's figure is likely to be 5,500 times wrong.

On receiving a note from the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference that we should discuss unity with SWAPO, our SWANU officials in Windhoek tried to contact SWAPO leaders or members, but after several weeks came across only one Nepela, who was not even sure of his position. So far there is only this one official or

porters and the cause for which we work. Emulate Mr. J.'s wonderful example and send your donation right away!

Last Week's Donations:

Port Elizabeth:
Hardy annual R50, Friend 50c, Brother R620, Casual advertiser R1050, Anon R3, Old Times R20, Old friends R10, Anonymous R4, Good friends R44, The Jay R40, Anonymous R15.

Johannesburg:

Twist Street R4, In memory of Lumumba R2, Belgravia R3, Cec R100, L. R20, Friends monthly R40, V and E R2, Mr. J. R5.

Cape Town:

Jean and Himie (in memory of Jimmy) R4, Cigarette R2, Miss M. Manning (in tribute to the late Mr. J. is Guma) R2.

Grand Total: R390.20.

Fine Support From P.E.

WE want to thank our friends in Port Elizabeth for the help which they have given New Age. The R233 received this week is not the end of the story and we are due to get just over the next amount which we will acknowledge in our column next week.

We feel that we must also mention Mr. J., our Johannesburg donor, who gave us R8. This old gentleman is almost penniless. In fact we don't know where he got the money from. But he earned it somehow and made his contribution in addition to renewing his subscription which he was unable to renew when it was due a few months ago.

These are the people that make the publication of New Age possible. And they are the people who give us new heart and renewed faith in our sup-

CANING OF NURSES

(Continued from page 1)

The following morning all nurses who had heard of this incident organised a demonstration outside the offices of the superintendent with the demand that Mrs. Langenberg be sacked.

When it was pointed out to the nurses that the superintendent was not available, they decided to call on the founder of the hospital Dr. Dormer. In the meantime word had been spread around that all work must stop so that a united stand could be made for higher wages and better working conditions—demands which had already been submitted in a memorandum to the authorities by the Hospital Workers' Union.

Within minutes sweepers and staff nurses, clerks and technical assistants, Indians and Africans, male and female, joined the strike. After nine hours of discussions with various officials, Dr. Dormer promised the workers that their demands would be urgently considered by the authorities.



Flanked by police, an official of the company addresses the workers who went on strike at the Lion Mat ch Factory in Durban last week



Striking workers demonstrating outside the Lion Match factory office oblige the New Age cameraman, who was ordered off the premises, by posing with their placards facing the street.

Match Workers Arrested

ONE hundred and forty-one African match workers were arrested and charged in the Durban Magistrate's Court for taking part in a strike last week.

The workers had decided at a meeting of their Union to conduct a peaceful demonstration in front of the Lion Match Company's offices in support of their demand for higher wages and a five-day week.

Non-African workers employed by this company, they allege, work a five-day week.

A few minutes before noon a leading worker was taken by two policemen to the pay office where he was paid off and told to leave the premises immediately.

At 12 noon the workers gathered en masse in front of the offices of the Company. After meeting the assistant manager, who promised to investigate their demands, they appealed for the reinstatement of their leader.

When this appeal was rejected, the workers decided not to return to work unless their fellow worker was back with them in the factory.

The police, who had been in force at the factory for almost the whole of the morning, then arrested 141 workers, who appeared before a magistrate the same afternoon and were all released on bail of R10 each.

First Urban Bantu Council For Daveyton

Advisory Board Assists At Its Own Funeral

BENONI.

THE country's first Urban Bantu Council will start work on September 1 in Daveyton.

Economic Crisis in Durban

DURBAN. The economic situation in Durban is reaching crisis proportions, with the average Indian and African family facing starvation.

Over half of the total of 6,000 families at Kwa Mashu (1,747) are in arrears with their rents or housing loan payments and owe the Council a total of about R93,000.

About 50 per cent of the Indian working population in Durban—between 40,000 and 40,000—are unemployed.

A large number of small businesses have closed down or face imminent liquidation.

ton. The Daveyton Advisory Board is not only on the way out, supplanted by the Bantu Council, but will itself help to put the new Verwoerd machinery into operation.

The opposition to the new Bantu Council set-up is coming not from the Daveyton Board but from the Benoni Bantu Township and Watville Advisory Board. This Board has released to the press its complaint to the Benoni Non-European Affairs director that it has not been consulted, and the news of the Bantu Council came to it "like a bolt from the blue."

The new Urban Bantu Council is to consist of at least six members, both 'elected' and 'selected'. To their shame, some members of the Daveyton Advisory Board are prepared to stand for election to the council. The 'elected' members will be chosen from a list approved by the Minister of Bantu Administration and the Benoni Town Council.

EXTRA POWERS

The Bantu Council takes over the powers—limited as they were—of the Advisory Board, and in addition has further powers including:

- The removal of persons not lawfully resident in the area.
- The maintenance of good order.
- The regulation of entry into the area.
- The control and management of the community guard.
- The management and control of 'Bantu town'.

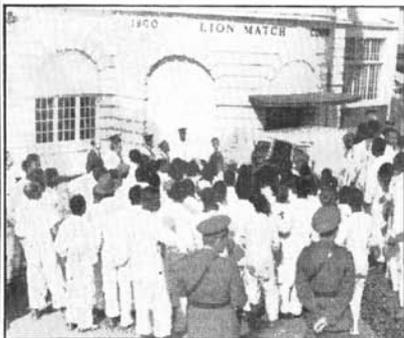
(These powers are taken from the official circular of the Benoni Town Council.)

The Bantu Council also deals with the 'accommodation of Bantu not living under conditions of family life', 'the removal or destruction of unauthorised or abandoned buildings or structures'; 'the moral and social welfare of residents.'

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Further, the Minister "may confer on a Bantu designated by the Urban Bantu Council and who is a member of such Council or a representative of a recognised chief, criminal or civil jurisdiction in terms of the Native Administration Act."

For purposes of elections to the Bantu Council, Daveyton is to be divided into nine wards, all strictly according to ethnic grouping.



Workers being arrested and put into pick-up vans. Note: One worker in front of the van is holding up his placard in defiance of police intimidation.

Urban Councils A Provocation

—Duma Nokwe

JOHANNESBURG. URBAN Bantu Councils are damned in a sharp statement from Advocate Duma Nokwe, formerly secretary-general of the now banned African National Congress.

Mr. Nokwe says: "The introduction of the notorious Bantu Urban councils in Daveyton Location is an act of provocation for the consequences of which both the Government and the Benoni City Council must take full responsibility."

Even a cursory examination of the Urban Councils Act discloses that, like the Bantu Authorities in the rural areas, it is intended to create division and strife amongst the African people and is also designed to make the African people operate the whole oppressive machinery of apartheid.

"Those who see in this act an extension of rights for the Africans are labouring under an illusion which the Nationalists are deliberately creating."

"UNDESIRABLES" The so-called executive functions of the Urban Councils include the removal of "undesirable" persons from locations and the maintenance of law and order. It is obvious that by imposing these duties on the councils, the Government is hoping that the Africans themselves will

carry out the notorious practices of influx control, banishment of people and the suppression of political agitation.

It is the plan of the Government to divert the wrath of the people away from itself and its officials towards the Bantu Councils. Should anybody doubt this he should examine the history of Bantu Authorities in the Rural areas.

"LAW AND ORDER"

"The community guards, whose function it will be to maintain so-called law and order, will be nothing else but thugs whose main function the Government hopes will be to intimidate so-called agitators. It is the sinister scheme of the Government to divert the clashes between the police and the African people to clashes between the people and the community guards."

Nobody should be deceived by the apparent establishment of African judicial officials. This is designed to relieve the Native Commissioner and Magistrate of the arduous task of dealing with the thousands of Africans who are daily and unnecessarily arrested for statutory offences.

The whole scheme is an insult to the African at a time when they are demanding fundamental rights and proper representation in Parliament and in institutions of local government.

Higher Wages For Some Durban Workers, But... Council Will Get It All Back Again

DURBAN.

WITH a speed that is extremely surprising for a Durban City Council sub-committee, Councillor J. C. Bolton's Central Advisory Board, which was established only three months ago in opposition to the democratically established African Municipal Workers' Union, has recommended that the Corporation pay its milliners and makers an increase of R4.33 per month.

Welcome though these increases are, they still fall far short of the demands and needs of the Council's African workers. Even the ultra-conservative Daily News, commenting editorially on the Advisory Board's recommendations, states: "It is discouraging... that the City Council's minimum level is still no higher than R30 per month, for it has been shown that the irreducible minimum for a family of four is R36."

It is clear that the Council, with the assistance of Councillor Bolton who is a trade unionist, hopes to

sidetrack the African Municipal Workers' Union, which has been in the forefront of the attack against the Council for its low wage policy.

Mr. Memory Vukalisia, Secretary of the African Municipal Workers' Union, in a statement to New Age said that his union welcomed the increases. But, he added, the effect of the increase is that more workers will now qualify for homes with Kwa Mashu, where their incomes will be swallowed up by high rents and travelling expenses.

"Once a worker qualifies to live at Kwa Mashu, he has no choice in the matter... He has to move in immediately," said Mr. Vukalisia. The Municipal workers will receive their new scales of pay from the Council but in turn will have to pay it back to the Council in rents for their new homes.

Mr. Vukalisia stated that now more than ever the union would have to organise and build itself so that real increases could be won for the workers.

Report On China

WHAT ARE PEOPLE'S COMMUNES?

"The West cherishes the idea that the population is dragged to perform its tasks. On the contrary, everywhere one sees spontaneity (sometimes through government planning), enthusiasm for increasing production and modernisation, pride in an ancient culture equipping itself to take its rightful place in the modern world. What has been done... what one sees going on under one's eyes, would be absolutely impossible without the willing and convinced co-operation of all ages and types of workers... a new type of social engineering, the product of leadership from within, not from above..." (DR. JOSEPH NEEDHAM, one of the world's leading Sinologists.)

It was the late Foster Dulles of America who stated that human beings have only two ways to change their material environment: either by 'duress,' which he claimed was the way in China, or by 'consent,' which he asserted was the Western way.

There is a third way, writes Anna Louise Strong, so much stronger than either 'duress' or 'consent' that it makes the word 'consent' in China a pale and passive term. THERE IS THE WAY OF A GREAT PEOPLE'S INITIATIVE.

Let us be realists, and grasp the first important and extraordinary fact about the people's communes in China: that the establishment of communes was not through some top decision of party or Peking officials, but born out of the practical needs of millions of peasants, acting together on their own initiative to improve their farming, their production and their living standards.

What Are They?

What exactly are the communes? The Chinese describe them as "the basic unit of the socialist, social structure of our country" and "at the same time... the basic unit of state power."

The commune is a merger of individual co-operatives. They were not called communes when they were first formed, but enlarged or federated co-operatives.

After the re-distribution of the harvest in China, with the tiller, peasants soon formed themselves into mutual-aid teams, for without animals or implements, the poorer peasants could not work their land at the lowest possible level. Land, tools and animals were owned by individual peasants, but groups worked together.

With state loans and encouragement, the mutual-aid teams grew into farming co-operatives, buying their own implements and animals for joint use. At first each peasant's contribution to the co-op of land or animals or tools was recognised by extra payments at harvest. As time went by, and the co-ops flourished, individuals agreed to the joint ownership of land and implements, dividing the harvest according to labour performed.

These were known as the higher stage of co-operatives, and the change came about not by forced requisition of the land, but by the co-ops buying their members' land and livestock at market prices.

Debts Paid Off

By the end of 1957, most co-operatives had paid the larger part of the debts so incurred and had

begun accumulating funds. When 1958 began, most of the 500 million peasants of China were organised in 740,000 agricultural co-operatives, with an average membership of 160 families. By the end of the year these had merged into 26,000 people's communes, with the average size of a township or canton or more, sometimes crossing provincial boundaries, with 20,000 or more people in a commune.

Flood Control

Incidentally to the outside world—the co-operatives began to feel a shortage of labour. So many new things were needed and started. The biggest need, most universally felt, was for the development of irrigation schemes "to conquer floods and droughts forever."

BY MRS. HILDA BERNSTEIN

Water conservancy on the required scale was beyond the means of most co-operatives. True, there were large state projects, such as the famous one for taming the Yellow River. Huge areas had been irrigated by such schemes, and great tracts of country saved from the ever-recurring threat of floods. But the need was greater than this.

For instance, in Anhwei Province the government had built a world-famous Hwai River project for gigantic flood control, but the local problems of lesser floods, droughts and water-logging remained. The peasants proposed a cross-cutting the province with a series of wide canals, to connect with three rivers and the Grand Canal, to irrigate, drain and provide water power and water transport to every part of the province. To do this required planning, organisation and the mobilisation of labour on a scale that cut across the individual co-operatives.

Forests

There was the question of afforestation. Co-operatives on the mountains had much land and few people; on the plains it was the other way round. With pasturage it was the same—fewer cattle in the mountains, relatively more pasture, with a shortage of fodder

on the plains. Many co-operatives were raising a big variety of crops, but their land was not necessarily good for all of them. Then they needed lands for big implements, such as tractors. Finally, there were wide discrepancies between advanced and poorer co-operatives, the latter needing assistance. So people began talking about a 'rich' or big co-operative.

In the Spring of 1958, all over China, farming co-operatives began to merge into larger units, to build larger reservoirs, dams, canals, and pool available water-pumps and labour. On a small island off the mainland, four fishing co-ops merged, to end quarrels over fishing grounds, and to set up a new fish-processing industry that each one, by itself, had been too small to start.

The immediate results were that they learned how to build motor junks, bought trawlers, opened factories for motor repair, iron smelting and making fish nets; many of them had already been able to establish a broadcast station, a library, a maternity home, electric lights, telephones, and many other things they had not dreamt of in the past.

In other areas the co-ops joined together to exploit mineral resources, or timber, or start small factories and build roads, to purchase pumps, tractors and other equipment.

Few Machines

Through this activity, millions more acres of land were irrigated, soil erosion checked, trees planted. The Chinese experience exploded the theory that agriculture could only advance by mechanisation. For the advance was made without the large-scale use of chemical fertilisers and big machines.

But just as important is the fact that the new, enlarged co-ops—the communes—immediately assumed functions far beyond those of the old co-operatives. Under a unified leadership, industry, agriculture (including farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fish-occupations and fisheries), trade, education and military affairs were closely co-ordinated, and the extension of social welfare and cultural services began on a mass scale. Tens of thousands of small factories mushroomed in the rural areas.

To meet pressing demands from the people, large numbers of community dining-rooms, nurseries, kindergartens, homes of respect for the aged, and centres for collective welfare were established.

(To be continued next week)

Tagore Anniversary Celebration in Jo'burg

THE year 1961 marks the centenary of the birth of Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet, composer and philosopher whose works have been acclaimed not only in his native land, but throughout the world.

It was his philosophy of universalism—the Unity of Man—which inspired him to launch the famous school, Santiniketan (The Abode of Peace). There he founded, from tiny beginnings, a cosmopolitan university where people from many countries could study together in an oasis of peace and harmony.

He was the composer and lyricist of some 2,000 songs, a dramatist, novelist and short-story writer, and at the age of 70 started painting pictures. He did some 3,000 paintings which had a profound effect on Indian art in particular.

In Johannesburg a century celebration has been arranged to take place at the University Great Hall on Saturday, August 12 at 8.15 p.m.

A choir will sing two of Tagore's songs; Anne Feldman will sing a group of four of his poems which have been set to Western style music by Gretchenhoff. To sample the authentic character of Tagore's songs, Rajankant and India Master will sing in the original



Bengali. There will be two short talks on Tagore's life by Dr. A. Kazi and Mrs. Phyllis Altman.

Interpersed with Indian folk and classical dances a selection of his poems will be read by Miss Valerie Philip, Mr. Harry Naidoo and Mr. Ken Gambu, and an acted reading of his play "Red Oleanders." Miss June Chabaku will read the commentary linking the programme.

Admission is free and all are welcome.

BCP Youth Leader Prosecuted

Magistrate Refuses To Recuse Himself

MASERU.

THE magistrate was asked to recuse himself in the case against a prominent member of the BCP Youth League, Mr. Mohau Mokotini, when the trial resumed on July 17 after an adjournment.

Mr. Mokotini is charged with entering a permit, and with obtaining a passport under false pretences.

Asking the magistrate, Mr. Hulme, to recuse himself, Mr. W. Tootsi, for the defence, said that the accused alleged that he had overheard Mr. Hulme telling a prison official that he did not wish to see or speak to Mr. Mokotini because he was a political student of Mr. Mokhehle, President of the BCP.

Refusing to recuse himself, the Magistrate said that he had not wanted to see the accused at that time because he believed that he would be called upon to preside over the case. He also said that Mr. Mokotini was making false statements.

ADDITIONAL CHARGE

The crown asked for the inclusion of an additional charge of fraud in connection with the passport offence. This was allowed by the magistrate.

Giving evidence for the crown, the stepmother of the accused said that he had been born in Lindley in the Orange Free State, but not in Qeme, Basutoland, as he had stated when applying for the passport. She admitted that she was not on good terms with the accused.

She denied that the reason for her antagonism was Mr. Mokotini's refusal to marry a woman whom his parents had chosen for him. She also denied that she realised that if Mr. Mokotini was found guilty and imprisoned or deported, she would assume whatever rights and privileges he might have under his father's will.

The witness later admitted that she was not sure where Mr. Mokotini had been born and that she could not produce a birth certificate.

FATHER'S EVIDENCE

The father of the accused stated that Mohau had been born in Lindley, but said it was not impossible that his stepmother might have told him that he had been born in Qeme, Basutoland.

A BA official who had been called to testify that Mr. Mokotini had been registered at Vereeniging was withdrawn from the prosecution, but after objections by the defence, the court ruled that he be available for further cross-examination.

The case was adjourned until August 18.

UP MY ALLEY

SO what do you know? I wake up the other morning and I find that I have my very own Minister. For your information, P. W. Botha by name. The Government having decided to need somebody to look after my affairs, they name this bird, and here I am, stuck with him.

It is not enough that I should have my ever-loving wife, the Minister of Justice and now and then the State Prosecutor, to look after my affairs. Oh, no. I must have this geezer.

What is more, the Department of Revenue sends me a bill form which says I must help to pay for Herr Botha's bread and water. It's enough to make a man want to rise up in revolt.

WITH all this worry on my neck, my hair is getting

greyer and a weary feeling permeates my bones. I ought to ask for leave and go away on a holiday. To the Riviera or Switzerland or ROME!

For Pete's sake, I can't go there either. I might run into an auld acquaintance, the ex-Minister of Justice. He's living in a marble palace which I believe was formerly used by the Gestapo.

Probably the most appropriate place.

★

OR perhaps I should disguise myself as a Cabinet Minister from Katsang and pretend that I am interested in public conveniences—yes, I meant Public Works—and then I might get a rest at one of Johannesburg's leading hotels.



BY ALEX LA GUMA

That's where the two gent's Kintene and Kibwe are staying, anyway.

What's happened to the Group Areas Act now?

★

ON the other hand I could sneak out and go to the USSR and get sent into space for a day and a night.

Now, that would be some achievement. Gagarin, Titov and me.

Well, I can dream can't I?

The crimes of Adolf Eichmann— "blood for money" deal— Adenauer's aide — treachery, and heroic resistance.

as seen by Soviet journalist A. Leonidov

A CREATURE in the likeness of a human being sits in a bullet-proof glass-walled cage, and speaks in an even-toned, monotonous voice, with no hint of emotion of any kind:

"I was an officer of low rank and only once did I attach importance to my task of evacuating and transporting Jews to the death factories . . . I never made the least decision without first referring it to my chiefs . . ."

"But I felt was coming like the sacrifice of a Pontius Pilate . . . Satisfaction with what?"

A few metres from the glass cage containing the being who commands himself with Pontius Pilate sit men and women whose faces are pale with emotion. One after the other they rise and testify.

● . . . At the Yanovskia camp a prisoners' band played music when people were led away to be massacred . . . Pyramids of bodies as many as 2,000 bodies were constructed and burned . . .

● . . . No one valued life any longer. Life merely existed. Women stepped into the flames with their children without waiting to be shot . . .

● . . . I fell in among the bodies . . . I fell I was choking, with people falling over me . . . I was praying for another bullet to end my sufferings . . . I wanted to save myself, to find some air . . . Above the bodies I rose and I felt the bodies pulling at me with their hands . . . pulling me down, down . . .

● . . . There was no water and we drank sea water . . . the sea was full of corpses and blood . . .

● A woman holding a girl of about three in her arms ran towards a group of Jewish partisans at Vilna. The pair had been hiding in a little cave for more than 11 months . . . The girl, who looked as though she was dumb, opened her mouth and said: "Mummy, may I cry now?" For 11 months the mother had told the girl one must not cry lest someone hear this outside . . .

One after another, one after another the witnesses rise and give testimony in the trial of Adolf Eichmann, the man accused of slaying six million people.

For 260 hours witnesses who escaped death by a miracle fixed their eyes on Eichmann and described the atrocities they saw. For some the ordeal of remembering is too much and they faint. But when they come to, they go on and tell their stories. One tells how in 45 minutes ten thousand were put to death by diesel exhaust fumes pumped into thirteen gas chambers. Another has for ever imprinted on his memory a great hound that was trained to bite chunks of flesh from prisoners at the word of command. A third can never forget Dr. Josef Mengele who performed "the medical experiments" at Oswiecim. The doctor was fond of music and sang arias from Puccini's operas while he selected victims for the gas chambers. On one occasion he took two Gypsy children and made Siamese twins of them by sewing their hands together.

The Eichmann trial opened in the Israeli section of Jerusalem more than three months ago. Eichmann was in charge of Gestapo department 4-b which dealt with "the final solution of the Jewish problem" ordered by Hitler, that is, with the extermination of a whole people. He rounded up victims from all the German-occupied and dependent countries of Europe and sent them to death camps.

Now, listening to the evidence of witnesses, his face remains expressionless. When he hears the words stiffly erect like a true Prussian

soldier; his answers are given in measured tones, like the tapping of a typewriter. To him all is clear. What question can there be? He, Eichmann, is the lieutenant colonel in the SS. He was given orders by his superiors and he carried them out punctiliously. He, Eichmann, merely did his duty. With that, he clicks his heels and sits down again.

The man himself is hardly worth talking about. Eichmann is indeed what he looks like through the glass walls enclosing him. He is not a diabolical figure; neither a devil incarnate nor a Trogemann. Nor is he a man bereft of his senses. Medical experts have pronounced him fully in possession of his faculties. Nor is Eichmann a novelty in the ultimate sense of the word; an ordinary Prussian policeman, only instead of recording cases of theft, he gave orders to kill millions of people. True he did this with pleasure. Murder became his passion, a passion he could indulge in to the official line of duty. In his own hands he beat a way to death. But such as Eichmann were many in the ranks of the SS. They laid out and put into operation plans to wipe out other nations, for instance, the Poles, as well as the Jews. They killed thousands upon thousands of Russians, Czechs and Byelorussians and planned to annihilate all the Slav peoples as being of "inferior race."

HUNGARY, 1944. Hitler rules the country. The Gestapo dictates the laws, shatters the culture of the nation, throttles the people. Eichmann prepares to exterminate 600,000 Hungarian Jews.

The leaders of the Jewish communities and agents of an international Zionist organisation set up a Committee for Aid and Rescue in Budapest to tear the doomed victims out of the clutches of the nazis and get them out of the country. Heading the committee are three Zionist leaders: Kastner, Brand and Springman. These, here, for some reason, are not troubled by the Gestapo.

Kastner gets in touch with Eichmann and enters into negotiations with him. On April 25 Eichmann makes Brand an offer: he will exchange the lives of one million Jews for 10,000 lorries to be obtained from the Western Allies. Kastner finds the price reasonable; only one lorry for 100 lives.

"Goods against money, money against Jews," Eichmann tells the Zionist leader. "You want—merchandise or blood?"

Kastner agrees and promises in return to do all he can to persuade the Jewish population of Hungary to keep calm and refrain from revolt.

In the same month the Gestapo lets Brand out of Hungary. In Aleppo (Syria) Brand meets Scharratt, the head of the political department of the Zionist organisation, later to become Prime Minister of Israel. Scharratt approves the deal between Kastner and Eichmann. After that Kastner hands over to Eichmann's assistant, Kurt Becher, three suitcases of diamonds and other valuables. That Becher now lives untroubled in Bremen, in Western Germany, where he is known as a wealthy businessman, Eichmann places at Kastner's disposal a special train in which, with the permission of the Gestapo, 1,600 Jews are carried out of Hungary into neutral countries.

Who are these 1,600? Relatives and friends of the Zionist leaders, and employees of the Zionist organisation. These are saved.

The rest of the Jews left in Hungary and end up in the death camps. In 53 days Eichmann's



A million dead Jews for 25 cents.

In the world of big business nothing is too dirty to touch—provided it brings in the profits. The U.S. magazine "Life" last year secured what it regarded as a scoop—the memoirs of Eichmann. The Austrian paper "Arbeiter-Zeitung" proposes this cover design for "Life" to show what it felt about this "scoop."

office destroys 600,000 of them—at the rate of ten or twelve thousand a day. But until the moment they are seized these doomed thousands "keep calm." They trust their Zionist leaders who have advised them to have patience, not to resist, not to revolt, to await their rescue quietly. To one of the doomed men, who was being sent to the Theresienstadt camp, Kastner says:

"Don't worry, you're going to a good place."

By the time these poor people realise what is happening it is too late. They are already in the camps. One after the other, unarmed, stripped naked, they are placed in line for death. Many refuse to die on their knees and meet death proudly. These are not privileged Zionists loaded with diamonds. In the Yanovka camp SS men invite thirty girls to go to bed with them. The girls prefer death. Thirty bullets sent through the back of their heads end their lives.

"Many times it happened," testified witness Wilceki at the trial, "that women spat in the faces of their executioners before dying."

In the Warsaw ghetto, with the SS forming a cordon around it, the Jews started an uprising early in 1943. Testifies Mrs. Lubetkin-Zuckerman:

"I saw thousands of Germans surrounding the ghetto with machine guns . . . We knew they would conquer us, but for our lives they would pay a high price . . . On the first day, we few, with our poor arms, drove the Germans from the ghetto. Of course they came back. They came with tanks and we set fire to them . . . That day hundreds of Germans fell . . ."

There is no comparing Kastner to such people. When the facts of the betrayal by Kastner and his group came up at the trial in Jerusalem pandemonium broke loose. From the public gallery Sandor Szlasi, who had lost all his dear ones in Hungary, cried out:

"You comforted us. You hindered us from fleeing to save ourselves and your families!"

The judge had to pound his gavel hard to restore order.

This is all past history? Yes, seventeen years have gone by. Those who died at Oswiecim, Majdanek, Treblinka, Theresienstadt cannot be brought back to life, Kastner

was killed by his own countrymen in Israel in 1956. (Brand is still alive and gave evidence at the trial.)

ANYONE ACQUAINTED with political affairs in West Germany knows that one and the same man has been standing behind the chair of 85-year-old Chancellor Adenauer for the past twelve years: State Secretary Dr. Globke. Sometimes he even stands at the Chancellor's bedside. Globke was the only member of the government who was allowed to see Adenauer regularly during his recent illness.

Globke reads and furnishes with marginal notes every paper put on Adenauer's desk. Globke names the candidates for all appointments requiring Adenauer's sanction, and also all the candidates for retirement. Gehlen's espionage service is directly under Globke's supervision. At Globke's disposal are the secret dossiers on the key political figures in West Germany with whose aid the Chancellor remains in power. Globke issues directions to the press and administers the secret funds of the head of government. Globke draws up the agenda for every cabinet meeting and prepares all Adenauer's speeches. In the Bundestag he invariably sits behind the Chancellor.

"I know no one I could put in his place," Adenauer said on one occasion. On another, he exclaimed: "To part me from Globke in these circumstances would be a low piece of perfidy."

And who is Globke? Under Hitler he headed a department in the Ministry of the Interior which dealt with the Jewish question. In this post he wrote the "racial laws" which provided the "legal grounds" for depriving the Jews in Germany of their citizenship and their human rights and destroying them in the death camps. Eichmann did the killing. Globke provided the legal grounds for it. Which of them has had more blood on his hands would be hard to say.

This I repeat, even the children in Israel know: it is part of their national history. But when the Eichmann trial began and Israeli public opinion demanded public confirmation of Globke's complicity and guilt, Prosecutor Hasid declared:

"The Eichmann trial concerns only Eichmann."

The Prosecutor was forbidden to bring up Globke's name at the trial.

It has been established that other of Eichmann's accomplices besides Globke are living in West Germany today, for instance, some 500 doctors, for instance, some of them have since become university professors and are now teaching the youth of West Germany. Why has not the Israeli government demanded that these sadists be delivered over to it?

In May 1961 Director-General Jabli of the Israeli Foreign Ministry told West-German journalists:

"Israel is interested in the development of relations with the GFR." What relations? The Ben-Gurion government explained. Jabli hopes to conclude a trade agreement with the GFR, and receive a loan from it.

There are also those who argue that it is not the six million slain who must be considered now but Nato. Well, that is no worse logic than Adenauer's.

SO DOES the Eichmann trial proceed. You can see right through the walls of glass. It is a long time since the world has been assailed by a stench so rank as that which emanates from the courtroom in Jerusalem.

It is not a matter of Eichmann alone. He who sits in the glass cage cannot be considered a member of human society.

Who is it who accuses Eichmann? The six million dead? No, not they alone. The three billion living accuse him.

What is it Eichmann is guilty of? The mass murder of Jews? Yes, but not that alone. Fascism threatened all mankind, all free, thinking, upright people.

Who is it who sits in the dock? A creature fashioned of dirt and blood and called Eichmann? No, not he alone. Inviable beside him are others, his successors, the present-day neo-fascists, revision-mongers and militarists. Accused with Eichmann are those who dream of another world war, of new Oswiecims.

And the new, potential Eichmanns are more dangerous to the world than the old.

Bush Court in Basutoland



This is a Basutoland court session in the Mafeking district. The accused is seen standing in front of the prosecutor (indicated by the arrow). The public has to sit around on the ground because no proper facilities are provided.

Govt. Moves To Win Indian Support

S.A.I.C. Calls For Non-Co-operation

DURBAN. THE Asiatic Affairs Department, established by the Government to give the Indians "the prospects held out to the Coloured people," is making every endeavour to get Indian support.

The appointment of Mr. W. A. Maree, Minister of Bantu Education, as Minister of Indian Affairs, is only the latest of many steps taken by the Government to woo the Indian community following its statement last year accepting that the Indians are a permanent part of the South African population. In recent weeks rumours have been rife amongst Indian leaders that approaches have been made to persons considered "amenable to Government policies as enunciated by the Minister" in his speech to Parliament announcing the formation of the Department.

DANGEROUS

Recognising the dangers inherent in the new scheme, the South African Indian Congress has decided to launch a country-wide campaign warning the Indian community not to co-operate in the formation or working of this Department.

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In the meantime the head of the AAD in Durban, Mr. F. Gray, Professor of Indian Immigrants, has launched his own campaign in an endeavour to get Indian co-operation. Regular news bulletins are being issued by the Department to selected people and the Indian press.

In one such bulletin extracts are published from speeches by the Minister of the Interior in Parliament and the Senate expressing the virtues of the Department.

The Minister is quoted as stating: "As far as the Indian community is concerned it is going to be a difficult struggle to get them to co-operate. It is a difficult race and one must first win their confidence."

Asked to comment on the new Department, Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, in a statement to New Age said that the Congress campaign was intended to make sure that not a single Indian "worth anything" accepted any position in this Department.

"Our demand is for full franchise rights, and to offer us a Department like the ones that have been set up to help the Coloured and African peoples and at the same time to say that we are now accepted as South African citizens is not going to fool anyone, least of all the Indian community," he said.

Pirates A Force To Reckon With

From Alfred Moleah

JOHANNESBURG. AFTER their inspiring triumph over Alexandra Blackpool in Johannesburg a fortnight ago, Johannesburg proved that they were a force to reckon with in the soccer world when they trounced Matlama at Rustenburg 4-2 at the Maseru Stadium in the last week-end of July.

The match began at a slow pace with each team trying to settle attempts to net the first goal. After a beautiful move Pirates' centre-forward, "Sugar," netted the first goal. Pirates soon asserted themselves as the superior team, exhibiting magnificent skill in the ball control. Pirates' left-wing Jerry penetrates the Matlama backline and scored the second goal for his team.

Pirates were now on the offensive, and "Scara" initiated a move which resulted in the third goal for Pirates by "Sugar."

The second half was hardly two minutes old when "Sugar" netted Pirates' fourth goal. Matlama now struggled hard for their first goal and finally "Hoolahoop" Thabo succeeded in netting it after a scuffle at the poles.

From now on Matlama took the offensive, making incessant attempts to score. However, most of the attempts were foiled by Pirates' agile goal-keeper. Finally "Hoolahoop" slotted through again and netted Matlama's second goal.

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Denzel Easthorpe, the Avalon keeper, clears the ball in a tense moment during the Swallows-Athletics match in Durban last week.

Higher Wages For Canning Workers

CAPE TOWN.

THE Food and Canning Workers' Union chalked up another victory in its struggle for higher wages and better working conditions when it gained an all-round increase in wages after two-day negotiations with employers.

The negotiations took place in Cape Town at a Conciliation Board meeting between workers' representatives and employers. It was the first Conciliation Board meeting of the canning industry since 1955.

The workers demanded an increase of £1 a day but afterwards agreed to accept the bosses' offer of an increase of 12.6d, a week for all grades.

Apart from wage increases, the workers also gained three weeks' sick leave per year, and an overtime pay increase.

The increases will take effect from the first pay day after August 25, although officially only from the publication of the agreement in the Government Gazette, and will last until October 31, 1963.

Workers at the negotiations came from such places as Port Nolloth, Hondeklip Bay, Doringbaai, Lambert's Bay, St. Helena Bay, Laai-pick, Hout Bay and Cape Town.

Certain categories of work were also up-graded from Grade 4 to Grade 3, and Grade 3 to Grade 1. This also involves improvement of wages.

DURBAN BOXING

Boxing fans throughout the Union are showing keen interest in the fight between Percy "Kid" Lewis, the former Empire Featherweight Champ, and Sexton "Wonder boy" Mabena, the former S.A. Bantam-weight Champion, which will be staged at the Durban Ice-drome this Saturday.

In the main supporting bout, Jerry Maloi (Transvaal) meets the former Solomons Zwane in a Welterweight clash.

Elias "Baby face" Ishabalala, the Transvaal Featherweight Champ squares with Sam Booysen, also from the transvaal.

This Time Swallows Were Lucky To Win

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.

IN one of the most thrilling games seen at Curries Fountain in a long while, Moroka Swallows defeated the unlucky Avalon Athletics by one goal to nil.

Even the goal scored by Difference Mabaya, the Swallows Star centre forward, was disputed both by the players and the crowd. The Athletics defence just stood by expecting the referee to blow his whistle for off-side against the Swallows, but the referee did not see the offence and amidst booring from the crowd Avalon's keeper Denzil Easthorpe took the ball out of the net.

Undoubtedly the better side lost the game. Shortez Zuma was the mastermind of the Swallows' moves and the fast forward line just failed to net each time. On two occasions the ball hit the Swallows bar.

Next week Blackpool play Transvaal United in the last match of the 1st Round of the League Competition at the Natalispruit grounds.

In Durban Avalon Athletics and Aces United play the first match of the 2nd Round in the League Competition.

ROUND — UP

By Willie Kgosisile

JOHANNESBURG.

IN an uninspiring soccer match at the Orlando Stadium, Western Callies drew 2 all with YMCA, Western Callies' full-backs initiated a few brilliant moves which were disregarded by their own fronting, who spoiled their chances by playing unnecessary decorative football.

Extension Gunners drew 1 all against the formidable Rock Ridge, Western Young Tigers beat the Orlando SAP XI 3-2. Nice Time Sweepers beat Extension Gunners 4-1. Hollywood Brothers beat the 4-1 Sea Robbers 4-2. Orlando Highlanders walked over White City Lucky Brothers.

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