

LUTULI'S ELECTION CALL TO WHITE S. AFRICA

NEW AGE

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New National Convention Is Only Solution

DURBAN.
A CALL TO WHITE SOUTH AFRICA TO USE THE PERIOD OF THE GENERAL ELECTION TO SUPPORT AND CO-OPERATE IN THE CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION AS A MEANS TO A PEACEFUL SOLUTION AND TO AVERT A CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA HAS BEEN ISSUED IN AN EXCLUSIVE ARTICLE WRITTEN FOR NEW AGE BY CHIEF A. J. LUTULI, FORMER PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE BANNED AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

CHIEF LUTULI WRITES:

NON-EUROPEAN leaders warned Whites 51 years ago, when the National Convention was held (in 1909), that a Convention which excluded the majority of the people of South Africa was fraught with serious dangers for all. The Whites did not heed the warning.

In March this year, the African people asked the Government not to proceed with its plans to declare South Africa a Republic without first calling a Convention representative of all people of all the people of South Africa, to discuss the future of the country. The Government proceeded with its plans, completely ignoring the voice of the Non-White peoples in this country.

Reasons

Now we are on the eve of another all-White election. These elections were due in 1963, but the Government decided to hold them in October of this year. The Prime Minister Dr. Verwoerd has given the following reasons for advancing the date of the general election:—

1. Because 1963 was fixed as a year of active rebellion against the Government and the state;
2. Because those who have tried internal disturbances have on every occasion chosen a date to coincide with some event which might make the electorate sensitive to external influences;
3. To prevent any organised onslaught on orderly administration;
4. To avoid being caught up in an election during a period of economic crisis;
5. To resist world pressure on South Africa;
6. To show the world that South Africa has a strong stable government in power for the next five years;
7. To deal efficiently with the country's racial problems and with events in Africa, particularly near the borders of the Republic;
8. To give attention to further economic development and prosperity of the Republic; and
9. To restore the confidence of the investors in the safety of their investment in the Republic.

How strong can the Nationalist Party Government be if it wants to be given time to prepare for

Chief A. J. Lutuli
total armed mobilisation? The Government is fighting against time and is trying to create a block of white South Africans before the "trouble" starts in the hope that by so doing the White Supremacists will remain in power for a long time.
WE KNOW NOTHING ABOUT THIS TROUBLE THE GOVERNMENT IS CONSTANTLY WARNING ABOUT THESE DAYS BUT ALL I CAN SAY IS THAT THE WINNING OF FREEDOM BY THE NON-WHITES IS INEVITABLE AND CAN NO LONGER BE AVOIDED.
It is not necessary for me to analyse the issue in this election as seen by the major Parliamentary Parties. Both the United and Nationalist parties believe in the traditional policy of White Supremacy—the policy whose effect has been a decline in every aspect of our national life.
(Continued on page 2)

Cape Conference To Discuss Convention

CAPE TOWN.
A CAPE Provincial consultation conference to discuss the calling of a national convention will be held this week-end. The conference is being called by the S.A. National Convention Movement and will take place at the St. Saviour's Church Hall, Claremont, from 9 a.m. on Saturday, October 14.
Papers for discussion will be presented by Mr. Dennis Brutus, Professor D. V. Cowan, Mr. Thomas Ngwenya and Mr. Peter Brown.
Items on the agenda include the history of the convention movement in South Africa, the mechanics of calling a national convention and the practicability of holding a convention at this stage.
Several organisations and area committees will be represented as well as many individuals.

"Still Our Vice-President"

CPC Rejects Ban On Desai



CAPE TOWN.
THE S.A. Coloured People's Congress has refused to accept the resignation of its Vice-President, Mr. Barney Desai, who was recently served with an order by the Minister of Justice under the Suppression of Communism Act instructing him to resign from the CPC and other bodies within one month.
A letter from the CPC National Executive Committee to Mr. Desai said: "With regard to your being required to resign from the organisation, allow us to state that we cannot accept this order."
"As far as the CPC is concerned you shall continue to hold the position which you now do. We hope that you will regard this in the light in which it is meant, namely, as an indication of our confidence in you and our rejection of the Government's attempt to drive a wedge between the people and those who serve the movement faithfully."

SABOTAGE? POWER-PYLON WRECKED ON REEF

JOHANNESBURG.
Police are investigating an act of alleged sabotage which on Sunday night wrecked a power line pylon causing a black-out for about 40 minutes in homes in parts of the Northern and North-Western suburbs of Johannesburg.
Die Vaderland newspaper had a photograph of the fallen pylon across its front page.
The voice of what seems to be an African announced to newspapers over the telephone that there had been organised sabotage by numbers of groups on the Reef.
Apart from the Pylon, telephone wires have been cut at several points. The police put the cutting of the telephone wires down to the theft of copper wire.

Kokstad Murder Trials 21 Already Sentenced To Death

Affirmation Of Pondoland Rebellion

KOKSTAD.
TWENTY-ONE men have been sentenced to death and five others to prison sentences of from one to 15 years in cases arising from the Pondoland disturbances which have been heard during the special session of the Circuit Court here.
So far six murder trials have taken place. Of 97 accused, 71 men have been found not guilty and discharged.
Appeals are planned wherever the death sentence has been given, and Judge President de Villiers, who handled the earlier cases, has spoken of the possibility that some of the death sentences may be commuted to life imprisonment because of the circumstances which existed at the time the crimes were committed.
NO FUNDS
In the meantime, with unploughed fields at home and an ever-increasing number of cattle being sold to buy food, it is becoming impossible for the families of the accused to sustain the heavy legal expenses of a long case. Some of the 43 men still scheduled to appear on the same charge this session, and who were defended by their own lawyers at the Preparatory Examination, will have to accept the advocate provided by the Government unless money can be found quickly.
Last week, three more accused were discharged.
There was not a sound in the Court as Acting Justice K. D. Graham gave his verdict. But three thin Pondoland women sitting at the back of the Court suddenly had a light in their eyes.
Zwelentanga Sigidi, Mutuyoba Tshelena and Makaya Ngqojane, now no longer accused number 1, 2 and 3, but free men, saluted the Judge and walked out. There was a ripple of talk. The tension in the last minutes before the verdict had come had been solid, a tightness in the Court that was like an expected blow. When in his summing up Mr. Justice Graham said that he and his assessors were convinced of the men's guilt the scale between freedom and death seemed to tip strongly.
Mr. Justice Graham said: "It is obvious that the murdered man, John Nkomo, was regarded as a police informer by people in the Izimbeni Location because of his frequent trips to Bizani. Whether this was in fact so or whether he only went there to take cattle of Mjilo Duma to the Refugee Camp is not important."
"This Court accepts the evidence of the accomplice who has turned State witness that these men committed the murder. BUT THERE IS NO FURTHER EVIDENCE IN CORROBORATION AND ACCORDINGLY THIS COURT CANNOT CONVICT THE ACCUSED."
(See also story on page 3)

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

Better To Discuss Than Fight

LET THE OPPRESSED IN S. AFRICA UNITE

Mr. W. Sibelo's question in New Age of 28/9/61 is "What has the National Action Council done?"

Whatever action the Council took it was supported by thousands of people and received a good response from them because it was in their interests. Had Mandela taken a Kapsner-wise action, we would have been left without a leader whose courage could equal that of Mr. Mandela. If we would have been left leaderless on May 31 the chaos of March 1960 would have been repeated.

As regards the film Mr. Sibelo mentions, it will be made all right and an accompanying short reel of it will show what we witnessed in New Brighton when some so-called Africans played an active role in the distribution of anti-strike leaflets with the cops. For this purpose a plane was engaged also. What a nice tie-up. Ruled nationalists and ruling nationalists, Afrikaner and Afrikanist.

We work in the liberatory movement, not for applause, but to bring freedom. Let us discuss in

Mourning For Nyasa Prisoners

In New Age of June 29, 1961, there appeared an article which appealed against the inhuman and cruel treatment of the African prisoners at Zomba. It dealt with the miserable lives they all led in prison.

I appeal to Dr. Hastings Kamukuru Banda of the Nyasaland Malawi Congress to contact me through the medium of your paper and for a national day of mourning to be arranged.

Rev. T. H. DITSHOGO
970 Gallant Street,
Lady Selborne,
Pretoria.

the newspapers at our disposal the different theories and philosophies in South Africa. Let us not take a critical attitude towards each other.

I would like to remind Mr. Sibelo that Mr. Mandela is on a non-co-operation campaign with the Government. So how can you expect him to come out now?

This is just a taste of it, Africanists. If you prefer to criticise we are first class in it. And if your choice lies in discussing, we are seen at that too. But it is still best for us to discuss.

Long live the unity of the oppressed.

MOUNTAIN
New Brighton,
Port Elizabeth.

Ban The Bomb

Bertrand Russell, Michael Scott and others who belong to "The Committee of 100" are to be admired for their tireless struggle for the cause of peace.

The campaign for nuclear disarmament affects us in Africa because the newly-liberated and soon-to-be-liberated countries must not allow themselves to be used as tools of nuclear-minded powers.

No one can want to see an African Hiroshima or Nagasaki. No one wants to be the keepers of hydrogen-seared children or crippled people such as are among those who survived those terrible blasts that shook the two Japanese cities.

Full support must be given to the cause of peace and the freedom struggle—freedom from fear. In the knowledge that a bomb will not fall on any tomorrow.

BAN THE BOMB!!

DEMOCRAT
Cape Town.

LUTULU'S ELECTION CALL TO THE SOUTH AFRICA

(Continued from page 1)

The U.P. is not becoming more progressive, but more and more reactionary. It is now merely a question of who endangers White Supremacy—Verwoerd and Vorster or Graaff and Mitchell. The real aim of both parties is the defence of the all-White Republic. It is, however, true that the Nats are more brutal and ruthless.

"Granite" Policies

In the last 13 years, the nationalists have gone further than any previous Government in oppressing the Non-Whites. They have adopted "a granite wall attitude" to even the most limited demands for a relaxation of their policy of White bossism. They look upon the Non-Europeans like a herd of cattle whose fate depends on the owner.

To the Non-Europeans, Nationalist policy has meant humiliation and degradation. It has inflamed bitterness in race relations. It has created a charged atmosphere in the country.

People's leaders have been banned, proscribed and prosecuted; their organisations have been banned; protests and demonstrations have been ruthlessly suppressed; their people have been massacred. The country is in a perpetual state of emergency.

There is great unrest in the country. A serious situation exists today in Pondoland. The so-called development policy has been completely rejected by the African people.

The Government completely ignores the elected political leaders of the Non-White peoples and claims that the chiefs are the natural leaders of the African people as if we are the only people who have chiefs.

By intimidation and promises of actively high salaries, the Government silenced a good number of our chiefs. The result is a tragic and unpardonable led down the people by those chiefs at the crucial time in our history. From being servants—leaders—of the people they have become autocratic Government functionaries—"their Master's voice"—and not their people's voice which they should be.

No Solution

I wish to state most emphatically that elections as South Africa stands at present will never solve the country's vital problems. The White electorate seems bent only on ensuring the maintenance of White domination. It shuns to boldly and courageously face the pressing realities of our situation. These problems cannot be solved through policies and programmes that persevere with the situation of tolerance to racial prejudices and selfishness.

National Convention

The country's problems can best be solved at a National Convention with sovereign powers to draw a new constitution based on non-racial democracy for South Africa.

So I use this general election time to call upon the White electorate, in boldness and courage, now before it is too late, to support and co-operate in the call for a National Convention as a means to a peaceful solution to avert a crisis. The electorate should confront candidates with this vital issue at all election meetings.

To the Non-White peoples I say: Organise in both the towns and the countryside as you have never

done before after the slogan: "A National Convention Now!" and in doing so stand steadfastly against all racially discriminatory laws, which degrade and humiliate us.

● Oppose Bantu Authorities and Urban Bantu Councils!

● Oppose Indian and Coloured Advisory Depart-

ments!

● Demand £1-a-day for all!

● Above all demand a National Convention with powers to set up a non-racial democracy in South Africa!

Sgd. ALBERT LUTULU

(Written by A. J. Lutulu, P.O. Grootville, Natal).

EDITORIAL

HIGHER WAGES AND THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

THE Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, made a speech last Saturday in which he said South Africa was constantly being attacked by countries in which conditions were much worse than South Africa. He mentioned India, Canada and Ghana as examples.

It has also been the Prime Minister's boast that the standard of living of Africans in South Africa is higher than anywhere else on the continent of Africa, and that therefore the Africans in this country can have nothing to complain about.

There are two points to make about this claim: firstly, it is irrelevant. As the Prime Minister himself has proclaimed repeatedly in election speeches during the present campaign, and indeed, ever since he appeared on the political scene, the central issue in South Africa is not economics but the franchise—who is to exercise power.

In the Prime Minister's view, the Whites must maintain their domination for ever, and the Blacks must never be allowed to sit in the White man's Parliament, no matter how educated and prosperous they may be. This, in fact, is the chief complaint of the outside world against South Africa—that it is the only country today where racial discrimination has been elevated to a permanent and immutable principle of government. Discrimination and oppression do indeed exist in many countries; but only in South Africa are they proclaimed as virtues instead of excused as temporary vices which will disappear in the course of progress.

But secondly, the Prime Minister's boast about the conditions of Africans does not happen to be true. Only last Thursday Mr. G. C. V. Graham, the President of the Midland Chamber of Industries, speaking at a conference on African wages and productivity held in Johannesburg, admitted that "the gap between Non-European and European earnings here has steadily widened since 1945."

This apartheid has not merely proved to be a means of maintaining political power in the hands of the White man; it has also proved to be a means of intensifying the exploitation of the Black worker. And it is precisely because the Non-Whites have been taught by the bitter lessons of poverty that political power and economic power go hand in hand that they are now concentrating all their attention on winning for themselves the right to vote.

The Johannesburg conference felt so strongly that the whole country was being damaged by the deenening poverty of the Africans that it unanimously endorsed Mr. Graham's demand that there should be a 50 per cent increase in African wages "in a short time."

Yet it is a fair bet that most of the delegates will go home after the conference—and do precisely nothing about it! It is one thing to advocate wage increases; but quite another to sacrifice, even if only temporarily, the profits that may make wage increases possible.

This is the time for the trade unions to make a supreme effort. They have already achieved a great deal. It was the launching of the £1-a-day campaign in the bus-boycott year of 1957, and the fighting of many bitter battles in the years since then, that has conditioned all sections of the people to accept the principle of substantial wage increases for the African people NOW.

But the matter must be clinched. Today, when more and more people are being thrown out of their jobs, when the number of unemployed walking the streets is the highest since the war—NOW is the time for the whole working class movement to throw everything into the campaign for wage increases and job security.

This is not something separate from the "freedom fight." It is part and parcel of it, and must be tackled with determination by the whole progressive movement.

London Again To The Rescue

ONCE more our London friends have shown their support of New Age and, through New Age, their support for the freedom struggle in South Africa. They have sent us R400.00 and they also held a party on September 30 at which they raised R240.00!

Their help is a constant source of strength and encouragement to us and all we can say is "Keep up the good work!" We can certainly do with it.

We would also like to make special mention of the Alexandra Committee which donated R400 to New Age. Their total assets were R200.00 and we are honoured to be included in the allocation. Thank you Alex.

In spite of all these efforts on behalf of the paper, our total for this week is also far too low. We must remind our readers that it is necessary for us to collect a steady R1,600

every month (or R400 each week) in order for New Age to continue. Moreover, this month newspaper has to be paid for and ready cash is needed, as always.

We hope our readers will all be inspired by the two examples we have listed above, SEND YOUR DONATION TODAY!!!

Last Week's Donations:

London Committee: R40.
Cape Town:
Cheque R2, Bob R2, Ruth and Bernard R3, J & R R20, J & H R10, Abandoned fees R10.50, Frem R1, Norbas R10, J & J R3, Phyllis (jumble) R4.
Durban:
Verulam R2.10, Sam (PMB) R5.25, Nad R3.
Port Elizabeth:
Brother R2.10, Dan R1.05, Doc R2.
Johannesburg:
Doc R10, O.S. R10, OG R10, Greenisle R2, Violet R2, Alex. Committee R4, Furniture R4.
Grand Total: R162.00.

Police Claim "All Quiet" in Pondoland But Freedom Fight Continues

BIZANA, heart of the militant rebellion of the people of Eastern Pondoland against Bantu Authorities, increased taxation and the hated 'Beterment' Scheme, is outwardly calm and peaceful again today.

This lovely corner of our country has been 'pacified' by the army and the police, and on the surface life continues as it did a year ago, before the meetings of the Hill committees, the impressive marches of thousands of men through the streets of the town, and the 100% boycott of White stores.

UNCHANGED

But underneath the surface the mood of the people is unchanged. There is hunger, but no fear. Hundreds of men have been detained under the Emergency Regulations without a trial, or charged with arson, murder or the holding of illegal meetings. But the people have the strength to endure. There is courage, a calm acceptance of the necessity for this great freedom struggle, and often there is laughter.

Men charged with arson give a friendly grin as they enter the dock, while their wives, with their breasts tightly wrapped against the cold, sit and watch quietly.

There have been 30 convictions for arson so far. The sentences range from nine months to three years imprisonment and a number of suspended sentences have been given. When the money for a lawyer runs out—which is happening with increasing frequency—the men attempt their own defence.

BANTU AUTHORITIES

The Chiefs think this a good time—while the Emergency continues and there are still isolated police camps in the districts—to try and get the Bantu Authorities system functioning at last. To do so their people must come together and elect a Council of twelve men—WHICH THEY REFUSE TO DO.

Chief Gangata of the Bizana district has called three meetings for this purpose. NOT ONE PERSON TURNED UP TO THE FIRST TWO, AND AT THE THIRD HE WAS INUNDATED WITH QUESTIONS WHY HE WAS NOW ACCEPTING THE BANTU AUTHORITIES. NO COUNCIL WAS ELECTED AND NO NAMES WERE PUT FORWARD.

Chief Mangengo of the Flagstaff district, told the people that he would summon the police if they did not come to the next meeting he called, but the people answered that they were not going to die—he should call the police. To date still no meeting has been held.

In the Lusikiziki district Chief Botha Sigcau has threatened two men. Mr. Douglas Mabhawu of the Qankeni Location and Mr. Gilbert Macingwani of the Nkuzimbini area, with expulsion. But the people have not been intimidated in either place, and NO COUNCIL HAS BEEN ELECTED.

CHIEFS BOYCOTTED

The people have stopped taking their disputes to the Chiefs as they did in the past. They settle questions of cattle and property among themselves, and often the Chief's kraal is shunned and boycotted altogether. It is the women everywhere who have borne some of the greatest burdens since the Emergency started. At first they were left to care for the children and the herd as men they were carried by the police and the army and often assaulted when they refused to say where the men were hiding in the mountains.

TODAY THERE ARE REPORTS THAT THEY TOO ARE BEING DETAINED DURING THE SEARCH FOR ARMS.

But those who are left carry on quietly. They arrange for the sale of cattle so that food can be bought (there was hardly any crop this year), they care for the children of arrested neighbours, and they do not bend the knee to any Chief or Home Guard, even though he may be armed.

THOUSANDS ARRESTED

It is impossible to know how many men and women have been detained. The last figures given by the Minister of Justice (in January this year) showed that 4,769 men had been arrested. Since that time many more have been arrested in the hills, others have been released, and hundreds have been charged. In Kokstad alone, where four special courts were set up to handle cases from Bizana, Flagstaff and Lusikiziki districts, 347 men were tried for arson, holding illegal meetings and collecting money for an unlawful purpose. Of these 82 received sentences of imprisonment, without the option of a fine, of from 6 to 36 months.

BUT ALL THESE CASES WERE OF MEN WHO HAD BEEN ARRESTED AFTER THE MINISTER HAD GIVEN HIS FIGURES IN JANUARY, NOT BEFORE.

Under the Emergency Regulations it is illegal to detain anyone for longer than three months without a charge. After that time the detainees may petition the Supreme Court to be released. The question remains whether the men are ever informed of their rights.

Some of those already released knew nothing about it, and told New Age that when they asked to be defended by their lawyer, Mr. Arenstein, the police told them he was dead.

Some of the men who have returned home have been re-arrested, among them Mr. Mavene Nshangwe, one of the acknowledged leaders, who is said by the police to have made fresh threats towards the 'impimpi', or traitors.

While the Emergency Regulations remain in force no one will know the full extent of the Government's iron-heel tactics, but one thing is certain, and that is that the people's anger against the rule of the second-class citizenship remains absolutely granite-like, and they will continue their non-co-operation, whether actively or passively, until freedom is won.

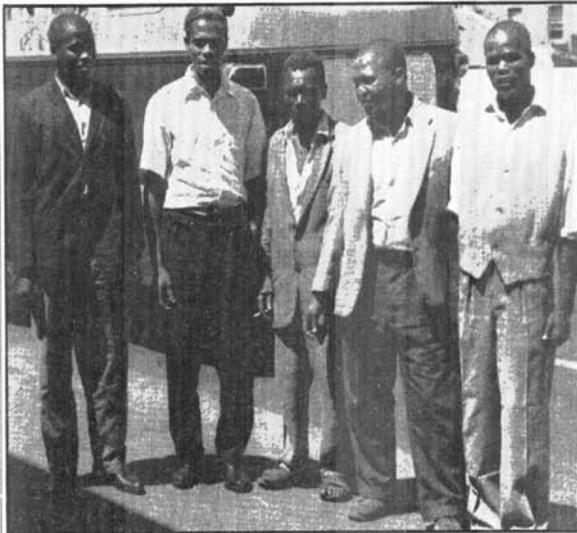
JOHANNESBURG.

ONE hundred and eight delegates from various parts of the Transvaal formally constituted themselves into a trade union to be known as the "Farm, Plantation and Allied Workers' Union" at a meeting at the Trades Hall convened by SACTU last Sunday.

Mr. U. Moleka, a member of the Management Committee of SACTU, appeared to the farmers to be united. "It is only then that we can successfully fight for your rights", he said.

Mr. A. Nkosi, a farm worker, pointed out that the rulers of this country told us not to steal, but it was through their legislation that the people starved. "Show me one

RAN AWAY FROM A FARM



DURBAN.

These are five of eighteen men who refused to work for a farmer to whom they had been hired out by the Prisons Department and walked 61 miles back to Durban where they were originally imprisoned. All eighteen men left Dumisa in the Ixopo district on Saturday, September 30, and reached Durban on the following Tuesday, tired, hungry and some extremely sick.

Two amongst them were left on the roadside somewhere along the route as they were too sick to continue.

In an interview with New Age they said that they had struck work because they could not put up with the conditions under which they were asked to work. Their sleeping accommodation was in a cowshed, they said.

"Each evening we had to chase the cows out of the shed before we could go to bed."

Before leaving the district the men reported at the local police station where, they allege, they were told to go back to Durban.

On Tuesday morning the majority of them reported to the Durban central jail.

Unemployed Workers Demand Action

Committee Elected At Jo'burg Meeting

JOHANNESBURG.

A LIVELY meeting of several hundred angry White workers on the dole elected seven men and two women to form the committee of the Un-

employed Workers' Council at the Trades Hall last week. Four Special Branch men sat at the back of the hall throughout the meeting.

The new Council was established to act as spokesman for all unemployed men and women in calling upon the Government to take immediate steps to relieve the grave situation facing the workers in South Africa.

The nine members are to meet this week to plan further deputations to the Minister of Labour, Senator de Klerk, and demonstrations in support of the workers' demands.

Mrs. Phyllis Altman, Assistant General Secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, opening the meeting, said that the Minister of Labour was "too busy" to see a deputation of unemployed Whites in Pretoria last week—"but the Special Branch are not."

"I want to assure you that you are not doing anything illegal. You have every right to come together in this way," Mrs. Altman added.

Two of the speakers at the meeting were members of the deputation to the Ministers; Mr. P. Myburgh and Mr. M. M. Toukkin.

There were frequent interjections and men and women jumped on to the platform to have their say. There was loud applause when Mr. Stephen King, a woodworking machinist who has been out of work for three months, told the meeting he was a Nationalist, "but I will not vote for any of them."

One speaker described delays and rude treatment by officials at the Johannesburg Labour Office. "If you are 'checked' they suspend you for six weeks and you cannot draw any benefits. They tell us we are too lazy to work."

"We unemployed are treated like filth, but workers are the backbone of the country. We must all have jobs and our wages increased, no matter what race or colour we are."

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions were adopted calling for:

- Increased unemployment insurance benefits to feed families, meet accounts and payments and pay for public transport to seek work.
- Extension of the period of payment of benefits for a further six months.
- Removal of red tape in applying for a job.
- Steps to prevent more immigration while South Africans are unemployed.

- The establishment of a United Liaison Committee of all trade union bodies which has adequate contact with all unemployed workers.

"The People Must Be Consulted" AFRICANS DEBATE BANTU COUNCIL PLAN

JOHANNESBURG. JOHANNESBURG is already starting on a campaign to soften up the people in preparation for the introduction of Urban Bantu Councils. Officials from the Bantu Affairs Department and the City Council of Johannesburg have been holding discussions to sound out the views of members of the Joint Advisory Boards and "well known" Africans.

At the first meeting, which was held early last month, the City Council and BAD wanted to discuss the establishment of the Bantu Councils before the Advisory Board members had even had a chance to study the Act.

After some argument, it was agreed that the matter be discussed



ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER RAMOKGADI. "Consult the people, Even Verwoerd held a referendum"

at a later date so as to give the Advisory Board members a chance to study the Act, copies of which were later sent to them.

At the most recent meeting, be-

tween the BAD, City Council and the Advisory Boards and "well known" Africans who included several chiefs' representatives, opinion on the establishment of the Bantu Councils was divided.

The majority of those present were in favour of introducing the Councils although they had not even consulted the people whom they are supposed to represent.

No decision was taken, however, as the minority insisted that the matter should be taken to the people first.

It is also said that Mr. Theo Moses, chairman of the Joint Advisory Boards, not only invited "outsiders" without consulting his Board members, but sent out invitations to some of his Board members received their invitations at noon on the day on which the meeting was to take place. As a result Board members from ten townships did not attend the meeting.

The townships that were not represented were: Area 1: Phiri, Dhlamini, Mapelela, and Semaqoa. Area 2: Makhala, Molekane, and Molapo and Western Native Township.

Only Mr. Obed Makapan, chief representative of the Bakgatla tribe, was present from Western Native Township.

WILL CAUSE MISERY
MR. L. D. NCWANA, Council nominee, was one of those who opposed Bantu Councils. Mr. Ncwana reminded the meeting about the misery of the people in the reserves as a result of Bantu Authorities. He suggested that the matter be referred back to the people.

Mr. Ncwana said that he did not want to run away from his house like the chiefs in the reserves. He warned that if Board members in his area ever accepted the Councils without consulting the people, they must be resign.

IN FAVOUR
Among those in favour of the Bantu Councils were: Messrs James Mpanza, G. G. Xorile, J. R. Balhebe, A. E. Mncube and several chiefs' representatives.

MR. MPANZA, an old Advisory Board member of Orange, said that he would accept on behalf of the

people of Orlando even if the other Board members were opposed.

MR. J. R. RATHBE, social worker and a life member of the Institute of Race Relations, said that those Advisory Board members present were the elected leaders of



the Africans and would provide direct contact between them and the Government.

AGAINST
NEW AGE approached several well-known spokesmen of the African people for their views on Urban Bantu Councils.

Advisory Board member STEPHEN RAMOKGADI: "I am not in any way going to support the Urban Bantu Councils. They are part of Bantu Authorities, and we have seen the results of the Bantu Authorities in the reserves. This is an attempt by the Government to get the Africans to administer its policy of divide and rule."

MR. S. NTSHONA, President of the African Chamber of Commerce: "I have been objecting to the Advisory Boards in the first place because these were Government-created institutions designed expressly for the purpose of taking people away from their organisations which are fighting for the equality and rights they are entitled to."

MR. T. D. M. SKOTA, foundation member of the now outlawed ANC, was amongst those invited to the talks.

"The Urban Bantu Council is a twin brother to the Bantu Authorities. If we are opposed to Bantu Authorities, it would be inconsistent of us to accept the Urban Councils. Both are based on apartheid. We either accept or reject apartheid. I demand direct representation to all councils of state."

PALAPYE.
CHIEFS and certain tribesmen attempted but failed to turn a recent kgotla held in the Protectorate into a demonstration against the Bechuanaland People's Party.

The meeting had been called by the Ngwato African Authority to discuss the BPP and the Federal Party and lasted for three days without arriving at any decision.

Some tribesmen strongly maintained that the leadership of the BPP should be present while their party was being discussed and that they should be given an opportunity of explaining their policy.

"Kill Mpho or deport him," said another speaker in the course of an attack on the BPP. (Mr. Motlame Mpho is the general secretary of the Party.)

"You cannot judge people in their absence," replied another speaker.

The African Authority, however, refused to call BPP leaders to the meeting.

NO! TO BANNING
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ject poverty to these areas.

"Now, our sadistic Government wants to provoke a similar wave of terror and murder in the urban locations by trying to introduce the Urban Bantu Council system."

"The Africans must simply refuse to participate in the administration of the oppression of their own people."

"Let Dr. Verwoerd and his followers know that the time is long overdue for the African people, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population of South Africa, to participate fully and equally in the body politic of the country."



About 20 Special Branch men, drawn from all the main centres, attended the conference of the S.A. Federation of Women in Port Elizabeth recently. Just to make sure they got everything down, they used a tape recorder and shorthand writers—and some of them still took notes in longhand. Result to date—no one arrested; but you never can tell what will happen tomorrow!

In Bechuanaland

Chiefs Fail in Bid To Squash People's Party

PALAPYE.
CHIEFS and certain tribesmen attempted but failed to turn a recent kgotla held in the Protectorate into a demonstration against the Bechuanaland People's Party.

The meeting had been called by the Ngwato African Authority to discuss the BPP and the Federal Party and lasted for three days without arriving at any decision.

Some tribesmen strongly maintained that the leadership of the BPP should be present while their party was being discussed and that they should be given an opportunity of explaining their policy.

"Kill Mpho or deport him," said another speaker in the course of an attack on the BPP. (Mr. Motlame Mpho is the general secretary of the Party.)

"You cannot judge people in their absence," replied another speaker.

The African Authority, however, refused to call BPP leaders to the meeting.

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the BPP of being communists and urging their deportation were members of the Federal Party.

According to the legislative form of government political parties could exist and it was up to the "new generation" to form a party in opposition to the BPP so that the people could see which was the strongest. As for banning the BPP—"No," said Mr. Seretse.

Opposing the suggestion that the BPP leaders should be called to the kgotla, one of the tribesmen said: "If these people come to the kgotla you won't be able to say anything against them because they have something about them which makes people like them. So don't call them."

Another said that leaders of the BPP were deportees from South Africa, and Mpho was, in fact, a "Makoba" from Maun where the people did not want him. (Makoba is the nickname given to the Bayei tribe who are still slaves of the

Batwana tribe of Ngamiland. Mr. Mpho was born of these slaves.)

"We should do away with Mpho and Matante (vice-president of the BPP) altogether. We can see what to do with Klaas Motshidi, secretary of the Palapye branch, because he is our son."

APPROVED
Other speakers reminded the meeting that they had gathered to discuss the parties, not where the leaders came from. The parties were approved by the Government and held their meetings openly and were not interfered with.

"The African Authority says he does not know the BPP, but we understand that its leaders went to Ghana and Dar-es-Salaam. Who granted them passports? Surely the African Authority and the Government," said a speaker.

After speakers accused the African Authority of fearing exposure the meeting leaders of the BPP be present, the Authority declared the meeting closed.

PROMINENT S. AFRICANS SIGN PEACE APPEAL

JOHANNESBURG.
A NUMBER of prominent South Africans have signed an appeal to the United Nations and all nations of the world to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

They are Mr. Alan Paton; Dr. Hans Meider, Lecturer in Botany, University of Natal; Professor M. H. Gardner, Bloemfontein; Professor T. J. Haarhoff, Pietermaritzburg; Professor G. R. Botzoli, Witwatersrand; Professor E. J. Krige, Natal; Professor E. G. Butler, Rhodes.

The appeal was first issued by Dr. Linus Pauling, the famous American physicist,

and was originally signed by leading doctors, scientists and educationalists throughout the world, and included Mr. Paton as the only South African signatory.

The appeal says that the difficult problem of achieving universal disarmament would become far more difficult if more nations or groups of nations were to come in possession of nuclear weapons.

Groups such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries are asked not to transfer nuclear weapons to other countries and to increase their efforts to achieve total and universal disarmament.

MIDDLE EAST WHY SYRIA BROKE WITH EGYPT

THE union of Egypt and Syria in the United Arab Republic could have worked, but the original basis of the union was distorted by the Egyptian rulers.

● The propertied classes in Syria joined with the Egyptian rulers in the suppression of democratic liberties in Syria, but finally turned against Nasser when he started to nationalise some of their property.

● The new rulers of Syria are still intent on suppressing the people of their country, but the struggle for democracy continues.

These are the three main points made in a recently received review by a special correspondent of the reasons for the break between Syria and Egypt. The break came about last month when Syrian Army officers seized power and set up a right-wing government.

The dissolution of the union between Egypt and Syria was not surprising. It was the inevitable result of the distortion of the basis on which the partnership was founded, the correspondent writes.

The peoples of the two countries welcomed their union into the United Arab Republic 3½ years ago as a factor of strength.

It was above all a closing of the ranks in the face of grave threats from the imperialist Powers.

The Egyptian working class was then enjoying

WORLD STAGE By Spectator

democratic concessions gained during the battle for independence and was trying to secure further gains. Syria had actively helped Egypt during the invasion of 1956. Close relations between the two countries had been established even earlier.

In 1955 they jointly stood against the Baghdad Pact, sponsored by Britain and America with the twin aims of keeping their hold on the Middle East and creating war bases on the borders of the Soviet Union.

The Baghdad Pact (now Cento) was rightly seen as a threat to every country in the Middle East. For Syria the danger was immediate and direct.

On her eastern border stood the Iraq of Nuri El Sa'ed then an eager participant in the Pact. On her northern border is Turkey, then, as now, a pillar of the unholy alliance.

Internally, Syria in 1955 was emerging from a period of pro-French military dictatorship and starting once again on the road to national freedom.

BIG ADVANCE
The three years 1955 to 1957 saw an enormous advance: parliamentary law was restored, the trade unions recovered their freedom of action, trade relations with the Socialist countries were established, and political parties including the Communist Party functioning openly.

After speakers accused the African Authority of fearing exposure the meeting leaders of the BPP be present, the Authority declared the meeting closed.

The Bagdad Powers were preparing for action. In the autumn of 1957 provocations began on Syria's northern border where Turkish troops under American command were massing.

Plot after plot against the constitutional Government were discovered.

In face of these threats, the Syrian National Assembly passed a resolution in November 1957 in favour of union with Egypt.

The move was welcomed in Syria on the understanding that the United Arab Republic would be a federal union. This meant that while presenting a united front against the common enemy, the two countries would be free to run their own internal affairs.

This, however, was not Nasser's idea of how the union was to function. After an enthusiastic start it became clear that Syria's democratic gains of the previous years were to disappear one by one.

Parliament was dissolved, political parties were abolished, trade unions were compelled to accept Government nominees as their leaders.

Syria's economy was infiltrated by Egyptian finance capital and eventually the Syrian Cabinet itself was disbanded and the country governed from Cairo.

At an early stage the strong Syrian Communist Party warned that the UAR could only live and prosper if it kept to its original aims.

A statement from its executive committee in November 1958 reaffirmed that the solidarity of the Arab peoples remained their chief weapon in the struggle against imperialism.

BUT THE U.A.R. COULD ONLY PLAY A LIBERATING ROLE AND SAFEGUARD ITS OWN INDEPENDENCE ON THE BASIS OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS.

The chief points in the programme of action put forward by the Communist Party were: freely elected Parliaments for each of the two members of the union, as well as a central Government; freedom of political and trade union organisations; close co-operation to improve the economies of the two countries without subjecting one to the other.

The same principles were reaffirmed more than once by the Communist Parties of Syria and Egypt. Both warned Nasser that the union shaped by him in the last three years, shorn of its progressive character, was in danger of disruption.

POLICE TERROR
Far from heeding them, Nasser and the Egyptian ruling class launched a merciless war against the two Communist Parties and all who shared their views.

From early 1959, a regime of police terror has been imposed on both Egypt and Syria.

The Syrian bourgeois parties, afraid of the growing influence of their own working-class organisations, readily stepped into line with the Egyptian ruling class in this anti-democratic crusade.

They now seem to have been equally afraid of the nationalisation measures enforced in July in both Egypt and Syria.

So afraid that they have hastily put an end to the union with Egypt knowing that it would find few defenders in its present form.

Now they have to face the Syrian people who have not abandoned their struggle for freedom and democracy, the correspondent concludes.

STILL DICTATORSHIP
The latest news from Syria shows that far from instituting democratic reforms, the new Syrian regime proposes to continue as a dictatorship. Schools and universities have been closed and civilians ordered to hand over any arms they may possess.

Popular demonstrations have been forbidden, and the regime has announced that political parties will not be allowed to function. The aim of the new Syrian rulers appears to be to set up regimes similar to those at present in Jordan, Iran and Pakistan (the first countries to recognise the break between Syria and Egypt) where popular rights are at an absolute minimum.

The moral of the story is that Arab unity cannot be forged by regimes which suppress mass organisations as the Nasser regime has done. By doing so the Egyptian rulers undermined the popular base for unity between Egypt and Syria and allowed Syrian reaction, which had maintained its ties with imperialism, to reassert itself.

ONLY ON THE BASIS OF FULL DEMOCRACY CAN ARAB UNITY PROSPER.

"URBAN BANTU COUNCILS WILL BRING CHAOS TO OUR HOMES" COD Deputation To Council Committee

CAPETOWN. THE calamities which have beset the Reserves would be brought right into Cape Town homes if Urban Bantu Councils were introduced here, said a memorandum submitted to the Cape Town Municipality's Native Affairs Committee by the local branch of the Congress of Democrats.

The Council's Native Affairs Committee last week met a deputation of two from the COD and discussed the implications of Urban Councils with them.

DISASTROUS FAILURE
Tribal Authorities in the reserves have definitely proved themselves a disastrous failure, the COD memorandum stated. Their urban counterparts would almost certainly produce the same results, only even more tragic because of the greater concentrations of population involved.

"The traders in the Reserves can testify that it is not only the Africans who suffer," said the COD.

"Today in many areas these traders face bankruptcy. Last year's events prove, conclusively that matters affecting the Africans are bound to affect us all. The sealing off of locations to enforce Government authority can only be undertaken at the expense of the economic life of the whole of Cape Town."

NO CONFIDENCE
Urban Councils would never have the confidence of the people of the townships since their functions would not be to decide questions of policy and direction, but merely to administer laws made for them, the memorandum stated. Even if the location residents could be expected by the authorities to have confidence in these councils, the fact was clearly that they did not.

Already Council officials had refused to sign a new deed of non-co-operation to be found in the locations. The location residents were overwhelmingly opposed to the setting up of the proposed Urban

Bantu Councils, which they regarded as an imposition on them, an imposition they would resist. The result of non-co-operation would then surely blaze forth into active opposition not immediately, perhaps, but surely and terribly nonetheless.

The Congress of Democrats said that the problem of municipal government for the African people would not be solved by Urban Bantu Councils, which was a backward step. The solution was to accord their African fellow citizens full democratic rights and there is no reason why they should be denied full participation in running the affairs of the city.

SINCERITY
At the conclusion of the proceeding, Mr. S. Lantz, chairman of the Native Affairs Committee, thanked the COD delegates for the sincerity with which they had presented their views and promised they would be given full consideration by the Committee.

C.A.D. Control of Coloured Education next year will mean

INTEGRATION FOR APARTHEID

CAPE TOWN.

THE announcement by the Minister of Coloured Affairs that the system of education for Coloured children will, during the next session of Parliament, be transferred from the control of the Provincial Council to the Coloured Affairs Department comes as no surprise.

It is typical of ruling class tactics that this announcement was preceded by the banning of three teachers well-known for their opposition to the transfer of "Coloured" education in particular, and the CAD in general.

Coupled with the Minister's statement was the threat that any opposition by what it pleased him to describe as a minority of teachers would be met with drastic treatment.

We can, therefore, expect within the very near future, the dismissal and/or banning of others of the most militant teachers in schools for Coloured children.

It is not without significance that transfer will take place in the same year that the Bellville College releases upon the children its first crop of teachers. These people, by the way, have been trained to justify the ways of apartheid and to indoctrinate children in the interest of maintaining the present social structure of South Africa.

For the ruling class to succeed in its purpose of regimenting and rendering voiceless the various

sections of the Non-Whites, it has become necessary to exercise direct control over the schooling of the children of the disfranchised people. The schools must be made to function more effectively as reserves of cheap black labour.

With this end in view the NAD took over the schools for African children in 1954-1955, and now that there is a functioning CAD the stage is set for the transfer of "Coloured" education.

Transfer must not be seen as an isolated administrative detail but as an integral feature of apartheid. It is part of the total plan for mental enslavement of all children in South Africa.

The aim and purpose of education in the Republic is to indoctrinate every child so that he may come to believe that only under apartheid will he be able to find his salvation. The details vary for the different groups, but the general plan is the same.

Universally accepted educational principles and attitudes must be scrapped. The traditional concept of the essential equality of man, the supremacy of reason and progress towards an economically and politically egalitarian society must be replaced by authority, "essiorightedness" and all the other doctrines of Christian National Education.

Botha Commission

It was with this end in view that the Botha Commission, which published its findings in 1956, was instituted. Among the recommendations of the commission were:

(1) that in view of the fact that

the larger proportion of the Coloured population are labourers their education should be less academic and more practical;

(2) that the Coloured school-going child should be instructed by and large through the medium of Afrikaans;

(3) that more handwork, more gardening and more singing should be taught;

(4) the syllabus should be modified to suit local conditions;

(5) that "Coloured" education constituted a drain upon the budget of the Provincial Councils, the Central Government should devise ways and means of

remedying this;

(6) that the admission age of Coloured children should be raised to 7. (For the White child it is 5.)

The Commission also stated in very strong terms that there were certain Coloured teachers who showed a spirit of antagonism to the Government and who indulged in political activity. It considered that such teachers were not fit to be in schools.

CHURCHES
It is also common knowledge that the majority of church bodies

BY A TEACHER

remedying this;

(6) that the admission age of Coloured children should be raised to 7. (For the White child it is 5.)

The Commission also stated in very strong terms that there were certain Coloured teachers who showed a spirit of antagonism to the Government and who indulged in political activity. It considered that such teachers were not fit to be in schools.

In Practice

Since the publication of the Botha Report, many of its recommendations have been effected administratively. The admission age has been raised; schools have forcibly been converted into Afrikaans-speaking institutions, more time has been allocated, at the expense of academic subjects, to handwork, gardening, singing and religious instruction.

Furthermore, the provisions of the Education Ordinance, whereby it becomes grounds for dismissal if a teacher "impedes, undermines and obstructs" any activity of a department of state, have been successfully applied in the case of at least two teachers.

In different circuits, school inspectors have instructed principal and staff to modify the syllabus so as to conform with the requirements of the local group area. As a result, there is hardly any uniformity of instruction or standards in the various schools. This is especially true with regard to primary school education.

In the sub standards the position is almost tragic. Teachers live in terror of the K.G. inspectors who are insistent that children should not be taught too rapidly. For example, it is forbidden to teach young children of 6 to 7 years of age any number more than 9, and the second language, in most cases English, must be introduced only after the child has been at school for more than two years, and then only orally.

Inasmuch as the NAD has already taken over the control and administration of vocational schools, reformatories and certain technical institutions. It now only remains for an Act of Parliament to effect formal transfer and to intensify the system of debasement, retardation and indoctrination of the Coloured child.

Indoctrination

If transfer has any meaning, it is that whatever little education the child has had up to now, whatever vestiges of decolonisation has been taught in the past, whatever progressive ideas he has absorbed, will be replaced in future by a system of more intense and rigid indoctrination.

It is possible that the present

are prepared to hand over to the CAD provided that they continue to receive the rent grant which the Cape Education Department pays them.

It must be remembered that the vast majority of "Coloured" schools are mission schools.

Against Transfer

The two leading Coloured teacher organisations with any significant membership, the TISA and the TEPA, have both expressed themselves against transfer. But beyond passing resolutions and writing articles, nothing has been done to stop it.

Moreover, neither organisation has, up to now, given any clear directive to its membership as to what role they can play in the immediate future.

It is to be hoped, that the TISA, which has been silent in its opposition to the CAD in the past, will not at this stage succumb to pressure and throw in the towel.



Queen Sudarshana (Surya Kumari) consoles the King of Kanchi (Bashkar) after his defeat in the battle with the forces of the King of the Dark Chamber.

"King of the Dark Chamber" One of the Greatest Plays Ever Presented in S.A.

DURBAN.

"ONE OF THE GREATEST PLAYS EVER PRESENTED ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN STAGE."

This was the verdict of an experienced theatre critic after he saw Krishna Shah's production of Tagore's "King of the Dark Chamber," which opened its South African season at Durban's Orient Hall last Thursday.

The programme begins with the four major dances of India, and for 30 minutes the audience is held spellbound by the intricate movements of Bashkar, one of India's greatest exponents of the Bharat Natyayam.

This Nehru prize winner's excellent muscle control, his "madras" (movements of his fingers to convey some idea or emotion), the movement of his feet and the jingling of the bells on them in timing with the intricate classical music of India, brought gasps of astonishment from the packed first night audience.

The play itself depicts the struggle between illusion and truth in a kingdom where no one knows the King. The people begin to doubt his

existence. Even the Queen has never seen him.

The search for the King develops into a fascinating interweaving of Indian Sanskrit and folk dramas.

Bashkar, as the King of Kanchi who plans to create chaos in the kingdom and possess the Queen, played his part superbly.

Beautiful Surya Kumari, playing the part of the Queen, was magnificent in a role which requires her to show conflicting emotions of pride and yearning, love and anger, extreme happiness and forlorn despair during her search for her king whom she only knows as her consort in the forever dark chamber.

Among the remaining players, who are all South Africans, Prem Singh as the maid of honour, Karen Pillay and Roy Jagesar as the villain kings, Gilbert Xaba as the herald, Robert Trassel as the king and Harry Naidoo as the village wise man, all play their parts with distinction.

Twenty-three-year-old Mr. Frank Rembach, Union Artists' technical director, created just the right atmosphere with intricate lighting effects on a specially built stage without any curtains.

"King of the Dark Chamber" is being presented only to multi-racial audiences.

M.P.

UP MY ARMLEY

PAMPOEN-ONDER-DIE-BOS was rocked back on its heels the other day when one of its leading citizens, Frickie Mieliebhaar, was arrested by the local Security Branch and forthwith dumped in the lock-up.

What was more astonishing to all Pampoen-onder-die-bosers was firstly, the fact that young Frickie had for a long time been filling the honoured position of full-back for their rugby side, and secondly that he was being charged with heresy for advocating an equal number of black and white squares for draught-boards.

That such a famous rugby player as Frickie Mieliebhaar could be guilty of such a heinous and heretical crime was beyond words. In fact the population was struck speechless.

When the proceedings opened the court-room was packed, for Pampoen-onder-die-bos had never had a heresy trial since 1666, when Volkronet Poperus was hanged, drawn and quartered for ogling the dominie's house-maid.

Opening the case for Pampoen-onder-die-bos, Meneer Van Buffel, the Public Inquisitor, said that Frickie had wilfully, feloniously and maliciously contravened chapter forty-three-and-a-half, verse eleven, of Ye Olde Witche Crafts Acte.

Meneer Justice Koosie Jeffries:

Inquisitor: Yes.

Men. Koosie: What?

Inquisitor: No, which, your lordship.

Men. Koosie: What which?

Inquisitor: Witchcraft, m'lud.

Men. Koosie: Proceed, Meneer Inquisitor.

Under cross-examination young Frickie admitted that he was a famous full-back for the Pampoen-onder-die-bos Rugby Club. He had been awarded his Springbok badge. For example, he had won equal shares of black and white for draught-boards because he understood that this was the only way one could play draughts. (Uproar in the court.)

Inquisitor: The prisoner admits his guilt, m'lud, but in mitigation pleads that he was led astray by malicious multi-racialism and the English press.

In his summing up Meneer Koosie Jeffries said that he was most astonished, bedaddled and bewildered that a famous rugby full-back, and a Springbok at that, could be led astray. Why, surely his long rugby experience should have thickened his skull enough to prevent foreign matter from entering it? Tsk. Tsk. Tsk. Frickie was by no means an example to the Pampoen-onder-die-bos race.

"Under these circumstances," said Meneer Koosie, "I have no alternative but to find you guilty of heresy and sentence you to two years in stocks! (Screams and tears from Frickie's relations.)

ALEX LA GUMA.

Zwane, van der Ross, Cowen, Hooper Address

BIGGEST POLITICAL MEETING
IN SWAZILAND'S HISTORY

A GREAT crowd of between 5 and 6,000 people attended Sunday's meeting in Manzini, Swaziland, under the auspices of the Swaziland Progressive Party and the European Welfare Association to hear the Cowen plan for the new Swaziland constitution.

The crowd was stirred from the outset by the opening remarks of FATHER CHARLES HOOPER, the Anglican Minister of Zeceni fame, who contested the idea that Christians have no place in politics. He pointed to Bishop Wilberforce

of anti-slavery fame and said: "We are the children of one father. We reject all acts of tyranny of one group over another."

DR. A. P. ZWANE, the Progressive Party General Secretary, introduced Dr. van der Ross, the Coloured leader from the Cape. "The Coloured people have now realised they belong to Africa. Before they thought they had one foot in Africa and one in Europe. The Whites must now realise that they too are Africans. They've never set foot in Europe."

DR. VAN DER ROSS was loudly applauded when he brought greetings from the Coloured people. He had taken the Coloured people

to realise that they were "no tail of any horse. Where do we stand? We are South Africans. We are not anti-White but people must live together in dignity and respect."

PROFESSOR COWEN gave a detailed account of his proposed constitution for Swaziland which, he said, if accepted will "bring freedom within three years."

MR. SELSTROM, the European Welfare Association leader, made a strong call for Swaziland Coloured unity in their struggle for freedom.

Dr. Zwane expressed the hope that the few white members of the SPP would increase in the near future and that all people living in Swaziland would come together and join in the struggle for freedom irrespective of race.

In spite of poor transport facilities, a representative cross-section of the Swaziland people of all races attended the meeting.

Even the Police Commissioner at Mbabane admitted that this was the largest political meeting in the history of Swaziland.

Algerian Editor Escapes,
say French Police

HENRI ALLEG, the French Algerian editor tortured by French paratroopers and sentenced to ten years jail, has escaped, French police said recently.

The police statement said that 39-year-old Alleg escaped from a hospital where he had been transferred last month.

He cut through window bars of his ground-floor room at 4 a.m. yesterday. A search with police dogs failed to trace him, the police statement said. Paris sources earlier said Alleg had escaped from Rennes jail.

Alleg, a communist and former editor of Alger Republican, was sentenced by an Algiers military court last year.

He had aroused the special hate of the French authorities in 1958 by getting out of jail the manuscript of a book, "La Question," in which he described tortures he suffered after arrest and under interrogation.

BOOK BANNED
The detailed charges he made

have never been denied, but the book was banned in France.

● One of the men accused with Alleg at his trial last year was Maurice Audin, 25-year-old man-



HENRI ALLEG: Exposed torture.

thematics lecturer—though Audin had in reality been tortured to death by French paratroopers three years earlier.

French authorities have maintained the fiction that Audin "escaped," despite the evidence of his death under torture produced by Audin's widow and eventually backed by some French police officials.

The Facts of the
Berlin Crisis

JOHANNESBURG.

A four-page leaflet setting out the facts of the Berlin crisis has been issued by the S.A. Peace Council. The leaflet explains that the issue of Berlin is not the question of refugees, but the war situation created simply because the Soviet Union wishes to sign a peace treaty with Germany. The strong reaction to this from the West is due to the fact that Adenauer refuses to recognise the German Democratic Republic and if the Russians sign a treaty and withdraw their representatives, it means that the Western powers will have to deal directly with Eastern Germany.

Copies of the leaflet are obtainable free of charge from the Secretary, P. O. Box 10528, Johannesburg. If you require large quantities, please send a donation towards costs.



—The Wall Street Journal

"How can you get out of politics—what else are you fit for?"

MY SON WAS A FREEDOM RIDER

A letter from a well-known progressive author

AMERICA

Los Angeles, U.S.A.

DID I tell you that my son volunteered as a Freedom Rider to go to Houston, Texas, to test segregation there?

It was a mixed group of 11 from here and 7 from New York. They attended a railroad lunchroom as inter-State passengers hence subject to inter-State, i.e. federal, law rather than merely local statutes.

They were merely arrested for "unlawful assembly" and conspired to "interfere with" the proprietor of the lunchroom and his right to segregate the races.

At the county jail the guards informed the 100 or more prisoners that some "nigger-lovers" would be in jail shortly and "I guess you can take care of them, boys." My Joe was one of the 4 white male Freedom Riders (sworn to commit no violence, not even in self-defence).

They were immediately set upon by the sadists among the prisoners, kicked and beaten. This proceeded at intervals for more than

an hour, till finally one of the Freedom Riders had an ugly gash opened in his skull and bled so profusely that the attacking prisoners panicked and quit. (This wound got no expert care till 36 hours later.)

Next day many of the prisoners told the 4 Freedom Riders they were sorry for what had happened; they hadn't known what the issue was but had been misled by the guards. They asked a thousand questions, were stuffed with information, and no doubt will be better citizens from now on.

Needless to say, the Negroes of the group were not molested, since most of the Negro prisoners (the jail is segregated, of course) were sympathetic to the Freedom Riders' campaign.

After 36 hours a lawyer managed to find out about the attack, bailed out the 4 and had them examined and treated in hospital. Our Joe had only "minor lumps" as he put it. . . . The trial was put off for about 3 weeks; they were all convicted, of course, and have all appealed against the 100 dollars fine. . . . Joe had about a week at home before returning to college in Chicago.

Best wishes,
LARS LAWRENCE.



Joe is the white youth (with the glasses) seen in this picture with his friend and fellow-Freedom Rider, Charles (also with glasses). They are in cheerful mood as they wave good-bye to their friends in Los Angeles, California, and climb on board the Texas-bound train that will carry them to the wide open spaces of . . . Houston jail.

New U.S. Subversion
Chief—Worse Than
Dulles?

ALLEN Welsh Dulles, notorious head of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, is being kicked out of his job at the end of next month. He will be replaced by John Alex McCone, U.S. big business tycoon and former chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Ever since the rout of the Cuban invasion earlier this year, the replacement of Dulles (who masterminded the criminal fiasco) has been expected. For 8 years Dulles, brother of the late John Foster Dulles, has been the organising brain behind U.S. subversion throughout the world. Amongst its latest exploits was participation in the plot to murder Congo premier Lumumba and the abortive attempt by French Army Generals to set up a fascist regime in Algeria and France.

Dulles' successor McCone is a 59-year-old Catholic and personal friend of Richard Nixon. He has made his fortune as Vice-President of U.S. Steel, boss of California Shipbuilding, and as chairman of the Husha Handy Corp., which operates a fleet of tanker and cargo ships.

While Air Force Under Secretary he urged the spending of 2 billion dollars yearly on missiles, and always argued hard for the resumption of nuclear tests by the U.S. (He saw to it that nuclear test sites were prepared for future experiments, says Time magazine, even while the official policy was against resumption.)

Now with about 15,000 employees working under him and a budget of more than 500 million dollars per year, he is one of the most powerful men in the world—as well as one of the most reactionary and dangerous.

Soviet Leaders At
London Conference

Prominent personalities from the Soviet Union and People's Democracies, including the West and uncommitted" countries attended a private peace conference in London recently and reached agreement on problems of world disarmament and tensions.

The conference held on the personal initiative of Canon Collins, included among its sponsors Chief Lunt, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Mr. L. B. Priestley, Bertrand Russell, Kingsley Martin and Professor Ritchie Calder.

The conference called on the Governments now carrying out nuclear tests to halt them immediately. Soviet representatives Ilya Ehrenburg and A. Korneichuk, a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, both agreed to the declaration.

The Old and the New

It is often said of us that we are a new nation, newly appearing on the world stage. That is not true. In fact, we are an ancient nation, with an ancient civilization, ancient traditions, and ancient methods of administration and government. We were an ancient nation, long before Columbus came to our shores, and accidentally discovered the American continent.

—Indonesian President Sukarno in an address to the U.S. Council for World Affairs.

NON-WHITE SOCCERITES READY FOR TALKS

IN WINNING VEIN

K.O. Victory in 90 Seconds



Trinidadian champion Percy Lewis jubilantly lifts his hand in acknowledgment of the crowd's cheers after his sensational defeat of South Africa's Sexton "Wonderboy" Mabena within 90 seconds of the start of their return bout at the Durban Ice-drome last week. On the left Mr. M. R. Midgley, Lewis' second, cuts off his wrist bandages. When they last met, Mabena won a disputed points decision over Lewis, a former Empire Featherweight champ. But this time the crowd had hardly settled into their seats when it was all over. A return bout between the two fighters will take place in the Durban City Hall in December.

But Demand Full Equality, Not Sham Affiliation

DURBAN.

THE suspension of the White soccer association by the international federation was welcomed as a necessary and preliminary step towards getting together the White and Non-White soccerites and thus paving the way for a great and glorious future for South African soccer, according to a statement issued last week by Mr. George Singh, Secretary of the S.A. Soccer Federation.

The SASF therefore awaited the Football Association's proposals, the statement said.

"While it is true that FASA offered the SASF affiliation about five years ago, such 'dummy' affiliation and token 'associative' membership as was offered was unanimously rejected simply because it meant nothing and took the non-white players nowhere," said Mr. Singh.

The International Football Federation which suspended South Africa was fully aware of these negotiations.

If the FASA was sincerely prepared "to play ball" with the non-whites they would find them willing partners. Any sham or token affiliation which smacked of humiliation or inequality would not be acceptable, the statement added.

"The SASF officials are not so much interested in the privileges of sending representatives to FIFA. What we really want is a break for our players who have unjustly been denied all international opportunity and the right to play for their country."



"Papwa" Sewunker Sewgolum was in dynamic mood during the golf championships which he won in Kimberley recently. Here he is seen playing in the round in which he scored a four-under-par 69.

Pro-Soccer Body For Cape Town

CAPE TOWN.

THE formation of a professional soccer body in Cape Town was announced this week by Mr. A. B. Allie, chairman of the Mother City Professional Football Club.

All players contracted to the club have at some time represented Western Province in national tournaments. Among them are two Springboks, and some outstanding representatives of amateur football. The Club was formed in 1961 but publication of the news was withheld in order to protect the amateur status of some of the players who were to take part in the amateur finals.

It is hoped that the club will play its first professional game in January 1962, probably in Cape Town, Mr. Allie said.

The players representing Mother City are L. Van Dieman, V. Francis, C. Tommy, R. Field, A. Heeger, Spike Neethling, J. Mentoor—Cape District; V. Julius, H. Lakay, B. Roodt, P. Du Preez—Alliance; M. Burns, D. Page—Western Province; L. Van Dieman and J. Mentoor will play as amateurs.

The club has applied for affiliation to the Western Province Soccer League which controls professional soccer here.

SCOREBOARD

By RECORDER

THE wicket is becoming lively as far as cricket organization is concerned.

There are sharp disagreements in the all-white S.A. Cricket Association. ONE OF THE POINTS IS THE RECOGNITION OF NON-WHITE CRICKETERS. This was raised by Eric Rowan of the Transvaal.

THE ISSUE MUST BE KEPT ALIVE.

At the cricket conference in August, the new chairman and secretary, Rashid Yarschia and Checkel Jassat, undertook to work for the recognition of all our cricketers. They have some questions to answer:

- Why did they not raise the matter at the recent annual general meeting of the all-White SACA which is internationally recognised?
- Have they written to the governing body, the Imperial Cricket Conference?
- Why have they not made use of the correspondence between the Imperial Cricket Conference and the South African Sports Association—which has

been offered to them?

- What is their stand on opposing the racial New Zealand cricket tour of S.A.? Will they support the SONREIS campaign in this matter?

Rugby Line-Out

The Eastern Province is giving a good lead in rugby:

- They have run a non-racial Knock-out Competition successfully.
- They have All-Star Invitation matches on a non-racial basis.
- Pro. rugby scouts are active in looking for talent for overseas teams.
- Question: Should we not begin to think of pro. rugby in South Africa in provinces where there is big support?

Important Scores

- Short has scored two major successes recently:
- At long last we have a single Lawn Tennis Union on a non-racial basis. Heart congratulations to Messrs Cecil Accom and M. N. Pather, new chairman and secretary respectively

Unless otherwise stated, F. Carmona of 8 Barrack St., Cape Town, is responsible for all political matter in this issue. Johannesburg news by E. Frost and J. Gopal, 7 Moreanville House, 155 President St. Durban news by M. P. Nalakar, 605 Lodeson House, 118 Grey St. Port Elizabeth news by Gwasa Mkhali, 20 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley St. Cape Town news by A. Ja Guma, 6 Barrack St.

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★ Something for Everyone at the Grand

NEW AGE

ALL-DAY FÊTE

at the MOWBRAY TOWN HALL on

SATURDAY 11 SEPTEMBER, 1961

wards

- CLOTHING & KNITWEAR
- CAKES & SWEETS
- FRUIT & VEGETABLES
- FUN & GAMES!
- COME EARLY!



Support the People's Paper!

RACING AT ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Owners' Plate: FAN. Danger, Flawless.

Triad Handicap: O'MALLEY. Danger, Barcarolle.

Progress Seven: FLOWER BOWL. Danger, Forest King.

Woolvington Cup: 1. STEEL COURAGE 2. Knight 3. Preacher.

Ascot Handicap, 2nd Division: FRENCH DRAMA. Danger, Au-

22,000 United Tobacco Co. Competition

K.O. Final

CAPE RAMBLERS

vs TRANSVAAL UTD.



GREEN POINT TRACK

SATURDAY 14 OCTOBER 3.15 pm.