

# WOMEN FLOGGED BY

# BANTU AUTHORITIES

## This is the Future Under Verwoerd's "New Deal"

**I**N the rural areas today the Chiefs are becoming dictators. They have great authority under the Native Administration Act of 1927 and the Bantu Authorities Act of 1959; they enjoy the active support of the Bantu Commissioner and the police.

But over and above all this **THEY DO WHAT THEY PLEASE** beyond any powers given by law or tribal custom.

These yes-men of the Government are becoming wealthy as the result of innumerable charges against their fellow tribesmen, particularly those who oppose the Bantu Authorities and their arbitrary rule. Maximum fines are given for minor offences, and for non-existent ones, and although sometimes the money or oxen are put into the tribal pool, far more often they go to swell the funds of the "Boss" himself.

This, coupled with a salary for the honour of Chieftainship, has resulted in a rash of large American cars on the untarred roads of Bantustan in Zululand, the Transkei and Transvaal, while the people's resentment grows accordingly.

### Cattle Disappeared

In *Zeerust*, for example, men who returned from Bechuanaland at the beginning of this year with

Bantu Councils in the country areas have turned the Chiefs into dictators—abused the law—made a mockery of the courts. The same thing will happen in the towns under the Urban

Bantu Councils  
Writes this  
**SPECIAL**  
**CORRESPONDENT**  
who has investigated the  
Chiefs' powers in the  
Bush Courts

the permission of the local Commissioner after having been in voluntary exile since the struggle in 1958, found that some of their cattle had disappeared in their absence into Chief's kraal. But far from being compensated, they were immediately charged by him with having been members of the African National Congress when it was still a legal organisation.

Not only is this a ludicrous charge (on which he found them guilty and impounded some more cattle), but one quite outside the jurisdiction of the Chief's Bush Court.

(Continued on page 3)

## PERSONALITIES IN BASUTOLAND CRISIS



Two of the personalities involved in recent political developments in Basutoland are (left) Mr. John Molloholo, secretary of the central committee of the newly formed Basutoland Communist Party and (right) Mr. Jack Mofiane, secretary of the Basutoland General Workers' Union. (See also "British to Blame for Maseru Riots" on page 3.)

# NEW AGE

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## APARTHEID IS HERESY



"APARTHEID IS HERESY" said this slogan painted on the walls of one of the Dutch Reformed churches in Johannesburg when the secret heresy trial of Professor Geysers opened in Pretoria recently. The charge against Prof. Geysers is based, among other things, on a statement by him that apartheid has no Biblical basis.

### And In The Transkei

## ANGRY PEOPLE TURN TO SABOTAGE

### Miles of Fencing Destroyed

From Govan Mbeki  
**PORT ELIZABETH.**  
EVEN some of the most backward areas of the Transkei are now being drawn into the struggle against the Government's policies.

Recently, as a result of objections by the people and their Chief Gwebindlala to the fencing of the commonage and the reduction of their stock, a number of men were arrested in the Elliotdale District (Bomvanaland). This sparked off a mass demonstration, in which a large number of men and women marched to the BAD Commissioner's office and demanded that they too be arrested.

**TO AVOID FURTHER TROUBLE. THE ARRESTED MEN WERE RELEASED.**  
At Talaara—a location near Sabata Dandinyebo's home—the people refused to give a hearing to the BAD Commissioner. In the past BAD Commissioners used to be honoured guests when they visited

the locations and were given gifts of sheep and chickens. They went peacefully from one village to another with only an interpreter in attendance.

Today, however, they are accompanied by armed police, yet in spite of this they are turned away by the angry peasants.

**SABOTAGE.**  
In addition, the anger of the people is expressing itself on an increasing scale in acts of sabotage. In the southern areas of the Transkei the destruction of rehabilitation fences is taking place on a big scale. In the Ngqamkwe district, normally regarded in Government circles as one of the most law-abiding, miles of fences have been destroyed.

In the meanwhile some of the Chiefs are stepping up repressive measures against the people, more particularly in Matanzima's area in the Cofimvaba district.

A number of men from the Qiso location were summoned to appear at the Bush Court recently because they did not give the salute to the Chief.

## Result of Ganyile Application Awaited

DURBAN.

**T**HE people of Pondoland are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the habeas corpus action brought on behalf of their leader Mr. Anderson Ganyile, who was allegedly kidnapped by South African police from Basutoland early last month.

The habeas corpus application was first made on October 13, when it was fully argued before Mr. Justice Wynne in the Grahamstown Supreme Court. The Judge at this hearing requested counsel for Mr. Ganyile to produce the original letter written by Anderson from Kokstad.

It will be recalled that the letter stated:

(Continued on page 5)

# NEW AGE LETTER BOX Dog Proved Need For Reform In U.N.

It is small wonder that Mr. Eric Louw and Die Burger should describe the late Mr. Hammarskjöld as a "good friend of South Africa," while the whole of the UN (except for Portugal and France, the dying colonial powers) condemns this country in the strongest terms.

The revelations confirm our justified suspicion that, though the visit of Hammarskjöld last January was given considerable publicity, for the majority of the people of this country, the visit meant nothing. There was no manifestation by the Secretary General of the disapproval which the UN feels about the South African Government's racial policies.

Mr. Hammarskjöld failed to meet the true representatives of the major Non-White political organisations, in spite of the fact that he was not prevented by the Government from meeting them.

Mose Tshombe, the most hated African in Africa today. Yet, Mr. Hammarskjöld, according to

Die Burger, had the least criticism for this Katangese traitor and stooge!

As far as we non-whites are concerned these are adequate grounds why the responsibility of the United Nations should no longer be vested in the hands of a single Secretary General.

More than ever our belief grows stronger that under an executive triumvirate, consisting of the three world blocs, Western, Communist and neutral, there will be a much fairer representation in the United Nations and that justice will then be seen to be done.

Johannesburg, IMTIAZ AHMED

## "Pursue The Struggle With Renewed Vigour"

# Award To Chief An Inspiration To All

Peace-loving peoples of the world and particularly the freedom fighters of S.A. are thrilled at the award of the 1960 Nobel Peace Prize to Chief Lutuli, one of the greatest leaders of the African continent.

Those who have been responsible for banning and restricting him under the guise of preservation of internal security and peace, have received a stern rebuff for their ill-considered actions. It is a baffling paradox that a man, labelled a dangerous instrument of subversion by an insignificant few, should be so honoured by the world!

Chief Lutuli deserves the honour because he showed himself as a dedicated, militant and unswerving fighter against all causes of friction among South Africans—a man resolutely determined to lift his country from the impasse and mistrust into which it has been plunged by a fear-ridden, ruthless, neo-nazi government. He has re-

## African Beaten Up in Windhoek Street

It seems as if oppression is daily increasing in South West Africa. Recently in the main street of Windhoek a young Herero boy was beaten by a White man almost to death. There was a group of Europeans around those who were fighting but they did not try to stop them fighting as they knew the young boy would do nothing to the White adult.

The Herero boy was so badly beaten that he could not move and lay on the ground bleeding. Then the White man stood on his stomach, jumped in the air and at the same time kicked the boy in the stomach. A few Africans who were there wanted to stop the White man, but the other Whites would not allow them to do so.

I myself was once arrested for speaking English to a White man who demanded my pass from me. I gave him my pass, speaking in English, and he then said: "Ek sal die skoolkind hard slaan." Though still a schoolboy in Windhoek, I spent the night in jail and was convicted by the magistrate the next day for not giving my name to the White man.

JOSEPH HIDINUA  
Refugee in Bechuanaland.

# EDITORIAL 1963

THERE is a widespread delusion among sections of the oppressed peoples of South Africa that they are going to be delivered from bondage in the year 1963, when something is going to happen that will shatter the forces of apartheid and make it possible for a democratic state to be established forthwith.

This delusion has been spread partly by the PAC, whose agents and dupes in the townships are busy telling everybody that their leaders have gone abroad to get guns and equipment from friendly countries and will come marching back at the head of an invincible army in 1963.

Partly the delusion has been spread by Verwoerd himself, who used it as a justification for holding an election this year so that he would be free to concentrate on the fighting when the blood started flowing up to the horses' bits in 1963.

As a reader pointed out in our 'Letterbox' last week, the delusion is not that we may be free by 1963. We may well be, but our deliverance will not come from abroad but through the efforts of our own people.

There is no case in history of one people ever having gone out to fight the battles of another. People fight and die to defend their own interests, not those of strangers. In the course of their fight, sympathisers may come to their aid and lend them material and spiritual assistance. But the initiative and main effort must come from the oppressed people themselves.

True, there is widespread sympathy throughout the world for the South African people of all races who suffer under apartheid. This has been proved in a thousand ways—by the votes at UN, by the expulsion of South Africa from the Commonwealth, from international soccer, from the International Labour Organisation, by the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Chief Lutuli, and so on.

Yet still Verwoerd rules and the people continue to be oppressed. The lesson is—the transformation of South African society can only be undertaken by the South African people themselves. There is no army in Africa waiting to free us; indeed, at the moment there is no army in Africa even capable of freeing us, for we should be under no illusions about the strength of the military forces available to the Verwoerd regime.

Nor should it even be thought that every country which speaks up at UNO against South Africa's apartheid policy is willing to undertake action against the Verwoerd regime. The United States, Britain and other imperialist lackey states denounce apartheid merely as a tactic to win support from the Afro-Asian powers. The imperialists have far too many millions of pounds invested in South Africa to want to see a revolutionary change. They are far more frightened by the prospect of sav, the Congress Alliance coming to power than they are of a continuance of the Verwoerd regime. In fact, their only quarrel with Verwoerd is that he may make revolution inevitable, and by refusing to give the people anything, eventually lose everything—including the profits of Anglo-American, General Motors, and all the other imperialist monopoly interests which are so powerfully entrenched in our economy.

That is why, although practically every state at UNO will vote against South Africa, only a handful—the Casablanca powers led by Ghana, the socialist countries and one or two others—have been prepared to support a resolution demanding the imposition of effective sanctions.

We repeat—let us not look for our salvation abroad. All fraternal assistance will be welcome, but in the long run our future depends upon ourselves. It is up to us to show that we have the clear-sightedness, the determination and the organisation right here in South Africa which is the only means whereby we will eventually win the final victory.

## "Boys" and "Girls" In South Africa

Have White mothers and fathers taken any step to fight for racial co-operation in South Africa?

### CORRECTION

On page 6 of New Age dated October 5, 1961, there is an article headed "Relations Must Drop Cold War Policies" under a sub-heading "Hizwi Lesizwe" you printed "Other leaders are Dr. Gool of Cape Town."

For the information of the public, I wish to state that I have never heard of nor been informed of the existence of APDUSA, still less being among "other leaders of APDUSA."

Cape Town, DR. G. H. GOOL

(New Age regrets the error and apologies for any inconvenience which may have been caused to Dr. Gool.—Ed.)

Just recently I was washing a car and heard a small boy walking with his mother say, "Mum, what is this 'boy' doing?" And his mother replied, "The 'boy' is washing the car."

The age of this White child was about five. Is this White "civilisation"?

White children are taught to address any Non-White person no matter what his age, as "boy" or "girl." Even Professor Matthews has been addressed as "boy."

We African people teach our children to address their elders with respect. When we live in a democratic country where there will be no discrimination, I hope that it will be a punishable offence for anybody to treat others with disrespect no matter what their colour.

Z. S. XAMLASHE

Langa.

## PETITION TO U.N.

The Luderitz Branch of the South West African People's Organisation has sent, on behalf of the Namas, Hereros, Ovambos and Damaras, a petition to the independent African States at the United Nations coming for the UN Conference to come to SWA, as there is no more peace here. The Africans are arrested night and day for pass offences. The Committee must come and see for itself. Surely you do not want another Congo?

1. End of South African government in SWA.
2. An election this year.
3. Independence not later than 1963.

ERASMUS JA ERASTUS,  
Secretary

Luderitz Branch,  
SWAPO.

## WE ARE DELIGHTED ...

WE are delighted to announce that we made R587.05 at our New Age event in Cape Town last Saturday.

This was due to the effort of the many helpers who worked so hard for so many months beforehand. To them our most heartfelt thanks—to the women who made the many beautiful articles of clothing, to those who made the delicious delicatessen, cakes and sweets; to those who made the beautifully dressed dolls, toys and novelties; to the Coloured People's Congress who provided us with curry and rice besides a well-stocked stall; to the food and Canning Workers' Union for their stall and the Sweet Workers' Union for their generous donation in tins and sweets; and of course to our donors who so generously provided the raw materials and the finished articles.

It's a long list of "thank yous" and we are sure that

those who worked so hard would like to know the details of the takings at each individual stall. So here they are—

Clothing	233.44
Cakes and Sweets	89.65
Delicatessen	71.27
C.P.C.	57.62
Toys	37.28
Novelties	18.40
Books	10.49
Food and Canning Workers' Union	6.85
Travelling rug	24.60
Miscellaneous	40.95
	<b>R587.05</b>

### Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:	
F. R. 50, Paddy (per Nav)	R200, Diamond R50, Res R2, Joe R4, Cheese R2, Jumble R4.45, NPDT 30c, R.M. 37.90, N.S. R2
Johannesburg:	
Stan R2, Friends R40, Printing R20	
Durban:	
Kay 25c, Joy's Collection Box R2.64, G.G. R2,	
Grand Total:	<b>R928.29.</b>

## Nats Will Kill Themselves With Their Own Guns

Die Plattelanders and all the other pack of fools that dance to Verwoerd's guitar must have been delighted to hear their volk Minister Fouché talk of "going down fighting until blood flows up to the horses' bits."

We freedom fighters and stalwarts are not prepared, nor are we foolish to go into a bloody war with Nationalist lunatics and fanatics who cling to the ideologies of the Mediaeval Ages when living men of our times fly to the moon. We shall not go into a bloody war, not because we fear facing the barrel of the Nationalist cow-boy guns, but why is it necessary, in this modern age, when men can sit down and negotiate in order to solve problems, that the human race be destroyed in senseless fighting? Why not use guns to kick the Nats out and that must be clear to Fouché and Co., but shall apply a little of our brain work and the Nationalist hot heads shall drive their own suicidal spaceship over the precipice of no survival.

It is then that Fouché and his brothers will fight the race battle until the blood flows up to the horses' bits, having used their guns to kill themselves.

E. R. MHLONGO  
P.O. Kwamashu.

# BRIS TO BLAME FOR MASER RIOTS

## People Resist Bid to Deport Youth League Leader

**MASERU.** LAST week's riots, in which a number of people were injured and damage was done to buildings, were sparked off by a deliberate attempt by the Basutoland authorities to get Mr. Mokotimi, popular leader of the Basutoland Congress Party Youth League, deported from the Republic into the hands of Verwoerd's police.

Tension had been mounting ever since Mr. Mokotimi first appeared in court on October 30 in connection with a passport offence and a charge of being in Basutoland without a residence permit. He was fined £25 with the alternative of 6 months imprisonment.

He noted an appeal, but was ordered by the Basutoland police to pack his things and leave Basutoland within 24 hours.

**PROTEST MEETING**  
The residents of Maseru were immediately summoned to a mass meeting where the people pledged to do everything in their power to prevent Mr. Mokotimi's deportation. A letter of protest was sent to the Resident Commissioner, Mr. Chaplin, and lawyers were instructed to bring an action to stop the deportation order until the outcome of Mr. Mokotimi's appeal.

**THE MEETING DECIDED THERE AND THEN TO RESORT TO DIRECT ACTION TO SAVE MR. MOKOTIMI SHOULD ALL OTHER METHODS FAIL.**

An enormous crowd tried to attend the court session when the first application was made for a stay of the deportation order. The presiding judge, Mr. Elyan, could hardly make himself heard above the noise as BCP supporters were stopped by police from entering at the gate.

There was an upsurge when Mr. Mokotimi himself tried to get into the court and was at first thrown out by the police. Later, after explanations, he was allowed to enter the court, together with a number of his supporters.

The application was granted, and

the appeal was brought forward to Tuesday of last week in order to get the matter disposed of as soon as possible.

**ELECTRIC ATMOSPHERE**  
On this occasion an even larger crowd attended. The atmosphere was electric as Youth Leaguers crowded the grounds of the courthouse and sang freedom songs. The court adjourned before delivering its verdict. Police attempted to hustle Mr. Mokotimi into a van outside the courtroom, and the crowd gained the impression he was to be deported to South Africa there and then.

This was the last straw. The infuriated crowd surged through the streets into the town. Cars were stoned and windows smashed and

attempts were made to set fire to the judge's house, the Roman Catholic Cathedral and other buildings.

Steel-helmeted police were called out to deal with the situation, and an appeal was made to the Chiefs to send one again the black-robed army which had brutally attacked the workers during the general strike last March. Sporadic fights took place throughout the night.

**ARRESTS**  
At the time of going to press, a large number of people had been arrested and were due to appear in court on a variety of charges connected with the disturbances. Meanwhile, on Monday of this week it was announced that Mr. Mokotimi's appeal had been dismissed.

**IN THE PRESENT MOOD OF THE PEOPLE, FURTHER TROUBLE CAN BE EXPECTED.**

## Shulamith Muller Arrested—For 1957 Offence

JOHANNESBURG

The Nationalist Government appears to be going through the archives in its sharpened attack on the liberation movement since the elections and the appointment of the new Minister of Justice, Mr. John Vorster. Last Thursday morning Mrs. Shulamith Muller, the attorney who acted for the women of Lichtenburg who burnt their passes in 1957, was arrested for incitement—and remanded to the Lichtenburg Magistrate's Court.

**MRS. MULLER HAS NOT BEEN TO LICHTENBURG SINCE THE PASS—BURNING CASE IN 1957.**

Mrs. Muller, who appeared with Mr. William Mogotui and Mr. Richard Mollot on this charge, under the Criminal Amendment Act, was released on bail of R100. The case is to come up on December 11.

## Raids, Raids and More Raids

JOHANNESBURG

The house of Mr. Nelson Mandela, organiser-in-chief of the May 29 strike, now living "underground" is being watched steadily by the Special Branch.

Last week detectives left their watching posts outside and conducted a search through the house, removing some documents.

## HUSBAND AND WIFE ARRESTED:

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Ishmael Muller of Phenteni was raided twice in one night last week. The first raid lasted for three hours and the Special Branch removed documents. Later the same night both Mrs. Martha Mathlaha and her husband were arrested and taken to Marshall Square. Mrs. Mathlaha is to be charged under the Suppression of Communism Act, and her husband with possession of a firearm. Mrs. Mathlaha was detained in the cells without access to her lawyer for two days.

## DOBSONVILLE RAID:

Special Branch detectives raided the home of Mr. Shadrach Letlapa of Dobsonville last Friday night, searched for about two hours, and then removed documents.

# Women Flogged by Bantu Authorities

(Continued from page 1)

Since 1959 each Chief has had the power to impose corporal punishment on men but not on women. And yet when the women of Witkiesburg Zeerust refused to take passes the Chief had hundreds of them tied on to a tyre and mercilessly flogged—according to him this was "native law and custom" and he was thus within his rights.

Despite all official bolstering the Chiefs know full well that their power is on the wane. They are peddling very unpopular policies, and the whole system of tribal organisation is gradually becoming meaningless to a people involved in a twentieth century industrial society. Thus the chiefs completely lack the dynamic that would enable them to lead democratically, as in the past.

## Assaulted

Because they know time is running out, the chiefs' methods are becoming increasingly harsh. Many of those fined by a Bush Court have complained that the headmen and home guards sent to fetch them to court have assaulted them first, or even their wives if they were not at home.

This has happened in areas as far apart as Lichtenburg, Rustenburg and the Bizana district of the Transkei. The chiefs ignore tribal decisions and attempt to get services of Witkiesburg (the old system of "Lepasha") when in many cases the system has been superseded by new methods since as long ago as 1926.

In Kustenburg for example Mr. Johannes Ishkane was fined £5 or one beast for failing to supervise the fencing of the chief's house. In Kustenburg the Chief has evidence that the Bakwena tribe had decided at a great pitso many years ago to pay 10/- a year to the Chief and no longer render personal service.

Sometimes large fines are imposed for "offences" that would never be raised in a normal court of law. The Chairman of a Primary School Committee was fined two beasts for refusing to sign a resolution asking for a High School! Such charges have a note of desperation about them . . . and these cases are swelling the number of appeals to the courts of the local Bantu Commissioners, which have been dignified with new appeal status.

## Abuse of Law

The Bantu Commissioners, like the chiefs and their headmen, are also not trained to administer but are appointed as administrators. But at least those charged and convicted in the lower court may brief a lawyer to appear for them before the Commissioner, whereas before the chief no such assistance is allowed and the accused must speak for themselves.

**No written record of trials in the chief's court is kept.** The possibilities of abuse are tremendous, and one can imagine what will happen to the rule of law if such courts are also established in the townships under the new Urban Bantu Councils Act. There is a real danger that if the Government sets up Urban Bantu Councils all over the country, another basic right of the people, the right to a fair trial in a properly organised court of law, will be abrogated, except for those charged with major crimes.

## Power for What?

The way the chiefs are behaving today to try and get Government policy carried out while feathering their own nests and boosting their

importance is a pointed lesson for all those who are inclined to think that Urban Bantu Councils will be an improvement on the old Advisory Board system. The men on the Advisory Boards have no real power, and that without power they are useless.

**But power for what purpose? To carry out Government work? To oppress the people on behalf of the Government instead of power to change the laws that oppress the lives of all those with a dark skin?**

**For this is what the price of chieftainship has become—power given and wealth untraded only provided the men concerned do the Government's dirty work—and it is the chiefs' courts that highlight this most glaringly today.**

Under the Urban Bantu Councils Act the control of the Arrisons in town will be very similar to the attempts at total baaskip in the country and the reserves. The Urban Councils will have the power to hold court, to allocate housing, to establish a police force, to throw people out—all with the full co-operation of the Municipal Administration and the Police. And again the stress will be on suppressing political dissent—the Councils will have the power to harr, to accuse, to control and eject "undesirable elements" from the Councils, will also have the right to fine, although here the Act states that this money must go into Municipal funds. Nevertheless this raises the grim possibility of bribery and corruption being introduced in the townships on an ever bigger scale than they already exist today.

Will the Urban Bantu Councils limit themselves to what they may rightfully do? If in the country the chief knows that he can do as he pleases, because he can always rely on the full backing of the State—tacit if not always blatant—why should his counterparts in the cities behave any differently?

## Floggings

This danger was highlighted recently by the revelations of what has been happening at a 'court' established by the Potchefstroom Advisory Board with the full backing of the State. The Commissioner and the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department.

After permission had been given for "extra-judicial" inquiries into domestic disputes—no punishment

allowed—the 'court' began convicting for the usual indictments: rape, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, adultery, seduction and desertion—and imposing heavy fines as well as flogging with a hippo hide whip.

The flogging of men, women, boys and girls was so severe that one civilian guard was finally replaced by another slightly less brutal because even the well-hardened audience was at last driven to complain.

No attempt was made to have a fair trial in this court. One young boy who chased a girl home one evening was finally placed by another slightly less brutal because even the well-hardened audience was at last driven to complain.

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## At 2 Swaziland Meetings

# NEW RESTRICTION ORDERS CONDEMNED BY S.P.P.

From Our Correspondent

**MBABANE (Swaziland).**

SIX hundred Swazis who attended two Swaziland Progressive Party meetings at Stegi recently unanimously rejected deportation and restriction orders which had been gazetted in the official Swaziland Gazette.

The regulations give the Government powers to deport or restrict citizens, "undesirable" or destitute persons.

Attacking the orders Mr. Danisla Dlamini, leader of the Progressive Party Youth League, said: "These orders have been made as a threat to people who take part in political activities."

Mr. Mateshela, a member of the Swaziland National Council, said that some years back King Sobhuza and his National Council rejected the same order when the

Government wanted to introduce it. "We are surprised to see that it has now been gazetted," he added.

The resolutions moved by Mr. Dlamini said the orders were a danger to race relations in Swaziland and had been passed by the imperialists in the interests of the White settlers and against the wishes and aspirations of the people of Swaziland.

## AID TO WIDOWS

Among the speakers was Mr. Mabusu, who explained how the Progressive Party had negotiated with the authorities for the widows of men killed during the war to be helped by the Government.

"Now those widows are receiving bags of mealie-meal," said Mr. Mabusu. "This is only part of what the Progressive Party has already achieved for the people."

There was much applause as Mr. Mabusu sat down.

## Opposed To Beerhalls In P.E. Townships

PORT ELIZABETH.

A resolution deploring the decision of the City Council to open beerhalls in the townships passed a meeting sponsored by the Federation of South African Women at the Muslim Institute last week.

### Speeches at the 22nd Soviet CP Congress

# ON STALIN'S REMOVAL

"THE errors of the past will never be repeated in our Party and country."

This confident statement was made to 5,000 applauding delegates at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which ended in Moscow recently, by Mr. Alexander Shelepin, chairman of the State Security Commission.

It provided the keynote of an important section of the discussion at the Congress, and was followed by the symbolical gesture of removing Joseph Stalin from the mausoleum in the Red Square where his body had since his death in 1953 lain on view next to that of Lenin.

## WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

Although the decision to remove Stalin was reported in the western press in such a way as to suggest that the Soviet leaders were taking petty revenge on him, an examination of the Congress proceedings shows that this is far from being correct. In fact the Congress went on record quite emphatically against the distortions of Soviet policy which were associated with the cult of Stalin.

The process which started at the famous Twentieth Congress in 1956 reached its final stages. Not only did speaker after speaker emphasise the need not to allow a repetition of past errors and tragedies; new rules of Party organisation were adopted to ensure that never again would the cult of the individual emerge in the Soviet Union.

The fact that Stalin no longer lies in the mausoleum does not mean that everything he ever did for the Soviet Union and socialism has been buried with him in his new quiet graveyard. As one delegate put it, Stalin had to be moved because it was not right that he should lie alongside Lenin who had always stood for Justice with a capital J.

At the same time, it emerges clearly from the speeches and decisions of the Congress that the present leadership is determined not to use the methods used by Stalin to silence his critics. The speech by Shelepin, who is head of the State Security forces, brings this point out particularly clearly. He mentioned among members of the anti-Party group—Kaganovich, Malenkov and Voroshilov—had opposed the rectification of the grave errors committed during the period of the personality cult, because they feared the exposure of their own share in them, he said.

The draft of emergency laws introducing extra-judicial procedures had been drawn up in his own hand by Kaganovich, Malenkov and Voroshilov had decided the fate of many with a stroke of the pen. Mr. Shelepin went on. In 1937 they, together with Stalin, were responsible for the arrest, and in some cases, execution, of leading Communists.

### Came To a Head

When the struggle against the conservative and dogmatic anti-Party group came to a head in June 1957, Bulganin, another of its members, had used his bodyguard in an attempt to prevent members of the Central Committee making their way into the Kremlin, where the residential group which the group had secured a majority.

Some of the group's leaders, above all Molotov, have still not drawn the necessary conclusions and are still adhering to their old dogmatic points of view, said Mr. Shelepin.

The attacks upon them had prompted a Western Press campaign about alleged "cracks" in the edifice of the Soviet Communist Party and had been used to divert attention from the main subject being discussed by the Congress—the new Party programme.

"WE TALK OF THEM NOT BECAUSE THEY ARE A DANGER, BUT TO EXPOSE THEM FOR WHAT THEY ARE," HE SAID.

"The errors of the past will never be repeated in our Party and country," Mr. Shelepin declared amid applause.

Past distortions have been erased for all time. The security agencies have been reduced in size, restored to their proper functions and their ranks cleaned.

"They are now under strict control, and required to show absolute respect for the rights and dignity of citizens. NO PERSON CAN BE SENTENCED, EXCEPT THROUGH THE COURTS WITH THE OBSERVANCE OF PROPER JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, AND THE CITIZEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS MUST BE FULLY RESPECTED."

In his reply to the discussion, Soviet Premier Khrushchov stressed the same theme. After devoting the main burden of his speech to the present international situation and the tasks imposed by the new Soviet 20-year plan, he touched on the problem of the personality cult.

### Albania and China

Mr. Khrushchov underlined that the Soviet Communist Party had made every effort to normalise relations with the Albanian Party of Labour.

Noting the concern expressed by Chinese fraternal delegate Chou En-lai regarding the publishing of the differences between the parties, Mr. Khrushchov went on: "We share the concern of our Chinese friends, and value their desire to strengthen unity. If the Chinese comrades wish to seek to try to normalise relations between the Albanian Party of Labour and the brother parties, no one could contribute better to a solution of this problem."

Mr. Khrushchov said that the foul attacks being made by the Albanian leaders were designed to "clear the ground for winning the right to receive handouts from the imperialists, who are always prepared to pay 30 pieces of silver to those who split Communist ranks."

Mr. Khrushchov stressed that the 22nd Congress could truly be called the Congress of complete unanimity and cohesion.

"Our enemies fear the growing unity of our ranks," he said. "They try to speculate on the fact that our Congress paid considerable attention to the harmful consequences of the personality cult and also to the complete exposure of the anti-party factional group."

"That the efforts of the enemies of Communism are in vain. They have nothing to gain from all this."

He noted that it was possible for different opinions to make their appearance within the Party at various periods, especially during turning points in its activities.

"What should be done with those whose opinions differ from those of the others?" he asked.

"WE ARE AGAINST REPRESSIONS IN SUCH CASES. WE STAND FOR LENINIST METHODS OF CONVICTION AND EXPLANATION."

He said that Stalin grossly violated the Leninist principles of leadership and permitted arbitrariness and the abuse of power. He recalled that mass repressions began after the assassination of Kirov. Prominent Party and Government leaders as well as military commanders fell victim to these repressions.

A situation developed, in which Sergo Ordzhonikidze could no longer work normally, and in order to avoid a clash with Stalin and not share responsibility for his abuse of power, he decided to commit suicide.

The fate of Alyosha Svanidze, the brother of Stalin's first wife, was also a tragic one.

### Voroshilov

"While the personality cult dominated, the Party was deprived of normal conditions of life," he continued. "People who usurp power are no longer accountable to the Party, they put themselves beyond its control. This is the chief danger of the personality cult."

Noting that many delegates spoke indignantly of the participants in the anti-Party group, he said that their indignation was understandable and justified.

Mr. Khrushchov said that the anti-party group made use of Voroshilov in its struggle against the Central Committee.

Voroshilov, Khrushchov said, made grave mistakes. "I consider that the approach to him was different from that to other active participants of the anti-party group, for example Molotov, Kaganovich and Malenkov."

"He condemned the actions of the anti-party group and admitted his mistakes. We cannot understand this step on his part, because at the time it came as support for the Party."

"By leaving the anti-party group," Mr. Khrushchov continued, "Voroshilov helped the Central Committee in its struggle against the factionalists. So let us answer good with good and make his position easier."

Referring to some special emphasis placed on his own personality cult role, Mr. Khrushchov said he appreciated the "kind feelings guiding these comrades."

But he wished to "state emphatically that everything said about me should refer to the Central Committee and its president, because not a single major measure or a single responsible speech was undertaken on somebody's personal instructions."

"ALL WE ARE FOR IS COLLECTIVE DISCUSSION AND COLLECTIVE DECISION. OUR GREAT STRENGTH, COMRADES, LIES IN COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP, IN A JOINT DECISION ON ALL MATTERS OF PRINCIPLE."



One of the Orlando cave-dwellers coming out of his "home."

# THE CAVE MEN OF ORLANDO

## Coal Workers Live In Holes In The Ground

**JOHANNESBURG.** When the gales blow outside, and the rain falls icily, do you relax at your glowing grate in a comfortable lounge? Do you warm your hands over the coal-stove in your kitchen?

The next time you do, just give a thought to the men who work for the companies who deliver your coal on the Reef. For these men do desperately hard work—for a pittance.

**THE COAL COMPANY PAYS OUT £1 (R2) FOR THE OFF-LOADING OF AN ENTIRE RAILWAY TRUCK OF COAL.**

**THIS IS BACK-BREAKING WORK, SHARED BY TWO OR THREE MEN—MODERN SLAVES—WHO HAVE TO SPLIT THAT £1 BETWEEN THEM AT THE END OF THE JOB.**

To fill 80 bags of coal the worker gets 1/-, and 1/- more when he has loaded those 80 bags on to a lorry.

But money is not their only problem. They must sleep, they must live somewhere. It is known to everybody that if an African has no pass, he does not qualify for a house in the townships. Nor can he hire a bed in the Council's hostels. Even if he finds somebody who will give him a place to sleep, he is liable to be arrested, and that good man, his host, can lose his house for harbouring a so-called illegal sub-tenant.

So these slaves of the coal companies are caught in the net of the pass laws.

### LIKE ANCESTORS

For one reason or other their masses are not in order, and in order to find shelter, these men are forced to live like their ancestors of pre-history.

## Wits Treatment For Strikers

# A PUNCH IN THE STOMACH

### JOHANNESBURG.

The "liberal" University of the Witwatersrand is as tough in its labour policies as any typical White employer in South Africa. This was highlighted this week when 25 African employees at the University's Dental Hospital staged a walk-out over working conditions.

"Nobody is ever given a reason for being fired at 24 hours notice, and we get no pay in lieu of leave that is due to us," Mr. Esau Lobeke, their spokesman, told New Age.

"When one of our fellow workers, Mr. Jack Letwaba, was given the same treatment again one morning, we decided to ask the compound manager why this was being done, and we stopped work." When the men attempted to see the manager, Mr. Lobeke was punched in the stomach by a White assistant, and told: "This is what you deserve."

The walk-out meant that the clinic was left with only three men to do all the cleaning of instruments and general work.

In later discussions with the Assistant-Registrar of the Univer-

What Is Non-Co-operation? How Does it work? In this article, the first of two, Duma Nokwe, former Secretary-General of the African National Congress, describes the

# NEXT STAGE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER

**IN a statement issued on June 26, 1961, the Secretary of the National Action Council said that:**

"The present Government persists in its refusal to heed the demands of the people and chooses to characterise itself as being intransigent and granite-

like. Faced with this stubborn approach, the NAC has decided to launch its second phase of the attack on the Government in the shape of the NON-CO-OPERATION PLAN."

Since this announcement many people have been asking "What is non-co-operation? How must it be carried out and against what laws and institutions? How effective is it as a form of struggle in our present situation?"

## What Is Non-Co-operation

Non-co-operation is a form of mass resistance to the oppressive laws, policies and institutions of an unpopular Government which suppresses and ignores the popular demands of the peoples. Such a Government must expect that a time will come when the people will reject and ignore its unpopular laws and policies and when they will vigorously hamper its administration by withdrawing their co-operation in order to assert their demands and rights. This is a method of struggle which has been used by oppressed people at different times and in different countries to resist oppressive measures, to press for changes and to win their demands.

## Boycott

In Ireland, for instance, this method was effectively used three centuries ago against a Captain Boycott who oppressed and exploited the peasants ruthlessly. The people decided to have nothing to do with him. He was completely isolated and ostracised, and eventually forced to give in.

This is the origin of the word "boycott" which is often used to describe non-co-operation today.

But non-co-operation is more than just boycott.

When America was still a colony and Britain, extorted taxation and the wealth of the American colonies for its own benefit without giving any political representation in return, the people revolted against British rule by boycotting non-co-operation and launching the struggle for American Independence under the slogan "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

In India during the struggle for Independence Mahatma Gandhi inspired the Indian people, in the form of non-co-operation with the British Government. These forms of action were variously called passive resistance and boycott, but in essence they were mass forms of non-co-operative resistance.

SOME FORMS WERE DIRECTED AGAINST THE RUTHLESS ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE, like the boycott of British textiles spun from Indian cotton, the boycott of commercialised salt, and the refusal to pay tax when crops failed or there was a poor yield.

In 1939 the Indian Congress decided to boycott all political institutions which were to be operated by Indian people without a specific

undertaking by the British Government that India would be granted political independence. Other forms of non-co-operation were directed against cultural institutions which sought to indoctrinate the Indian people into accepting British colonialism. For instance, Mahatma Gandhi called for a boycott of government schools and encouraged the establishment of national schools.

## In South Africa

The struggle of our own people is rich with examples of resistance through non-co-operation. This attack has been directed against specific oppressive laws and insti-

## Ganyile Application

(Continued from page 1)  
"Kidnapped in Basutoland on 24.6.61 at 10.30 p.m. by 6 policemen from the Union and we are now in KD (Kokstad) and we appeal to friends. Ke know and can identify our kidnappers. Yours Brothers."

**FURTHER HEARING**  
This letter was sent to the Judge who conducted a further hearing on October 18. A lengthy exchange ensued between the Court and counsel for Mr. Ganyile.

The judge felt that an affidavit should have been presented to show that Mr. Ganyile had not been arrested in Basutoland under the Fugitives Offenders Act.

Counsel for Mr. Ganyile argued that this was not necessary as the papers before the Court disclosed that Mr. Ganyile was alleged to have been kidnapped and this excluded the need for an affidavit showing that Ganyile was not arrested under the Fugitives Offenders Act.

The Judge also complained about the publication of a photostatic copy of the Ganyile letter and said that he had reported the matter to the Law Society.

The Court reserved judgment on the application. This was on October 18—THREE WEEKS AGO.

## BIG FOUR RELEASED

Meanwhile four of Pondoland's top leaders—Messrs Solomon Madigela, Mponi Ndaba, M. Mshangase and T. Tshangela—on whose behalf an application of habeas corpus was also made, were released and later charged with attending an illegal meeting. These leaders were alleged to have been kidnapped by the police outside the Maritzburg jail last March after their appearance at a conviction for attending an illegal meeting was upheld by the Appellate Court (see New Age last week).

In the latest case against them they were all found guilty in the Magistrate's Court and are out on bail of R100 each pending an appeal.

Mr. Mshangase has been re-arrested under the Emergency Regulations on allegations that he threatened certain home guards. He filed his pending the hearing of his case.

Mr. Tshangela was also charged separately for having allegedly attended an illegal meeting. He was found guilty of this charge and an appeal against his sentence was lost. An application to take the matter to the Appellate Division is being considered.



Adv. Duma Nokwe

an educational system whose purpose is to indoctrinate the people to accept oppression and exploitation.

## Taking The Offensive

Secondly, non-co-operation need not only be a method of resisting the imposition of specific laws and institutions, and thus become a purely defensive measure. It can also take the offensive for winning the demands and rights of the people.

Thirdly in order to resist successfully the imposition of an unpopular law or institution or to win new rights for the people through the pressure of non-co-operation resistance, it is essential to mobilise the support and activity of the overwhelming majority of the oppressed people. Only in such a situation, faced with the granite resistance of the masses of the people who demand full democratic rights, can a stubborn government be forced to retreat.

Why is it possible to attack through non-co-operation NOW as a means of winning political power? How can this be done? How effective is non-co-operation in our present situation?

These questions will be dealt with in the next article.

# HAVE YOU READ? THESE PAMPHLETS!

**THE LAW AND YOU!**  
Your everyday rights under the law clearly explained by an Advocate of the Supreme Court. Price 15 cents

**THE PONDO REVOLT**  
By Ben Turok  
The Emergency in Pondoland is still on and hundreds of Africans are still in jail. This is the story of the resistance of Pondoland to the Government's Mistaken Staff. Price 5 cents

**ALGERIA: The Algerian War for Freedom**  
Published by Afrika Publications  
For the last 7 years Algeria has been in a war to defeat French colonialism and for the right of the people of Algeria to govern themselves. This is their story. Price 10 cents

**THE FARM LABOUR SCANDAL**  
By Ruth Firsh  
"He has been asked to farm" Africans say when a man arrested under the pass laws is sent to a farm to work hard. This booklet tells the evils of the farm labour system in South Africa. Price 15 cents

**CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF THE MARCH TO FREEDOM**  
By Lionel Forman  
This is a history of the early South African freedom movement and includes chapters like: (1) The First Non-European Organisation (2) The African National Congress (3) Enter the Socialists (4) ANC and Socialists Learn from one Another. Price 15 cents

**BLACK AND WHITE IN S.A. HISTORY**  
By Lionel Forman  
Chapters include: (1) Tribal Democracy; (2) In the Days of Van Biebek; (3) A Ruler Reborn; (4) The Struggle within a Goutman Society. Price 15 cents

**ANGOLA: An 'Afrika' Booklet**  
The story of the freedom struggle in Angola. Price 5 cents

Place a cross (X) next to the booklet(s) you want, and send a blank postal order, covering the cost of your order to: "Orders", P.O. Box 491, Johannesburg.

# IS THE WAGE BOARD BREAKING THE LAW?

## New Award Discriminates Against Non-Whites

"SOUTH Africa does not practise discrimination on the basis of colour"—this is what the Republic's representatives wanted the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Conference to believe.

The South African workers' delegate Mr. Hildane now reports that the likelihood of South Africa being expelled, so it seems that the I.L.O. Conference did not believe the Republic's representatives.

If any of the ILO delegates were in doubt, a recent Wage Board recommendation will help them to clear their minds.

### Two Grades

The Wage Board, in its recommendation for the Road Passenger Transport Trade, Durban, Inanda and Pinetown, divides bus drivers and conductors into two grades. The first grade are those who operate buses for conveying mainly White passengers. Grade 2 are those drivers and conductors who convey mainly Non-White passengers.

Grade 1 workers, of course, are Whites; Grade 2 are Non-Whites. But the recommendation does not say so. Why?

Because the Wage Act prohibits it in terms of Section 8(4) from discrimination on the basis of race or colour.

Yet the practical effect of this latest recommendation is precisely to discriminate against Non-White workers.

The Board's recommendation is a clear violation of the spirit of the Act. In my opinion it is also a violation of the letter of the law and might well be declared invalid if tested in the courts.

Whether this is so or not, the

discrimination between Grade 1 and Grade 2 workers is an act of gross injustice to all Africans, Indians and Coloureds, and would never be tolerated if the trade unions carried out their principle of equal pay for equal work.

### Equal Work

For there can be no doubt about the equality of the work done by the two grades. The African driver of a bus has to show the same skill and measure of responsibility as the White driver, both are liable to the same laws and penalties if they are negligent in their work.

If anything, the Non-White driver has the more difficult task. It is a well-known fact that buses for Non-Whites carry more passengers. Thus drivers and conductors work harder and are more profitable to the bus companies. This has been admitted in statements made by the Golden Arrow Bus Co., Cape Town, and by the Bay Transport Co., Port Elizabeth.

The difference in wage rates and conditions of employment for the two groups of workers is big.

### But Unequal Pay

A qualified Grade 1 bus driver receives R25.00 p.w., but a Grade 2 bus driver only R14.50. Conductors get R15.00 and R7.50 respectively. There is no cost of living allowance.

Responsible leaders of industry and commerce and many economists have declared that Non-White wages must be increased by at least 50%.

The Wage Board ignores these pleas and the fact that Non-White drivers and conductors are paid higher rates elsewhere in the country.

Coloured bus drivers and conductors in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth are paid the same rates as Whites, up to R30.00 p.w.

PUTCO in the Transvaal pays its qualified African drivers a wage of R19.25; conductors receive R11.30. Drivers and conductors are paid a cost of living allowance of 57.9% of their basic pay.

The African bus drivers and conductors in Port Elizabeth, as a

result of their struggle for higher wages, obtained from an independent tribunal, not Government men, a maximum wage of R18.86 p.w. Like the Whites and Coloureds, they receive an annual bonus of 3% based on their annual salaries and are members of the Sick Fund and Pension Fund.

### People's Fight

The Port Elizabeth African workers won wage increases and improved conditions of work through the support they received from the residents of New Brighton, who use the bus service and whose boycott action forced the company to arrive at an agreement.

Non-White passengers of Durban, Inanda and Pinetown will have to follow this example if they want to improve their pay and conditions.

Natal workers and passengers on the buses will surely not fail to demand equal opportunities as well as equal pay for themselves and their people.

R.A.



## Bantustans Coming To Northern Natal

# African Farmers To Lose Their Land

NEWCASTLE. THE Government, armed with its Bantustan policy, is now invading northern Natal. Scores

of landowners living in and around Newcastle and Dannhauser are to be moved off their land by force to a place called Darkponds which is seven miles out of Newcastle.

The Government is attacking people who have been on their land for generations—some since 1890—people who owned land for decades before the Group Areas Act, or the Nationalist Party, was dreamt of. Now it is proposed that they should be completely dispossessed of their farming rights and turned into a source of cheap labour for border industries.

At a meeting held on October 25 at the Newcastle Law Courts Mr. A. J. Serfontein, the local magistrate, speaking in Afrikaans, told about 400 African landowners that the land that they owned had been defined as a 'Black Spot', and that they would therefore have to move. BUT COMPENSATION WILL NOT BE ON AN ACRE FOD ACRE BASIS AT DARKPONDS, where there is not enough land, and in some cases compensation will also have to be given in money. It will be illegal to keep tenants on the new farms, which will be given only to those who own more than 20 morgen at present—those with less will only be allowed to rent half-acre plots.

TURNED INTO LABOURERS The men who have hitherto been employed by the African farmers will now be forced to work for Europeans. Even those who rent half-acre plots will be unable to make a living out of them and will be pushed into factory work—when the border factories come into existence.

The meeting angrily bombarded Mr. Serfontein with questions. When he was unable to answer them, Mr. Nyembe, from Swagang Farm, demanded him to be an incompetent officer in a matter which affected so adversely the life of the people.

Mr. Nyembe ignored repeated demands to sit down, and said resolutely that he had come to learn facts, not vague and empty statements that did not clarify his future. He was in a strong support by the others present.

### NO BUILDING

The magistrate said that no date had been set yet for the removals, but that in the meantime no one should build on their sites.

All those affected by this vicious piece of Government legislation are strong and united in their hostility to the whole scheme. They will not give up their land without a struggle.

# UP MY ALEY

If you have patience and keep on twiddling the knob of your wireless set you might, at some time or other, pick up Radio Pampon-ender-die-bos. The station is identified by its call sign, which can only be described as sounds made by an announcer trying to read the news through a 896.

When he succeeds in getting the gag of he will say: "This is Radio Pampon-ender-die-bos. Here is the news read to you by Johannes Wepenaar and brought to you by the kind courtesy of the Prime Minister."

Of course, none of the news from Radio Pampon-ender-die-bos is based or slanted like that of other stations. Certainly not. All news is carefully sifted, drained, screened, boiled, distilled and purified before being presented

to the public. So that the news you get is really new.

There are also commercials thrown in between the main items, such as "Do you eat ice-cream on the market and guaranteed not to melt over the week-end so that you can safely buy it on Saturday and keep it till Monday and so commit no sin by buying it on Sunday."

Of course there are some people who are hard to please and are always writing to the director of the Pampon-ender-die-bos Broadcasting Company about some trivial errors in the news.

Like Colonel Faperbotham (Kaffir Wars, Rtd) who sent a rather irate letter last week, saying: "Your news about the Boer War is most misleading. The other evening you reported that Kommandos were advancing on two fronts upon Stalingrad. I would have you know that it was Wellington who relieved Khartoum, not Gungu Ding. Please get your facts straight. I find a definite note on the part of the DODBBC to slant the news."

Meneer van der Draadloos, the Minister of Posts and Telegrams, refused to comment and Colonel Faperbotham wrote another letter saying sullenly that in any case no news is good news.

As Oom Danie Wilderfontein said to one of them: "Man, you people come here for two weeks and then go away claiming to know all about our problems. We've been living here all our lives and we haven't learnt a thing yet. Wraggle!"

ALEX LA GUMA.

## The Age of Reason—

### But Not For S.A.

"The Age of Reason," a Penguin Book by French author Jean-Paul Sartre, is one of 203 books whose importation into South Africa is banned by the Minister of the Interior in the latest Government Gazette.

Other books include: "Advertisements for Mysid"; by American author Norman Mailer; a book on the famous singer Belafonte by Arnold Shaw; "Borstal Boy" by Brendan Behan; "Fidel Castro Assassinated," by Lee Duncan; "I Speak of Freedom" by Kwame Nkrumah; "Marilyn Monroe," by Maurice Zolotow; "Picasso and the Human Comedy" by Michel Leris; the "Road to Sharpeville" by Bernard Sachs; "Stride Toward Freedom" by the American negro Martin Luther King (jr.); "The Truth About Missins in the U.S.S.R." by D. Benoitsov and V. Petrov; "Democracy in the U.S.S.R." by Prof. H. Glezerman Ph.D.; "For the Benefit of the People: the Distribution of Wealth in the U.S.S.R." by G. V. Perov; "Gains in the Soviet Standard of Living" by Victor Zhukov; "In the Keam of Large Molecules" by R. Rozen; a number of speeches on peace by Soviet Prime Minister Khrushchov and a number of other publications on a variety of subjects emanating from the socialist countries.

## MOTHER OF TWO TOLD TO QUIT

Mrs. Ruth Nkosi, a 27-year-old widow and mother of two young children, has been served with a quit order by the Johannesburg City Council, Mrs. Nkosi, whose husband died five months ago after a severe illness was told to leave her four-roomed house in Diepkloof and return to Alexandra Township from where she had been moved two years and two months ago.

A per-urban van removed part of her possessions from the house and she was bundled into a small room in Fifth Avenue, Alexandra.

"I have never been in arrears with the rent," Mrs. Nkosi told New Age. "I earn enough. In fact I have been paying £3.11.9 for 4 rooms and now I am paying £3.15 for only one room."

The only reason that Mrs. Nkosi was given for her quit order was that she was working outside the municipality of Johannesburg. She has had heavy expenses since she moved into her Diepkloof house. She and her late husband cemented the floor, painted the walls, laid a garden and plastered the walls. She has received no compensation.



# BIZERTA



## Tunisians Fought Back Heroically

ALL of Africa can be proud of the heroism of the Tunisian troops who defended the city of Bizerta against the brutal French colonial attack in July this year.

When the French, equipped with tanks, mortars and aeroplanes, launched their attack on the town the Tunisian troops fought them building for building, street for street. In the words of the *London Observer* correspondent on the spot, they fought with the utmost heroism against overwhelming odds.

The story of Bizerta is as follows: Fifteen times since independence was declared in 1956, Tunisia has demanded the evacuation of the Bizerta base. The last demand was made on July 6, 1961, but as usual, it was turned down.

All roads leading to the base were blocked by thousands of unarmed Tunisian volunteers. Huge mass demonstrations swept the country, demanding the withdrawal of all French troops from Tunisian soil.

The French retorted by flying in more troops. In a counter-move, Tunisia issued a warning that no French planes would be allowed over Tunisian sovereign territory without the permission of the Tunisian government. On July 19, Tunisian soldiers fired on a French military helicopter plane which ignored the warning.

This was used as a pretext for France to launch an all-out attack by air, sea and land against the demonstrators and inhabitants of Bizerta. In a description of the fighting which followed, Christopher Brasher, correspondent of the *London Observer*, gave a whole series of examples of Tunisian courage.

"The Tunisians were well disciplined but lightly armed with a few Czech machine-guns, 20 or so bazookas and old Springfield single-shot rifles . . . They were fighting with the utmost heroism. The French eventually subdued a barracks in which 60 Tunisians were entrenched—30 of them were dead.

"In another incident, the French brought up two tanks and nearly a company of paras against a house from which heavy fighting was coming. After a hard battle one paratrooper got inside the house and found a solitary Tunisian behind a machine-gun. He killed him in hand to hand fighting. . .

"An hour later, from the rubble of this same house, firing broke out again. Eventually four Tunisians, their ammunition exhausted, emerged from the ruins and surrendered. Defending their own territory from window to window, the Tunisians were subdued only when they had nothing left to fight with or were killed." Many more similar examples are given in the report.

The wounds of Bizerta will never be healed until this heroic city, as well as all Tunisian territory, is liberated from the last French soldier. The Tunisians are determined to bring this about—no matter what the cost.

## Basuto Unionists Refused Passports

MOHALESHOEK.

FOUR Basutoland trade unionists who were invited to Moscow to study trade unionism had to cancel their trip because the Resident Commissioner, South African-born Mr. T. G. Chaplin, would not issue them with passports.

Mr. Chaplin is reported to have told the four men that he could not make up his mind to issue the passports. In the meantime they are still

waiting. The men, Messrs G. Mpoli, and C. Tsotetsi from Quthine, and N. Mefane and P. P. Tsiluba from Mhaleshoek, all members of the Basutoland General Workers' Union, were awarded scholarships to study trade unionism in the USSR. They were also supplied with 'I-lets', but have been unable to take advantage of the opportunity because of the attitude of the British authorities.

# FRENCH ATROCITIES

## International Commission exposes execution of prisoners and mutilation of bodies by French paratroopers

THE TRUTH ABOUT BIZERTA MUST BE TOLD.

Our press screams daily about Berlin, but has told the people of South Africa practically nothing about the crime committed by French imperialism against the people of Tunisia, part of our own continent of Africa, in July this year.

The story of the French attack is given elsewhere on this page. Certain facts must be added to that story. Here are some of these additional facts:

● The French paratroopers executed young civilian prisoners;

● The French paratrooper; mutilated the bodies of Tunisians;

● Not a single one of the many thousands of Frenchmen living in Tunisia was injured by the Tunisians although anti-French feeling ran high;

● One thousand Tunisians were killed and twice that number wounded by the French;

● Even after the fighting had stopped the French paratroopers continued to assault and rob the Tunisians;

● President de Gaulle gave the official backing of Government to the terrible attack launched by the French paratroopers, army and navy against the virtually defenceless people of Bizerta.

These are not just allegations. They are facts, confirmed by independent sources.

On the question of atrocities an independent committee of enquiry conducted by members of the International Commission of Jurists confirmed the allegations made by the Tunisian government. The committee's findings were published last month.

Members of the Committee were Gerald Gardiner, QC, Mr. Rolf Christopherson, Secretary-general of the Norwegian Bar Association, and Professor Felix Ermacora of Innsbruck University and Vice-chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.



MUTILATED BY A FRENCH BAYONET: The Celtic cross, symbol of French fascism, has been carved by a French bayonet on the chest of this Tunisian.

The Tunisian Government asked the Commission to undertake an enquiry after the French had refused to co-operate in an enquiry by the Red Cross, who were unable to act without the French Government's permission. French co-operation was also withheld from the independent committee of enquiry.

The committee's unanimous conclusion was: "Whatever the legal status of Bizerta may be, French armed forces between July 18 and 24 in Bizerta and within an area of about 20 kilometres from it, EXECUTED PRISONERS, PARTICULARLY YOUNG CIVILIAN PRISONERS, AND IN SOME CASES DELIBERATELY MUTILATED BODIES, WHETHER BEFORE OR AFTER DEATH, AND WERE ALSO GUILTY OF OTHER ACTS IN violation of the provisions of the two Geneva conventions, and in violation of any concept of human

rights. "We think it right to add that we have heard no evidence directly implicating the sailors or troops ordinarily stationed in Bizerta but only the parachute troops brought in on and after July 19."

A commission of enquiry consisting of members of various African states also found that French colonialism was guilty of terrible crimes against the people of Bizerta.

Peace News, the British pacifist weekly printed a report from Bizerta by a reader who says: "All the pacifist demonstrators (Tunisians) were under machine-gun fire . . . French civilian women fired on Tunisian women and children joining a pacifist demonstration . . ."

THIS IS WHAT COLONIALISM IS DOING TODAY. COLONIALISM IS FAR FROM DEAD—AS MANY OF ITS APOLOGISTS CLAIM.



BURNT BY FLAMING NAPALM: The charred body of this Tunisian civilian lies on a stretcher before being taken away for burial.

# SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR

**OUR** award must go to the man who has done the most for the most sportsmen: **GEORGE SINGH.**

By his spectacular success in the fight against racialism in soccer, the general Secretary of the South African Soccer Federation has opened wide the door of international sport, not only to soccer-players, but to sportsmen of all codes.

And he has, at the same time, administered a severe shock to the racists in South African sport.

## Their Work

The fight has been a long and often unwarding one for George. But, ably assisted by the SASF representative in Britain, Ivor Montagu, he has never given up. When the World Soccer Federation

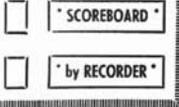
suspended the all-white Football Association of Southern Africa last month, it was largely due to the work of these two men.

It is typical of the man that as soon as he heard that the F.A.S. were going to try to have their suspension lifted next February, he at once instructed Ivor Montagu on the lines to be followed in the future.

George has known both success and defeat. Internally, he lost much popularity because of the delay in introducing professional soccer. This caused much ill-feeling and a serious split. Fortunately, all that is now past.

## Generous Help

We must also pay tribute to a less well-known service George has rendered to sport. It is not known that when the South African Sports Association was first mooted, George Singh was one of the first to give it his backing. George was proposed as President, but declined, though he remained one of SASA's most stal-



wart supporters. SASA has been financed largely out of the pockets of its officials, but when money ran low, George Singh and his Soccer Federation have never failed to play fair godmother. In this way he has rendered a great, though indirect, service to all sports. We salute him as a worthy **SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR.**

## Another Family Broken Up Stellenbosch Bans Ex-ANC Leader

CAPE TOWN.

One of the best-known African leaders in Stellenbosch, Mr. Gibson Matinyane, has been ordered to leave that area.

Mr. Matinyane has been living in Stellenbosch for the past 18 years and was for many years local chairman of the banned ANC and also a member of the Communist Party up to the time of its dissolution.

He was arrested during the state of emergency in 1960 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, or £100 fine, for incitement. Mr. Matinyane served 8 months of the banned and the balance of his fine was paid.

In May this year, being without work, he was endorsed out of the Stellenbosch area under the pass laws. He appealed to the Chief Native Commissioner but although by this time a firm in the area had offered to employ him, the appeal was turned down.

Mr. Matinyane was given the choice of going either to Knysna, Kinewilliamstown or Ngqobo. He is at the moment awaiting word from the authorities at Knysna, where he has chosen to go. Mr. Matinyane has a wife and eight children, three of whom are minors. They will remain in Stellenbosch.



Mr. George Singh

## Africans Jailed for Living in Coloured Location

CAPE TOWN.

African men married to Coloured women in Lamberts Bay are being ordered to leave the Coloured location under pain of arrest.

New Age learns that several African men have been arrested and fined R10 over the last year for refusing to move. They were offered no alternative accommodation.

Coloured people in Lamberts Bay live at Vaal Kamp and Africans who have married into the community live there too.

One man, Mr. William Ncube, who has lived at Lamberts Bay for the past 15 years and who has a Coloured wife and two children, was arrested on October 30 and sentenced to R10 or 1 month for failing to vacate his home. Another man, arrested with him, was serving his sentence. Mr. Ncube told New Age.

The Food and Canning Workers' Union to whom many of the Non-White workers in Lamberts Bay belong, told New Age that it has had several complaints about these arrests.

The union is at the moment corresponding with the Village Management Board of Lamberts Bay and with the Cape Provincial Administration in order to have the position clarified.

## SOCCER

# NATAL DESERVED TO BEAT TRANSVAAL

DURBAN.

PLAYING before a crowd of 8,000, Natal deservedly beat Transvaal 2-0 in the R2,000 UTC Provincial Cup match at Currie's Fountain Stadium last week and thus rung down the curtain on a successful maiden season of paid soccer in the country.

Natal's win, the three competitions featured by the South African Soccer League have now been won by each of the provinces represented (except for Orange Free State).

The League Cup went to Transvaal United, while the K.O. Cup was won by Cape Ramblers.

The home side had the better of the game through their outstanding combinational and constructive play. They never let the Transvaalers get at the ball first, though the visitors did at times come close to upsetting the applecart.

The hosts cracked the Transvaal defence in the third minute of the first half of the 90-minute game.

Strenni Moodley, who played a brilliant game at right-wing, worked the ball in beautifully to beat Transvaal keeper Marnie Davis (1-0).

In the second half, Natal's inter-right, M. M. Freddy, failed to score from a penalty kick. He kicked the ball straight into the eager hands of Marnie Davis.

But five minutes later, Freddy made amends for his lost goal when he cut the ball into the net in brilliant style from a Strenni move (2-0).

Final score, Natal 2, Transvaal 0.

## NEXT GAME

Durban Stars, who lost to Stanger Home Stars in a curtain-raiser to the Natal-Transvaal match, will be fielding a re-shuffled side when they meet Sokesimbone in a friendly on Sunday afternoon, November 12, at the same venue.

Stanger Home Stars and Durban Stars are seeking affiliation to the South African Soccer League next season.

# TAGORE PLAY AT MAYNARDVILLE



Capetonians will soon have a chance to see Surya Kumari (right) and Bhaskar, stars of the production of the Tagore play "King of the Dark Chamber" which opens at Maynardville, Cape Town on November 20 and will run till December 1. The play has already had a terrific run in Durban, where it has been acclaimed by the critics as one of the best productions ever seen in South Africa.

Surya Kumari, one of India's best-known film stars, and Bhaskar, a talented dancer who has made a name for himself in Indian and American theatre, have both come to this country straight from their successful appearance in the United States. The play is produced by Krishna Shah, who was elected Director of the Year for his production of this play in America.

Maynardville, the open-air non-colour-bar theatre in Wynberg, should provide an ideal venue for this production, which is being staged with a multi-racial cast under the auspices of Union Artists.

# RACING AT ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

## Kilbarney Handicap (Top Div.):

1. TIME TO SHINE
2. Country Cousin
3. Steel Courage.

## Kilbarney Handicap (Bottom Div.):

SANTA LUCIA. Danger. Top Pace.

## Milnerton Handicap (2nd Div.):

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SILENCE. Danger. Lazy Sylvia.

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