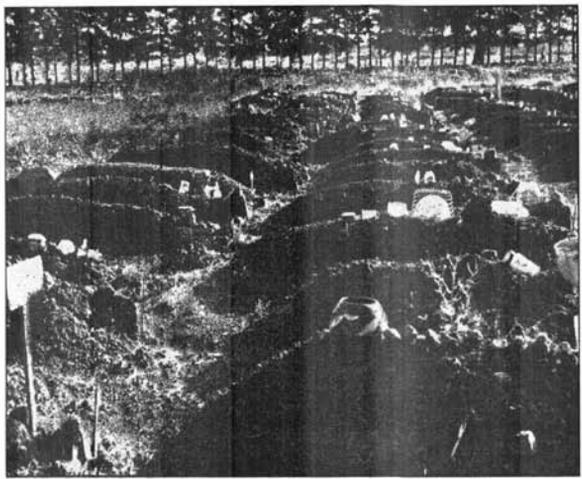


Why Must These Children Die?



Residents of Balfour location, which is suffering from a serious water shortage, have been shocked by the infant mortality rates. Recently eight children died in 10 days. (See story on page 3.)

"Vote For Sanctions Against S.A."

S.A.I.C. CALLS FOR INDIA TO

DURBAN. A CALL to India to vote for the 21-nation resolution sponsored by Ghana for economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa is made in a statement issued by the South African Indian Congress. The following is the full text of the statement:
The decision of the Indian delegation at the United Nations in not

supporting the vital vote for diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa has come as a complete surprise to the Indian people of this country.
We cannot believe that India, which has for the past 15 years fought relentlessly against apartheid at all United Nations forums, could have now changed its militant stand against this country. Neither can we believe that it opposed sanctions as such, for it is India which first decided to impose economic sanctions against this country. In fact even today India has no direct trade with South Africa, neither has it any diplomatic links with this country.

TACTICAL MOVE

Without first-hand information for the reasons which compelled the Indian delegation to take the stand it did at the United Nations Political Committee, it is difficult to understand India's attitude.

However, knowing some of the intricate workings of the United Nations, we could surmise that the decision of India to put forward a weaker resolution on the agenda is purely a tactical move. Had the 21-nation resolution for economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa; got the required two-thirds majority—as indeed it did one—then the resolution must remain on the agenda so that it could be automatically discussed at the next session of the United Nations and questions raised as to its implementation.

The item "Treatment of Indians in South Africa" has been on the agenda of the United Nations for 15 years, precisely because of tactical compromises year after year. Later similar compromise resolutions had to be accepted by the nations supporting the cause of national liberation in South Africa because they were not certain that stronger resolutions would get the required two-thirds majority.

Now, however, time is running out and in order to find a peaceful solution to the situation in this country, it is necessary for the United Nations to adopt a more compelling resolution. We feel that the 21-nation resolution for economic and diplomatic sanctions is in keeping with the mood of the majority of the people in South Africa and the world.

Whatever the reasons are that prompted India to vote as it did at the UN Political Committee, the South African Indian Congress hopes that at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly the Indian delegation will join the vast majority comprising the United Nations in voting for sanctions against South Africa.

Kjelvei Case In Court

PORT ELIZABETH

The trial of Mr. Nelson Mayekiso, charged with the murder of Major Olav Kjelvei on June 25 at Zakhele, opened in the Supreme Court here on Wednesday, November 15 and is being continued this week. Mr. Justice H. de Villiers is on the bench with two assessors. Witnesses allege that the police forced them to make statements by beating them up. Sgt. Fourie, who was in charge of the investigations, was giving evidence that statements were made voluntarily.

Dr. Tucker, a District Surgeon, who examined Mayekiso at the time of his arrest, found him physically fit. On the other hand the defence produced another doctor's report showing that Mayekiso had sustained injuries.

Dr. Tucker, however, admitted that the other doctor's report was more detailed than his.
Mr. D. M. Williamson is appearing for Mayekiso.

COD Men In Transkei Court

Minister Refuses To Guarantee Immunity

DURBAN

THREE leaders of the Congress of Democrats—Dr. Graham Madinger, chairman, Mr. Ronnie Kasrila, secretary, and Mr. Melville Fletcher—were due to appear in the Flagstaff Magistrate's Court on Monday of this week on charges under the Transkei Emergency Regulations. It is believed the charges arise out of the publication of a leaflet which was sent to White shopkeepers in the Transkei dealing with the struggle of the Pondos against Bantustan Authorities.

summoned to appear on an ordinary charge at Bizana—see New Age, November 2), the attorney for the three C.O.D. men telegraphed the Minister to guarantee that similar steps would not be taken against his clients.

The Minister in reply said that they would naturally not be arrested for entering the Transkei but HE COULD NOT GIVE A BLANKET GUARANTEE THAT THEY "WOULD NOT BE DETAINED IN TERMS OF THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS."

"THIS WILL NATURALLY DEPEND ON THEIR PAST OR FUTURE BEHAVIOUR."

In view of what happened to Pondo leader Mr. Mdingi (who was detained under the emergency regulations after being

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HANDS OFF THE JEWS CHIEF RABBI REPLIES TO VERWOERD

CAPE TOWN.

VERWOERD'S open threat to the South African Jews, contained in a letter to a Cape Town professional man who had written to him condemning Israel's anti-apartheid stand at the United Nations, has

been strongly criticised in a statement to New Age by the Chief Rabbi of Cape Town, the Rev. I Abrahams.

In his letter, Dr. Verwoerd referred pointedly—but without condemnation—to past and current anti-Semitism in the country, and said that the "attitude taken by Israel at the UN was a tragedy for Jewry in South Africa... it might even have had a disadvantageous influence on group relations here if South African Jewry hadn't expressed itself forcibly.

"The fact that during the next election so many Jews have favoured the Progressive Party and so few the Nationalist Party did not pass unnoticed, and this act of Israel, coming at the same time, together with other attacks on the policy of separate development, is a tragedy."

S.A. CITIZENS

Commenting on Verwoerd's letter, the Reverend Abrahams, speaking in his personal capacity, told New Age:

"The Jews of South Africa regard themselves as citizens of South Africa. We can in no circumstances be held responsible for any attitude taken up by the Israeli government, any more than a Hollander settling in South Africa or an Afrikaner whose forebears came from Holland can be held responsible for the attitude of the Dutch government in regard to apartheid or any other issue.

"Would it be reasonable, for example, to blame the Prime Minister, who hails from Holland, for the recent attack on the free press in our country by the Dutch government?"

"And another important point is that there is a division of opinion on the question of censuring South Africa, on the question of sanctions and other issues. The people of Israel are divided—just as there are people in South Africa who are supporters of the government and others who are vehemently opposed to it.

"It is therefore completely illogical and unjustified to blame an Israel who are for the views of a given section.

UNHAPPY DAY

"I further feel that it would be a very unhappy day for South Africa—to which I am attached by every tie of patriotism—if any group in our multi-racial society was compelled to vote in a given way in order to avoid discrimination or other forms of governmental sanctions. Under such circumstances there would be

(Continued on page 8)



Why Does Britain Back Verwoerd?

Colonialism is enemy No. 1 of the peoples of Africa. Those people who, during the 17th century, rushed out to Africa to Christianise and civilise and educate the savages have turned into far worse barbarians themselves.

They use African against African, jail, ban, banish, deport and even kill those who demand human rights. But Africa is fast becoming united. The African and Arab States have renewed their demands in the United Nations for complete economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa.

But at the United Nations, one could see that the imperialists and colonialists are determined to remain the masters of some parts of Africa at least for the next fifty years.

To me it was no surprise that Mr. Colin Crowe, the British delegate to the United Nations stood four-square behind South Africa, using the three Protectorates as his shield.

Britain fears for her own vested interests in South Africa, more than she fears for the peoples in the three Protectorates. Britain fears that her shares in South African gold mines and industry will be harmed and not the Africans of the Protectorates. But we have long been harmed and are still being harmed and still doing nothing about the harm that is being done us.

In the Protectorates are not allowed to work in South Africa except in their mines. Instead of Britain doing something about this, she who has been outside the Bechuanaland Protectorate are punished by a law which deprives us of the right to participate in the politics of the Protectorate on our return.

We, as Protectorate Africans, want Britain to grant self-rule to the Protectorates. We want the abolition of the present Protectorates of Basutoland and Bechuanaland. Britain has just legalised racial discrimination in Bechuanaland by making it legal for only White settlers to have the right to hold elections, elected by Whites only. There were no elections held by the Africans. The ten Africans in the Legislative Council are not

registered voters who stood as candidates in their respective constituencies. No wonder Britain kicks against sanctions against South Africa.

And yet Mr. Crowe is reported to have said, "Britain categorically rejects the fallacy that one race is inherently superior to another" and regards attempts to "base a political system upon racial discrimination as an essay in the art of folly." Where is this equality of race in Bechuanaland if it does not exist in the legal Constitution of the territory "Bechuanaland"?

Impose sanctions on South Africa and never mind what will happen to the people of the Protectorates. What is wrong with suffering together with our African brothers and sisters in South Africa if that is the only way to end apartheid?

We cannot be divided. The people of Africa are one. Therefore our sufferings are one. One Africa is one African people. Unite Africa and uproot colonialism and imperialism. Forward to the united state of Africa—an Africa without artificial barriers.

M. K. MPHOPALAPYE.

It is wrong that Britain and France should stand firm behind South Africa which continues with its apartheid policy.

France supplies arms to Katanga and South Africa to fight against the Central Government of the Congo. I appeal to the World Organisation to reject South African apartheid and I urge the African States to boycott South African goods.

U.N.O. must hasten the independence of S.W.A. this year if the South African Republic refuses to change its policy. U.N.O. must find out why Britain and France have adopted their attitude towards the recent sanctions motion. U.N.O. must take action to help the Central Government of the Congo to get Katanga back and must help the Angola people.

U. U. NGUARAMBUKA
Windhoek

Appreciation From A

White Reader

I find your newspaper extremely valuable to counteract the biased journalism found in the *Vaderland*, *Star*, *Sunday Times* and other newspapers, and can really appreciate a political situation after reading your paper.

The multi-racial newspaper such as yours is, indeed, very valuable to us un-intelligent Whites when the only other choice offered us is the pussy-footed, careful writing *Bantu* journalism found in Americanised magazines and puppet-written weekly papers.

The African can only rise under mass-education by a newspaper such as yours. True confessions by convicted immorality actors do not make a nation.

C.P.
Germiston.

Freedom Depends On You And Me

When will we be free? It all depends on you and me. When we no longer cooperate by tolerating the machinery of slavery, then we will be free!

How can ten million citizens of our country be trotted down by a handful who rule us? It is not just through their weapons. Guns are a psychological bluff—we see them and then our instinct automatically says we can do nothing. There are not ten million soldiers to aim at each one of us. We should therefore make use of our majority to embarrass them.

But we must not act as individuals of different colours. We must act as a united brotherhood resolute and determined. In unity lies our salvation, but our stumbling block to liberation is that some say the bad one is the PAC whilst others want nothing to do with the ANC and other organisations.

Sons and daughters of Africa! This is not the time to choose who is bad and who is not bad. The people's electoral vote will choose the right party after we have been liberated. Let us not allow Verwoerd to take advantage of our disagreements to destroy us.

MICHAEL NZIMANDE
Johannesburg.

Appeal To Chiefs

There is an old saying: 'Give a dog a bad name and you may as well hang him, but give him a good name and see what happens.' I appeal to the African Chiefs throughout South Africa to stop what they are doing to their people. I appeal especially to the Bakolobeng chief at Rooijanties to stop arresting his people and to all the chiefs I appeal to them to rid the Bakolobeng tribe of the Native Affairs Department in the village.

STOP POLICE RAIDS!
Lichtenburg.

What Is This Loan Account?

People in Tladi and Moletsane who bought houses are in a dilemma. The City Council now informs them that they owe arrears on their loan account, although not a single African here was ever granted a loan. They are told that the amounts owing cover the use of the yard, water and removal of rubbish.

Since we bought houses we were not told of any of these charges, and we would now like to know just what the loan account is.

"THE SLAVERY"
Tladi & Moletsane.

EDITORIAL What's Happening To Anderson Ganyile?

THE British and South African Governments seem to be joined in a conspiracy of silence concerning the alleged kidnaping of Mr. Anderson Khumani Ganyile by South African police from Basutoland on August 26 last.

In Britain last week the Commonwealth Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Bernard Braine, said the British Ambassador had asked the South African Government for information about the fate of Mr. Ganyile. AND HAD BEEN SUPPLIED WITH THE FACTS. However, as the matter was sub judice in the South African courts, Mr. Braine refused to divulge these facts to the members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Braine's excuse for silence is, of course, nonsensical. Mr. Ganyile was a British subject, born in South Africa but living in exile in Basutoland, after being banished to Frenchdale by the Verwoerd regime.

The fact that there is a court case in South Africa about Ganyile has nothing to do with the British Government. Mr. Braine admits he is in possession of the information. Why did he withhold it from the British public? The answer is: because he does not wish to embarrass the Verwoerd Government. Once again, we see the British imperialists putting Verwoerd's interests before those of the people of Africa.

The people of South Africa are equally in the dark. First requests from the authorities for information about Mr. Ganyile were met with evasion and silence. Then Mr. Ganyile's uncle brought a habeas corpus action before the Supreme Court, asking that Mr. Ganyile be brought to court and freed immediately as he had been illegally arrested; and alternatively asking for information as to his whereabouts and the circumstances under which he had been apprehended and detained.

The case was first argued in court on October 13. Counsel for Mr. Ganyile stressed that the matter was one of great urgency and suggested October 23 as the date on which the authorities should be ordered to produce Ganyile. The presiding judge, Mr. Justice Wynne, said he would "take time" to give a decision and asked for the original of the letter smuggled by Mr. Ganyile from Kokstad jail to be produced.

The note was handed to the judge on October 18, when the matter was argued for about 30 minutes. The judge then reserved his decision.

That was five weeks ago. Normally a habeas corpus action is treated as a matter of the utmost urgency, for the allegation is that a man has been illegally arrested and his right to freedom is at stake. No doubt there are knotty issues to be solved by the honourable judge, which would account for the unusual delay in reaching a decision.

Meanwhile, alarming rumours are circulating that Mr. Anderson Ganyile has been injured and even that he may have been killed while in prison. We are reluctant to believe these allegations, but would nevertheless emphasise that the only way in which public alarm on this issue can be satisfied is by a full statement of the facts.

This can be done by order of the court, and we are hopeful will be done soon. BUT IRRESPECTIVE OF A COURT ORDER, THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF COULD ISSUE A STATEMENT GIVING THE INFORMATION WHICH IS REQUIRED, WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE ISSUES AT STAKE IN THE COURT ACTION.

What the public wants to know is: Where is Khumani Ganyile? Why and how was he arrested? Is he fit and well? It is intolerable that in the circumstances prevailing in South Africa today this information, to which the public has a right, should continue to be withheld by the State for reasons which are clear to no one.

VERWOERD, REMEMBER WHAT HAPPENED TO HITLER

I worry over the way Dr. Verwoerd and his police state treat the black people of S.A. and put a big boot on their heads to crush them to nothing. And I say to him: If you and your ministers want to go to heaven when you leave the South African Republic, just do the following—

Chase from your homes, your farms all black men and women who do your work, and stay there and work none. Warn your police not to employ black men and women in their homes. Do not permit black men and women in the church of the Nationalist Party—the Noderuiters Hervormde Kerk—because your God will

never welcome them when Verwoerd and his police are in heaven.

Our God will never bless them for killing the black people, for arresting them and sending them to jails. On the one hand you allow the black man to make your bed, cook your food, look after your children, feed them and reap your harvest, whilst on the other hand you jail, deport and exile and kill thousands of these very ones who serve you in your homes.

Verwoerd, remember what happened to your friend Hitler. Trek maar jou viererj stuf, pas op, die snaar is roerj jouj neus! D.M.

You, Too, Can Sell Pamphlets

DONATIONS to New Age are coming in much too slowly for our liking and we appeal once more to our supporters to send their donations to the paper before it is too late!

There is another field in which freedom fighters can make an important contribution to New Age. From time to time we issue pamphlets—pamphlets which are of general or specific interest to progressive-minded people in South Africa and abroad. Although the pamphlets are freely available, they do not reach as many people as they should—simply because they are not sold en masse.

Last week some members of the Indian Youth Congress

went out on a drive in Johannesburg and sold almost R16 worth of pamphlets in less than two hours.

We would like to suggest that groups in other areas should do the same and see whether their sales can top the R16 mark.

Help us spread the truth!! Arrange for a group to sell our latest publications!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg: M & M R10, Reb colls, R16.70, N Colls, R14, Min colls, R3, Pretoria R2.

Cape Town: S R10 & H R10, Mica R2, B.H. R5, Norbas R10, Bob R2, Prem R1, Egg R2, Harry R2, Fete (misc) R17.20

Grand Total: R106.90.

400 Children Have Died Since 1956

10 TAPS FOR 1,000 FAMILIES AT BALFOUR

And Water Turned On For Only 2 Hours A Day

From JOE LOUW
JOHANNESBURG.
EVERY afternoon between four and six o'clock Balfour's thirsty thousands gather around their community taps

to get water. If you miss the water call you'll have to depend on your neighbours "for a cupful" for the next 24 hours.

The facts are simple. There are 1,000 families living in Balfour location, but only ten taps, and every year between September and December water (for these residents is rationed.

SINCE 1956, 400 CHILDREN HAVE DIED. And the residents are fed up—fed up with the City Council which provides thousands of gallons for the White residents of Balfour but fails to provide adequately for its Blacks.

In the past 10 days, 8 children have died. Their death certificates all state, "Inflammas," but the mothers say, "It's the water shortage." And any health authority would admit that summer-time enteritis would be aggravated by a constant water shortage.

The City Council says, "We are thinking of a scheme." They have been thinking since 1927.

A Trickle

When I reached the bleak and dusty location, my host offered me a trickle to wash my face. "Don't throw out the water after you have finished," he said, "water is valuable here... we'll use it for some other purpose."

Indeed water in Balfour becomes part of the family budget. It costs 2/- a large tank and 3d. per four-gallon tin and transport usually comes to 2/- at a time. The people in Balfour, of course, are extremely poor.

A mother who lost her child, Mrs. Gladys Mazibuko, told me during an interview that her child had been sick for 3 days before it died. "I was very sick myself and I did not have anybody to send for water," she told me, "and I did not have 12/6 to go to the doctor." When Gladys died, she was told that the child had died of "Inflammas."

The story never varies, Mrs. Violet Sibya; "My husband works in town. There are 15 of us he supports. He gets £3 10. a month. We eat once a day. Sometimes the

Mary Moodley Arrested

JOHANNESBURG

Nearly 50 police armed with guns and batons surrounded a meeting of Alexandra residents called by the Federation of African women on Sunday in protest against the recent arrest of scores of women under the peri-urban permit regulations.

After being addressed by Mrs. Mary Moodley, of Benoni, the 200 women who had gathered on a tiny private property in Thirteenth Avenue were completely surrounded by plain clothes and uniformed police. A captain who declined to give his name to the women declared the meeting public and demanded that the women disperse in five minutes. This they did peacefully.

A march was then formed and about 50 women stormed the Wynberg police station. Several of the women seated at the table of the meeting were arrested and later charged with holding a meeting without the permission of the Peri-Urban Board. They were released on R50 bail.

The women are Mesdames Mary Moodley, Muriel David, Susan Motse and the Misses S. Florence Mophoso, Joyce Motang, Martha Okhler, Betty Thawane, Selina and Johanna Khungu.

Sisulu Fined For Pass Offence

JOHANNESBURG

Mr. Walter Sisulu, a former Secretary-General of the now-banned A.N.C., was found guilty of failing to produce his reference book and sentenced to 90 days or R30 at the Fortsburg Native Commissioners Court on Monday, November 6.

Big Moment Of The Day



The water has come and she was there first to get it.

Arlow—Maoto Fight

OPEN LETTER TO MR. JOHN DUBE.

"Dube wants Arlow to fight Maoto" — Golden City Post, November 5, 1961.

Let Joas 'Kangaroo' Maoto fight any White fighter, but NOT Nic Arlow. Every African will think of the beloved ones who suffered their death at the merciless hands of Arlow and say: "NO" to the match.

Mr. Dube, you are not interested in his past, but we think of Mrs. Futhane, the widow of a man who was killed by the one you want to help.

Why don't you stage a match in aid of the widows, if you want to help?

The Maseru match should be boycotted if that killer is included. Why should Africans support an anti-African?

THLOKWA-LATSELA Pretoria.

Off

POSTSCRIPT:-

A spokesman from Dube's office in Johannesburg last week told a New Age reporter that they had realised their folly and the Arlow offer has been completely withdrawn.

THEY QUEUE FOR WATER



Balfour women and children wait, sometimes for more than three hours, for their daily water supply.

children just drink water... if they can find it."

Influx control regulations make sure that the men of Balfour cannot work anywhere except in Balfour. "We are trapped," Mr. Simon Kuzulo told me. "There is no way of getting our complaints to the Council, who don't seem to want to hear any of our troubles." Hunger and thirst in the midst of plenty is not the only problem the residents face. The alarming infant mortality rate is foremost in the minds of the people.

"WE HAVE NEVER SEEN THIS BEFORE. CHILDREN DIE EVERY DAY. MY WIFE HAS BEEN TO A FUNERAL. NARLY EVERY DAY LAST WEEK."

An official (who threatened to break my neck if I mentioned his name) made a vague hostile comment: "It's none of your business," he said with a scowl. "We are laying a new pipe-line. It should be ready in three years time." He declined to say anything about the child deaths.

And that is roughly the attitude of most of the authorities in this dusty town. Aggressive, hostile, and inhuman.

Meanwhile the thirsty thousands still gather around the daily two-hour trickle. Women and children queue for several hours a day waiting for the taps to open.

BASUTO LEADERS ON INCITEMENT CHARGE

MASERU.

THE allegation that BCP Executive member Mr. Jack Mosiane, at a meeting on October 23, had urged the audience to fight to the last man to prevent the deportation of Mr. Mokiti, was made by Mr. J. T. Chakela when the trial of Mr. Mosiane and a number of others on a charge of incitement and public violence opened in Maseru last week.

The accused, most of whom are members of the BCP, were brought to the High Court in an open lorry and a van escorted by a number of police cars. They appeared before Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Thomas, former Judge of Johannesburg, prosecuted. Most of the accused were represented by Mr. W. Tsotsi, but Mr. P. Motamai and Mr. J. Mosiane were represented by Mr. V. J. Matthews.

The courtroom in Maseru was too small to hold all the spectators, many of whom waited outside during the proceedings.

Giving evidence for the Crown, Mr. Chakela reported that Mr. P. Chaloane, a member of the BCP and a chairman of the District Council, one of the accused, had said: "Mokiti shall move out only on condition that all Europeans have been cleared out of Basutoland."

Mr. S. Motlamelle is alleged to have said: "Chaplin and his friends can go to hell if they think Mokiti will leave the country by their order."

Mr. Mokhehe is alleged to have said: "This is another imperialist trick to take all Basutos out of Basutoland. It is the duty of every Mosuto to oppose this trick. I re-

gard this as medicine murder No. 2."

The witness alleged that at another meeting Mr. Chaloane said: "No freedom can be attained without bloodshed," and Mr. Peter Sekhonyane, the Chairman of the General Workers' Union, had said: "We are fed up with this devilish British Government. Everyone must take his stick with him and fight." A signal was to be given by the women, who were to start screaming if Mr. Mokiti was in danger.

The witness alleged that the trouble started when Mr. Mokiti came out of court handcuffed, accompanied by the police. The people waiting outside started throwing stones.

The defence reserved its cross-examination and the case is proceeding.

Trade Unionists Prosecuted

MASERU

Three active members of the Mole's Hoek Trade Union, Messrs. N. Mefane, P. Tsuluba and S. Mole have been prosecuted recently on a variety of charges including vagrancy, failure to pay tax, practising as a herbalist without a licence, illegally representing workers in negotiations with employers. At the time of going to press Messrs. Mofane and Mole had been released after paying their tax arrears and a fine, but Mr. Tsuluba was still in jail.

The Old gives way to the New

WHY STALIN GRAD WAS RE-NAMED

TWO themes dominated the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) which ended in Moscow recently.

● The first major theme was the need to work for the realisation of the breathtaking perspectives of the new 20 Year Plan, which had already been discussed in draft form throughout the whole country for several months. The plan charts the way forward for an immense upward surge of material and cultural creative activity in the next two decades. Coupled with this has been the adoption of a new programme for the CPSU reflecting its tasks in the new era in which, as the Soviet leaders see it, the Soviet Union, having successfully established socialism, enters into the period of building communism.

● The second major feature of the discussion was the renewed denunciation of the cult of the personality and the harmful practices which had grown up around it. The discussion on this point, during which the former Soviet leader Joseph Stalin and many of his associates who are still alive today came under heavy fire, ended with the decision to rename Stalin's boy from the Red Square mausoleum and to rename a number of places and enterprises bearing Stalin's name.

Many of the reports on the Congress spoke about these two themes as though they were entirely separate matters. The question of the renewed denunciation of the cult of the individual was presented in these reports as having nothing whatsoever to do with the question of the new development of Soviet society. In fact, however, the two were very closely connected. Furthermore, although international questions might have had some bearing on the nature of the discussions, the content of the discussions was determined primarily by problems which had arisen inside the Soviet Union itself.

Soviet Premier Khrushchov and others pointed to repression being carried out in Albania today not in order to press their views on questions of war and peace, but in order to show that constant vigilance is needed to prevent violations of socialist justice and to extend the scope of socialist democracy.

LOFTIEST IDEAS

The reason why many western commentators were unable to see the connection between the new Soviet programme on the one hand and the denunciation of the cult of Stalin's personality on the other, was because they presented the new programme as being concerned merely with questions of increased production. While it is true that the plan emphasises the need for a rapid increase in material production so that the people of the Soviet Union will within the next decade have the highest living standards in the world, both the plan itself and the speakers at the Congress stressed that this was merely to lay the material foundation for the development of a society of highly educated men and women imbued with the loftiest ideas and the most human morality that mankind has known.

The Soviet leaders are concerned not only with demonstrating to the world the technological superiority of their society—they wish to win over the peoples of the world to the acceptance of that society because it provides the conditions for the development of men and women who are without doubt morally superior to those of any other society.

In order for the full creative talents of the Soviet people to gush forth, bureaucracy, deceit, opportunism, concealment and complacency must be fought against constantly and vigorously. Old, settled habits which have outlived their usefulness must be wiped out together with practices which were never useful at all but only caused harm.

TURNING POINT

At any turning point in social development one finds that the forces of the old resist the forces of the new. This applies just as much to Soviet society as it does to any other. Such outstanding Soviet leaders as Molotov and Kaganovich, to name but two, are apparently critical of the new CPSU programme, and they have been hindering the efforts of the great majority of new and younger Soviet citizens to have it implemented.

The Soviet leaders today point out that the new programme is necessary for the tackling of new tasks. ● The first Bolshevik programme was formulated at a time when the question of the overthrow of the Czarist regime and the seizure of power by the workers and peasants was the most pressing task.

● The second programme was formulated after the successful October Revolution and charted out the path for the construction of a new society. Not all the Bolsheviks who had played a significant role in helping to realise the objectives of the first programme were able to adjust themselves to the tasks presented by the new one. Trotsky was a talented military leader who did not want to lay down his

WORLD STAGE

By Spector

gun at a time when it became necessary to concentrate on the task of constructing socialism in the one country where the socialist revolution had triumphed. Others who had played heroic parts in defending the Soviet Union from the imperialist counter-revolution were also unable to adjust to the tasks of construction, and many became bandits who ended up by opposing Soviet authority.

STALIN

During the next thirty years was the prime problem facing the Soviet Union was that of the survival and growth of socialism. This was the era in which Stalin made his outstanding contribution. A man of iron determination, he was at the helm during the immensely difficult years of construction. The combination of the need for strong centralisation of authority and weaknesses in Stalin's character had the effect, however, of mixing in a lot of harmful practices along with the immense progress that was made.

Many of Stalin's close associates not only themselves participated in these harmful practices, but went further and accepted that they were necessary for the very survival of socialism. Yet these practices did not go to the root of Soviet society.

● The prime tasks of that era were accomplished: the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union was smashed back, the development of Soviet military technology prevented the country's enemies from launching a further attack, and, internally opposition to socialism had virtually vanished.

The time was ripe for further changes, whereby the centralisation and authoritarianism which had grown up in the earlier period had to give way to the full restoration of socialist democracy and legality. THE PLANT HAD STRUCK ROOT AND GROWN DESPITE THE HAIL AND THE STONY GROUND—NOW IT WAS BURSTING TO FLOWER AND REVEALING ITSELF IN ITS FULL GLORY.

KHRUSHCHOV

Whatever Khrushchov personally might have done in the preceding years—and there has been no convincing evidence that he himself was associated with the repressions which took place then—he clearly chose the first available opportunity after Stalin's death to try to remove the abuses of the past. He spoke both for those members of the old generation who had with dismay watched the lowering of socialist standards in certain fields, and for the rising generation that was anxious to surge ahead.

The policies which he represented clearly had the overwhelming support of Soviet communists and reflected the needs of Soviet society, otherwise he would never have been able to get them carried against the determined opposition of the experienced and respected 'old guard'. At the famous 20th Congress in 1956 the new policy was given overwhelming endorsement, but nevertheless people like Molotov, Kaganovich, Voroshilov and others thought they knew best. They met in secret and did everything they could to prevent the implementation of the 20th Congress decisions. They even tried to remove Khrushchov from his position by illegal means, but once more

they were rebuffed. Instead of adjusting to the new times and the new policies, however, they continued with their obstruction, taking advantage of the fact that they had not been deprived in any way of their right to propagate their views. It is clear that right until the recently ended Congress they continued to hamper the implementation of the policies laid down at the 20th Congress and endorsed at the 21st Congress. The Soviet leaders felt that their activities should be sharply exposed so that they would no longer persist in their attempts to prevent the implementation of the highly successful 20th Congress policy. THE OLD HAD TO GIVE WAY TO THE NEW, AND IF IT REFUSED ITS MANY CHANCES TO DO SO GRACEFULLY, THEN IT HAD TO BE PUSHED ASIDE UNCEMBERMENTOUSLY.

At the same time, the occasion was used to emphasise that socialism stood for justice and that the Soviet Union utterly repudiated those practices which had grown up in the previous era and which were completely incompatible with the ethics of the new Soviet man.



ZEERUST LEADERS: Messrs Botoko Nkonyane and Benjamin Senna, two spokesmen for those who have not moved from the farm 'Leefontein' near Zeerust because they allege that the Government's expropriation order was not legal.

Court Case "PIRACY" No. 1: SAYS CHIEF

GROOT MARICO.

CHIEF Solomon Mooketsi of the Bafurutshe tribe at Koppieskraal said from the dock, after being convicted for failing to leave the tribe's land at Koppieskraal, that the Government, while seeming to safeguard the interests of the people, was going in for 'acts of piracy.'

Chief Mooketsi was sentenced to R20 or 40 days suspended for three months on condition that he does not commit a similar offence—in other words that he moves away from the farm that his father had bought on behalf of the tribe in 1912.

NO MONEY FOR DEFENCE

His trial now over, 114 of his tribesmen who were summoned at the same time will appear next year on February 26 unless they too move in the interim. They have no money for defence, and like their Chief will have to defend themselves if they appear in court.

The first witness to give evidence, Mr. D. C. van Rooyen, who is the Bantu Commissioner for Zeerust, told the court that he called a meeting of the people of Koppieskraal on May 13 last year. He told the people that the Government was taking over the farm, offered them compensation of £10,530 (R21,060), and said that there was alternative accommodation for them on the Eastern section of the farm 'Rakhuil.'

"The tribe did not accept these proposals," he said.

Chief Mooketsi told the court that his people had refused these proposals but that they were prepared to accept the Western section of the same farm, where the grazing was good and the water adequate. They had arrived at this decision on their own, but as their leader he spoke "for my people and our land."

Chief Mooketsi said that he had received repeated assurances from Government officials that the land at Koppieskraal was inalienably the property of his tribe. If the law had been changed since these assurances had been given, he and his people were not interested, BECAUSE THEY HAD HAD NO HAND IN THE FORMULATION OF THAT LAW.

ZEERUST BATTLE OVER TRIBAL LAND

ZEERUST. THE Bafurutshe of the Western Transvaal may have lost the 1957 battle against passes for women after the Government deposed their own popular Chief, Abram Moliso, and appointed stooges; but they have certainly not lost the war against the Nats.

New sorties have broken out in Leefontein, 15 miles from Zeerust, and Koppieskraal, a farm 30 miles away, over the expropriation of the tribal land—owned by the people since before the turn of the century—and their stubborn refusal to be moved.

The Government's attempt to place them on new farms near the Bechuanaland border and in the Rustenburg district stems from the policy of removing 'Black Spots' from White areas; yet the people say that when they first settled on the land there were no White farmers there at all!

DETERMINED STRUGGLE

The people of Leefontein, who claim that in 1936 they gave the Native Commissioner £1,500 (R3,000) to buy more land for them when the Native Land and Trust Act was passed—money they have never seen again—have been waging a determined struggle to retain what little land they have.

It was in 1919—22 years ago—that the first attempts were made to move the people of Leefontein. Since their militant struggle against passes in 1957-58 the Government has intensified its efforts, and last year both they and the people of Koppieskraal were served with a final expropriation order. Since then only nine families out of a total of 115 have moved from Koppieskraal, and about 50 out of 450 have moved from Leefontein. The vast majority are determined to remain on their land.

At Leefontein Chief Israel Moliso, the Government stooge who was never accepted by the people after their real leader had been deposed and banished, left the farm after his hut had been burnt in 1957, taking a few families with him to the place chosen by the B.A.D.

STALINCH OPPONENT Mr. Solomon Mooketsi has remained a staunch opponent of Government

plans. Next door to Leefontein, on the farm Braklaagte, the people have also been told that they will have to move, although no expropriation order has yet been served. As in both the other cases, they have said in the strongest terms that the alternative farm suggested

plans. Next door to Leefontein, on the farm Braklaagte, the people have also been told that they will have to move, although no expropriation order has yet been served. As in both the other cases, they have said in the strongest terms that the alternative farm suggested

Special Branch Interrogates Students

PORT ELIZABETH. Two students expelled from Lovedale have been interrogated by the Special Branch, who asked if they were members of the African National Congress Youth League and if they had taken part in any political activity.

The Special Branch further questioned them about the Progressive Students' Action Council which issued a pamphlet headed "STUDENTS UNITE AGAINST VERWOERDISM," dated October 18, 1961. The pamphlet urged the students to do away with Bantu Education, which would only produce a Ja-Baas grade of African students who would help destroy themselves.

"Bantu Education is a fraudulent slave education," said the pamphlet. "It is indoctrination for which our fathers paid heavily by way of increased poll-taxes and Bantu Authority taxes (Impundula). We are placed at a sub-human level."

Death of Mr. Bareki

ZEERUST. The death occurred in Heuningevlei, Vryburg District, of Sumonne Bareki, who was a gallant worker among his people in this area.

He stood firm in opposition to the iniquitous policy of the Bantu Affairs Department under the Nationalist rule to the last day of his life.

Mr. Bareki and others appeared in Vryburg magistrate's court recently on a charge of boycotting and/or failing to bring his livestock for inspection and injection. They were found not guilty, their defence being that they did not pay the 1d. per head of stock to have the authorities

Mr. Bareki is mourned and remembered by the people in the District and Northern Cape.

"Well, Well! What do you think of that?"



"The Bosses are Organised—Why Not Us?" was one of the slogans that met the members of the Federated Chambers of Industries when they came to lunch at the Langham Hotel recently. The demonstration was organised by SACTU.

by the B.A.D. is quite unsuitable. They would be prepared to go to another farm of their own choice, but they will not be pushed on to inferior land.

The people of Braklaagte also refuse to accept the system of Bantu Authorities under which they would lose what little democratic control they still retain over their own lives in South Africa 1961.

It is easy to see the qualities that have made the Bafurutshe such stubborn opponents of apartheid rule. Here it is a people who have worked their own land for generations, a people full of the quiet courage and strength developed by the state of the farmer against wind and weather and drought, with a dignity born of running their own lives. It will not be easy for the Nationalists to move the Bafurutshe people.

NO SCHOOL. In the meantime the 199 children of schoolgoing age at Leefontein have had no lessons this year—their teachers have been taken away, their school is an empty shell—and many of the younger ones look thin and sickly.

But the tribe is determined, absolutely determined, to remain. Despite all their difficulties the women are cheerful, and as they waited patiently in the hot dusty yard outside the courtroom to hear the results of the test cases, to know whether they too would soon be standing in the dock, they laughed and joked and fed their babies as though all this trouble was quite a normal thing.

And their spokesman, Mr. Botoko Nkonyane, told New Age: "WE WILL NOT BE MOVED."

When expropriation had been announced the tribe had not agreed to the amount of compensation offered (R44,000). Compensation must be paid at the moment of expropriation; to date no money had changed hands.

Inadequate notice had been given of the meeting, at which only 44 people were present.

HOSTILE

Giving evidence in the crowded courtroom, the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr. D. C. van Rooyen, said that the majority of speakers at this meeting had been hostile to the idea of removal. They had also not agreed to the amount of com-

Court Case 220 CHARGED No. 2:

WHEN 220 men and women appeared in the Zeerust Magistrate's Court last week on a charge of 'wrongfully entering and remaining on a farm without the permission of the owner, a test case was made against Mr. Piet Kebine, and the others were remanded until February 26 next year.

The case arises out of the refusal of the people of the farm 'Leefontein', 13 miles from Zeerust, to leave the land that they have owned since 1894, and which the Government has now expropriated.

In his argument as to why the expropriation had not been a legal one Advocate P. Laker, for the defence, said:

● At the meeting in May 1960 when expropriation had been announced the tribe had not agreed to the amount of compensation offered (R44,000).

● Compensation must be paid at the moment of expropriation; to date no money had changed hands.

● Inadequate notice had been given of the meeting, at which only 44 people were present.

● Giving evidence in the crowded courtroom, the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr. D. C. van Rooyen, said that the majority of speakers at this meeting had been hostile to the idea of removal. They had also not agreed to the amount of com-

ensation offered.

The headman of this section of the tribe, Israel Moliso, said that the new farm was much better than Leefontein. There was more land, better grazing, and water had been laid on by the Government. HE HIMSELF HAD MOVED THERE AFTER HIS HUT AT LEEUFONTEIN HAD BEEN BURNED DOWN DURING THE TROUBLES IN 1957 WHEN THE WOMEN HAD REFUSED TO TAKE PASSES.

Another witness, Botoko Nkonyane, said that the people had been given only one day's notice of expropriation meeting, although it was customary to give at least ten days' warning when a kgotla was due to take place. He told the Bantu Commissioner at the meeting: "The people do not want to move."

Another tribesman, Adam Gokate, said that he was one of those who had moved to the new farm on the Bechuanaland border which is surrounded by other African farms, and that he was 'happy and satisfied there.'

JUDGMENT RESERVED

The Magistrate, Mr. P. Reebine, reserved judgement until November 30.

It was reported that many of the women who had received summonses and who had small babies had left the farm three days before the case was due to be heard, to be sure that they would manage in time the long walk to Zeerust with their babies on their backs.

WAITING TO BE TRIED



Men and women, accused as the head of their families with trespass, wait patiently outside the Zeerust Magistrate's Court for their cases to be heard. (The Court later moved to the Bantu Commissioner's Court because there was not enough seating accommodation for Africans in the Magistrate's Court.)

COD Offices Raided

JOHANNESBURG. Congress general members have protested against the extremely aggressive behaviour of the police when the COD offices were raided by the Special Branch last week.

Mr. Raymond Thoms, local chairman of COD, was grabbed by the arm, pulled into another room and beaten from head to foot. Some unopened letters were taken from Mrs. Mary Torok's handbag. A large quantity of printed material was removed from the offices.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

● The inaugural conference of the African Students' Association will be held in Durban . . .

16th and 17th DECEMBER, 1961

● Watch out for further details of venue etc. next week. M. E. P. Gato, Secretary Organising Committee, African Students' Association, care: University of Natal, Lancers Road, Durban.

Next Stage in The Struggle for Power - 2

WHITES. CAN'T STOP THE PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE

WHY IS IT POSSIBLE TO ATTACK NOW THROUGH NON-CO-OPERATION AS A MEANS OF WINNING POWER?

Never before have the racialists in South Africa been so effectively isolated internationally and weakened internally by the militant resistance of the people.

This is the time to go over to the offensive by relentlessly hampering and harassing the enemy and giving him no respite and time to recover.

Internationally, the majority of the nations of the world are on the brink of moving from mere denunciations of apartheid, to severing economic and diplomatic relations with the Government which has defied world opinion and flouted civilised standards.

The ever growing condemnation of apartheid over the past years has already had severe effects on the economy of the country. The Nationalists, after deceiving their myopic followers by saying "we don't care what the world thinks of us, we know we are right", have nevertheless anxiously expanded their information Service here and abroad, sent trade missions abroad and are doing all they can to win friends for apartheid.

They are deeply conscious that once they have lost international support economically and otherwise, racialism and apartheid will be like a plant with loose roots which will require the storm of the people to uproot it.

Dilemma

Internally, apartheid faces a serious dilemma, the dilemma of all minority and unpopular governments. In spite of the fact that it is unpopular with the Non-European and has been resisted and actively opposed by the people with ever growing militancy, the Government is still trying to administer its schemes by relying more and more upon the co-operation or the submission of the very people who must be hostile to it.

The whole history of apartheid and racialism in South Africa has been characterised by drawing more and more Non-Whites into positions where they must administer and enforce the racialistic and apartheid laws.

The Police

The development of the police force is an illustration of this. Up to 1933 the Whites constituted 3 of the police force and the Non-Whites 1. In 1935 there were 10,035 White police and 6,762 Non-Whites. Ten years later, in 1959, there were 12,094 Whites and 12,829 Non-Whites.

The reluctant arming of the Non-White police, and the so-called increased responsibilities given to Africans to man and control police stations "in their own areas" are attempts by the Nationalists to solve the numerous problems of administration which have been created by the mounting of apartheid legislation they have passed and their shortage of manpower.

However much they may distrust the African police, they cannot enforce apartheid without their

co-operation. They are forced to try and brainwash them by indoctrinating them with apartheid and lecturing them regularly on how to "beware of communists and agitators."

The dependence of the Nationalists on Africans to carry out their apartheid schemes, is also evident in the reorganisation of what is now called Bantu Education. Under the pretext of giving African parents the right to manage the education of their children the Nationalists have in fact imposed

BY ADV. DUMA NOKWE

a duty upon them to indoctrinate their children to accept apartheid.

Today the bribery of chiefs and headmen and the creation of stooges are the main features of Nationalist attempts to win over a section of the people as tools to manage their schemes.

Nat Proposals

The Nationalists have contemptuously rejected the demands of the people for a sovereign national convention which would draw up a new democratic constitution for South Africa. Instead they have confirmed their determination to maintain White domination at all costs even if, as De Wet Nel said, it means the death of each and every one of his supporters.

Their solution for the Non-White people is: for the Africans the Bantustan Councils; for the Coloureds, the Coloured Affairs Department; for the Indians the Asiatic Affairs Department.

These three departments will henceforth constitute the cornerstone of apartheid. It is the hope of the Nationalists that should these function smoothly, White domination with all its humiliations, oppression and exploitation of the Non-Whites which accompanies it, will then have an extended life of time.

Who are expected to man this machinery of oppression and exploitation and thus keep the very heart of apartheid beating? THE NON-WHITES THEMSELVES.

It is more than an insult, that at the very time when the people are demanding complete freedom from racialism, oppression and exploitation, the Nationalists should say to them: "Manage your own oppression in your own areas and help to uphold White domination."

However, whilst insulting the people, the Nationalists have at the same time placed them in a position where they can paralyse and smash the very system the Nationalists wish to maintain.

Time to Attack

It is now, when the nations of the world are about to sever the root of international trade and intercourse which might have nourished apartheid and racialism in South Africa, that the people

must attack. It is at this moment, when the Nationalists are entirely dependent on our submission and co-operation for their grand design of perpetuating our oppression and exploitation, that we must mobilise as never before and make it impossible for them to carry out any scheme designed to maintain apartheid. We must see to it that stooges cannot function to betray the people.

The Nationalists are sharply aware that the co-operation and submission of the people to apartheid will not be easily secured. The rise of the resistance of the people is clear evidence of this fact.

It is for this reason that they have prosecuted and persecuted the leadership, banned the organisations of the people, made meetings impossible, declared states of emergency and jailed thousands and finally reorganised the defence force, armed civilians and created home guards in an attempt to bludgeoning the people into submission.

Our choice is simple—either to allow ourselves to be forced to submit and co-operate in carrying out the grand schemes of apartheid

or to mobilise now and to force the Nationalists to submit to the power and will of the people.

The Call

That is the meaning of the resolution of the Pietermaritzburg Conference:

"To call on all African not to co-operate or collaborate with the proposed South African Republic or any other form of government which rests on force to perpetuate the tyranny of a minority; and to organise and unite in town and country to carry out constant actions to oppose oppression and win freedom.

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

THIS IS A CALL TO THE PEOPLE TO DEFEY APARTHEID AND TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH ITS SCHEMES IN ORDER TO ENFORCE THEIR DEMAND FOR POLITICAL POWER.

(To be concluded next week)

SPP Leader Home— And Off Again!



Mr. N. Nquku, President of the Swaziland Progressive Party, photographed at Jan Smuts Airport on his arrival back from London last week.

His visit was to enlist the support of prominent M.P.'s in the British Parliament for a Constitutional Conference on Swaziland's future. He hopes that his party will play an influential role at the talks where it will put forward its demand for "one man one vote."

Mr. Nquku has accepted an invitation to attend the Tanganyika celebrations on December 9. "My presence there as a representative of the Swaziland Progressive Party means that we are throwing in our lot with them for the liberation of Africa," he told New Age.

Charged With Inciting 38,454 Men To Strike

Two members of the Transvaal Indian Congress appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court this week charged with having incited a strike of 38,454 Non-White workers to strike on May 28-29-30.

The men, Essop Pahad, 20-year-old second year B.A. student at Witwatersrand University, and M. M. Moolah, pleaded not guilty.

They are alleged to have handed pamphlets to domestic servants and transport and power workers urging them to strike during those days in May. The strike, it was said would have affected and deprived the community of "these essential" services.

Special Branch man Det. Con. R. Johns told the court that on May 17 he saw Pahad and a companion distribute pamphlets in Main Street, Johannesburg. "They were pushing them through the doors of offices," he said.

BETHELSDORP FIGHTS BACK

From Zola Nqini
PORT ELIZABETH.

THE eviction of the property owners of Bethelsdorp from their holdings is still a jigsaw puzzle between the Municipality and the Divisional Council. The area is to be handed over to the Port Elizabeth Municipality and carved up into racial and ethnic group areas, depriving the people of their freehold tenure.

The property owners are doing all they can within the framework of the law to protect their rights. It appears that the official circles, the Municipality and the Divisional Council are stalling for time before the final bid.

The people of the affected areas; Veeplatts, Kleinskool, Missionale and Bethelsdorp, have formed a

Tenants' Association and are demanding proper representation in the management of the area under the Divisional Council. Their protests and representations have been so effective that they have been asked to send representatives to the 1962 Divisional Council sitting, whereas in 1961 they had been safely ignored.

The people are defending their rights in terms of the Bethelsdorp Settlement Act of 1921, which provides for proper consultations between the residents and the authorities. The Group Areas machinations of the Municipality and the Government, however, can circumvent any law, and this knowledge is mobilising the tenants into a popular resistance against the pending removal.

2 NEW PAMPHLETS

● EXTRACTS FROM KHRUSHCHOV'S SPEECH TO THE 22nd CONGRESS OF THE C.P.S.U.

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African Students To Unite At December Conference

DURBAN.

A CONFERENCE TO establish a national organisation of students will be held in Durban on December 16 and 17.

The conference, which is to inaugurate the African Students' Association, is being called by a group of students who, in a message to New Age, state that in the past year there have been attempts to found such an organisation but these have invariably been on a parochial basis and have consequently failed because they were not in accord with the students.

The statement, which is signed by the secretary of the organising committee, Mr. M. E. P. Galo, continues: "The membership of the proposed association will, it is hoped, embrace African students in high schools, training colleges, secondary schools as well as universities."

"The need for getting students from these institutions together has

long been overdue, especially because they comprise the overwhelming majority of students," adds the statement.

Stating that it is the intention of the African Students' Association to inject a feeling and sense of awareness among students of the role that they are required to play in South Africa, the statement adds that the A.S.A. intends to awaken cultural and educational pursuits among the students on a national plane and to instill into students' activities a sense of mission and appreciation of the role they are called upon to play in society.

Dealing with recent events in students' activities in South Africa, more particularly during 1961, the statement calls on all students to attend this conference so that an effective organisation can be established to co-ordinate student activities and bring unity among all African students.

AFRICA Portuguese troops are being rushed to Mozambique, Portugal's colony on South Africa's north-east border, in order to crush the growing liberation movement there. Brave men and women in the colony have distributed pamphlets to these troops calling on them in ringing terms to REFUSE TO FIGHT THE AFRICANS and to RESIST DICTATOR SALAZAR.

"SOLDIERS OF PORTUGAL...!"

PROCLAMATION OF THE MOZAMBIQUE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT (M.D.M.) TO THE SOLDIERS OF PORTUGAL ON MISSION OF WAR IN MOZAMBIQUE—SALAZAR WANTS TO MAKE CANNON FODDER OF THE PORTUGUESE PEOPLE!

Soldiers of Portugal!

The government which has sent you to this land of Mozambique in order to murder thousands and thousands of human beings is not the government of the Portuguese people.

Salazar's terrorist government was imposed by force and is maintained in power by the crimminal and hated PIDE (Portuguese secret police), solely for the purpose of serving a few dozen families of potentates who dominate nine million people in Portugal and six million in Mozambique, not to speak of the millions in the other colonies.

Soldiers of Portugal!

Do not listen to the raves that the able rulers of Portugal want to put into your hearts. At one time, so that they might look well in the eyes of world opinion, these cynical Portuguese people called the Africans of their colonies Portuguese and brothers; today, because the Africans want to be free so that they may improve their living conditions and build their own future, the colonialist government of Salazar brands them as terrorists and murderers. Such name calling should surprise nobody; this has been done constantly for thirty-three years—throughout the whole period that the unfortunate Portuguese people have suffered under the fascist yoke of Salazar—whenever the people of Portugal have resisted slavery and fought for their rights.

Soldiers of Portugal!

You, who belong to an army with great traditions in defence of the homeland and of human rights, you, who belong to an army which fought against the Spanish invaders at Aljubarrota, and against the soldiers of Napoleon in memorable battles such as Vimeiro and Torres Vedras; you, who belong to the popular forces which held Portuguese honour high before the eyes of the world, in the liberal and republican struggles, helping to make a more progressive nation; you must now serve as playthings in the hands of a class of traitors to the great traditions of patriotism and humanitarianism of the true Portuguese army, that army which is meant to defend Portugal against invaders and oppressors and not for the enslavement of peaceful peoples who are in their own homeland and have wives, old folk and children, just like the Portuguese people have.

Soldiers of Portugal!

The Portuguese army is the strength of the Portuguese nation for the defence of national territory; and the territory of the nation is not the same as that which the Salazar government wants to make the world believe belongs to it. The Portuguese did, indeed, discover immense areas, till then unknown in Europe; they had that honour 500 years ago. But when the discoveries began to be used by the ruling classes to plunder, massacre and enslave peoples, then cursed be the prizes which, in complete contradiction of the true Christian spirit, cloak

these crimes against humanity! For these savage acts of the so-called civilizers have never benefited the Portuguese people; they have merely enriched the great merchants and slave traders and filled the treasure chests of the colonialists.

Soldiers of Portugal!

Remember that six million people live in this territory of Mozambique, working like slaves, without the right to the smallest particle of justice, without the least possibility of themselves determining their own lives.

You know that the hour has sounded for the liberation of all enslaved peoples.

Today it is Angola which is fighting for that sacred right which the peoples have to determine their future for themselves—and its sons are being massacred, its villages are being razed, its crops burned. However, Salazar was warned by the Angolan nationalists; Salazar was urged by the liberation movements of Angola to modify his policy of slavery and terror.

Salazar is not defending the Portuguese people—he is guarding, like a good watchdog for Portuguese and foreign financiers, the wealth that they exploit in Angola. Salazar lied to the Portuguese people; he has not made known to them what was happening in Angola, he did not let them know the reasons for the resolutions in the United Nations.

Who has suffered have been the Portuguese people and the Angolan people. On the one hand there are those who, intoxicated and disoriented by the fascist and racist propaganda of the band of angouists who govern Portugal, resisted the first moves of the Angolan nationalist movement, which was born filled with uncontrollable rage and hatred accumulated in generations and generations of enslavement, and brought to boiling point by the policy of harsh and cruel colonialism of the Salazar regime. On the other hand it was over 50,000 Africans, in a ferocious massacre, in bestial genocide which will remain a shameful stain of unimaginable barbarism on the history of Portugal.

Soldiers of Portugal!

The last trap has been sprung for you: so that you may forget that you are going to murder thousands of people, they are now trying to tempt you with the idea of having land to work on; they offer you a miserable plot of land which does not belong to them! They are inciting you to become settlers, with the 'word in one hand and the plow in the other'; it is only now when they want you for their bodyguards that they offer you a morsel, a bitter one, when you have already done so many years ago, and not on a mission of war; only now that they need you for cannon fodder do they pat you on the back, like Judas, and offer you a DEATH disguised as a plot of land.

Soldiers of Portugal!

The eyes of all nations who love peace and progress are directed at what is happening in Salazar's colony; the movement of world solidarity for the struggle of the

Angolan nationalists for the liberation of their territory is complete and effective!

Soldiers of Portugal!

Salazar is tricking you! You will never be able to stay on Mozambique land if you fight against its people. This people made up of six million individuals will rise up like one man against you and will cut you to pieces. You would do the same if an enemy were to invade Portugal; as one man all the Portuguese people would rise and the enemy would be massacred. THIS IS WHAT THE

world will make you account for your crime.

Soldiers of Portugal!

The only effective way for you to oppose all this policy of lies and crimes is for you to refuse to fight this people of six millions, who are supported in the conquest of their freedom by hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

Remember that all countries who love peace and progress have already condemned in the United Nations the miserable policy of murder of the sinister and cynical Salazar. You must not be accomplices of a GANGSTER who has stolen power from the Portuguese people! If you do, the whole

And mention the money of the Portuguese nation is being spent on arms bought in Western Germany and in Israel, and the Portuguese people—your families—back in Portugal are watching the cost of living rising from day to day. Cold, hungry and workless, they are cursing the traitor government of Salazar which plunders the people and turns them into cannon fodder for a shameful war.

Soldiers of Portugal!

The only reasonable path for you to follow is to form your own resistance movement and to refuse to obey the orders of the bandits who want you for cannon fodder; who sent you to these lands of Mozambique to be away from your families living in misery.

Soldiers of Portugal!

Organise centres of resistance; get everybody united in refusing the colonization offers made to you by Salazar!

Fraternize and make friends with the Africans of Mozambique and try to get to know them as men with families like your own, and as friends!

Denounce all wretched agents of the PIDE!

SOLDIERS OF PORTUGAL!

Your real and great battle is against the traitor and cynic Salazar and his government of gangsters!

Because Portugal can only be truly free and progress when it no longer enslaves other peoples!

Mozambique Democratic Movement (M.D.M.)

Movimento Democrático de Moçambique

September 1961

(Translated from the original leaflet in Portuguese circulated in Mozambique.)

REFUGEES IN ANGOLA



FLEEING FROM PORTUGUESE TROOPS: These are some of the tens of thousands of Angolan refugees who have fled from the devastation caused by Salazar's colonialist troops in Angola. The pamphlet printed here calls on Portuguese soldiers to refuse to carry out Salazar's orders to murder African freedom fighters.

PEOPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE WILL DO! And you cannot condemn their decision; you will have to suffer the consequences of the policy of your employer—Salazar—and leave behind widows, orphans, mothers, sweethearts and sisters weeping in the villages of Portugal because of your ignoble deeds.

Soldiers of Portugal!

You can only cherish the hope of one day coming to this territory of Mozambique to work in common with its six million inhabitants if you become convinced from this moment that you should not fight them, if you believe honestly and in all conscience that Salazar and the PIDE are leading you to the field of death without glory.

Soldiers of Portugal!

The African peoples today are united in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism. You can never defeat tens and tens of millions of individuals who rise like one man to win life, but without fear of death!

Apart from that, a considerable part of the white population of Mozambique is opposed to the odious fascist and colonialist policy of the government and is well aware, through the tragedy of Angola, that the provocative actions of

Lumumba's Murderers Must Be Punished

the recent mutiny of troops in

Kivu province and in which 11

Italian soldiers were killed).

UNTIL Patrice Lumumba's murderers and their imperialist backers are punished there will never be peace in the Congo.

This is the lesson to be drawn from recent events in the Congo.

Two weeks ago a United Nations commission which had been set up to investigate the circumstances of Lumumba's death confirmed the fact that he had been murdered. The chief culprits named in the report were Thonobe and Munongo and a Belgian officer of the Katanga, and Congolese President Kasavubu, who was responsible for handing over Lumumba to his death.

A man whose name should also have been mentioned is Colonel Mobutu, U.S. stooge in the Congo, whose troops captured Lumumba. Mobutu is still head of the Congolese Army, and this fact, plus the fact that he has refused to take decisive action against the Katanga, is stated to be responsible for



Patrice Lumumba



Oliver Tambo

"His Power Is The People" Oliver Tambo Meets Kenyatta

From Oliver Tambo
I STOPPED in at Kenya and the following day saw Jomo Kenyatta at his home in Gatundu.

"Where is Chief Lutuli?" he enquired, and after a lively conversation with him about the conditions at his detention camp and his views on the Afri-

can situation, he finished up by promising to give me a message to Chief Lutuli . . .

A few thoughts struck me as I watched the proceedings at Gatundu. Jomo Kenyatta, a bouncing ball of energy, who reminded me of Chief Lutuli in his every move, and looked about the same age, had an answer for every question put to him, a joke for everyone he spoke to and a smile for all. He had time for all the varied V.I.P.'s who called on him and shook hands with him.

He was at that moment by far the most important and most powerful man in Kenya, and yet his power was not in him; it was not in his new house or anywhere within the precincts of the big fenced yard. Sure, there were armed soldiers standing at the gate.

None of these counted for his strength. But outside the fence, and all along its whole circumference, were thousands of the common people—too common to be admitted inside the fence! With bare feet and bare hands, wearing no suits, no ties, no tailored dresses, they were the power behind Jomo Kenyatta—they, the unimportant ones who had nothing to give and nothing to lose except the only thing they owned: their lives.

As they roared their greetings in response to Jomo Kenyatta's frequent appearances (the never forgot the masses!) I muttered and mumbled what may well have been a prayer: "May our politics never become so intellectual and high-flown as to lose intimate contact with the source and seat of



Jomo Kenyatta

power, the masses—their aspirations, their feelings, their sensitivities, the political language they understand best, and their essential dynamism."

It was heartening to reflect on the extent to which the leadership at home has embodied these considerations in the organisational and tactical aspects of the struggle.

Queenstown Gets A Home Guard —And George Matanzima

PORT ELIZABETH. AFTER serving as a Sub-Chief under his brother, Kaiser Matanzima, in his little kingdom of Emigre Tembuland, George Matanzima has opened an office at Queenstown where he is now practising as a lawyer.

About two years ago he gave up his legal practice at Engcobo and joined his brother in a determined bid to make Verwoerd's Banustan dream work. He brought to the Bush Courts his training as a lawyer but seems to have found Nationalist ideas of justice and its administration different from those which were instilled in him during his legal training.

Or perhaps his training as a scien-

tist—before he took up law he had taken a B.Sc. degree at Fort Hare—may have made it difficult for him to fit into the Verwoerdian scheme of things.

At the last session of the Transkei Territorial Authority George Matanzima was still playing the Government's game and called for strong measures to be taken against such papers as New Age, Invo and Contact which were critical of apartheid.

Later, however, a statement by Mr. Hans Abraham, the famous Commissioner-General for the Republic in the kingdom of the AmaXhosa, that the Nationalist Government had no intention of allowing the Africans ever to gain freedom and independence seems to have caused some disillusionment to set in. It was after this that George Matanzima decided to go back to legal practice.

ADVISORY BOARD

Meanwhile George Matanzima's arrival in Queenstown has coincided with the appointment of a new Advisory Board for the location, which has been without an Advisory Board for some time because the people did not want one.

A Home Guard of 12 men has also been appointed to "deal with the toilet element." Among the members of the Home Guard are Mr. B. Myatza, a teacher; Yekani. Njoli, Gwebani, Bodiani and Mwenzi.

The people in Queenstown are wondering whether these appointments herald the establishment of an Urban Bantu Council for the area, and whether George Matanzima will be expected to play a leading role in it.

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THANKS

JOHANNESBURG

The Hongwana family thanks those who assisted during their bereavement when Mrs. Hongwana passed away on October 20th. All her fellow strugglers defied the weather to pay their last respects to her on the 29th.

Mrs. Hongwana was 48 years old and leaves five children. She joined the struggle in 1948, participated in the Defiance Campaign in 1952 and took part in the Anti-Pass demonstrations of 1958.

CPC Branch For Paarl

CAPE TOWN

A provisional committee of the Coloured People's Congress has been established in Paarl with Mr. A. A. Jacobs as chairman and Mrs. Lizz Abrahams as secretary.

The committee, which consists of 12 members, represents Paarl, Drakenstein, Wellington and surrounding areas. Its first task will be to prepare for a full branch meeting to be held on November 28 at which a permanent committee will be elected and the branch formally established.

Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Maiden Juvenile Plate (fillies): EXOTIC BELL, Danger, Lady Star.

Maiden Juvenile Plate (colts): BEE MASTER, Danger, Cheery Chatter.

Wyberg Handicap (B): NEW CHIEF, Danger, Honey Brumc.

Kenilworth Progress Stakes (A): REFLECTION, Danger, Intrepid.

Three-year-old Stakes: SUN TOP, Danger, Spectrum.

Wyberg Open Handicap:

1. BATTLE SONG
2. Creditable
3. Steel Courage.

Kenilworth Progress Stakes (B): QUICK RESPONSE, Danger, Panaja's Girl.

Wyberg Progress Stakes: URGENT, Danger, Blonde Bomber.

Kenilworth Handicap (Second): EASTERN MUSE, Danger, Forest King.

HANDS OFF THE JEWS

(Continued from page 1)
no freedom of vote or conscience."

NO COMMENT

The Chairman of the Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr. S. Wall, refused to comment himself. "It is a private letter," he said, "I have no comment." He thought the matter might be raised for discussion on the Board but could not say for certain whether it would be or, if so, when.

Mr. Abrahamson, the Chairman of the Zionist Council, also said: "It is a private letter, I have no comment."

In Johannesburg the two main Jewish organisations, the Zionist Federation and the Jewish Board of Deputies, refused to comment. Mr. Gus Saron, secretary of the Board of Deputies, told New Age: "We are discussing it and the issue will soon be clear."

THE ISSUES

As most South Africans see it, the issues are already clear: in the face of Verwoerd's latest threat, are leaders of the Jewish community going to continue standing on the sidelines (some even teetering with the Nats), or are they going to take their stand with the freedom forces in South Africa fighting to eliminate all forms of race hatred and contempt?

Six thousand Jews died in Hitler's race extermination camps during the last war. Did they die for nothing, or will the lesson be remembered in time?

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