

GOVT. OPPONENTS EXILED FOR LIFE

TERROR SPREADS IN TRANSKEI

THE Government having failed to cow the gallant Pondo revolt against Bantu Authorities has now apparently handed over its authority to Botha Sigcau to deal with the situation.

This so-called Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland has already issued notices banishing at least three families from their homes. TWO HAVE BEEN BANISHED FOR 20 YEARS, AND ONE FOR LIFE.

Reports received by New Age indicate that there are scores more who have received similar notices.

Mr. Sejeni Makiloji, his father who is over 55 years old and all other members of his family have been handed such a notice permanently deporting them from Bizana to Lusikisiki.

Both Mr. Makiloji and his father were recently found not guilty of murder in the Bizana Magistrate's court.

Two others of whom New Age was informed are Mr. Gilbert Macingwane who has been deported from Lusikisiki to Bizana and Mr. Gambushe Balemi who has to move with his family from Bizana to Tabankulu. Both Mr. Macingwane and Mr. Balemi have been ordered to move to their new areas for a period of twenty years.

No Homes

They have not been provided with any homes, nor do they know what they can do for a living. Obviously the Government and Sigcau do not care and unless these people can get some assistance from tribesmen in the area to which they have been deported they will face starvation.

Tribesmen interviewed by New Age said that even if they were able to get such assistance from local tribesmen, it would have to be done very carefully as Sigcau's spies were everywhere and anyone who helped might be victimised.

But, they added, the spirit of the majority of the people is still high and the struggle against Bantu Authorities goes on unabated.

"We have lost some ground, what with intimidations, arrests, deportations and detentions, but the majority of the people are still in a fighting mood," they said.

THREE MORE BOMB BLASTS IN P.E.

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE calm on the evening of Boxing Day was shattered by three blasts along the Uitenhage Road on the outskirts of Zakele.

Immediately after the blasts the police rushed to Zakele and were deployed on the southern outskirts of the Township. Following on the

(Continued on page 8)

Mother Arrested for Pass Offence

SICK BABY SPENDS 10 DAYS IN JAIL

JOHANNESBURG.

THE terrible inhumanity of South Africa's pass-laws—and the total lack of concern of the officials administering them—was highlighted in Alexandra Township here recently when a three-month-old baby who was severely ill with gastro-enteritis spent ten days in jail because his mother had been arrested for a permit offence.

The incident occurred when Mrs. Jacobeth Maluleka was on her way to the Clinic, deeply worried and concerned, to get treatment for her small son.

She was stopped by the 'Peri-Urbans' (the township police force) and arrested with many other women for being in the township without the necessary scrip of paper.

Mrs. Maluleka was taken to the police station despite her pleas and explanations of where she was going. SHE WAS SENTENCED

TO SIX WEEKS IMPRISONMENT AND SENT TO THE FORT STILL WITH THE SICK CHILD ON HER BACK.

Mrs. Maluleka was only released TEN DAYS LATER—at long last—because of the baby's condition.

Since her release the Clinic has asked the Peri-Urban Health Authority to issue her with a permit, at least while the baby is still under treatment. The Authority has flatly refused.

Now Mrs. Maluleka will have to leave Alexandra—despite the fact that she is married to a man who is legally employed in the township—and go back to her parents' home with her two children.

It has been reported that the Native Commissioner and the Health Authority each blame the other for the 'unfortunate fact' that a severely ill baby spent ten days in jail.

IS THERE NO LIMIT TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICAN AUTHORITY WILL GO IN ITS ATTEMPT TO PUSH PEOPLE ABOUT AND CONTROL THEM?

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NEW AGE

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PRIME MINISTER OF NEW TANGANYIKA



Prime Minister Julius Nyerere driving through streets crowded with cheering Tanganyikans of all races after the swearing-in ceremony during the recent independence celebrations.

"The Struggle is in South Africa. I'm Coming Back"

—Tom Sharpe

Shares Cell with 2 Alleged Murderers Before Deportation

CAPE TOWN.

"THE struggle is in South Africa. I'm coming back," were the courageous words of

Tom Sharpe, C.O.D. leader from Maritzburg, interviewed by New Age in Cape Town before he was deported to England in the Cape Town Castle last Friday.

After his arrest in Maritzburg (he had refused to comply with an order to leave the country voluntarily), Sharpe was brought to Cape Town by sea from Durban and detained in the Immigration Barracks. There were no adequate facilities for him there, and so he was removed to Roeland Street jail on Christmas Day.

HE WAS PUT WITH 37 AWAITING-TRIAL PRISONERS AND ACTUALLY SHARED A CELL WITH TWO ALLEGED MURDERERS!

The worried prison officials then put him into the jail's isolation hospital where Sharpe was able to talk to a number of African prisoners. Finally, he was taken to Caledon Square Police Station, where he was well looked after.

Sharpe gave this message to a New Age reporter: "The struggle is in South Africa. I have no wish whatsoever to leave. In fact, I'm coming back and shall return to Swaziland."

"In England there is nothing for a man like me to do towards liberation. My place is here. There are already competent men, more highly qualified than I, doing whatever has to be done in England and elsewhere abroad. Whites must stay here to make their contribution.

"It is probable that the authorities were moved to jump on me for the production in London of my play, 'The South African', but I am convinced that they also wanted to stop my work in the Congress of Democrats.

"I am proud of my membership of COD and its honourable position in the Congress Alliance.

"I am in excellent spirits. There is no doubt the tide has turned—you can hear that, let me assure you, even in the views of some of the policemen—so I shall be back as soon as I can. Best wishes to all freedom fighters."



Mr. Tom Sharpe

Sharpe's Message

Cheerful and optimistic, Tom



NEW AGE BEEER BOX

De Wet Nel Came To Drink With "The Natives"

Beer Halls are fast becoming universal in the cities, towns and villages of South Africa. Intoxicating liquor has become so popular that everyone will soon be running to the bottle stores for liquor, like the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. de Wet Nel, who came running all the way from Pretoria to Vryburg Beer Hall to have a nice drink with the Natives (now Bantu) and who left the beer hall quite a different man.

First the white chief opened the so-called "Batswana Territorial Tribal Authority" in Mafeking where the headquarters are. The "Diamond Fields Advertiser" (a local newspaper) quoted him as saying that the Batswana must have made in the past a great nation (a new nation created by De Wet Nel in the twentieth century).

Some chiefs of various areas in the Vryburg and Mafeking districts were not at this ceremony because they did not and still do not know what it was all about. The Bantu Authority Act and its administration is commonly known or pronounced as "forty-Bantuforty" with the emphasis on the "forty" as opposed to "fort" but others support it because they are ignorant of its implications, like the

Batharso Tribal Authority in the Kuruman and Districts area who were the first to accept it and whose people are now paying heavy taxes to maintain an office and a van which runs around at the expense of the poor unemployed inhabitants of Batharso.

I was present at the official opening by "Tomakoelo" of Wet Nel of the beer hall in Vryburg Location. The beer hall was unofficially opened a week earlier and on its first day a man died of stab wounds and three others landed in hospital. That was De Wet Nel's Xmas present to the African people.

Let members of the Nationalist Party and their henchmen sing "Hallelujah" over our dead bodies in these atrocious beer halls in their Republic.

JOE MOROLOENG,
Vryburg.

The Right Of Self-Determination

Nowhere in Africa today is a nation's destiny determined by another's desire in Colonial Africa. The white minority in Africa base their offensive and discriminatory legislation on the myth that they are God-chosen, destined to rule and lead the African people. The struggle in Africa today is directed against this very attitude.

Since the white man landed here in 1652 there have been wars, and our leaders today are engaged in a struggle not only against colonialism, imperialism and capitalism, but against the denial of the African people's right to determine their own destiny. Many obstacles face the Africans in their struggle, among which is the Christian religion, certain of whose dictates are not conducive to human liberty.

The Africans are also faced with an arrogant and unfriendly white press which defends white minority rule.

The African people have shown in no uncertain terms their complete disapproval of western imperialism—they do not, however, intend to change one master for another. In the struggle against imperialism they believe in their capacity to achieve their freedom themselves in their own way using their own methods. They reject the idea of being liberated, for therein lie the seeds of their domination by another power in place of western imperialists.

When Africa is freed she will maintain a policy of friendship and co-operation with all of freedom-loving peoples of the East and West on a basis of equality. She will jealously and vigorously guard her independence and freedom to build her society in her own way without any power or power bloc whatsoever trying to ram a puppet government on her or to stave down her throat.

Our aim is therefore politically, a government of Africans by Africans for Africans who nevertheless who owes his only loyalty to Africa and who is prepared to accept democratic rule of an African majority—being regarded as a free-born White South African. We guarantee no minority rights because we think in terms of individuals—not groups.

In the name of our chiefs and on behalf of the Basuto Congress Party and Sechaba sa thari emnta! Hands off Africa now. Tomorrow is too late!

TELLO MONGANGANE
Teytseyaneing—Basutoland

Missions Working For The Government

It has been seen by many that the former missionaries as well as present ones are working for the government. An example is that at places like Maungani, Beuster and other branches, the missionaries settled there as servants of God and told and preached to the people that God wants them to cooperate and not to worry about the wealth of the country. That they would get endless wealth in heaven.

At the same time they made these places mission stations and all Africans living there are forced to pay R6 per village which is actually their own ground.

Therefore it is clear that the missionaries are not here to rob us and to send the money which we are forced to pay to the government. And that our money is being used to protect them against the Africans of South Africa, and as an example I would quote the killing of our brothers at Sharpeville.

SAMUEL M. MAHWASANE,
Pretoria.

Whites Will Look Back With Shame

When reviewing the sessions of UN this year, we are hopeful when seeing the young stallion (Kennedy's administration) racing against the old horse (Britain). It is hopeful to the non-whites of Africa because we rely on these big powers to help us!

The age in which we live is not turning back, neither will history turn its pages. Hope is always there and we hope Britain will correct her mistakes and do better, and not abstain without giving a clear reason.

In our own country we regard the coming of Xmas with mixed feelings because, whilst it is a time of rejoicing, to us non-whites it will soon be over and once again we will be knocking the same granite wall of oppression. But the time will come when the whites will look back with shame at the mess left by their predecessors.

Mighty Africa has risen! Come what may, no part shall remain asleep.

LEVIM MOLEFE,
Pretoria.

EDITORIAL

DEATH PENALTY FOR SABOTAGE?

AFTER the recent bomb explosions, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, is reported to have said he was satisfied that White agitators were to blame and he was contemplating legislation to curb them. There have been reports that he intends to place his opponents under house arrest or some sort of curfew, and some newspapers have even been speculating about the possibility of the death penalty being introduced for sabotage.

We don't think much attention need be paid to rumours at this stage, but at all events it is clear the next session of Parliament will see some more repressive laws on the Statute Book. The Government will make yet another attempt to legislate out of existence what it doesn't like.

The Government's success in this field has not been in any way remarkable. Though there is a Suppression of Communism Act and an Unlawful Organisations Act on the Statute Book, the Communist Party, A.N.C. and P.A.C. are all very much alive. Not even the Immorality Act has been able to stamp out "immorality".

Isn't it about time the Government started asking itself whether something cannot be done to remedy the grievances of the people instead of futilely trying to silence the "agitators" who voice them?

The Government's justification for whatever action it proposes to take will no doubt be that law and order must be maintained, and that no government can tolerate attempts to overthrow it by the use of force and violence.

In a democratic society, there might be validity in this argument, but it should not be forgotten that in South Africa it is the Government which, by depriving the Non-Whites of the vote, has been the first to resort to force—and this is force used by the minority against the overwhelming majority. How, under these circumstances, can the Government expect any response to an appeal to "law and order"? Why should the majority of the people be expected to accept the morality of a "law and order" which they have had no hand in framing?

New repressive laws will not be designed to compel a rebellious minority to accept the wishes of the majority. On the contrary, they will aim at preserving the power and privileges of the White minority against the rising pressure of the people. As has been proved by 13 years of Nationalist rule, in the long run this cannot lead to stability. It can only inflame tempers on both sides, and intensify the atmosphere of tension and conflict which has already done so much damage to our country.

We have no hesitation in declaring that most South Africans want to see PEACEFUL change to a democratic society in South Africa. It can now be seen, if we fail to get it, that the main responsibility rests with the Government.

SHAME ON YOU!

CAPE TOWN is the only area which has figured in this column for the last two weeks, and then only in a small way. It is the shape of things to come in 1962, then NEW AGE HAS NO HOPE OF SURVIVING.

Each week we need about R800 to keep going, of which about R400 must be in donations. It is true that some weeks we get more than this. But look at the so-called "Grand Total" at the bottom of this column. That sum isn't enough to keep us going for more than an hour, let alone a week.

What's happened to Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and all our friends in other centres? Surely not everybody has gone on holiday. And even if you are on holidays, if you're reading this, we expect you to put your hand in your pocket and send us as much as you are spending on one single day of your holiday.

That isn't much to ask. But it can make all the difference to us—whereas your indifference can kill us.

Don't let your paper don't Don't let the freedom movement today—and DON'T PUT IT OFF TILL TOMORROW! Last week's donations:

Cape Town: —
Kate — konfy for fete — R 2.00
"In Memory of Celestin" — C.W. R 10.00
L.L. — R 1.00
A.W.A. — 90
Hats — fete — 50

TOTAL R14.44

This Is What The African Wants Today

THE men of Zululand coming from the toil of years of oppression and hard work turn toward the nation and again ask in the name of fifteen million the privilege of a hearing.

Over the years the hatred towards Africans has flourished. School Boards are now simply whispering for the privilege of ordinary decisions.

The men of Zululand will never be satisfied until we gain our full manhood rights. We claim every single right that belong to a free-born White South African—political, civil and social, and until we get these we will never cease to protest. We fight the fight for the true African!

Our demands are clear. First we will vote, and with this goes the right of freedom,

manhood, honour of our wives, chastity of our daughters, the right to work and the chance to rise. We want full manhood suffrage and we want it now, henceforth and forever.

Discrimination must cease. We claim the right of free men to walk, talk and be with those with whom we wish to be. No man has a right to choose another's friends and any attempt to do so is an impudent interference with the most fundamental human privilege.

We want laws enforced against rich as well as poor; against capitalist as well as labourer; against white as well as black. We are no more lawless than the white race but we are more often arrested, convicted and mobbed. We want justice—even for criminals and outlaws. We want the constitution of our country rigid and enforced and we maintain that no state we would be allowed to base its franchise simply on colour.

We want our children educated—Bantu education in South Africa is a disgrace.

We want the national government to wipe out illiteracy and when we call for education we mean real education. We want our children trained as intelligent beings and we will fight for all time against any proposal to educate black boys and girls simply as servants and underlings or simply for other people to make use of. These are the chief things we want.

How shall we get these things? By voting when our time comes, by persistent agitation, by hammering at the truth, but most important of all by sacrifice and work.

We do not believe in violence, but we believe in Patrice Lumumba, in that incarnate spirit of justice, the hatred of a lie, the willingness to sacrifice money, reputation and life itself and here on Patrice Lumumba's martyrdom we re-consecrate ourselves, our honour and property to the final emancipation of the race which he died to make free.

B. MEPHO
Zululand.

Indian Pensioners Forced To Queue In The Open

DURBAN.

Over 2,000 Indian old age pensioners stood in the broiling

Bantu Stooges Thrashed In The Ciskei

BANTU Authorities stooges in the Kingwilliamstown and Keiskamohok districts are having a tough time.

The wave of unrest has now broken in this area, which has hitherto been quiet. Peasants are prepared to go to any lengths to show their opposition to the Bantu Authorities.

The Paramount Chief of the area, Velele Sandile, has aroused the anger of the people by declaring his intention of supporting the Government policy of Bantu Authorities.

STOOGES THRASHED

In Mzimba location in the Kingwilliamstown district the home of Tununu Zake, a BAD Committee member, was visited by three men. He was given a thorough beating and is now reported to be in a serious condition at the King Hospital.

Another man similarly beaten is Tizani Mhuvane. The police are busy investigating, but so far no arrests have been made.

In the Keiskamohok district the natural forests which are the grazing area were fenced in spite of the opposition of the people. Until recently all appeared to be calm, but now the anger of the peasants has burst out.

The fence which divides the pasturage into small allotments for grazing a limited number of stock has been uprooted and cattle were let in to graze.

After the incident six men were arrested and sentenced to R30 fine in the BAD Commissioner's Court. The men arrested were those whose stock wandered into the pasturage after the fence had been pulled out. Amongst them were Messrs G. R. Mahlwana, N. T. Siwa, and S. N. Gamlana.

sun for over eight hours outside the offices of the Department of Indian Affairs in Durban last week to collect their pensions.

The old age pensioners, some of whom had travelled several miles from the outlying districts of Durban, queued on the pavements outside the pension offices from as early as 6 a.m. until late in the afternoon.

While White old age pensioners can collect their pensions from post offices nearest their residence, Non-White pensioners are compelled to travel great distances into town to collect their pensions. The authorities have refused to accede to repeated demands made by social workers that Non-Whites be allowed to collect their pensions at post offices.

In the past the pensioners collected their money at the office of the Protector of Indian Immigrants in Slanger Street. Now this department has been absorbed by the Indian Affairs Department.



Waiting in the broiling sun, these Indian old-age pensioners queued outside the offices of the Department of Indian Affairs last week to collect their pensions. Some of them stood for as long as eight hours without breakfast or lunch, only to be told to come back next day.

Bechuanaland People's Party Makes Great Progress

500 DELEGATES AT LOBATSI CONFERENCE

From Beata Lipman

OVER 500 delegates were present at the opening of the Bechuanaland People's Party conference at Lobatsi last week-end. A strong demand was made for one man one vote.

The jam-packed Kgolla at the Place of the People resounded with shouts of "Afrika Mayibuye, Amandla Awetwa" and the singing of the traditional Freedom songs of Southern Africa as delegates from as far afield as Rhodesia,

Cape Town, Windhoek and the distant areas of Bechuanaland itself were introduced to the throng, which soon overflowed the Kgolla Place into the hot dusty square beyond.

The speeches of greeting from the different delegates, who included Mr. Fish Keitsing, a former treason trialist from Newclare, and Mr. Motsamai Mpho, the Party's secretary general, all stressed the need for unity among those fighting against oppression in Africa and the need to create a union of African States with one common nationality for all.

Mr. Mpho, who returned only

a few days ago from a top-level conference in Ghana of representatives from Kenya, Tanganyika, Malawi, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Angola and South Africa, outlined his party's plans for the future in great detail.

"We demand independence by 1963," he said. "We will allow no discrimination based on tribe, colour or nationality, and all 'Native' legislation will be abolished. The land will be held in communal ownership in the traditional African way and all foreign ownership and title deeds will be taken over by the new non-racial Government."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The large concern of all thinking Bechuans about the fact that foreigners may own land under the present Protectorate constitution and this vote in Legislative Council elections was highlighted on Saturday afternoon in the presidential address of Mr. K. T. Motsete, the popular Leader of the Party.

He said that many South Africans, including a present member of Verwoerd's cabinet, had recently bought large ranches in the territory. This could become a great threat in the future because these men could become members of Legco and thus work for Republican policies and even ultimate—and legal—incorporation into South Africa.

The crucial issue of the value of ultimate freedom without a healthy and developing economy was stressed by many speakers from the floor.

"Our life is cattle and corn," said a woman from Palapye, "and yet we do not work the land properly nor do the traders give us a fair price."

Other speakers supporting her spoke of the need for co-operative, inter-tribal farming and marketing and the great importance of getting beyond a mere subsistence economy, particularly with the threatened loss of work facilities, any revenue if the Nationalist Republic were to expel all "foreign Native" soon.

NEGOTIATIONS

The delegates spoke with anger of their ignorance of what was taking place between the Nats and

their own High Commissioner at the present time, and reiterated their demand for self-government.

The B.P.P., which since its inauguration only one short year ago, has established 14 branches and has a membership of 3,000 men and women, expressed its solidarity with the freedom fighters of Algeria, Angola, South Africa, the Congo and the Rhodesias.

In a moving speech Mr. Motsete told his large audience: "It is our firm belief that Phoenixlike they will soon rise like the valiant and resurgent Zimbabwe African National Union, ennobled and invigorated to pursue and attain the goal of their destiny—freedom."

He stressed that, when the three Protectorate parties met together early next year they would work out the maximum measures of mutual struggle in common issues like education, economic development and their forthcoming independence.

NEW PARTY

The tremendous growth in popularity of the Bechuanaland People's Party is seen as a serious threat by many chiefs and whites in the territory, as a result of which behind-the-scenes talks are going on at present for the formation of their own party. The new group, which will probably be known as the Bechuanaland Democratic (National) Party, is being sponsored by Seretse Khama and will be officially launched early this year.

Its proposed constitution makes a demand for one man one vote and an African majority in Legco by the time of the next elections in 1965, as well as the achievement of an "economically viable and fully independent state" in which there must be no discrimination on the basis of race, colour or creed.

The reason why the chiefs think it necessary to form their own party is twofold:

- They want to retain undisputed leadership of the people;
- The B.P.P. attacks most strongly their power and influence over the tribesmen and exposes the large-scale exploitation and forced labour on the chiefs' farmlands.

BUT JAPANESE ARE WHITE MEN



Dr. Verwoerd told the Handelsinstituut recently that investors had more faith in countries where a White administration was in control.

The S.A. Foundation is busy Whitewashing Apartheid

BIG BUSINESS PLAYS THE GOVT. GAME

THROUGH the medium of the South African Foundation, big business—here and abroad—is teaming up with the Nationalist Government and giving its support to apartheid.

Formed by Major-General Sir Francis de Guingand, a British business man, the Foundation has become one of the most reactionary forces in South Africa today. Its aim is profit! To achieve profits it is using its formidable resources to prevent criticism of apartheid. Its excuse is that it is protecting South Africa's "good name".

For some time it has become apparent that big business has decided that it must learn to live with apartheid. As a result, it has surrendered to the Nationalist Government on the vital issue of public opposition to apartheid policies.

The Beginning

The Foundation was launched—into action, that is—just before Sharpeville, 1960. Sharpeville and the world-wide blast of criticism that followed, put the Foundation temporarily out of action.

NYERERE ON S.A. BOYCOTT

At a pre-Indonesia press-conference, Prime Minister Nyerere stated: "The Government of Tanganyika will do all it can to strengthen the boycott of South African goods, including South African ships and aircraft."

Asked if he would follow the British and American example of persuading South Africa to change its racial policy, Mr. Nyerere said, "I do not believe they can persuade the South African government to change their policy any more than they can persuade them to change their religion—their policy is a religion to them".

The Prime Minister also disclosed that he had agreed to a request made by the Soviet delegation that the Soviet Union should establish diplomatic representation in Dar es Salaam. It has been officially announced that the Peoples' Republic of China and Czechoslovakia will also open embassies in Tanganyika. However, owing to the great expense involved, Tanganyika could not at present afford to reciprocate by establishing missions in these countries.

"We have no intention of letting a friendly country choose our enemies. We are going to make our own decisions. If we choose to make enemies we are going to make that decision and no one will make it for us," the Prime Minister said.

GWALA BANNED IN MARITZBURG

DURBAN.

Mr. T. H. Gwala, Maritzburg chairman of SACTU, was last week served with two banning orders prohibiting him from taking part in any trade union activities as defined in the Industrial Conciliation Act.

He is also banned for five years from attending any gatherings in South Africa.

Slowly, however, it has been getting back into its stride. At the Commonwealth conference in London last March, it was seen working hand-in-glove with the South African Information Office trying to "sell" apartheid to the British public.

Its activities overseas, however, are a minor part of its mission. Its main work is here, in South Africa. When it was launched, Die Burger told it what its only useful function could be: to silence the criticisms of the Opposition Press.

The Foundation has taken this advice to heart. It is a propaganda organisation today, working with Government propagandists to create the concept of a "common South African patriotism". Radio South Africa is dedicated to the same task.

By A Special Correspondent

This is the Nationalist Government's biggest propaganda objective at the moment; to enforce this "common patriotism" and to create a norm for a "true South African".

One needs only to read the speeches of Sir Francis de Guingand to appreciate what "patriotism" is. It is the avoidance of criticism of Government policy because criticism makes the economy unstable.

Sir Francis's interest in South Africa is financial. He is a British subject who is not involved in our struggle. All he wants is a stable economy.

Press Control

Through its members, the Foundation has been able to exercise an influence over the Opposition Press.

One of its members is Mr. G. H. R. Edmunds, chairman of South African Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Times, Sunday Express, Financial Mail) and also incidentally chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.

Another member is Mr. F. A. Berrill, chairman of the Central News Agency. Others are Mr. Clive Cordey, a director of the Cape Times, Ltd., and G. E. O'Meara, chairman of the Bantu Press (Pty) Ltd., publishers of The World, which poses as such a staunch champion of non-White rights.

Politically, the Foundation is a hotch-potch; financially, they all hang together.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, the money-bags of the Progressive Party, rubs shoulders with Mr. J. G. F. van der Merwe, president of Die Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, and with Dr. M. S. Low, noted Broederbond economist, chairman of Saambou Building Society and a director of SANLAM and Volkskas.

Mr. Sam Cohen, "liberal-minded" joint managing director of O.K. Bazaars, rubs shoulders with Professor J. C. Coetzee, Broederbond rector of Potchefstroom University, the Hon. William Nicol, formerly (Broederbond) director of the Transvaal, and sundry other Nationalist academicians, like Professors C. H. Rautenbach (Rector, Pretoria University), Professor

S. Pauw (Principal, University of South Africa) and Professor H. B. Thom (Rector, Stellenbosch University).

Of course, Mr. Stellen Engelhard is there, and Mr. W. B. Coetzee, chairman of the Federale Mynbou, Eric Gallo, Harry Goldberg (Ellis Furnishers), C. H. Leon (Elephant Trading), A. J. de Toit (K.W.V.), Dr. A. L. Geyer (former Editor of Die Burger, now chairman of SABRA), Professor N. J. Olivier, R. S. Sonnenberg (Woolworths), J. C. K. Erasmus (Boere-Saamwerk Bpk.), S. Moshal (Moshal Geveisser Holdings) and G. E. D. Sutton (Lion Match).

Our old friends from Britain, Sir George Usher (Dunsmuir Iron and Steel Works), Sir Nicholas Cayer (Union Castle and Clan Lines) and Lord Fraser (Fraser's Ltd., of Maseru, etc.) are also there.

Other British members are George M. Mason, head of the Africa department of Imperial Chemical Industries, and H. C. Drayton, a director of Consolidated Goldfields, Midland Bank and Standard Bank.

One even finds the name of Dr. J. B. Webb, chairman of the Southern Transvaal District of the Methodist Church of South Africa, in the illustrious list.

It is unnecessary to state in detail in this necessarily brief article the manifold activities of the South African Foundation. It is a Government propaganda agency and a potent one because it operates mainly from within the Opposition enclosure.

There is good reason to believe that it had financial backing. A Code of Conduct which the South African Press is adopting

and which will lead to drastic curtailment of criticism of apartheid. What Can Be Done?

The question which must be asked is: what can be done about this organisation? The Congress movement, specifically, should ask this question and also answer it.

In the first place, the Congress movement should consider approaching all the firms involved—all the directors—and asking them whether they are aware of the consequences of plunging so deeply

into the political struggle on the side of the Government.

In the second place, overseas branches of the firms (in some cases the headquarters are overseas) could be asked whether they approve of their local director's political affiliations.

This is a big task, but an urgent and very important one. The insidious influence of the Foundation is being spread rapidly in South Africa and overseas.



The Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department entrance. "Whites Only" says the sign in Zulu. A "blackjerk" guards the entrance.

JIM CROW COMES TO JO'BURG

Non-Whites Barred From Buildings, Lifts

IN Johannesburg, metropolis of more than one million people—over half of them African—city of skyscrapers, enormous wealth and an overflowing liberalism . . . Jim Crow, symbol of race discrimination, is still alive!

There are at least four buildings in the city where a man with a black skin cannot use the main entrance of a building merely because he is black!

At one building a New Age reporter, armed with a camera and an angry mood, was bumped on the chest by an enormous "baby-head" knobkerrie. At the end of the stick was a uniformed, highly indignant "gauc-bogey" who demanded what the reporter's business was there . . .

"Abbelugau," he explained, "do not want black people to come through here. You must use the entrance in the next street." A flash of reluctance on the part of the reporter was immediately followed by another poke in the ribs.

Later on New Age telephoned

the agency which leases the building . . . "sure Natives are allowed into the building but they have to come in the other doors," came the voice . . .

New Age: "But why in this modern age and age must a man be subjected to the humility of being stopped just . . ."

The Agency: "Because they are just Natives . . . that's why! and then, S-L-A-M! He put his phone down.

This particular building is ten floors high, has four entrances and four guard-boys, one "Native's entrance" and houses one of the largest insurance companies in the Republic. It stands proudly facing eastwards in the heart of the city while its owners dabble in petty, disgraceful discrimination.

WORST TREATMENT

The biggest perpetrator, ironically, is the Johannesburg "Non-European" Affairs Department building in Albert Street. Here there are no bones about it, Europeans have two separate entrances and get first-class courteous services. Africans, on the other hand, who go to that building by them-

selfes to try to fit up a pass get pushed around, shouted at and sometimes have to wait for hours to gain admission to the place . . . and then only when they have a letter stating their business there. If they go with a White, everything goes smoothly.

N.E.A.D. officials glibly explain that this system of glaring discrimination is "only for convenience!"

People with black skins have to face a great many insults when it comes to lifts. A fight often develops between old aggressive lift-drivers and hasty Non-Whites. In modern Jo'burg the Non-Whites are told . . . "Sorry but you have to use the steps!"

"But sir . . . there are three lifts and I have to go to the 22nd floor!"

"I'm sorry my boy . . . but you have to use the steps or wait for the goods lift!"

U.S. EMBASSY

And the building which houses the embassy of one of the world's leading nations, the United States of America, is housed in one of these JIM CROW establishments!

FREEDOM IS A STRANGE FEELING

Says HENRI ALLEG, Algerian resistance hero whose book on the tortures to which he and others had been subjected first showed the world that the French colonialists were using in Algeria the same methods as the Nazis. Alleg recently escaped from a French jail after five years imprisonment and is now in Czechoslovakia.

NOW that I am free there is no odd feeling that I cannot shake off.

It is the strangeness, after years in prison, of being able to walk freely in the streets, of being able to open a window and finding that no iron bars obstruct the view. Now my heart does not shrink every time I meet a policeman; now I can smile at him, knowing he is a friend.

I often think of the prison where I left so many friends. Particularly do I remember the hard times in the De Barberousse Prison in Algiers.

In a few days' time it will be two years since we began a hunger strike which was to have lasted 12 days.

My prison mates and I were just above the death cell in which there were 120 prisoners at that time. We staged the hunger strike to obtain some improvement in the terrible conditions which prevailed in that and all other Algerian prisons.

The French colonialists refused to consider us as political prisoners. Our people were often treated worse than the common criminals who enjoyed advantages we were denied.

We didn't have beds, bedclothes or tables. We ate from rusty pots on the floor.

The Guards

The prison guards beat the prisoners with keys, fists and constantly insulted them. On the slightest pretext prisoners got two or three months' solitary confinement.

Each morning death awaited two or three Algerian prisoners. At night we waited in vain to sleep. Sometimes sleep would not

Bechuanaland Bans Sunday Meetings

PALAPYE

"Kham's law for the Bamangwato and the tribal law which is observed throughout the tribal territories does not allow public as opposed to private meetings to be held on Sundays," states a letter from the Government Secretary to Mr. M. K. Moko, Secretary of the Bechuanaland People's Party.

Drinking and sports activities are regarded as social events of a private nature and not public meetings and are therefore excluded from the ban, states the letter, which adds that the Government does not want to interfere in this matter, "particularly as in this case it would seem that the attitude of the Tribal Authorities has the support of a considerable weight of public opinion in this rural conservative area."

The B.P.P. feels that this ban is a deliberate tactic to prevent the development of opposition political parties in Bechuanaland.

"If the Government want to test the feeling of the people on this matter, let them put it to the people," Mr. Mpho told New Age. "It is because the public support us that they attend our Sunday meetings in their hundreds, and this is what the Government fears."

come, and when it did we hoped that we would not wake up in the morning to see another of our friends die.

Nor did those sentenced to death sleep. They remained awake so that they would not be surprised by the sudden arrival of the guards and the police who would drag them to the guillotine hardly awake.

They wanted to die fully awake and alert so that they could shout their confidence in the victory of their country. Or if others were to die we wanted to hear ten with our songs.

We lived under such conditions in 1957 and 1958. Thanks to the actions organised by the prisoners and our hunger strikes, thanks also to international solidarity and, above all, the struggle of the Algerian people, things changed.

There were some improvements, but no sooner were they won than the French administration put an end to them and our problems

started all over again. This is why hunger-strikes were held so often. A recent one lasted until the Algerian prisoners forced the French administration to concede to their demands and grant them the status of political prisoners.

This was a big victory for the prisoners who had been demanding this for years.

Patriots

Their determination and their heroism have won the admiration of the whole world. Yet it is still necessary to say that the conditions of the concentration camps in which patriots are held, are reminiscent of those of Nazi prisons.

The Algerian people as a whole have suffered terribly during the seven years of war. More than a million of their sons have been murdered by the French colonialists.

Thousands of Algerian men and



Henri Alleg

women who have been driven out of their villages now live in camps. In spite of this they continue their struggle under the leadership of their Government. But their hopes for peace are great.

Peace is possible if the French Government stops manoeuvring. If it stops talking about peace while continuing the war, if it ends its plans to divide Algeria, and if it sincerely wishes to negotiate with the provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

No matter what happens, Algeria will become independent sooner or later and the people of Algeria will take the road of social progress and real democracy.

British Guiana

Jagan Wants Independence By May 31

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Prime Minister of British Guiana, and a guest at the Tanganyikan Independence Celebrations, told a press-conference in Dar es Salaam that he was meeting Mr. Maulding, the Colonial Secretary, to demand the fixing of his country's independence date. The main opposition party had asked for independence on May 31, 1962, and he was in full agreement.

Asked if British Guiana would be reorganised with South Africa, he said that his country was committed to do so, if the Commonwealth was still there. With regard to relations with South Africa, Dr. Jagan said that Guianan trade with South Africa had been suspended since 1960. Legislation had been enacted at the beginning of 1961 to bar trade with the Republic.

He told another questioner that his country would either be called New Guinea or Eldorado. He stated that he was a Socialist and would maintain friendly relations with Cuba and other West Indian territories.

Government was not at this stage considering the nationalisation of anything but he stated that colonial looting was responsible for the prosperity of Britain and other metropolitan countries. In international relations a policy of non-alignment would be followed by his country.

Lutuli's Portrait At Tanganyika Celebrations

One of the sights at the recent Tanganyika Independence celebrations at Dar Es Salaam was a huge picture of South Africa's Chief Lutuli displayed alongside the new Tanganyikan flag, writes New Age reporter James Hadebe in a dispatch received this week.

AT THE STATE BALL



The Duke of Edinburgh dances with Miss Lucy Lamack, member of the National Assembly, during the recent independence celebrations in Tanganyika.

Many of the visitors from all over the world remarked on the stupidity of the Nationalist government in refusing African Lutuli permission to attend the celebrations, Mr. Hadebe adds.

Other highlights of the celebrations were:—

★

The unveiling of the Independence monument, a stone obelisk 33 ft. high and surmounted by a torch. At its base is the inscription "Uhuru na Umoja" (Freedom and Unity), which is also the new inscription on the Tanganyika coat of arms.

★

The lowering of the British flag to the cheer of some 80,000 citizens, and the raising of the new green, black and gold Tanganyikan flag to the accompaniment of the Mungu ibariki Afrika (Nkosi Sikelela i Afrika in Swahili) the Tanganyikan national anthem. The Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull and the Prime Minister Mr. Julius Nyerere stood close by the flag-post throughout the ceremony and looked coldly at each other for a few moments. Those were the most thought-provoking and deep moments of this particular occasion.

★

After the adjournment of the Parliament of the first independent Tanganyikan Government, which will reassemble on February 13, 1962, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education, Mr. Oscar Kambona, and other ministers and members of the House, went round greeting the thousands of supporters gathered outside the House of Assembly, during "Uhuru na Umoja". The crowds responded

spiritedly and with much enthusiasm.

A procession of thirty boats toured the newly pronounced City of Dar Es Salaam. The first and second prizes for the best boats were awarded to those which carried the South African refugee-freedom-fighters. They received silver trophies.

At a press conference attended by about 150 members of the overseas press, the Duke of Edinburgh chatted for several minutes to the New Age representative about South African affairs and asked about Chief Lutuli and his policies.

Mr. Nyerere, the Prime Minister, received the gifts to Tanganyika from various governments at his official residence. These included £20,000 from Nigeria "to spend as he deemed fit", £31 million from West Germany, 10 million dollars from the U.S., 100 scholarships for various courses from Israel, and scholarships from Australia.

There was a colourful youth display at the National Stadium attended by the Prime Minister, foreign guests and local citizens. The youth of all races vigorously frolicked, very impressively showing pride and awareness of their role in the new Tanganyika.

The celebrations went off smoothly, too smoothly in fact, for there was a lot of the very stiff, formal and British conservative atmosphere. The city was pleasantly decorated, and the weather good throughout.

Tanganyika has gained independence. All that remains is KAZI—as the Tanganyika African National Union slogan says—Uhuru na Kazi—FREEDOM AND WORK. There is every indication that that struggle too will be won as peacefully as the colonial one, given the time.

LET'S SORT OUT THE RUGBY SCUM

DR. DANIE CRAVEN and his all-white Rugby Board are a worried lot. THE BRITISH LIONS TOUR DUE NEXT YEAR BE CALLED OFF.

The South African Sports Association has already written to the International Rugby Board and its members and a strong letter by Alan Paton in the London Times has made things hotter.

So worried are our white rugby-bosses that they have begun talks with the non-white rugby players and have stated that they are willing to arrange a game for a COLOURED Fifteen.

We shall have to watch this. No Coloured group should accept this racialism. Nor should they make a deal without considering our many African rugby players.

The whites have a strong argument that they are preparing to use against us. It is strong because it is true: There is at present no body which represents all ruggerites who stand for non-racial rugby.

This is true. And it has been

SCOREBOARD

by RECORDER

true for a long time. FAR TOO LONG.

Stalling

There has been stalling from the coloured Board with its HQ in Kimberley—for which Kester, Abass and Co. must take the blame because many of their affiliates are genuinely against racialism—e.g. Eastern Province and Border.

But there has also been stalling in the "African" Rugby Board—and this will continue unless President Louis Mtshizana uses a strong hand on some of his co-officials who have been dragging their feet and are themselves racialists.

This matter must be sorted out soon. Certainly before the Lions arrive. Previous attempts at conferences have achieved nothing. But something must be done. If there are no real efforts for a meeting, SASA will have to call the bodies concerned to a conference at P.E. during Easter.

Perhaps then we can field a really strong team in our fight for non-racial rugby.

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ANOTHER JO'BURG REMOVAL



Another exodus to Johannesburg's south-western complex—residents of the oldest African township, Western Native Township, are seen on their way to new homes in Moroka.

Arrested by Salazar's Secret Police

2 MEN DISAPPEAR IN MOZAMBIQUE

with Marcelino do Santos as General Secretary.

With the overthrow of the Portuguese dictatorship in Goa, Damon and Diu in India, and the mobilisation of world opinion against the dying Salazar system, it will not be long before the people of Mozambique too are free.

the hated Salazar regime, and recently these various movements united (NEW AGE, December 21) to form the Nationalist Organisations of the Portuguese Colonies,

JOHANNESBURG. TWO men who were arrested in Lourenco Marques at the end of August last year for voicing their opposition to the despotic rule of the Portuguese regime have completely disappeared.

All efforts by their families to trace them have failed. They have never appeared in Court.

Mr. Hafaje Karim was arrested on August 28. His family has been to every police station and Court session in Lourenco Marques since then in their attempt to see him, but in vain. The police deny all knowledge of the case.

A few days after Mr. Karim's arrest a friend of his, Mr. Carverinho, was also taken. Mr. Carverinho is a married man with two children. His wife is desperate—she has no idea where he has been taken.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THESE MEN?

Habeas Corpus, which applies in other countries and by which any arrested man or woman must be brought before a court of law within forty-eight hours of arrest, does not apply in countries under Portuguese fascist rule. There are prisons and detention camps dotted all over Mozambique containing hundreds of men, and it is impossible to find out how many of them have ever been formally charged.

The resistance of all those suffering under the Portuguese yoke in Africa, and who may receive treatment like this, or even worse, in the course of their struggle, has been strengthened by the armed fight that is going on in Angola, the Portuguese colony on the West African coast. In Mozambique itself the MDM (Mozambique Democratic Movement) is busy organising against

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THREE MORE BOMB BLASTS IN P.E.

(Continued from page 1)
blast, which was heard for a distance around, hundreds of men at the Zakele single men's quarters came out and were shouting expressions of joy at what had happened.

A little later the same evening the Special Branch again raided homes in the townships, some of which had been raided the previous week. On this occasion a number of other people in town were also raided, including Coloured teachers and Indian traders.

NEW UNIT
A special Branch unit has been formed at Uitenhage. Up to now all political investigations at Uitenhage have been done by the ordinary CID. This new move appears to be in anticipation of some trouble to come. The new Special Branch has already undertaken a number of raids in the location. Amongst those raided were: Vuyisile Tole, Tom Charlizani, Tembisa Paulos, Mrs. Mbanjwa and Miss Manyandela. Materials confiscated include the recently issued badges of Chief Lutuli.

At the location administration office the staff, headman and white employees maintained a day and night guard over the Christmas weekend.

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SASA REJECTS BAN ON BRUTUS

PORT ELIZABETH.

The South African Sports Association has unanimously agreed not to accept the offer of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. D. Brutus, to resign. The matter was referred to the affiliated and supporting bodies for a decision after the Secretary had offered to resign following an order from the Minister of Justice banning him from all gatherings for a period of five years.

Mr. Brutus has been asked to carry on until his term of office expires in 1963.