

MRS. NGOYI CONFINED TO ORLANDO

Savage New Banning Orders



Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi

JO'BURG RENT JAILINGS TO STOP?

JOHANNESBURG.
THE sustained public campaign conducted by the people's organisations against the rent arrests and evictions carried out in the townships by the Johannesburg City Council has at last borne fruit. It has been announced that the City Council is drawing up a new plan aimed to reduce the number of Africans jailed for rent arrears.

The plan is reported to acknowledge that one of the main causes of rent arrears is the poverty of the African people and that existing regulations.

S.A.C.T.U. COMMENT
A spokesman for the South African Congress of Trade Unions, which together with other organisations has played a leading part in the campaign against rent jailings, said that in spite of the obvious relief felt by many people, the Council's new proposals would have to be carefully scrutinised.

The City Council proposes that a law be enforced whereby employers will have no alternative but to deduct a quarter of their African employees' wages and pay this direct to the Council as rent.

"SACTU is totally opposed to this. The employers should not be required to act as rent collectors. This scheme will ensure that the City Council gets its rent and then the Africans will be free to share on the rest of their salaries."

"There would of course be no problem with these rent collections if the African workers were paid a living wage."

THE Government struck at three of the most prominent political leaders in the library movement last week. They are Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi and Messrs Joe Slovo and Piet Beylveid, who were all served with notices confining them to restricted areas within the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

MRS. LILIAN NGOYI, WHO IS of Johannesburg, excluding townships and peri-urban areas. He is not allowed to enter any factory, hostel or African village.

ADVOCATE JOE SLOVO is one of the leading young barristers in Johannesburg, and a founder of the Congress of Democrats. For many years Mr. Slovo has been engaged extensively on a number of civil rights cases throughout the country. The order restricting him to particular areas in Johannesburg prevents him from pursuing this task and may also cripple his practice.

MR. NGUYI, MR. BEYLEVED and Mr. Slovo were all among the accused in the Treason Trial.

In Cape Town, MR. EBRAHIM DESAI, a member of the S.A. Coloured People's Congress was served with an order banning him from gatherings for a period of five years.

MOST SAVAGE BAN
The Federation of S.A. Women in a statement said that Mrs. Ngoyi is the victim of the "most savage ban ever to be inflicted on any person."

"We shall stand together and shall stand by our leader, Mrs. Ngoyi," the statement said. "We call upon women of all races, in all places to make their voices heard against this disgraceful confinement order."

MR. PIET BEYLEVED, President of the Congress of Democrats, is confined to the magisterial district



Adv. Joe Slovo



Mr. Piet Beylveid

From James Hadebe
DAR ES SALAAM.

TWENTY-SIX Tanganyikans who had been expelled from the Republic by the S.A. Government were welcomed by Mr. Oscar Kambona, the Minister of Home Affairs, when they arrived in Dar es Salaam on February 19.

The party of refugees totalled 43, including 5 wives and 12 children. Several of them had harrowing stories to tell of how they were arrested and beaten up by the South African police and how they were treated up to the time they boarded the ship to return to their homeland.

MR. WILSON JOSEPH said that he and a few others of the party were arrested and kept in Cape Town jail from the beginning of 1960, when their work permits expired, until this year when they were released and loaded on to the liner Karanja. The captain refused to take them because they had no proper travel documents. They were later transferred to the Kampala.

"There were hundreds of our countrymen who remained behind—some in jail, others in hiding in various parts of the city of Cape Town," Mr. Joseph said.

HANDCUFFED
ALEXANDRA BEDA worked at a fish canning factory for 11 years at Saldanha Bay. He and 19 others

NEW PAGE

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Tambo and Mandela Reunited



Mr. Oliver Tambo and Mr. Nelson Mandela meet again for the first time in two years at the Addis Ababa Conference of P.A.F.M.E.C.A. recently.

HUGE WELCOME FOR REFUGEES FROM S.A.

"S.A. Will Be Crippled", Says Tanganyika Minister

were arrested on expiration of their work permits, handcuffed together in pairs, and sent by train from Cape Town to Nigal. Even along this long journey they remained handcuffed as if they were the worst criminals in the country.

"When we complained that we were being repatriated without being given time to collect our property and to take our wives and children with us, we were beaten by the European and African police," Mr. Beda stated.

Another repatriate, JOHN PIUS, aged 29 years, a Mngoni of Liliu, Songea District, who is married to a South African wife and who has two children, a son aged 7 years and a daughter aged 5 years, went to South Africa in 1947. He was employed as a labourer in a fish canning factory in Cape Town.

BEATEN
Mr. Pius said that for a long time he and others had been unemployed because the South African authorities had withdrawn their employment cards. One day in November last year, they were called to a labour bureau where, it was stated, they would be given employment cards. On arriving at the bureau, they were arrested instead, beaten and sent to mountainous country in the Nigal area of the Transvaal. They were left there penniless and

without food or any other means of livelihood.

They had not seen their families since. When they found that life was becoming too difficult for them, they began walking back to Cape Town. On arrival at Kimberley on January 6, they were arrested by the South African Police and sent to jail because they were unemployed and were Tanganyikans.

CRIPPLE S.A.
Mr. Kambona told the home-coming Tanganyikans: "We believe (Continued on page 8)

Zwane Elected S.P.P. President

MASERU.
Mr. J. J. Nquku was deposed as President of the Swaziland Progressive Party at a conference last week-end and Dr. A. T. Zwane, the former secretary-general, was elected president in his place.

This was the climax of mounting dissatisfaction in the party against Mr. Nquku, who recently left for London against the wishes of the majority of the party.

Mr. C. D. Dhlamini, the youth leader, was elected secretary and Mr. Macdonald Masoko Vice-President.



WHY B.C.P. WALKED OUT OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

In his letter headed "BCP must change their tactics" which appeared in New Age of December 28, 1961, Mr. Majoro accuses the Basutoland Congress Party representatives of always walking out of the Legislative Council. "Are they never in a position to put up arguments that can convince some of the nominees that their viewpoint is the right one?", he asks.

On Monday, January 23, 1962, in the evening, at its Parliamentary caucus, the Basutoland Congress Party decided unanimously to walk out of the Chamber if the President of the Council continued to be biased the following day or any day thereafter, but it was indicated that a very strong case would have to be built in order not to look stupid in the eyes of the world for any action that would have to be taken, as in fact the Leader indicated before the members left the Council Chamber.

Tuesday January 24 was devoted to piling more and more evidence against the agents of colonial justice, for whom Mr. Majoro has the guts and the cheek to speak, while denouncing the actions of his fellow Africans.

But the whole trouble was sparked off when an argument developed between the Leader of the Basutoland Congress Party and the President of Council after the latter had rejected an amendment by Mr. Poola to the effect that the motion before the Council "be rejected in toto". Considering that the proposed amendment was in direct conflict with the usual and democratic Parliamentary Procedure. Reference was made to Parliamentary procedure authorities, and one of them with a big following in England and the Commonwealth mentioned clearly

and emphatically that an amendment can be in the form of adding to and supplementing certain words and substituting same, from the main motion, as also, can total negation of the motion, which was exactly in conformity with Mr. Poola's amendment.

The President was referred to this, and after he had suppressed another amendment by the BCP the Leadership of the Party announced in a short speech, that it was obvious that they were not desired in these proceedings, wherefore they would retire until the matter before the Council had been decided upon.

The Leadership of the Basutoland Congress Party knowing very well that all the Nationalist movements in Africa are under fire from both Western Imperialists and their "white partners and allies" the Eastern Imperialists, together with their agents and tools, have ignored every subversive and ill-informed outburst appearing on the column of the Imperialists' Press. This quietness and indifference has led to some people believing that the Leadership is so inefficient that it cannot stand boldly for and in defence of the principles of the Party. But this is a terrible mistake. That's why we have taken the readers of New Age back to the events that led to the only walk-out that was ever staged by the Basutoland Congress Party from the Council Chamber, which some people today take the advantage of exploiting for their own purposes, their own interests, and go further to use the word **always**.

LONG LIVE THE STRUGGLE FOR AFRICAN LIBERATION!

L. MASOABI
B.C.P. Propagandist
Maseru.

Farewell To Mr. Chaplin

The residents of Mafeking bid farewell to Mr. Chaplin, representative of Basutoland of Queen Elizabeth II. During the course of his administration here, the Basutoland achieved responsible government, the salaries of civil servants were improved, throughout the country politics were introduced, dams were built, the Maseru Hospital was enlarged, diamond diggings were started and the Orange River Bridge was built. He created co-operation between Basuto and Europeans.

But unhappy things have also occurred during his time, such as the arrest and gaoling of women because they were not inhabitants of Mafeking, the burning of houses at Ramatseke, the Maseru riots—all these happenings were a stigma on the government and his administration. Chief Setenane's death is still troubling the minds of law-abiding citizens as this was due to the dilly-dallying of the chiefs and the police. But in spite of all these tribulations we are determined to go forward with confidence as we are very optimistic.

MacDonald A. Phasumane
Leta Melaio
Manuel Pheko
Basutoland.

S.A. Is One And Indivisible

Despite the continued artificial padding based on fear of freedom, greed for wealth and yearning for racial domination, South Africa will remain one and indivisible. Every one—whether White or Black—belongs to every part of South Africa.

Roussau once said: "Today there are no longer Frenchmen, Germans, Spaniards or even Englishmen; there are only Europeans in Europe. The spirit of African nationalism is: 'Today there are no longer Basutos, Bechuanas, Swazis, Zulus, Xhosas, or Europeans; there are only Africans in South Africa.'"

Basutoland has no right to ostracise Mrs. Mafeking as a "prohibitor" of the spirit of a protectorate which sought protection of one oppressor against oppression by the other. Yet today she denies that same protection to Mrs. Mafeking. Why should their sister, Mrs. Mafeking, not be welcomed there? Let Basutoland sing the national anthem and then pause to meditate upon it.

M. C. BOSHELLO
Johannesburg.

Raid In The Free State

The home of the Secretary of the Brandfort Standholders' Association in the location was raided by the Special Branch and the local police on February 5, 1962. They took the secretary, the documents of the Association, without giving the secretary a note that they took them.

On February 6 they took the assistant chairman Mr. Mthophing to the local police station for interrogation together with the assistant secretary Mr. I. Bosman. At the police station they were threatened with assault, insulted, called kafir and skelm. They were also threatened with deportation.

The Special Branch threatened me with a banning order, and a restriction order. I must not work for that banning in the coming days, and that they will put me in jail for years, and that they will deport us to Frenschale in Mafeking.

MORCKEN PHEHLANE
Brandfort (O.F.S.).

EDITORIAL

GOVT. "CONCESSION" IS A THREAT TO NEW AGE

THE Minister of the Interior, Senator de Klerk, told Parliament last week that in view of the fact that the Newspaper Press Union had accepted a "voluntary code of conduct," its members would be excluded from the provisions of the Undesirable Publications Bill which is at present being considered by a Select Committee of the House of Assembly.

This sounds like a concession to the press, but in fact it is nothing of the sort. For it confirms that by accepting the "voluntary press code," the daily press has agreed to censor itself on the lines demanded by the Nationalist Government.

Should the press not censor itself to the satisfaction of the Government, the exemption could be withdrawn and the provisions of the Undesirable Publications Bill would then apply.

The Newspaper Press Union represents most of the daily and weekly newspapers in South Africa. But it does not represent newspapers like New Age and other independent political publications which will now become the main target for Government attack.

The Undesirable Publications Bill does not provide for pre-publication censorship or the suppression of newspapers. It proposes instead to make it a criminal offence to "print, publish, manufacture, make, produce, distribute, display, exhibit, sell or offer for sale any publication or object that is undesirable." Offenders would be prosecuted in the courts and liable on conviction to a fine of R400 or 12 months imprisonment or both.

The definition of "undesirable" in the Bill is so wide that almost anything could be brought within its scope. In this respect the Bill is a far greater threat to the freedom of the press than is the "voluntary code of conduct" adopted by the Newspaper Press Union.

Thus when the Bill becomes law, the South African press will be operating according to two standards. The daily press will follow one, and New Age and the other papers will fall under the other.

New Age will then be in the position that it can be prosecuted and sentenced to heavy penalties for publishing something "undesirable," whereas the daily press could publish the identical article and not be subject to any penalties at all.

This is a travesty of justice, a denial to New Age and other papers similarly placed of their basic right to equal treatment under the law.

That the N.P.U. has been a party to this infamous deal shows how unfitted it is to be the guardian of press freedom. It will not, as it thinks, purchase its own immunity by sacrificing the progressive press to the Government's appetite. On the contrary, the whole sordid transaction has sounded the death-knell of freedom for the entire press in South Africa.

When the Undesirable Literature Bill becomes law and the N.P.U.'s "code of conduct" is in full operation, it will no longer be possible for any newspaper in the country to speak its mind without fear of prosecution or victimisation, either by the Government or by the N.P.U.'s disciplinary "Board of Reference."

THE TRUTH WILL BE DRIVEN UNDERGROUND.

Our Answer To The Bantustan Fraud

Many comments have already been made by men and women of various political shades on the announcement of the "self-rule" for the Transkei by the "South African Government."

In spite of zigzags in the development of our country there have been always two constants: the dispossession of the African people of their land (material wealth) and their enslavement. Any illusion that the AmaXhosa and their brothers are indeed regaining a land that is theirs is false because the present boundaries of the Transkei were formed by conquest. It seems to me that free Transkeians must have the whole Cape Province at their disposal or at least as far south as what colonialist historians call the Great Fish River, and they must be completely free to determine their future whether to be a separate free community or united with their brothers elsewhere.

The conclusion is that there can be no free and independent Transkei without a free, independent South Africa.

The declaration of self-rule for the Transkei is not a negotiation or apartheid or bantustan but its consolidation. What the Government

has done has been to change the label from Bantu Authorities to self-rule without a corresponding change in the political material. The real issue confronting us in the Transkei is neo-colonialism imported from Britain and applied in South Africa in its crudest form.

The only worthy opposition to the South African colonialism would be a direct attack on the capitalist system that should generate a genuine national, socialist, and democratic revolution.

What should be our attitude then to the "self-rule" in the Transkei? The reply is this—to reject in toto every European-led organisation and to fight for the abolition of the Republic of South Africa and to replace it by a Democratic Union of South Africa based on sound African traditions and yet modern and progressive. The only valid reply, therefore, to the dummy bodies are the elected people's councils in every area whether urban or rural and not the defence of the organised conspiracy against the African people called the Union of South Africa (now known as a Republic).
Moroka West. A. T. ZWANE

Only A Month To Go.

I HAVE cut my subscriptions to all other papers because of financial difficulties. But as far as New Age is concerned I have simply to find the necessary cash . . . R20 for subscription and R10 as donation . . . Please call on me. You have done wonders . . . I hope what this paper stands for will soon come to be, so that we can live a full and full of hard work with a purpose."

So says an African reader from Natal who wishes to remain anonymous. And from Cheshire, England, a worker writes: "My admiration for New Age grows with each issue . . . I can't help and raise a few bob for New Age . . . In the meantime I can't afford more. Best wishes to all of you who are doing such a wonderful job."

These two workers have made contributions at great sacrifice to themselves. If every supporter of ours would be prepared to make the same pro rata sacrifice, we would weather our present crisis. If not, we cannot expect a long life for New Age.

In fact, we can promise only another month of promotion. ONCE MORE WE HAVE WARNED YOU! OUR PRESENT PERILOUS SITUATION, SAVE NEW AGE FROM SENDING YOUR DONATION NOW!!

Last Week's Donations:

Case Town:
Louis (dance tickets) R3,
W.G.M. R1, Johnny (dance tickets) R3, 25th anniversary (S & M Swazi) R25, D. Tabkin, 25th birthday R10, Mr. G. 40c, A.F.S. 90c, G.M.J. R150, Diamond R50, Sacred River R10, Watches R20, Bliz R1, Louis (a.m.f.) R150, Kirby (dance tickets) R6, Grand friend R100, A.F. 90c, Birthday dance R81.33, Archie (dance tickets) R1, Birthday present (N.D.) R25, Ruth and Bernard R20, Phyllis (dance tickets) R2, Welsh (dance tickets) R1, Sylvia (dance tickets) R1.50, Les R10, Les R10.

Johannesburg:
Pretoria R4, Liquor trade R25, In memory of Lumumba R4, Birthdays R40, R. R.20, Unclaimed money R40, Chemist R10.

Grand Total: R5097.3

WANTED

AMBASSADORS FOR THE TSWANAS

Commissioner General Tours The Reef

JOHANNESBURG.

"YOU are invited to attend a meeting in the Assembly Hall at the Vocational Training Centre, Dube, at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday 24th February, 1962 for the purpose of meeting Dr. the Hon. I. S. Klopper, Commissioner-General of the Tswana Group."

This curt invitation typed on the letterhead of the Non-European Affairs Department, Johannesburg, was sent to about 200 selected people in the South West Townships last week. It was unsigned and typically did not address the recipient in the usual manner as "Dear Friend."

The Commissioner-General, who has come from Mafeking to establish "ambassadors" in all the townships, is trying to persuade the Tswana "sections" throughout the Reef to accept Urban Bantu Councils.

He made a lightning tour through Dobsenville township in Roodepoort on Friday. Feelings were running high as rumours circulated that three relatively unknown men had accepted "ambassadors" on behalf of this group.

On Saturday as Dr. Klopper arrived for the much heralded "top-level" meeting, he was confronted by a great number of poster-carrying demonstrators protesting against Urban Bantu Councils.

Some of the posters read—
"We don't want kraals in townships," "Trankesi emergency must end," "Away with tribal ambassadors," "Kloppers go home," "We don't want tribals!"

Six squad cars filled with policemen were soon racing to the scene. They took away all the posters and guarded the hall while the Commissioner-General carried on with the indaba inside.

A number of Tswanas who tried to get into the hall were refused admission.



Mr. O. Makapane, chief's representative for Western Native Township, who travelled in the same car as Commissioner-General Klopper, tried to laugh it off when a number of people asked why they were not allowed to attend the Tswana meeting in Johannesburg last Saturday.

"Please Sir, May I Appoint An Ambassador?"

CAPE TOWN.

JUST how little self-government the Nationalist Government proposes to entrust to the African people may be gleaned from the regulations for the appointment of "urban representatives" of "Bantu chiefs" published in the Government Gazette recently.

Under these regulations, a "Bantu chief" may appoint a "Bantu" to represent him in any urban residential area "in which in the opinion of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development) the number of tribal members of such chief justifies such appointment."

Apparently the B.A.D. Secretary is entitled to have an opinion, but not the Chief, who has to get permission.

The B.A.D. Secretary "may in his discretion and without assigning any reasons grant or withhold recognition of such appointment."

Either the chief or the B.A.D. Secretary (after "consultation" with the chief) may terminate the appointment of an urban representative.

In other words, the right of the "self-governing" chiefs to appoint their own "ambassadors" to represent them in the "White areas" is entirely subject to the veto of the White man's Government. So much for "self-rule" in Bantustan.

More News The Press Hasn't Printed

LEWIS SOWDEN LOSES HIS PASSPORT

Sequel to Attack on Louw at United Nations

JOHANNESBURG.

THE passport of Mr. Lewis Sowden, Assistant Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, has been withdrawn by the Government.

This follows Mr. Sowden's outburst at the United Nations last year, when he interrupted a speech by Mr. Eric Louw, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the words: "Do not believe him. He is telling half-truths. He always has."

The Rand Daily Mail, in an effort to placate the Nationalists, promptly suspended Mr. Sowden and published a front-page editorial by the Editor dissociating itself from Mr. Sowden's remarks.

AERIALS

Having abandoned Mr. Sowden to his fate, the Rand Daily Mail is afraid now to announce the news of the withdrawal of his passport last week by the immigration authorities.

The Rand Daily Mail wants the "Sowden affair" hushed up because it does not want to support Mr. Sowden, whose remarks were applauded by tens of thousands of South Africans.

Normally, the Rand Daily Mail regards passport withdrawals as front-page news. When it own Assistant Editor's passport is withdrawn, however, it does not even mention the fact.

Mr. Sowden, according to information in New Age's possession, is in fact no longer an Assistant Editor of the Rand Daily Mail. He has lost the position because he told UN the truth about Mr. Louw.

New Age learns further that a fantastic plan was even hatched to smuggle Mr. Sowden back into South Africa to avoid an unpleasant "reception" at Jan Smuts Airport, but this plan was abandoned when Die Transvaler got wind of it.

Members of the editorial staff of the Rand Daily Mail are believed to be angry over the Mail's weak-kneed attitude to the "Sowden affair."

Two More Arrests in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN.

A charge of incitement to assault the police was laid against Messrs L. Schwanke and Charles Makophiliso when they appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on Saturday. A further charge involving the Unlawful Organisations Act is still being investigated against Mr. Solwandle.

At the time of going to press hall was refused for both.

The accused were arrested last week after they had spoken at a Langa youth meeting on Sunday February 18. The case was adjourned to March 9, 1962. Mr. Brown of Messrs Frank Bernad & Joffe is appearing for the two men.

RACING AT ASCOT

Juvenile Plate (A): CARBONATE.

Danger, Brass Drum.

Juvenile Plate (B): PEP TALK.

Danger, Herald's Dream.

Ascot Handicap (second division):

TOP PACE, Danger, Blonde Bomber.

Moderate Handicap: URGENT.

Danger, Future Queen.

Progress Five: QUICK RESPONSE.

Danger, Veld Tune.

Seward's Cup Handicap:

1. COUNTRY COUSIN

2. Royal Affair

3. Toop no Moon.

Three and Four-year-old Stakes:

L.A. M.E.R. Danger, Tragedienne.

Juvenile Handicap: WAGLE, Danger, Shimmer.

Progress Eight: WORLORD, Danger, Great Gurn.

Indian Leaders With Maree



Mr. P. R. Pather (left) and Mr. A. M. Moola (right), Secretary and President respectively of the South African Indian Organisation, look uncomfortable as they pose with Mr. Maree, the Minister of Indian Affairs, whom they met in Durban recently. Both these so-called leaders of the defunct Indian Organisation have been invited to attend a mass meeting to be held this week at Clairwood. The meeting, which is being called by branches of the Natal Indian Congress at Clairwood and the adjoining suburb of Mersbank to discuss the proposed Indian consultative committee, will be addressed by Dr. G. M. Naecker, Mr. N. T. Naicker and Mr. H. E. Mail, President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the South African Indian Congress.

HAVE YOU JOINED YOUR UNION?

SOCIALISM IN GHANA II

'You Can't Build Socialism Without Socialists' — Nkrumah

In the first article last week on Socialism in Ghana KAY BEAUCHAMP pointed out the extensive influence of socialist ideas on the thinking of President Nkrumah. This week the writer shows recent developments in practice towards a non-capitalist economy in Ghana. The article also discusses the reasons for the widespread strikes by Ghanaian workers last year.

HOW HAVE THE CONVENTION PEOPLE'S PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTED TO PUT THESE IDEAS INTO PRACTICE?

In the four years since independence, in addition to the remarkable developments in the social services, in transport and communication, there have been important developments towards a non-capitalist economy.

AGRICULTURE:

Co-ops

In agriculture, a public sector has been developed with large palm and rubber plantations and some highly mechanized co-operative farms have been started, with the object of showing the farmers how co-operation could transform their lives. Farmers have been encouraged to form marketing co-operatives and from this season the whole of the cocoa crop will be handled by the farmers' co-operatives. Over 12,000 men and women in the Builders' Brigade (now renamed Workers' Brigade) are engaged in clearing large tracks and planting cereals and vegetables for internal consumption.

INDUSTRY:

Public Sector

The Industrial Development Corporation was set up to develop a public sector in industry and by July of this year had 44 factories in production and another 50

under construction or awaiting approval. The Second Development Plan (1959-1964) provides for this number to be increased to 600. The Industrial Development Corporation has now been dissolved and the enterprises will be directly responsible to the government.

As is well known the Volta project on which so much of Ghana's industrial development and transformation of agriculture through irrigation depends, was even begun by the imperialists for twelve years; the U.S. Government was under the politics of whether to finance.

Meanwhile the agreement with the Soviet Union to build the Bui Dam on the Black Volta has been signed and Ghana is discussing with the USSR the establishment of an iron and steel industry.

Mineral extraction was formerly completely in the hands of foreign concerns; but five of the British-owned gold mines have now been nationalised and the Ghana government has acquired a large concession to a Dutch diamond company.

These steps together with the recent establishment of the State Planning Commission and the State Control Commission, the ending of open import and export licences and the decision that from now on Ministers and Convention People's Party Members of Parliament and executives should bring an end any private business connections, mean that important steps have been taken to extend the public sector and check the development of capitalist elements.

There is still a long way to

go before imperialist exploitation of Ghana will have been completely ended, but significant steps in that direction have already been taken.

SOCIALISM: Ideas

As President Nkrumah himself said to the Accra Convention People's Party study group: 'We cannot build socialism without socialists.' One of the heritages of imperialism is less obvious than economic subordination but equally harmful is the subordination to capitalist ideas. Colonial countries have been forcibly isolated by the imperialists from the socialist world. Socialist literature has been banned, those who managed to visit some countries have been persecuted, the formation of scientific socialist parties has been prevented and scientific socialists from other countries have been prohibited from going to the colonies.

Thus apart from President Nkrumah and a few Convention People's Party and trade union leaders, the vast majority of Ghanaians were deprived of any opportunity during the colonial days of learning about socialism; and scientific socialist literature is only now starting to circulate.

A feature of the situation is the healthy vigorous life of the mass organisations, such as the Convention People's Party, the trade unions, the Young Pioneers and women's and farmers' organisations, and the level and understanding of organisational principles is low.

Big efforts are being made to overcome this by the formation of Convention People's Party study groups in every institution and enterprise and in every part of the country and through the Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute set up to train leaders for the mass organisations. However, a real grasp of socialist principles is not something that can be acquired overnight.

STRIKE: Inexperience

The problems arising from the budget and the strikes were largely due to this inexperience and the lack of socialist understanding, both among the leaders and the people. The government, the Convention People's Party and the trade unions, did not realise the need to campaign for, or discuss the proposals for increased taxation and compulsory savings which called for sacrifice on the part of all the people, in order to free the country from economic dependence. In the absence of this explanation, internal and foreign enemies of the government, including the United Party, which has always been a reactionary opposition, were able to fan the discontent of the workers, market women and farmers who were not convinced of the need for sacrifice.

NEVERTHELESS, THE POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE OUTWEIGH ANY MINOR NEGATIVE FEATURES. BUT RECENT EXPERIENCE RE-EMPHASISES THE FACT THAT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CONVENTION PEOPLE'S PARTY'S DECLARED AIM WILL DEPEND ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO UNDERSTAND THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM AND WHO ARE PREPARED TO DEVOTE THEIR LIVES TO BUILDING SOCIALISM IN GHANA.

(continued)
ALEX LA GUMA.

ANDERSON GANYILE AT HOME AGAIN



THE GANYILE FAIRY STORY

From M. P. Naicker

DURBAN. THE statement that the six members of the South African police force who kidnapped Anderson Khumani Ganyile got lost in the mist and inadvertently crossed the Basutoland border while searching for somebody else is a fairy story.

I was amongst the first news men to visit Ganyile at Qacha's Nek last week and with him I toured the area in the neighbourhood of his bus and walked down the path along which he and his two companions were dragged on the night of their capture.

Qacha's Nek is not even a village, it is a small outpost with not more than 100 buildings, about one mile from the border. The bus where Anderson lives is about 500 yards from the nearest building in the outpost.

The surroundings are very rugged. If anybody was wandering about there in the dark at night he could lose his life. Nor can there be any mistake about the fence that separates Basutoland from South Africa. It is powerfully built and is made of barbed wire. The strands are so tightly stretched that even during the day it is extremely difficult to cross. Nobody could blunder through that fence by mistake.

The spot at which the policemen entered Basutoland and later left with their victims is not more than 100 yards from the border post which is manned by a 24-hour Basutoland police guard.

Ganyile and others are convinced that the police could not have found their way to his bus unless they were assisted by someone from Basutoland who knew the area well.

Nobody is satisfied that the British have made any inquiries to find out exactly what happened. Nor is anybody satisfied that adequate steps have been taken to prevent a similar incident occurring again at some time in the future.

Anderson Khumani Ganyile walks out of his bus—a free man again after his kidnapping and months of jail in South Africa.

Mark Shope, General Secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, has been banned from attending any gathering in the Republic and South West Africa for a period of five years. In this article you can read about the life story of this remarkable man who rose

FROM HERD BOY TO TRADE UNION LEADER

THE life of Mark Shope reads like a romance. He has literally risen from being a herd boy at the age of seven to the position of General Secretary of the most progressive co-ordinating body of trade unions in South Africa.

The early death of his father and of five of his brothers and sisters within a short period of one another created problems for Mark who at the age of seven became the sole support of his mother and three surviving sisters. He started off by carrying 3/6 a month. After two years, when he left his farm, his wage had been raised to 5/.

COLOUR BAR

When his elder sister got married, Mark had to return home to tend the nine head of cattle given to his mother as lobola. It was during this period that Mark came up against the colour bar in business, and it left an indelible impression on his mind.

The family was so hungry that they were forced to barter their cattle for bags of maize. "I remember," he says, "that there was one prize cow which I took particular pride in, but even that only fetched three bags of maize in spite of my entreaties to the white speculators to give us more."

After working at various jobs on the Valencia Estates in the L-

tube district, he was eventually employed at 5/- per month watering the orange trees. His mother walked 25 miles at the end of each month to collect his wages and then returned to her home in the Tzaneen district.

Later while employed at the J.C.I. mines at Gravelott, Mark was one of 30 miners who were entombed by a rockfall. When their "mgwag" (a mixture of soft porridge and millet) gave out they were forced to eat the mine candles which they always carried with them underground. Although suffering from shock and starvation, they were eventually all rescued and taken to hospital.

The only ill-effect Mark suffered from this harrowing experience was that he was completely deaf for three months, but he eventually regained his hearing.

During the period that he spent working on the mines and later in various stores in the countryside, Mark decided to teach himself to read and write. This he did to such good effect that eventually when he got a job at a steam laundry in Johannesburg, he had not only passed his matric through a correspondence course, but he had also passed his B.A. subjects in his spare time.

His ambition to become an advocate was cut short when he was elected to various committees of the Laundry Workers' Union. Organising and taking part in a number of strikes took up all his time.

In 1952 he was elected Chairman of the union in Johannesburg and has retained that position ever since.

DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN

The 1952 Defiance Campaign in Johannesburg was a landmark event. Mark was one of the 300 who were arrested and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for organising the Johannesburg conference. He is out on bail at the moment awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court on the appeal lodged after their conviction.



Mr. Mark Shope

Commenting on his banning, Mr. Shope said that it would not affect his political convictions in any way. "The workers are desiring to be organised into trade unions and I cannot see how the Government can stop this process. The fight for freedom is in everybody's mind. Ban or no ban, the struggle goes on."

(Continued in next column)

CRISIS BREWING AT BARAGWANATH

Non-White Doctors Get Lower Pay, Poorer Facilities

JOHANNESBURG.

THE discrepancy in wages between the different racial groups is again causing great resentment amongst the Non-White doctors at BARAGWANATH HOSPITAL near Johannesburg.

Recently the salary scale for Whites was increased while that for Non-Whites remained flat.

Asiatic, Coloured and Chinese doctors get four-fifths of the wages paid to the White doctors while the Africans get still less. For example, the White Registrar's wage is approximately £48 per month. An Indian doctor holding the same position gets £16 per month and the African counterpart only £30 per month.

One of the reasons given by the authorities for this difference in wages is that the cost of living for Whites is much higher than for

Non-Whites. But the Indian doctors vehemently deny this and say that their expenses are at least equal to those of the Whites.

They say further that in many cases their qualifications are equal to or higher than those of many of the Europeans, yet their wages are much lower.

NEVER DISCUSSED In spite of their justifiable grievances, the Superintendent has refused persistently to discuss this matter with them.

Representations made to various Medical Associations and correspondence with several student bodies pleading for a revision of this system have been of no avail.

Other complaints of the Non-White doctors are: (a) Segregation in theatres: This block has thirteen theatres which are the best and most modern in South Africa. But there are separate change rooms and sitting rooms for the various racial groups.

(b) Segregation after Ward Rounds: The doctors are segregated in the waiting rooms and in the recreation facilities.

(c) Recreational Facilities: White doctors are provided with a swimming bath, tennis courts, billiard tables and other indoor games. Film shows are put on regularly for their benefit. None of these facilities are available to the Non-White doctors, who are occasionally allowed to use the tennis courts placed at the disposal of the Non-White nurses.

(d) Bus Service: There was a segregated bus service catering for both sections. But last year, following a report by an "efficiency expert," all buses for Non-Whites were withdrawn. These employees, including the doctors, now have to make their own way to the hospital which is nine miles from the centre of Johannesburg and off the popular transport routes. The buses carrying Whites are very often more than half empty.

(e) Staff Nurses: A few years ago qualified African staff nurses were paid £26 per month, but this has been reduced to a miserable £19-10-0 since then.

INADEQUATE

Baragwanath Hospital caters for the whole South West complex of African townships as well as the peri-urban areas which together have a population of over 650,000. There are only 2,250 beds and over 30 patients are almost forcibly discharged every day because the

hospital cannot cater properly with such limited resources. The surgical wards alone admit from 60 to 70 patients on Saturdays and Sundays. Many of these casualties are dropped up on four chairs in lieu of the proper beds.

in the Obstetrics Department, women are delivered of their babies and discharged within twenty-four hours. This is not the exception but the rule.

"WE DEMAND THE RIGHT TO WORK"

CPC Rejects Tramways Job Reservation

CAPE TOWN.

THE request for the reservation of jobs by the Tramway and Omnibus Workers' Union, which was said a statement issued by the Coloured People's Congress this week.

"We reject the proposals for the reservation of certain jobs in the service of the City Tramways Company, which were recently made by the Industrial Tribunal," the statement said. "We regard these proposals as an insult to the Non-White people as a whole."

WHITE CONTROLLED

The action of the white-controlled union in asking for this reservation must expect the sharpest opposition from the CPC and its associates.

"The CPC calls upon all Non-White workers who are members of mixed trade unions with all-White executives to take careful note of the manner in which the White tramway workers acted in this matter," the statement continued. "We wish also to draw the attention of the Non-White workers to the desperate assault upon the home and privacy of Cardiff Marney, Acting Chairman of the South African Coloured People's Congress and an active trade unionist, because of his activities against job-reservation."

Those whose slips have been filled in are called to the office to give further particulars. According to one of the Council officials, the wives of people with less than 15 years in Cape Town or with less than 10 years service with one employer, are either deported or they have to prove their right to be in the area as workers only. The aim, he said, was to rid the Cape of most Africans, particularly women, so that only a limited number, the essential labour force, should remain in the area.

A number of people have already been evicted out as a result of the screening.

DISREGARD

"In view of this flagrant disregard for, and open opposition to, the rights and interests of the Non-White workers on the part of the

3 Leaders Exiled 1,000 Miles From Home

JOHANNESBURG.

IT has now been established that the three leaders who were spirited away from their homes in Sekakehuleni (see New Age Feb. 15), have been banished to trust farms over 1,000 miles away from their families.

Both Lawrence Ntoampe and Ramukung Mphilele are together in the district of Kingwillamstown while Setsoaki Matabata is at Kamekane near the Natal-Transkei border.

In a letter which has come to hand about Mr. Mtoampe's whereabouts, his feelings were expressed in these words: "Whatever Verwoerd, De Wet Nel and Vorster are doing, they cannot destroy the spirit and bravery of the Bapedi people. They have a long history and get a clearer picture of what we are. We don't demand our country back; but we want equal rights in the land of our birth."

White dominated trade unions, we further call upon all Non-White workers in all such unions to break with this ill-balanced set-up and form separate unions capable of protecting and furthering their rights as citizens and workers of our country.

"We call upon all the people to back us in our demand for the right to work, the right to freedom, security and dignity. We call upon the Non-White workers to reject ill-balanced trade unions and to build unions which will earn the respect of international trade unionism."

Screening Of Africans At Nyanga East

CAPE TOWN.

SCREENING of the Africans in order to weed out those who do not qualify to be in the proclaimed area of the West Cape has begun at Nyanga East.

The Cape Divisional Council is issuing the residents with pink slips on which they are supposed to record their basic towns data of arrival in Cape Town and present employment.

Those whose slips have been filled in are called to the office to give further particulars. According to one of the Council officials, the wives of people with less than 15 years in Cape Town or with less than 10 years service with one employer, are either deported or they have to prove their right to be in the area as workers only. The aim, he said, was to rid the Cape of most Africans, particularly women, so that only a limited number, the essential labour force, should remain in the area.

A number of people have already been evicted out as a result of the screening.

Acquitted of Incitement

KIMBERLEY.

Mr. Herman Khomohaka, a former secretary of the Kimberley branch of the banned African National Congress, was discharged in the Kimberley Magistrate's Court last week after appearing before Mr. J. W. Loock on an allegation of "promoting hostility by uttering certain words at a meeting of the African General Workers' Union" in the Social Centre in Galeshewe Village on November 21 last year.

The Johannesburg advocate, Mr. Joe Slovo instructed by Mr. Isaac Mchire of Kimberley, successfully defended Khomohaka. "Whatever Verwoerd, De Wet Nel and Vorster are doing, they cannot destroy the spirit and bravery of the Bapedi people. They have a long history and get a clearer picture of what we are. We don't demand our country back; but we want equal rights in the land of our birth."

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UP MY ALEY

YOUR truly was contemplating application to the Council of Heraldry to trace my family tree with the hope of acquiring the long lost family coat-of-arms. But some wet blanket has informed me that in my case it should be done through the Council of Coloured Affairs instead.

This has made me feel most rampant and I have a good mind to take up my bar sinister and go out and knock somebody over his crest into a position commensurate with my rank.

Which is probably what members of the Malay Choir feel like doing after having been given the order of the boom from the Pretoria City Hall. Maybe they should now ask the Coloured Council help them to become honorary white citizens and then try the Pretoria swimming baths.

But I bet there are many members of the choir curving themselves for having helped to raise shekels towards the Pretoria Voortrekker Monument and celebrate the Union Festival.

Nay, not even the runnings-around and salamiings of Boeta Saleh will change the fact that there are certain places the sacred atmosphere of which is

reserved for die volk, and no matter how well you can sing "Roosie Rose", you are only fit for a 'suitable place on the showgrounds."

Unless, of course, you come from Japan and get an exemption from the colour-bar. Like those Japanese swimmers who were given a treat of beer-waters in Worcester the other night.

I bet there was more than one wear-Nationalist who had to take a detour to the routes of look and "grin and bear it."

Yet I don't know whether to congratulate or growl at the powers that be for lowering the boom on the Chinese Moral Re-orientation delegation. One would have thought that there would have been a wild hip-hip-hooray for the pedlars of anti-Communism from the orient. But, nope, so sofly, anti-Communism it seems must also be accompanied by a white skin. So there you are, it means that now I won't be able to go to Formosa for the international meeting of the Communist Party.

The whole business is beginning to look like a @&%% Chinese puzzle.

They Do Verwoerd's Work For Him

Black Sash Applies Its Own Ban

Membership Refused to Sonia Bunting

CAPE TOWN. THE Black Sash, so-called champion of human rights and liberty, has succumbed to the virus of anti-Communism and refused membership to Mrs.

Basutos To Form Mine Workers' Union

LERIBE, Basutoland.

IT was the aim of the Basutoland Congress of Trade Unions to establish a mine workers' union in Basutoland, said Mr. A. S. Makhele, former BCP leader in the Moleletshe district, speaking at a big meeting held by the BCTU at Hlotse recently.

In organising the workers of South Africa and Basutoland to defend their common interests, he appealed for co-operation and mutual understanding between the Basutoland and South African Congress of Trade Unions.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr. C. P. Mokeki, said the trade unions in Basutoland must distinguish themselves by deeds rather than words.

Mr. N. N. Mefane said the workers were still facing the eternal struggle against their bosses, and the governments and politicians were poised to destroy the trade unions with all sorts of intimidation.

Mr. S. S. Lefoka reported on the trip of delegation of trade unionists who attended the recent conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Moscow. In many of the countries they visited, he said, the governments were controlled by the workers.

Successful demonstrations of workers were also held at Mafeking and Moleletshe.

Sonia Bunting, a named Communist.

When Mrs. Bunting applied for membership some while back, the Cape Western Region of the Black Sash appointed a commission of three to interview her. The members of the commission were Mrs. Eulalie Stott, Mrs. Frank Robb and Mrs. M. Petersen.

The commission questioned Mrs. Bunting about her political views and sought from her an assurance that if a Communist Government came to power, it would allow more than one political party to function and would respect the civil rights and liberties of all sections.

RELIGION

The commission also questioned Mrs. Bunting about her attitude to religion. "We are Christian ladies," said Mrs. Robb, "and we very often start our meetings with a prayer."

The commission also raised the question of methods of political struggle and expressed opposition to the use of force and violence.

In reply, Mrs. Bunting wanted to know why she had been singled out for this discriminatory treatment. The Black Sash consisted of women of many different political persuasions. To the best of her knowledge, none of them had previously been subjected to this process of political screening.

Mrs. Bunting insisted that she was willing to belong to the Black Sash and abide by its rules if her application for membership was accepted.

IN CONFLICT

In the letter informing Mrs. Bunting that after "thoughtful and careful consideration" her application had been rejected, Mrs. Stott said:

"We believe that the concept of 'civil rights and liberties' professed by the body of political thought with which you are generally associated, is ultimately and fundamentally in conflict with that on which the whole of Black Sash policy rests.

"While we would uphold your right and the right of all to have and publicly to canvass their own political views, to admit you as a

member would in our opinion give the wrong impression that we either accept or condone the political ideologies with which you are associated.

"At the same time, we should like to place on record our admiration for the stand you have taken against the injustices in this country and for the great personal sacrifices that you have made, and of your courage in continuing despite the hardships you have incurred.

"We should also like to let you know that although we must reject your application for membership, we shall be glad to co-operate, as we have done in the past, with you or other organisations on specific matters of common interest, where there has been mutual agreement about the methods to be used."

APPEAL

Mrs. Bunting had intended taking the matter on appeal, but on making inquiries was informed that the decision of the Cape Western region had already been endorsed by the National Executive. She will now appeal to the national conference.

FOOTNOTE: In her presidential address to the Black Sash conference towards the end of last year, Mrs. Stott said: "Members of the Black Sash should understand that people may legitimately differ in their opinion of which party is able best to supplant the present Government or to effect the necessary changes, and that fellow members of the Black Sash should not have their integrity questioned because of the political party they see fit to support. Inside the Sash we do not deal with party politics. . . I consider that the Black Sash should do all it can in the coming years to persuade people openly to support a policy which will uphold the rights and liberties of every citizen, and that it should do what it can to act as a catalyst in bringing together all people who share this aim."

Apparently Nationalists, the instigators and supporters of apartheid, are welcome in the Black Sash.

The Sash is not worried that their admission into the organisation will give the wrong impression that the Sash accepts or condones the political ideologies with which they are associated.



Drawing by Fred Wright

"Well, well, waddya know . . . wrong guess again . . .!"

MEETING DECIDES ON DEPUTATION TO POLICE

CAPE TOWN.

THE ruthless administration of the "waiting permit" regulations, the irregularities in recording rear arrests by the Nyanga East Administration office, increasing pass raids and the menacing sand in the Nyanga locations set the theme at three public meetings held by the Vigilance Associations of Langa, Nyanga East and Nyanga West on Sunday.

Speakers at the Langa meeting, which was attended by over 400 people, denounced very strongly the unnecessary and wrongful arrests of the people at the bus stops for allegedly failing to produce their visiting permits. It is alleged that the police arrested bus passengers who on their way from Nyanga to Mutual Station got down at the Langa terminus in order to board the buses bound for their destination. Other people were being arrested while on their way to the permit office.

The meeting decided that the Vigilance committee go on a deputation to the District Commandant in Athlone and demand that this ill-treatment of the people be stopped immediately. Another deputation of the Vigilance committee will see Mr. Rogers, the location superintendent, and request the re-opening of the hospital at Langa.

IRREGULARITIES

In Nyanga East the meeting publicly announced the irregularities in recording rear arrests by the office officials. This was occasioned by the recent arrest of Mr. Jeezie for allegedly refusing to pay his rear arrears. According to Mr. Jeezie the amount demanded from him exceeded what he was supposed to pay. When he appeared in the Bantu Commissioner's Court in Observatory he was acquitted of the charge and had to pay the correct amount.

Complaints regarding the sand which partially buried many ponds in the locations were lodged by the residents at the meeting.

The Nyanga West meeting drew the people's attention to the stepped

up police activity in pass raids. Unanimous resolutions rejecting the permit system, Urban Bantu Councils and Beer Halls were passed at the Langa meeting.

Naicker Condemns Marceau Colour Bar

DURBAN.

Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, in an interview with New Age condemned the colour bar performance of the world-famous French artist, Marcel Marceau.

Dr. Naicker was commenting on his refusal to accept an invitation to see the show at the M. L. Sultan Theatre as a guest of Professor Elizabeth Sneddon, who has been closely associated with Marcel Marceau's South African tour.

"To make a person feel that he is unwelcome and unwanted at one theatre and then to allow him to see the same performance in another theatre is to make him suffer a great indignity," said Dr. Naicker.

50 MEN GUARD BOTH SIGCAU

CAPE TOWN.

A TOTAL of 13 chiefs and 11 headmen in the Transkei, Ciskei and Natal have been supplied by the Government with home guards for their protection, according to a statement in Parliament by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. de Wet Nel.

The cost of the nation of this service is R3,700 (L1,850) a month.

The home guards are armed with knobkerries and assegais supplied by the Government at a cost of R194.78.

The most heavily guarded chief is Botha Sigcau, Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland, who has 50 men to look after him. Next in unpopularity comes Chief Gangata at Bizana, who has 30 home guards.

Eight chiefs and headmen, including Cyprian Bhekuzulu, the Paramount Chief of the Zululand, have bodyguards of 20 men. The chairman of the Transkei Tribal Authority, Kaiser Matanzima, has 10.

S. AFRICAN REFUGEES IN BASUTOLAND



Mrs. Elizabeth Mafekeng, Mr. T. T. Tshume, Mr. N. Sejake and other members of the South African Refugees' Committee in Basutoland discuss the statement they issued calling for the right of asylum in Basutoland to be clearly defined.

John Itholeng Released

KIMBERLEY.

John Itholeng, former chairman of the banned ANC in Kimberley, was shocked by his sudden release after serving only 3 months of his 18 months prison term. He was released on Saturday and has lost weight.

He was summoned to the recording officer on Friday and told about his release the next day.

ANTI-OAS ACTION CALL IN FRANCE

OVER 100 leaders of the French resistance movement of the last war gathered at the Place de la Republique in Paris recently to demand immediate action against the OAS secret army organisation.

They included many personal friends, or, at least, former personal friends of General de Gaulle and members of the exclusive order of "Compagnons de la Liberation" of all political parties from General de Gaulle's UNR Party on the right to the Communists on the left.

In the evening as dusk fell on the scene of a recent great demonstration and police action, they gathered at the foot of the monument to the Republic to place a large bouquet of flowers covered with a tricolour ribbon with the words "The Re-

sistance defends the Republic." Over 5,000 former Resistance fighters have already signed the original declaration of 100 issued three weeks ago against the OAS and more are adding their names every day.

Welcome For Mrs. Molapo

The Basutoland Freedom Party in Leribe District has arranged a welcome for Mrs. Maposholi Ellen Molapo who has been deported from the Republic of S.A.

The occasion will take place at Leribe on March 17, 1962 at about 12 noon. All are invited.

BRAVO, GLENN!

FOLLOWING in the footsteps—or better still, in the slipstreams—of Soviet space pioneers Yuri Gagarin and Gherman Titov, Lieutenant-Colonel John Glenn, America's first astronaut, has circled the earth in space and was third in the race into the cosmos. The world has acclaimed these men and their countries.

BUT THE RACE FOR PEACE GOES ON

But the race for peace and against the threat of nuclear annihilation also goes on, and Professor J. D. Bernal, world famous scientist, has joined the personalities appealing for support for the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace which will be held in Moscow from July 9 to 14, 1962.

"There we can have a free and frank discussion of every problem related to peace and disarmament," Professor Bernal said in a statement

from London. "There are indeed no vital questions, whether national independence, living standards or employment, that are not directly affected by the present arms race. All need to be discussed in relation to disarmament."

"Disarmament—general, complete and controlled, including the destruction of nuclear weapons—is the most urgent need of our time. It is an essential step towards a world without war," Professor Bernal said.



AFRICA

Freehold land titles abolished in Tanganyika

M.P.'s CHEER KAWAWA

Report from J. J. Hadebe

DAR ES SALAAM.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF TANGANYIKA SINCE INDEPENDENCE OPENED IN DAR ES SALAAM ON THE 13th FEBRUARY, 1962.

It was also the first session since the resignation of Mr. Julius Nyerere and the ascension of the Honourable Mr. Rashid Kawawa to Premiership.

Members of Parliament stood up and clapped enthusiastically in the House when Mr. Kawawa, the new Premier, took his place on the Front Bench for the first time.

He had been preceded a few minutes earlier by the Honourable Mr. Julius Nyerere the former Premier who stood quietly into a seat facing the Ministerial Bench, after restraining some Members who wanted to stand up and applaud him.

Since Parliament resumed the following matters of interest have been dealt with:

Africanisation

● A motion approving the appointment of African Regional Commissioners, (all of them top TANU National Executive members) to replace the European Provincial Commissioners, who, before independence were heads of all the seven provinces of the territory (the equivalent of Provincial Administrators in South Africa), was adopted.

The (European) Provincial Commissioners will henceforth be advisers to the (African) Regional Commissioners, under whom they will serve. It is expected that the new Regional Commissioner will in addition to general administrative tasks be responsible for putting into effect TANU policy e.g. Africanisation of the Civil Service and any such matters as will be decided by the Government from time to time.

Republic

● A motion amending the constitution to enable Tanganyika to become a Republic within the Commonwealth "as soon as

possible" was carried unanimously by the House.

Land Ownership

● A motion introduced by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Wildlife, Mr. Tewa Said Tewa, providing for the ending of Freehold Land Rights was greeted by great applause in the House. The Minister made the following points amongst others:

Firstly, the Government believes that the development of land can

best be achieved under a form of leasehold tenure with development conditions—the Government had in mind a normal term for a lease as 99 years, but, provided the development conditions were adjusted, a greater or lesser term would not be excluded.

Secondly, freehold is an alien conception to Africans, it is associated in their minds with exploitation and privilege the Minister added. He went on to give an assurance that there would, however, be no question either of confiscation of improvements or of interference with security of tenure of developed land. Nominal and

not economic rents would be charged.

Commenting on this announcement, the Tanganyika Broadcast Corporation Parliamentary News Commentator told listeners that THE IN-

Egypt Reaffirms Trade Boycott

LONDON.

A press statement issued by Dr. Yusef Dadoo for the South African Union Front, states:—

"It is with great relief and deep satisfaction that we have received an official communication from the Government of the United Arab Republic emphatically denying that any legislative or administrative step has been taken by the UAR to lift the trade ban on South Africa, and stating in categorical terms that the memorandum to this effect sent by the Deputy Secretary-General of the South African Ministry of Trade and Industry to the various South African Chambers of Commerce is entirely without foundation."

The official UAR statement further goes on to say:—"All economic and trade relations between the UAR and South Africa are entirely severed and a complete ban is imposed upon exports and imports between the two countries. Moreover, this economic boycott is considered by the UAR Government as part and parcel of the political boycott it maintains with regard to South Africa on account of its pursuance of a policy of racial discrimination and its depriving the greater bulk of the population of their political rights."

Tanganyika Asks Belgium To Get Out

DAR ES SALAAM.

The Tanganyika Government has officially asked the Belgian Government to evacuate the harbour installations, now under its management at the es Salam and Kijoma, before December 31, 1963.

Kijoma is on the eastern side of Lake Tanganyika and is a major transportation link between the Congo and Tanganyika.

RELEASE GIZENGA!

—Peace Council

THE S.A. Peace Council has written an urgent demand to the United Nations and to Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Prime Minister of the Congo, for the release of Mr. Antoine Gizenga, arrested recently by Adoula's government.

"No longer deceived by colonialist trickery, we people of Africa detect in Gizenga's arrest another attempt to silence the fighters for African independence." The Peace Council's letter stated. "Therefore bearing in mind the cruel murder of Patrice Lumumba, and fearing that Gizenga's life is similarly threatened we demand his immediate release and the restoration of all his civil rights as a deputy of the Congo assembly."

Tambo On PAFMECSA Committee

ADDIS ABABA.

Mr. Oliver Tambo, Deputy President of the banned African National Congress, has been elected on to a six-member co-ordinating committee set up by the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East, Central and Southern Africa at its recent conference held here. The other members are Messrs M. Kipaki and O. Shariff, representing East Africa; Simon Kwasape and Kwasape Chiume, representing Central Africa; and Kozonguizi of the South West African National Union.

This year's chairman of the movement is Mr. Kenneth Kaunda of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Mbiyu Koinange of Kenya remains Secretary-General.

The headquarters of the PAFMECSA will be in Dar es Salaam, where an office formerly occupied by the Speaker of the National Assembly has been set aside for use by the secretariat of the movement.



MR. R. M. KAWAWA, NEW PRIME MINISTER OF TANGANYIKA.

HUGE WELCOME FOR REFUGEES FROM S.A.

(Continued from page 1)
that before long the world will crumble South Africa, and that her racist policies will drive her to her doom. We have joined hands with other African independent States to try helping our South African brothers to fight against the aggressors by resorting to economic sanction. We shall continue to do so in our small way until South

Africa gives way to the world press and amends her policies."

The Minister said that although some of the men had left their property behind in South Africa, and some had also been forced to leave their wives and children, it was at least a good thing that they had arrived safely in their own free country.

The Government, he said, would return them to their own homes as soon as possible. He hoped that they would settle down and start living a new life by developing lands of which there was plenty. Some would be able to find other work.

A.N.C. SPEAKER

Mr. James Hadebe, speaking on behalf of the African National Congress of South Africa, thanked Mr. Kamboza for welcoming the party, and said that as a Freedom Fighter from South Africa he wished to remind the Nationalists that South Africa was part of this same continent of Africa.

Referring to the repatriates he said, "South Africa is our home, it is your home. You have as much right to be there as I have to be here in Tanganyika at the present time. We are not going to rest until all the brutal policies pronounced by Dr. Verwoerd are cleared from South Africa with Verwoerd himself, since he has proved beyond doubt that he is incapable of ruling and living in harmony with other people of Africa."

FREEDOM SONGS

When the repatriates disembarked, they were met by a group of the South African community including some of the newly arrived South African nurses. They cheered the repatriates and burst into singing South African liberatory songs such as "SIZOBADUBULA NGENEMA-YIMBAVI" (We shall shoot them (racists) with our own cannons), and "THINA SI SILULUSA, ASI-NAKUBULAWA NGUVULEVUTHA" (We are the youth and shall never be killed by Verwoerd), ending by shouts of "Amandla ngawethu," "Mayibuye" and "Uhuru."

There were more than 600 local Tanganyikans who also came to meet the repatriates. The mobile unit of the T.B.C. was also present to take-record all that went on during this grand welcome of the unwanted Africans by Verwoerd of South Africa.

TANGANYIKAN, REFUGEES ARRIVE HOME



Petrus Godwe and his wife and four children on arrival in Dar es Salaam. Mrs. Godwe is a Cape Coloured woman. Six months ago Esther Godwe, the child in her mother's arms, was born in the bush on the outskirts of Cape Town. There was no other place for Mary, her mother, to go. Petrus, her Tanganyikan father, could not obtain work on the ban on "foreign natives" and had been unemployed for 3 years before being expelled from South Africa.

SWANU Call For Unity

KEETMANSHOOP.

The Government's apartheid policy was severely attacked by the local branch of SWANU at its meeting held here on February 17. The chairman, Mr. Links said that there was no law dividing the Europeans into races yet with the Non-Whites the Government were very much concerned with the social races. This was the policy of divide and rule aimed at breaking the unity of the Non-Whites.

An appeal to the people to join SWANU was made and Mr. Kohima outlined its policy as one that welcomed every one who accepted its ideas irrespective of race, colour or creed and stood for unity, equality and brotherhood. He implored Non-Whites to despise racialism as something low and barbaric. "Unity must be our motto," he said.

Mr. Groenewald also stressed the need for unity among the Non-Whites. He said that a "Kleurling Board" was now in the process of being created to push through the policy of apartheid in South Africa. He explained that because the people serving on this Board were being paid they would have to act in accordance with the wishes of the Government. "He who pays the piper plays the tune," he said.

Mr. Kokuri, another speaker, said that the Government in wooing the Coloured people to side with them were dislodging unity among Non-Whites. The same people who promised farms to Non-Whites if they served in the last World War were now making similar promises to delude the Non-Whites into accepting their policies.

"We do not say the Whites must go, but we demand our rights in the land of our birth," he said.

SOCCER FIXTURES THIS WEEK-END

MANJE ZIYATHOLAKALA!

- Inkululeko Kavelvutha lyinkululo—
—Kusho: Chief Lutuli Futhi zezikululo zo: Dr. Naicker, Ganyile, Mandela, Si
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- Itho

Durban.

Mr. R. Lutchman, Secretary of the S.A. Soccer League, has denied the statement that the Cape Ramblers-Mother City match taking place this week-end was deliberately organised as a counter-attraction to the NFL fixture between Cape Town City and Wanderers.

It was decided as far back as November, 1961, to open the S.A. Soccer League programme in the first week in March, said Mr. Lutchman in a statement. The entire fixtures list was drawn by ballot and it was mere coincidence that the two top teams were drawn to meet each other in this opening attraction.

Relations between White and Non-White sportsmen in the Cape have always been good, says Mr. Lutchman, appealing to all parties to accept that there was no intention to hit against the Cape Town City Club.

They Pay R60 a week in fines

CAPE TOWN BLITZ ON HAWKERS

CAPE TOWN.

SOME Coloured hawkers in Cape Town spend up to R60 a week in fines for peddling in areas in the centre of the city or in District Six which are forbidden to them in terms of the City Council regulations.

The forbidden area includes the whole of the centre of the city and the greater part of the area covered by Aspeling, Chapel, Francis, Muir, Pontac, Reform, Roger, Nelson, Tennant, Scarle and Russell Streets and Sir Lowry Road. The maximum penalty for each offence is R10 or 30 days in jail.

PERSECUTED

Mr. Abraham Augustine, who has been hawking for many years told New Age that he spent up to R60 a week in fines whenever he or his helpers were arrested.

"For all the 22 years I have been hawking we have never been persecuted by the police and the City Council as we are now," he said. "I am getting frustrated, yet I must go on with it because I must make a living to support my family."

He also told New Age that some time back he had his licence withdrawn because it was alleged he had many hawking convictions.

One of the reasons why the haw-

kers are not allowed to peddle in these areas is that the City Council claims they block the traffic. According to Mr. Augustine, the Hawkers' and Buyers' Association in trying to make things easier for themselves and the City Council made an application to the Town Clerk last year requesting that they be allotted an area where they could put up stands so that they would not have to hawk in the streets. No reply has been received from the City Council up to now.

ARRESTS

Hawkers interviewed by New Age said that they were often kept at the police station the whole day until 9 p.m., only to be told eventually that they have to pay admission of guilt. Sometimes their barrows were taken in with them and not returned to the owners until the following day. When the barrows were left behind in the street where the arrested took place they were often abandoned without anyone to look after them.

The hawkers claim that a great deal of the pressure exerted on them is attributable to the shopkeepers who complain that the hawkers

undermine their business by selling at cheaper prices.

Mr. Augustine, however, thinks that the hawkers are doing a public service. Vegetables are made available all over town and the fact that they sell at lower prices means that the poor can also have nourishing foodstuffs, he said.

BOON TO FARMERS

Moreover, the hawkers absorb 75% of the market produce so that if it is made impossible for them to sell the farmers will not be able to dispose of their goods.

Mr. Abraham Rossier, another hawker, told New Age that he went to jail almost every day for hawking. "You only have to sell bananas and peaches then you go to jail, but what can I do?"

Mrs. Asa Barnes said: "I depend on hawking. Now the police take the food from my mouth by preventing us from peddling."

The hawkers are making every possible effort through their union—the Hawkers' and Buyers' Association—to retain their right to hawk peacefully. They say they are born here and have nowhere else to go for their livelihood.

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