

RENEWED TENSION IN PONDOLAND

COMMUNAL FINES, BANISHMENTS AND WHIPPINGS ANGER PEOPLE

DURBAN.

The situation in Pondoland has again become explosive. This is the view expressed by two Pondo visitors to Durban last week.

They allege that one of the primary reasons for this situation is the insistence on the part of the Government and the Chiefs to extract from the people communal fines for the recent upheavals in the area arising out of the struggle against Bantu Authorities.

fine imposed by the Government against the people of Bizana. The people are refusing to pay this amount and as a result Government officials have been marking cattle belonging to tribesmen with paint at the dipping tanks.

It is alleged that tribesmen have been told that the marked cattle now belonged to the Government and that these will be confiscated later. In some cases as many as five beasts belonging to one kraal head have been marked in this way.

The people are naturally incensed at this threat to impoverish the tribe. Cattle in the Transkei, as in all rural areas, is the main investment of the African peoples.

● Another factor which is aggravating the situation is the refusal of Government officials to heed repeated pleas by tribesmen to suspend the inoculation of cattle during the winter months. The people allege that inoculations during the winter months make the cattle sick.

ANGRY MOOD

Asked to comment on the general feeling of the people in this area, both the visitors said that the people of Pondoland were in an angry mood. It would take little to re-awaken the spirit of defiance and struggle that this area witnessed during the great Pondo uprisings of two years ago, they added.

"THE SITUATION IS TENSE AND EXPLOSIVE AND INCIDENTS SUCH AS WE HAVE RELATED ARE HASTENING THE DAY OF WHOLESALE ACTIONS BY THE PEOPLE," THEY SAID.



Mr. Makeloyi Mantshula

Allegations of beatings imposed by certain chiefs and deportations of Pondos opposed to so-called Transkeian home rule were also made by the visitors.

Giving details of the type of actions taken by the authorities and the chiefs the visitors said:

ENTIRE FAMILY

● Seventy-year-old Mr. Makeloyi Mantshula has been served with an order banishing him and his entire family, including his sons, daughters-in-law and grandchildren, from Amangotiyana Location in the Bizana District to Pumbo Location in Luikisiki. They allege that Mr. Manbhula's kraal has been demolished by Chief Mungwa of Amangotiyana Location. Thirty-eight men, women and children of the Mantshula family will now have to go to Pumbo Location, where they know none.

● Chief Xakatile's homesteads, Badule Vumba and Bongozi Nqayivana, are alleged to have shamboked two tribesmen opposed to the Government's Bantustan plans for the Transkei. The men alleged to have been beaten by these homesteads are Messes Kwebu Mavava and Jilingana Stingishishani.

● A demand of R13 is being made against each male member of the tribe as part of the communal

JOHANNESBURG.

WORKMEN'S compensation for Africans is a national scandal.

Thousands of workers, some permanently disabled, do not get even their meagre compensation grants because of inefficiency and complacency on the part of employers and the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

Government gazettes carry lists of names of workers with amounts ranging from R1.500 to R1 due to them. The great majority of the

men cannot be traced. So the money reverts back to the Government, for a worker who does not claim within a month of his name appearing in the Gazette loses all.

THOUSANDS LISTED

In the gazette published on June 15, 1962, 4,800 non-white workers were listed. A total of R76,404 is due to them.

Although employers are required by regulation to submit the full names of injured workers, hundreds of employers do not do this and the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner takes no action at all against them. Men are listed as "Jojo", "Alfred", "John", "Titus" and so on. It is not surprising that these workers cannot afterwards be traced.

Major concerns in South Africa are amongst the worst offenders particularly in the engineering, building and other heavy trades where the accident rates are high. When the South African Congress of Trade Unions approached some of these firms in an attempt to trace missing workers, they received practically no co-operation at all.

Among those appearing in the latest gazette was a Coloured worker named Piet Pekeur to whom R81-32 was due. His employers sent him to the Native Commissioner to claim this money and at the N.C. office he was turned away, but not advised to report to the Labour Dept. Had SACTU not intervened on his behalf, Mr. Pekeur would have lost the compensation for his damaged hand.

TRACED

Another workman traced by SACTU is James Mondlane, a Portuguese East Africa contract lab-

ALGERIAN REFUGEES RETURN HOME



Now that Algeria has gained her independence thousands of refugees are returning to their homeland, from exile in Tunisia and Morocco. More than 22,000 Algerians living in Morocco voted by post in the recent referendum. Our picture shows some of the exiles streaming along a road from Morocco to a transit camp in Algeria. There are many children who were born in exile. (More pictures on page 7.)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SCANDAL

THOUSANDS OF RAND OWED TO INJURED

ourer, to whom the sum of R884-70 was owing.

When SACTU phoned the Portuguese Curator, they were informed that unless the worker's Portuguese identity was available, nothing could be done. However, in spite of these obstacles, this man was eventually traced to Nigel hospital where he has been a patient for a number of years. No official body in Portuguese East Africa seems to have been concerned about him.

(Continued on page 3)

A JOURNEY TO THE 'LIVING DEAD'

—see story on page 4



A STRUGGLE FOR MEN'S MINDS

In spite of nation-wide protests and demonstrations the General Law Amendment Bill has become the Law of the land in substantially the form in which Mr. Vorster first introduced it.

His first target will undoubtedly be the Congress Alliance, with the Liberal party next on the list and, ultimately, the Progressives. Even the United Party, which provides the Nationalists with an invaluable facade of opposition while supporting them on discriminatory legislation, can only breathe easily under this law just so long as it continues to co-operate with the Nationalist Government.

We should never forget that our struggle is not for men's bodies but for their minds, and that while

A SECOND MATANZIMA

It is said that Zululand will soon be turned into a second 'independent' Bantustan under Chief Cyprian, a second Matanzima, I call him a second Matanzima because he too wants to sell his children to white domination, like Matanzima is doing to the Xhosa people of the Transkei.

White domination is trying to break South Africa into pieces. When Napoleon was about to enter Moscow the Russians, knowing that destruction was near, themselves burnt down the city. That is what white domination wants to do to South Africa.

On the new coins appear the words "Unity is Strength," but this government is creating disunity through separation.

Sons and daughter of the soil! Let all know that we are not fighting for free freedom, but for real freedom. We have come far and the shore is now in sight.

ARNOLD J. CHITUNGA
Athlone.

WE CAN'T FIGHT WITHOUT MONEY

LAST month it was the turn of our Durban office to supply the bulk of the money we needed to carry us into July. This month, it's Johannesburg's turn, and we are relying almost entirely on the Transvaal to pull us through to August.

Our last letter from Johannesburg wasn't very encouraging. It read: "Money has been raised as you have seen, but not nearly enough. Unless something like Mr. Micawber turns up, we will have a first class disaster and calamity on our hands at the end of this month—that's for sure to August."

That is the position in a nutshell. Our funds are not only down to danger level, but far below it. There's so much red showing it looks like a May Day parade in Moscow.

We can't imagine a worse time to be short of funds than now. Our fight to preserve the freedom of the democratic

Mr. Vorster's Law may put us on the defensive activity-wise, in the realm of ideas we can and must remain on the attack.

The struggle will be whatever we choose to make it. In the realm of ideology and ideas we are therefore immeasurably superior to the Nationalists, and the "Sabotage Act" is an indication that Vorster is well aware of this fact. The Act is an admission of weakness.

RONNIE KWEYI
Johannesburg.

BCP EXPULSIONS DESTROY UNITY

The present BCP leadership is bent on expelling all progressive elements in the organisation under the guise that they are Communists or fellow travellers. This trend in the BCP has become widely manifest of late. At every conference members are expelled.

This policy of continuous expulsion does not in the least benefit the organisation; it is detrimental to the cause of the masses. The main enemy of the Basuto nation is not a handful of S.A. refugees, who are said to be causing confusion, but the clique grouping around the leadership whose avowed aim and intention is to suppress the popular wishes and desires of the Basuto masses.

We appeal to sincere Congress members, and not to the reactionary position-mongers, to re-think and compel the leadership to stop victimising innocent people. Unity and not destruction.

The cause of the masses is at stake. Autocracy and commandism have gained an upper hand in the only genuine people's revolutionary organisation. The present

press has already begun. It is a fight that takes a lot of extra money.

We can't rely on Mr. Micawber, but we can and do rely on YOU.

DON'T LET US DOWN!
WE CAN'T FIGHT WITHOUT MONEY!

SEND US YOUR DONATION IMMEDIATELY!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town: Iwa R1, Rough Diamond R25, York R2, Bob R2, S.M. R5, Watches R2, T. R20, H. & B. R10, Bubst R10, Norbas R10, L.H. R1, Rev. Bush 50c, Johannesburg:

Izzy R10, Pahads R323, Be-noni Party R52, O. Grove R8, Old Socialist R50, K. R4, Greenfield R4, Monthly Demos R20, R20, R6, R4, R4, R2, Tilly Calls R2, Monthly R40, East Rand R20.

Grand Total: R340.03.

HALLELUJAH!

Say the Bosses

It is more than 300 years since those who call themselves Christians have made Christian laws to deprive our people, whom they call godless and heathen, of their land and cattle, forcing us to work for low wages.

We have no right to say anything against the will of the employers and the government. Collective bargaining is denied us and we are prohibited from striking for higher wages and better conditions of work.

Under the Sabotage Act the employers and the government will regard strikes by African workers as sabotaging the business of the employers, and the strikers may even be liable to the death penalty.

The employers are singing Hallelujahs for their Messiah (the Sabotage Act) and Hallelujahs for the death penalty for hungry African workers who dare to organise a strike.

ENOCH MATHIBELA
Metal Workers' Union
Pretoria.

leadership of the BCP has become complacent in the face of imperialism, Lesotho is at the crossroads. The people need vigilant and clear-sighted, and a far more revolutionary, leadership.

The petty-bourgeois element which has infiltrated into the BCP has started to show its true colours in the face of intense struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. It has adopted a "wait and see" policy, instead of fighting to the last man.

As a result it has completely changed the once bright outlook of Congress. Anti-communism is the grave digger of democracy. It means flagrant unconcern for the wishes of the masses. Long live Congress! Long live peace!

JANOS IVAN

T.Y. Youth Leaguers
Basutoland.

"AFRICAN IMAGE" BANNED

CAPE TOWN.

EZEKIEL Mphahlele's latest book, *African Image*, joins the long list of literature banned by the Nationalists in terms of the Customs Act.

Mr. Mphahlele, a well-known South African writer, is at present domiciled in Paris where he works on the Congress of Cultural Freedom, the organisation which sponsored the African Writers' Conference held in Uganda last month.

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CAPE TOWN.

EDITORIAL

MR. TROLLIP'S MISSION

OUR wandering Minister of Immigration, Mr. A. E. Trollip, is at present in Paris, plucking the strings of his all-white harp in the hope of attracting some of the European refugees from Algeria to the shores of South Africa.

We do not wish him luck in his endeavours. Any immigrant to South Africa from Algeria would arrive here with only one idea in his head: to live like a lord on the backs of the non-white people.

Not that we lack sympathy for the hundreds of thousands of whites who have left Algeria. Many fled in panic, victims of the fear that the Moslem Algerians would do unto others as has been done unto them. Those refugees who are true Algerians, though white, will return when they see that their fears are groundless. Others will settle in France and become Frenchmen, if they are not that in fact already.

But the others, those likely to fall for Mr. Trollip's blandishments, will be neither Algerian nor French—they will be fascists. They may make fortunes in this country and become good Nationalist supporters, but they will never make good South Africans.

And, what is more, they won't be here for long. The people of South Africa will not tolerate the rejected scum of other countries, and those who come to our country on the basis of the Nationalists' "keep South Africa White" policy will always remain foreigners. When freedom is won here, as it has already been won in Algeria, immigrants such as Mr. Trollip is seeking will soon become emigrants.

The harp will play a different tune:

VAT JOU GOED EN TREK, FERREIRA!

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE



THIS striking illustration, symbolising the brutality of oppression in Southern Africa, appears on a leaflet now being widely distributed in Great Britain. The leaflet advertises a new pamphlet, *THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE*, published jointly by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Council for Freedom in Portugal and the Colonies and the Movement for Colonial Freedom.

The booklet has an introduction by Conor O'Brien, the Irish diplomat who split the beans about the Congo, and a

foreword by Basil Davidson.

The unholy alliance is formed by Verwoerd, Salazar and Welensky; it is preparing to make war against the peoples of Southern Africa — and is being armed and equipped by the British Government.

Directed particularly at readers in Britain, the booklet tells the full story, and calls for Britain to take a stand against the alliance.

Copies are available at 1/6 each from the Anti-Apartheid Movement, 15 Endleight Street, London.

B.P.P. OFFICIALS USE STRONG-ARM TACTICS

S.A. Refugee Put Across Border

LOBATSI, Bechuanaaland.
The full story of the crisis created for the Bechuanaaland People's Party by the actions of its president and vice-president, Messrs Motsete and Matante, is only now beginning to leak out.

The two officials of the party suspended the secretary-general, Mr. Motosomi Mpho, and the executive of the Lobatsi branch, but it was a decision taken by the two men acting alone, though there were five members of the BPP national executive in Lobatsi the day the suspensions were ordered.

BPP branches and members are challenging the suspensions and demanding:

- a delegate conference of the party where the dispute can be thrashed out;
- any charge against Mpho and the others to be put publicly;
- if none of these steps are taken, the election of a new BPP leadership.

This is the account of events supplied by our Lobatsi correspondent:

Messrs Matante and Molekwa called on Mr. Sebailo, a Lobatsi branch official, tied his hands and feet, took him outside Lobatsi and demanded from him information about statements Mpho was alleged to have made that the BPP must follow only Mpho, and not Motsete and Matante. Sebailo said: 'I know nothing about this.'

ACROSS BORDER

Then, it is alleged, the two men took Maxwell Mhonyeni, a refugee from South Africa, across the border, back into the Republic, and Matante said: 'I mustn't see you in my country again. If you come back you will meet your death.' Mhonyeni was left there.

The two men returned to Lobatsi and threatened Mr. John Motloung, also a refugee from South Africa, with the same fate. Later that week-end the landowner of the BPP was seized by members of the Lobatsi-Motsete group, and the landowner being used for a BPP meeting in Lobatsi was cut off.

Mpho had a message to see Mr. Matante and when he met him his letter of suspension was produced in the presence of a Protectorate detective, seemingly called to witness the action.

PUBLIC MEETING

Mr. Matante then called a public meeting to explain the actions of the group. There was trouble in Bechuanaaland, he said. He warned of people who had 'a bad spirit'. They were Communists, he alleged, and refugees from South Africa.

From now on the BPP should call him, Matante, Commander-in-Chief. He would go on trying to deal with the bad spirit, and taking them across the border.

Mr. Motsete said: 'You must follow Matante. He is a returned soldier. They—the people with the bad spirit—have spoiled things in Basutoland. Now they are jumping into Bechuanaaland. I recognise Matante as the only man who can lead you to independence in Bechuanaaland.'

TENSION

There is understood to be tension within the BPP because of awkward questions asked by Mpho about money and the cost of the land rover, and Mr. Matante, the president, has absented himself from recent national executive meetings and

SUSPENDED



Mr. Motosomi Mpho

made democratic discussion difficult within the party.

The suspension of Mpho, and members of the Lobatsi branch are regarded as unconstitutional; and the acts of the Motsete-Matante group plain boogalinitism.

CHEAP LABOUR AT FORT HARE

Non-White Staff On 'Temporary' Basis

DURBAN.

THE Nationalist occupation of Fort Hare brought in its wake a number of resignations and dismissals from the staff of this world-renowned university. The latest dismissal from the staff of this institution is Mr. W. T. Mbete, who worked in the Library Department of the College.

Mr. Mbete, who had been on the staff for three years was, despite the period of his service, on probation. This, it is understood, is the case with all non-White lecturers. It is an open secret with those connected with the University that the reason for this is because the Government wants to control the staff of the College. Permanent employment means that the staff will come under the control of the College Council and this the Government does not want.

There is no appeal within the draconic code under which the College operates. These regulations only apply to the non-White staff and students.

NO SECURITY

There is no security of tenure of office for any one of them, especially as the Government may lengthen periods of probation. In other words, the non-White staff is kept in office only so long as they satisfy the Government that they do not think independently and they do nothing that is contrary to the Government's Apartheid policy.

What is more, the dismissal of Mr. Mbete makes it obvious that anyone so dismissed is given only one month's notice, whereas those

Alone In The World

DURBAN.

Thoko (right) is six years old and all alone. Her mother and her father are in hospital. Her three sisters are also in hospital. They have all fallen victims of the tragedy of Magaba-Ngejubane, where over ten thousand people were rendered homeless as a result of Government action in demolishing their homes. (See last two issues of New Age.)

Here Thoko is seen sitting with her worldly possessions—all that was left of her parents' home and belongings. People in the area were negotiating with the Bantu Child Welfare Society when this forlorn picture was taken.

She is now housed at the Child Welfare Infants' Home and her future is indeed bleak. Other instances of the problems created by the demolitions are too numerous to mention. One case of a woman who fell dead when she saw her home of corrugated iron flying as the bulldozers ploughed through, the township was also reported to New Age. Due to the confusion in this area of despair, it is difficult to check all the reports that are coming through.

There are still hundreds living in the open—many have been doing so for almost two weeks.



SEQUEL TO BOYCOTT

BPP SUED FOR R2,000

FRANCISTOWN.

THE Bechuanaaland People's Party is being sued for R2,000 for loss of trade caused Levitt Brothers as a result of the BPP call for a boycott of the firm.

An African employee of the firm alleged that one of the partners had made derogatory remarks against Africans. BPP officials asked for an apology but when the partners refused, organised a picket of the premises. Business in the shop came to a standstill. The District Commissioner tried to make peace, but in vain.

INTERDICTED

The boycott had an echo in the session of the Legislative Council when the government was asked what action it would take to stop boycotts.

The reply of the government secretary was that from information available to him the boycott of Levitt Brothers was illegal but not a criminal offence. For that reason government action could be confined only to attempts at conciliation. The matter of civil action against the boycotters was a course open to the injured party.

Levitt Brothers have obtained a temporary interdict against the boycotters, and the boycott has been called off in the meantime.

Workmen's Compensation Scandal

(Continued from page 1)

"SACTU finds it remarkable," said Mrs. Altman, a SACTU official, "that all trace of African workers is so easily lost when money is due to them in spite of the fact that they are so heavily tagged by passes, thumb-prints, identity numbers and all the other red tape of apartheid. If an African does not pay his poll tax, he is very easily found!"

"It is outrageous that the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, Mr. J. P. Grobelaar, when interviewed by a representative of a local Johannesburg newspaper, could make a statement to the effect that 'there is something about an African—call it superstition if you like—that makes him flee from the job or the place where he is injured on duty.'"

ENDORSED OUT

"The reason why so many thousands of workers lose their money is because they lose their jobs due to injuries and are endorsed out of the urban areas. SACTU has accordingly written to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner asking him to demand that the employers give the full name and surname of their workers. In addition, the permanent address of next-of-kin should be submitted."

The same letter was sent to various employers' associations, chambers of commerce etc. Various large organisations employing men whose names appeared on the list in

the Gazette, have been contacted by SACTU and informed of the outstanding amounts owing to their employees, who are now untraceable. They have been urged to make efforts to trace these men and inform them of the compensation due to them.

THANKS TO SACTU



MR. PIET PEKEUR is one of the few who did get his workmen's compensation money—R31-32 for an injured hand.

Foreign Busses in Kenya Must Go

—Kenyatta

Jomo Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African National Union, at a rally held by the party in Nairobi recently, demanded that foreign military bases be removed from Kenya, according to a report from Nairobi. In his address he said that Kenya wanted positive neutrality.

A JOURNEY TO THE 'LIVING DEAD'

South Africa's Banished Need Help

NOTHING has changed my view that banishment is one of the ugliest aspects of the present oppressive system. I feel more deeply than ever about the unparalleled injustice which has been meted out to men and women, never charged in any court of law, and who have no possibility of appeal to any court in the foreseeable future.

I HEARD the most tragic stories that I have ever heard in my life from some of the wives of the men deported from the Matlala Reserve about 40 miles from Pietersburg.

Of 23 men and women banished from this reserve eight, ten and twelve years ago, only one has returned.

It took this wife told me: "My husband was taken away 9 years ago. I never knew where he was and I never heard anything from him until he walked in to my house late one afternoon—and collapsed on the floor. He struggled to his feet and said 'How are you and how are the children?' Then he fell down again. That was the last time he spoke to me. He died in four days."

The tears ran down her cheeks when she described how she had learned from people in the area, that

her husband had struggled eight miles from the nearest bus to her home. "He walked a few yards and then he sat. And then he walked a few more yards and then sat again."

It took this dying man the whole day to struggle with leaden feet and bursting heart along those last weary eight miles to see his family before the end.

Why was that man released in such a condition that he died four days after getting home? Must we believe that the authorities did not know he was dying?

This is not the only tragedy of the widows of the Matlalas. Of the 23 sent into exile, six died under banishment.

Five Children In A Police Van

Mrs. Maphuti Seopa was called one day to the office of the Native Commissioner and told that she must leave the next day with all her children. Her husband was already serving a life sentence arising from the Matlala tribal disputes in 1950. The police came to fetch her in a van. She and her five children clambered in, taking only what they could carry.

At the Native Commissioner's office in Pietersburg, she was handed three banishment orders: one for herself, one for her son aged 21 and the third for her daughter aged 15. Today that young girl is a grown woman of 23, for she has been in banishment for eight years. She is Mamelolata Seopa.

ONLY R12 and her family lived during that period because after the initial R12 received in Pietersburg, they did not receive another penny in cash. The

"The Second Kingdom Of Heaven"

In Bushbuckridge we found two more Matlalas. One is Maema Matlala, now in his eighties. He tells us that he was a grown man with cattle

time. When we told him that the Human Rights Welfare Committee would send his wife to visit him, this little white-haired old man leapt to his feet and jumped for joy.

WITH PRIDE Maema and Klasa Matlala showed us with pride the overcoats which we had sent them a year ago when we first discovered their whereabouts. "When we are dead

To Exile In A Convict's Shirt

SPRIT STRONG Without much further ado, the Assistant Magistrate took out the banishment order and read it to him. He was ordered to go at once to Ingavuma—1,000 miles away. They refused to allow him to go home and he had to travel in his prisoner's clothes which consisted of a shirt and trousers and an overcoat which had belonged to a prisoner who had died.

Today Stephen Nkaidimeng lives in banishment deep in the Ingavuma Mountains, but his spirit is as strong as ever. His parting message was: "Nkaidimeng is not a coward. The struggle of my people goes on and I am satisfied."

Chiefiness Into The Hills arrested although she had not been in the area at the time. The tribesmen bailed her out for R200. She had no money then but she was able to approach her neighbours for help. The authorities had given her a few mealies and when she asked them for wood to make a fire, she was told that she would have to buy it.

Since she had no money she was unable to procure any food for herself and her children. She was driven her out of Matlala.

DEAF EAR The Commissioner turned a deaf ear to her pleas. Shortly afterwards when the mass arrests took place following the stoning to death of Chief Joel Matlala, she too, was

at the time of the Boer War. He has been in banishment for twelve years and has not seen his wife or any member of his family in that

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you must cover our bodies with these coats because these coats made us know that we were not forgotten," they said.

Both these men live for the day when they will return to Matlala and to them it is a real day that is coming. Maema said "When I go to Heaven, that will be the third Kingdom because the second Kingdom will be when I go back to Matlala."

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time. When we told him that the Human Rights Welfare Committee would send his wife to visit him, this little white-haired old man leapt to his feet and jumped for joy.

WITH PRIDE Maema and Klasa Matlala showed us with pride the overcoats which we had sent them a year ago when we first discovered their whereabouts. "When we are dead

To Exile In A Convict's Shirt

SPRIT STRONG Without much further ado, the Assistant Magistrate took out the banishment order and read it to him. He was ordered to go at once to Ingavuma—1,000 miles away. They refused to allow him to go home and he had to travel in his prisoner's clothes which consisted of a shirt and trousers and an overcoat which had belonged to a prisoner who had died.

Today Stephen Nkaidimeng lives in banishment deep in the Ingavuma Mountains, but his spirit is as strong as ever. His parting message was: "Nkaidimeng is not a coward. The struggle of my people goes on and I am satisfied."

Chiefiness Into The Hills arrested although she had not been in the area at the time. The tribesmen bailed her out for R200. She had no money then but she was able to approach her neighbours for help. The authorities had given her a few mealies and when she asked them for wood to make a fire, she was told that she would have to buy it.

Since she had no money she was unable to procure any food for herself and her children. She was driven her out of Matlala.

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12 YEARS IN EXILE



Maema Matlala, who is over 80 years old, has been in exile for 12 years and has not seen his wife or family all that time.

SHE WAS ONLY A CHILD

IN 1951 Mamelolata Seopa of Matlala's location was one of those served with a banishment order signed by 'The Honourable Ernest George Jansen, Doctor of Laws, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa' ordering her to forthwith leave her home in the Pietersburg district for Sibasa there to reside at a place to be indicated to you by the 'No. 1 Commissioner . . . and no . . . any time to leave Sibasa except with the written permission of the Secretary for Native Affairs.'

At the time she was a girl of 15 years of age. The reason for exiling her was that she was actively engaged in fomenting unrest and dissension in the tribe, and her presence in Pietersburg was 'injurious to the peace, order and good government' of the tribe.

Some good government—fearful of a young girl!

Moslems Reject Separate Coloured Facilities Pledge Support For Africans

CAPE TOWN. "We pledge our fullest co-operation and support for the Africans and all other oppressed groups in this country. We shall stand together in the struggle for full democratic rights which we do not regard as the rights of a particular group, but as the fundamental human rights of all people irrespective of race, colour or religion."

SO HELP ME . . . From "Time" Magazine reporting on apartheid in South Africa.

"Little Christian charity is extended towards blacks by South Africa's Dutch Reformed churches. Most refuse blacks to their services. A current joke has a white policeman entering a church on Sunday morning, where he finds a lone black on his knees. "What are you doing, Kaffir?" asks the cop. "Scrubbing the floor," answers the African, "O.K." says the cop. "But God help you if I catch you praying."

NO AUTHORITY "It should also be remembered that this Council speaks without the authority and support of the Coloured people, and that this outrageous request to the Government to be separated from the African is the request of the Council alone.

Footsore and Weary, THEY MARCHED ON MOSCOW

WHEN we crossed the border from Poland into Russia there was a long delay while we had to wait on the bridge over the Bug River between the two countries. The Soviets had resumed bomb-testing and our time in the USSR had been cut from six to three weeks. We did not know how things would be in the USSR after the overflowing friendliness, freedom and hospitality of Poland.

All of a sudden the wind came up, it got cold, and it began to pour. We felt damped enough. But the rain stopped. We were given a signal to come through the barrier, and before we knew it we were being met by photographers, people were handing us bouquets of gladioli, and we were being ushered into a building that looked more like a private house than a border customs post.

Our walk went along in lovely weather to the famed Great Fortress on the Bug River en route to the city of Brest. This fortress was one of the earliest casualties of the Nazi invasion. Completely cut off, the defenders held out for a month down to almost the last man, only a small handful escaping through the lines.

Our guides explained that their personal experiences with the Nazis at that time caused them to fear and expect similar attacks in the future from those Nazis still in the Adenauer government. The museum showed photographs and documents signed by present Adenauer officials whom they were commanding officers in the Brest attacks.

FIRST PUBLIC MEETING That evening we went to our first public meeting in the Soviet Union. The Trade Union House was packed. About 100 men sat in seats, with many more crowding the doors and the hall.

A typical buxom blonde young Russian told how, when she was 15, she had seen fascists drive people into buses and set fire to them, then throw children into the flames. She added, "I have four children now. I want to see their happiness with my own eyes. Millions of Soviet mothers and others in the world are worried about the young generation. We approve the peaceful policies of our government."

STREET MEETINGS In the three weeks we spent in the USSR, a conservative estimate of the number of street meetings would be between one and two hundred! The average would be at least 100 people, often several hundreds, up to 1,000 or more.

By comparison, our meetings in the United States or Western Europe averaged in the dozens, except for the Trafalgar Square meetings of 6,000 and perhaps an additional dozen large meetings reaching figures from 200 to 500, such as those in San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Antwerp and Braunschweig.

On some days in populated areas in the Soviet Union as many as eight or ten meetings would be held one after another along the highway among the crowds gathering around the walkers.

RUSSIANS SPEAK OUT The crowds were by no means mute spectators. Sometimes people rushed up to us walkers, hugged or kissed us, presented flowers, shook hands or shouted "Bravo."

A great Disarmament Conference, called by the World Peace Council and sponsored by leading personalities from all over the world, began its sittings in Moscow last Monday. The conference will end on July 14.

In this article REGINA FISCHER (an American nurse) and CYRIL PUSTAN (an English plumber), jointly describe the reaction of the Soviet people to the "Walk for Peace" marchers who started off in San Francisco in December, 1960 and finished in Moscow towards the end of last year.

The walkers, many of them pacifists, were all from the Western countries.

don't want to listen!" "Tell it to the Americans!"

Bradford continued above the uproar. "These are hard words. I am just trying to tell you what Americans believe."

WALKED IN SHIFTS Since the distance from the border of Russia to Moscow was so great (658 miles) and we had only instead of six weeks to do it in, it became necessary to work out a strict schedule.

At first the Russians insisted we must stay together as a group, as we had actually agreed to do prior to our coming. To meet this requirement, and at the same time cover the mileage, meant that all the walkers had to get up at 4:45 a.m., eat and get out on the road there to remain until perhaps 10 p.m.

The walkers began dropping like flies. Ficked up by the ambulances they were taken to hospital with exhaustion, indigestion and general disintegration. In alarm, the Russians called an emergency meeting with the group. They tried to dissuade the walkers, urging that they walk their usual approximate 25 miles each day as a single group and then take the bus the rest of the way to their destination for the night. The walkers remained determined—a walk was a walk and it must be walked.

The Russians shook their heads over this, to them, quixotic attitude and gave in. Thereafter they co-operated in every way possible.

It was clear that in spite of differences of opinion, the Russians respected the marchers for their sincere desire for peace and their efforts on the march, and that the Russians supported the march as an expression of this desire for peace.

MRS. KHURSCHOV The highlight of the Moscow visit, however, was our meeting with Mrs. Khrushchov on Friday October 6, at the Moscow House of Friendship.

We were surprised by her friendliness and simplicity. No make-up, no Paris gown or foundation, just a dark dress, her hair in simple style. She was friendly and simple, the kind of woman you would go to for encouragement and advice.

Mrs. Khrushchov promised to tell her husband of the world's concern because of Soviet resumption of nuclear testing. At the same time she expressed concern over the necessity for such resumption.

She told us, "The aim you set yourselves is a most honourable one. My husband says, 'Let us drop all our bombs into the ocean.' I like that statement of his best of all.

"But we do not mean only our bombs when we say that, but also those of other people. We have no alternative. In the last 40 years we have had unfortunate experience."

In response to a question of Bea Herrick's about women contributing to world peace, Mrs. Khrushchov said, "Women can contribute greatly. They are mothers and they know suffering. Women at present outnumber men in the human race. If it were up to the women they would end all arms. Women should raise their hands against war."

In a World Without Arms . . .

"OUR GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT LAST A DAY"

S.A. MESSAGES TO DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG. UNIVERSAL peace, general disarmament, the abolition of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, coupled with national independence and freedom, have become the urgent and burning issues of our time, says the message of the SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN YOUTH CONGRESS to the WORLD CONGRESS FOR GENERAL DISARMAMENT AND PEACE being held in Moscow this month.

future in the hands of world peace-lovers, gathering at this great Congress.

When the big nations disarm, the threat of war will dissolve. When all nations achieve national independence, the constant threat of armed conflict will disappear.

Only the people of the world, the invincible, courageous people, can make these a certainty. We in South Africa desperately need the promise of peace. May it come soon, and be ensured for all times.

The message from the Federation of South African Women says:

This year has been one in which women of other countries have developed huge mass movements for peace, cutting across political, national and other barriers, and uniting hundreds of thousands, and millions of women, in the struggle against world war.

CALL TO WOMEN

We in South Africa are deeply concerned with the problem of peace, because our rightful efforts have been continually confronted with violence, because racialism and apartheid breed hatred and conflict; and because all Africa deeply needs peace to develop its resources and lift itself out of the backward past.

Without arms, the big nations would be unable to maintain colonialism in any form, and without arms, our present government would not last for a day.

We therefore call on the women of this country to take a more direct and active part in the peace movement in South Africa, and to pledge themselves to work in every way to put an end for all time to world war, the danger of H-bombs, the danger brought about by H-texis to our children, and the threat of armed conflict in Africa and our own country.

A GROUP AREAS GHETTO



A section of the New Camp, in the City Council's Indian ghetto at Lenasia. There are at least two families living in each of the huts.

A Shame and a Disgrace . . .

SQUALOR AT LENASIA 'TRANSIT' CAMP

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Government is forcing the Indian people to move to Lenasia, 22 miles from Johannesburg. The people are moving not because they want to, but because their old homes have been bulldozed out of existence by the Group Areas Board.

In Lenasia there is a transit camp known as the New Camp. Over 200 people live there under squalid slum conditions—conditions which can only bring shame and disgrace to the City Council and the Group Areas Resettlement Board, bodies which are jointly responsible for the housing at Lenasia.

The camp used to be part of the Lens Army camp, and the prefabricated huts had not been used since the war. They are ramshackle, and

the roofs leak.

There are at least two families living in each hut. They have to partition the interior themselves, as the Council refuses to do this. The huts are wired for electricity, but hardly any of the people can afford to use it.

NO FACILITIES

The only sanitary and washing facilities are in two communal ablation blocks. There are no baths, and none of the houses is supplied with water.

Rubbish is collected only once a week. The remainder of the week it lies in an unhealthy pile in the square around which the huts are built.

Although New Camp was established as a temporary measure, some of the people have been living there for over 18 months, waiting for houses in the Greyville sub-economic scheme. There are rows of half-completed houses in Grey-

ville, but workmen are continually busy on the new administrative buildings.

To enter New Camp one has to pass through a section of the Lens military camp. Visitors are not welcome. When the Indian caretaker saw photographs being taken, he objected to whites being in an Indian area. When he was ignored he threatened to call the military police.

DRAINS BLOCKED

At Greyville conditions are only slightly better. The houses are so small it is impossible for a large family to fit into them—the largest room in most houses is 15 x 12 feet. The streets are rammed and there are no playing fields for children.

The residents have to walk one-and-a-half miles to fetch their post at the Post Office. The post is thrown into sacks, and they have to sort through it themselves.

The Resettlement Board refuses to maintain the houses. We saw blocked French drains which were spilling water over the whole garden. The Board refuses to have them mended, telling the tenants they will have to dig new ditches for themselves.

Bus Company Broke Promise

—Says SACTU

PORT ELIZABETH

A PROMISE to increase the number of buses serving the African townships, made during the bus workers strike early last year, has not been kept by the Bay Transport Company, says a SACTU memorandum to be sent to the City Council, the Road Transportation Board and the Advisory Board.

The memorandum attacks the Company for monopoly practices and accuses it of blocking the issue of transport licences to individuals who wish to provide services the company is not prepared to give the residents.

After a detailed analysis of the deficiencies of the present service, the memo suggests the following improvements:

- an increase in the number of buses;
- more terminal points and the opening of additional routes;
- grading of fares for the many passengers who use the buses only within the townships;
- the changing of bus crews at terminal points or at the depot only, so that the time of the public is not wasted en route.

The substitution of double-decker buses by single-deckers, made to facilitate the employment of only one man per bus, will satisfy neither the public nor the employees, says SACTU. This system is used only on routes to the African townships, states the memorandum, and the driving motive therefore is super profits.

SACTU will ask the Transport Company to receive a deputation to discuss all these points in the near future.

WAR AGAINST THE HAWKERS



In Durban, as in Cape Town, the authorities are trying to clear the hawkers from the streets. Here police are seen during a raid loading fruit from the carts into a pick-up van.

JOURNALISTS WRITE TO VORSTER

CAPE TOWN.

THE provisions of the General Law Amendment Act represent "a new blow to the freedom of the press and a violation of the principles of the Charter of the UNO," states a letter of protest sent to the Minister of Justice by the International Committee for Co-operation of Journalists, an organisation with headquarters in Rome.

Dealing with the R20,000 deposit required on registration of new newspapers, the Committee says that this will "lead to the liquidation of the small press to the profit of the monopolies."

The letter warned that the adoption of the Act will lead to negative repercussions from journalists all over the world. The committee has sent details of the General Laws Amendment Act to journalists' associations in India, Japan, Indonesia, Great Britain, the U.A.R., Ghana, Nigeria, Morocco, the USSR, Poland, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Venezuela, Brazil and France.

LONG LIVE FREE ALGERIA!



Our picture shows (above) part of a large crowd of jubilant Algerian men, women and children at a pre-referendum rally near Algiers, and (right) a section of a women's detachment of the Algerian Liberation Army attending a similar rally.



AFTER more than seven years of bloody war of liberation which ended with the cease-fire agreement between France and Algeria on March 19, the people of Algeria went to the polls in a referendum on the first of this month and gave a massive "YES" to independence from France.

Premier of the Provisional Government, Ben Khedda, said that the rights of all people, irrespective of race or religion, would be respected in the new Algeria.

The July referendum signified the realisation of the fundamental aspirations of Algeria, and the first result of her people's heroic struggle carried out under the leadership of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, Premier Ben Youssef Ben Khedda said in a speech a few hours before the people of Algeria went to the polls.

Ben Khedda said that since the cease fire on March 19 the people had surmounted all tests and difficulties as a result of their political maturity, their discipline and unity.

TRANSITION

"The difficult period of transition has come to an end under conditions which sweep away all gloomy prophecies of the diehards of colonialism, the fascists, and those who betted on so-called splits among the Algerian people," Ben Khedda said.

He announced, "The Provisional Government will be with you on national territory, to continue to shoulder its heavy responsibilities at the head of the Algerian revolution. These responsibilities will be even greater with the realisation of independence."

SOVEREIGNTY

"The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic has been the depository of national sovereignty since its creation, and remains so until it returns its power to the elected representatives of the people."

"We will continue to accomplish our historic mission so as to be worthy of the confidence that the people, the national liberation front, and the national liberation army have in us."

Ben Khedda said that with the realisation of independence the Algerian people would continue to show their respect for the Evian agreements and their ability to build up and lead their country.

● He said that order and security would be guaranteed to everyone who lives in Algeria, without distinction of race or religion. Persons and property would be respected. The anxieties which still existed among the French in Algeria would be dispelled forever.

RESPONSIBILITY

Ben Khedda said that "under the direction of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic the military zones of the Algerian National Liberation Army would assume heavier responsibilities, especially in maintaining order and strengthening the solidarity of the nation, and the integrity of the national territory."

"The entry of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic to Algeria will mark a new phase in our struggle," Ben Khedda said. Difficulties would be immense and tests would be numerous and arduous, but the task would be inspiring. "The enormous losses of our people during the war of liberation will convince us to overcome all difficulties."

● In conclusion Ben Khedda said: "United around the national liberation front and under the direction of the Provisional Government we will march forward to realise the objectives of the Algerian revolution which is only beginning."

FREEDOM IN HIS LIFETIME

TRIONPHANT RETURN



Millions of people in Algeria flocked to the polls on July 1 to vote in the referendum. Over 99% of the people voted "Yes" for independence. Here an aged Arab patriarch casts his vote in one of the Algiers polling stations.



Premier of the Algerian Provisional Government, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, greets the crowd from the balcony of the Prefecture on his triumphant return to Algiers.

SPLIT IN LIBERATION FRONT?

RECENT reports, including that of the occupation of the Moslem quarter of Oran by troops said to support the Vice-Premier of the Algerian Provisional Government, Mr. Ahmed Ben Bella, and the attempts by the Premier Ben Khedda to seek a reconciliation between opposition factions, tend to indicate that a rift exists in the Algerian National Liberation Front.

There has been, however, no definite details of the basis for the reported split or the extent of its seriousness, except that commentators describe Ben Bella as a "left-wing radical" critical of Ben Khedda's "moderate" policy.

Ben Bella spent the last five years of the liberation struggle in a French prison. He was recently critical of the FLN acceptance of an amnesty to OAS terrorists in exchange for the cessation of their scorched earth policy.

Ben Bella's supporters consider

him the hero of Algerian independence. However, slogans appearing on the walls of buildings in Algeria state: "The Only Hero Is The People" and "Down With The Cult Of The Personality."

But it appears that self-imposed silence is being maintained by the Provisional Government while it tries to prevent whatever rift exists from becoming serious.

At the moment campaigning is under way for the elections for the new Algerian government, which will take place at the end of this month. The major party contesting the elections will be the newly-formed National Democratic Party.

According to Mr. Mohammed Yazid, Minister of Information of the Provisional Government, a meeting of the Revolutionary Council will be called in October and this, he hopes, will finally decide the policy of the new Government.

LOOMS FOR KENYA INDIA AND GOA

The All India Handloom Board has decided to present 12 sets of improved frame looms with attachments and accessories to the Kenya Government as a gesture of good will.

The permit system for travel between the rest of India and Goa, Daman and Diu came to an end on June 1, last. There is no restriction any longer on the entry of persons from other parts of India into these territories.

SASA BACOS NATIONAL SPORTS CONVENTION READY TO DROP CONFERENCE

PORT ELIZABETH.

MR. Owen Wynne's recent suggestion that sportsmen should hold a national convention to define their attitude to mixed sport has been enthusiastically welcomed by the South African Sports Association.

The famous former Springbok cricketer, in making the suggestion, attacked white sports officials for their timidity in accepting Ministerial rulings on apartheid in sport without challenging them.

In a letter to Mr. Wynne, SASA congratulates him on his bold statement of the problem which confronts those who wish to preserve racial discrimination in sport and on the courageous solution he has offered.

SASA, says the letter, is prepared to drop its own planned conference of sporting bodies in favour of the proposed Sportsman's National Convention. They suggest that the Convention be held in Cape Town in October, and that SASA be one of the sponsors, preferably in conjunction with the South African Olympic Games Association.

With SASA backing, the convention would be assured of the support of non-white sportsmen, and SASA offers to place all its resources at the disposal of Mr. Wynne and any sponsors to help

make the conference truly representative.

"MUDDIED OAFS"

In an editorial last week, the Port Elizabeth Evening Post also warmly welcomes Mr. Wynne's suggestion. Fighting for international recognition "cannot be done behind closed doors," says the editorial.

"Nations must hear the united, protesting voice of all sportsmen who are indignant because our Government's eccentric notions now imperil this country's future in international sport of all kinds.

"The mustering of sporting opinion on a non-political basis at a convention," continues the paper, "might have effects healthy beyond those arenas which are havens of the poor's 'hamletted fools' and 'muddled oafs.'"

FIRST IN TRANSVAAL

THE Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa told him that they were not interested in the colour of his skin. As long as he was properly qualified they would accept him without reservation. As result Mr. T. Mangla is a member of this Society and has opened two chemist shops in Fordsburg, the area in which he was born and bred.

Mr. Mangla is the only Non-White chemist in the Transvaal. He qualified in Edinburgh in 1956 and was the first non-White in South Africa to pass this examination. At that time there were no facilities to qualify as a chemist in South Africa and this was the reason for going to Scotland for this purpose.

Since there were no recognised Non-White chemists in South Africa, Mr. Mangla took a job in Kampala, Uganda and spent four years in that country until it became clear that he would be able to practice his profession here. When his contract expired and he read in the South African newspapers that a Non-White chemist had opened a shop in Retreat in the Cape, he returned to South Africa.

BOMB IN LOCATION OFFICE

JOHANNESBURG.

Police found a time-bomb in the offices of the Bantu Affairs Commission office at the Evaton Location on Sunday. The bomb had failed to explode because of a defective timing apparatus, according to the police.

The bomb was discovered after the caretaker of the building summoned the police when he found that the building had been broken into.

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A Study in Power and Precision



Ya Lich-feng of the Chinese Men's Team at the pommel horse. Lich-feng was the all-round gymnastics champion at China's first national athletic meet in 1959. He finished second behind the Soviet world champion Boris Shakhlin at the Kiev International Championships in April this year.

TANGANYIKA SCHOOL FOR S.A. AFRICANS

BID TO SAVE YOUTH FROM BANTU EDUCATION

DURBAN.

A R500,000 school is being built in Dar es Salaam jointly by the Tanganyika Government and the Norwegian South Africa Committee, for Africans from the Republic who do not like the inferior form of Bantu Education provided in this country.

The school, which will also accept students from other underdeveloped parts of Africa, will particularly welcome South African political refugees.

Details of the scheme are outlined in a memorandum drawn up by the Norwegian South Africa Committee, which was established as a result of the indignation over the violation of the freedom and dignity of man in South Africa expressed in the disastrous apartheid policy—the so-called 'Bantu' Education being one of its consequences."

The school, it is understood, has the official backing of Mr. Julius Nyerere and the Minister of Education in the Tanganyikan Government, Mr. Oscar Kambona. A school board has already been set up and the Norwegian South Africa Committee has now launched an international campaign to raise funds for the school.

In a bitter attack on the system

of education for Africans in South Africa, the memorandum prepared by the NSA Committee says that the Government has divided education on racial lines and that Africans are now only permitted to study in Government registered schools according to a Government-designed syllabus of 'Bantu' education.

"This means that each is taught in his own 'Native' language, splitting up the youth into ethnic groups. There is also a rigid control of teachers and only those on a government panel may be employed."

The memorandum states that one of the major features of the proposed school will be to provide special facilities to enable students from African countries ('Bantu' educated students from South Africa and their colleagues from other territories) to be brought up to university standard.

When complete the school will accommodate 425 students, half of them from Tanganyika, and will provide education up to higher level General Certificate of Education. It is envisaged that the pupils could then go to the University College of Dar es Salaam where a teacher training course would be a priority.

The memorandum states that South Africa will be among the countries from which teachers for

the new institution will be recruited and that as many students as possible from South Africa will be accommodated so as "to enable them to avoid being educated in the Republic."

RACING AT ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Charity Handicap, 1st div.: VILLA D'ESTE or ROYAL FUN, Danger, Torello.

Charity Handicap, 2nd div.: NOTATION, Danger, Valiant Lass, Charity Handicap, 3rd div. PANATY'S GIRL, Danger, Happier.

Donation Handicap, 2nd div.: NETBALL, Danger, Palamon.

Juvenile Stakes: RANJOS, Danger, Ert King.

Juvenile Plate: LORD STANLEY, Danger, Speed King.

Maiden Plate: NEAR MISS, Danger, Congressman.

Wolton & De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Ed. and Ling and Disj)

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