

GOVT. PLAN FOR BAR A THREAT TO A PROFESSIONS

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN FOR THE CONTROL OF THE BAR, WHICH WAS DISCLOSED BY THE PRESS THIS WEEK, IS A THREAT TO ANTI-NATIONALISTS NOT ONLY IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION BUT IN ALL PROFESSIONS.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, is asking for powers to regulate the admission of advocates to the bar. If his plan is accepted—

● All advocates must be South African citizens and bilingual.
● No named Communist will be able to join the bar in future, though those already in practice will be allowed to continue.

● No advocate who is banned under the Suppression of Communism Act will be able to continue in practice. THIS MEANS THAT ANY ADVOCATE WHO INCURS THE DISPLEASURE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE CAN BE DEPRIVED OF HIS LIVELIHOOD.

LONDON DEMONSTRATION



A poster parade demanding "Release the Black Pimpernel" was seen by thousands in London's Trafalgar Square recently, when Britons and South Africans together protested against the arrest of Nelson Mandela.

The demonstration was organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement. Earlier the police had forbidden the poster parade altogether. Then Labour M.P. Ernest Brockway made representations to the Metropolitan Police Commissioner and the ban was withdrawn.

Demonstrators for two hours carried slogans reading: "South Africa—a complete fascist State," "Down with Verwoerd's dictatorship" and "Ostracise South Africa" around the Square and past South Africa House.

Two Africans bore a poster saying: "Arrest us, hang us—but we shall win."

Our picture shows Dr. J. M. Dadoo, representative of the South African Indian Congress, at the head of the procession.

The likelihood is that if the Minister of Justice succeeds in his plan for the bar, he will extend it to the side-bar (attorneys) and also to other professions.

The actions of the Special Branch in preventing the employment of Dr. Gazides in hospitals under provincial control indicate what the future line of action of the Government will be.

The State will use all its powers to hound and persecute its opponents. Banned and listed men will find it increasingly difficult to find employment in any sphere.

While this is serious for the victims, it is equally serious for all their colleagues, who will be exposed to massive intimidation of a sort not seen since the days of Hitler Germany.

FIGHT BACK

The Government's plan for control of the bar must be fought not only by the legal profession but by all democrats. It is the thin end of the wedge of State control of all professions and occupations.

If the Government succeeds, there will be no security for any anti-Nationalist. All will be at the mercy of the Minister of Justice.

The South African people of all races must stand up and say "No" to this fascist intimidation. It must be made clear to Minister Vorster that he has gone one step too far on the road to totalitarianism.

The time to fight back is NOW, before it is too late.

CONGRESS circles throughout South Africa are becoming incensed at the almost ceaseless police raids to which they are being subjected by the Special Branch.

Last week the offices of New Age in Cape Town were raided, and the homes of New Age personnel and members of the Congress of Democrats in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg.

Special Branch men spent hours rummaging through files and



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GOVT. MOUTHPIECE FOR INDIANS New Role of N.I.O.

DURBAN.

NEW Age learns from a reliable source that the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Maree, has, after consultation with the leadership of the Natal Indian Organisation, agreed to accept the NIO as the official consultative machinery of his Department.

THIS IS AN ADMISSION BY THE MINISTER THAT HE COULD NOT FIND SUFFICIENT, IF ANY, INDIANS TO SERVE ON HIS SO-CALLED CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES IN NATAL.

When the Department of Indian Affairs was first established the Minister told the country that except for a few "agitators" in the Congress the vast majority of the Indian people supported the Indian Affairs Department. He had consultations with certain hand-picked Indians, most of whom subsequently refuted the contention of the Minister that they had accepted the idea of consultative committees. They said that they had attended in their personal capacities and that they had not been aware that their meeting with the Minister was to discuss such committees.

NEW DEAL

In a statement made recently during a visit to Durban the Minister spoke of a "new deal"

for the Indians in South Africa. He also presented a cheque from his department for R2,000 to a charitable institution.

Commenting on this so-called "new deal," Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, said that the Minister had the audacity to claim that a new era was dawning for the Indians when "he, his Cabinet and his Government, have through their various legislative measures, in particular the Group Areas Act, insulted the dignity and self-respect of the Indian people."

No amount of gifts and promises are going to make our people budge one millimetre from the dignified stand they have taken in rejecting the Government's policy which is based on white supremacy and racialism.

WARNING

Warning the Indian community to be vigilant, Dr. Naicker said that the Minister of Indian Affairs wanted to obtain the co-operation of a few self-seeking individuals. "Those who accept such a position," Dr. Naicker said, "would be working for the ruination and degradation of our people."

The Indian people, like the African and coloured people and all other democrats, demand full democracy for all in South Africa, based on the fundamental right of all people to exercise the vote and be elected to all governing bodies in the country," concluded Dr. Naicker.

POLICE RAIDS MUST STOP!

papers in homes and offices in all centres.

In Johannesburg the homes of Mr. Piet Beyersveld, President of the Congress of Democrats; Mrs. Mary Turok, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin and Mrs. Eve Hall—all leading executive members of COD—were raided on Wednesday morning and several leaflets, personal letters and bulletins taken away.

C.O.D. OFFICES

The offices of the Congress of Democrats in the centre of the city were once again searched by five members of the Special Branch who spent several hours

there. People who entered the offices were either frisked by these policemen or had their handbags searched.

Mr. W. Kodesh, on the staff of New Age, had his flat searched for about two hours. As they were on the point of leaving, the senior member said that he "had something on his mind and it was worrying him." He then searched Mr. Kodesh, emptying out his pockets and frisking him from top to bottom.

Messrs Perry Verasamy and Aarog Molete were delivering New Age newspapers in Sophiatown when a motor-car driven by De-

(Continued on page 6)

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

A REPLY TO THE PETROL BOMB VICTIM

The letter from J. J. Matolie in the August 23 issue of New Age certainly shows the people of East London and the rest of the Republic what sort of a man he is. This man was the hero of the Defence Campaign and we vividly recall those days when he used to go up and down the streets of East London calling the people to mass meetings. And it was only last year that he attended a Progressive Party meeting, attacking both the Government and the Progressives themselves.

All this he was doing as a leader of the Africans in East

London. Now he is telling the people he is Matanzini's ambassador and that he shall fight for this position to the bitter end. He has now dedicated himself body and soul to serve the Government and dance to the music of Verwoerd and De Wet Nel much against the will of the people. We read Mr. Matolie as a renegade. The people have not yet achieved what Mr. Matolie was telling them about in 1952, but they will most indefatigably fight until their goal is achieved. Mr. Matolie and de Wet Nel must know they are fighting a losing battle. They must know that we, the people, must triumph one day despite all the atrocious acts of those in power because our cause is historically just.

I am glad that the petrol bomb missed Mr. Matolie because he must live and see the people, against whom he is fighting, liberated.

S.V.T.

East London.

Higher Wages Before Liquor

To give Africans liquor in order but when one considers the circumstances in which Africans find themselves, I would say that the Government should rather have increased minimum wages.

This would have done Africans more good than straining their already meagre income by enticing them to spend most of it on liquor.

The Nationalist Government can never hope to win the goodwill of the African by giving him liquor, but it could do so by providing better housing, higher wages, free university education. But this is not what the Government wants Africans to have.

E. B. MKABILE

Springs.

A Denial From Bechuanaland

In your issue of August 2nd, I observed that a certain Springs farmer who is alleged to have refused to pay his Bechuana workers claims to have the permission of Chief Bathoen II to recruit workers from Kanye, Bechuanaland.

Whether or not this farmer did actually have my permission to recruit labour is not the matter at issue, his workers claiming that they were not paid for their services.

I have had no dealings of any type with a farmer from Springs regarding labour. This is a most misleading statement and should be corrected by the publishers or the Springs farmer concerned.

BATHOEN II

(Paramout Chief of the

Banwakese)

Kanye, B.P.

Basuto Paramout Chief's Wedding

You have already heard from the newspapers that there was great dissatisfaction among the Basutos about the wedding of the Paramout Chief.

I have been going around listening to people grumbling. Most of them have been attacking the presence of the Verwoerd representative at the wedding, because the South African Government had belittled their Chief.

Although there was talk of a political boycott, there were many people at the wedding ceremony. Their only complaint was that Pampus had been sent by the Verwoerd Government.

M.D.M.

Maseru.

NUSAS Policy

We have read with interest the article entitled "NUSAS Hits Out at Kacimbal" in your paper of 2nd August.

We would like to point out that one of the paragraphs stating "It was decided that NUSAS should in the future co-operate more actively with bodies such as the Congress Alliance, Liberal Party, Black Sash and similar anti-Nationalist organisations" is not strictly accurate.

No specific decision of this kind was taken. NUSAS is essentially non-party political in that it believes it vital, in order to maintain its independence and integrity as a National Union, that it have no party affiliation at all. However, we certainly shall, as we have in the past, work with political organisations over specific issues such as the anti-Subotage Bill campaign and the movement for a sovereign National Convention. However, there is no official link which NUSAS has with any political organisation in South Africa or overseas, and we hope that you will print this correction in your columns lest our position be misconstrued.

ADRIAN LEFTWICH
President, National Union
of South African Students.

A Warning to the Citizens of Bechuanaland

Whosoever finds it his duty to talk in the public about S.K.B. (Sechele, Khama Bathwen) must take stock of the following facts: the senior chief of the senior tribes in Bechuanaland Protectorate were the only officials who went to ask Queen Victoria in the year 1895 to protect their country. The trio had an equal status. I therefore appeal to the citizens of Bechuanaland Protectorate against carelessly using the S.K.B. acronym, may result in great confusion and untold chaos.

K. W. MASELLANE
BPP, Executive.

EDITORIAL

PASSES FOR WOMEN AGAIN

AFRICAN women will soon be obliged to carry reference books and take out service contracts in urban areas, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, told the Cape Nationalist Party Congress last week.

There was no influx control over African women, he said. They could move as they wished without being checked and after entering urban areas they simply said they were with their husbands and they could not be removed because they were the dependants of African men who had qualified for residence.

The Deputy Minister betrays a deplorable ignorance about the laws of his own government, or else a willful intention to deceive the public. The fact is that African women are as much subject to influx control as the men, and thousands of them have been endorsed out of urban areas in recent years, with tragic consequences for their families.

However, it remains true that African women are not as yet compelled to carry reference books. The law providing for the issue of reference books to African women is already on the Statute Book, but the State President has not yet proclaimed the date after which it will be an offence for a woman not to be in possession of a reference book.

The Government made several attempts to issue reference books on a voluntary basis, and special vans toured the African areas for this purpose. Everywhere the women put up a stiff fight against the issuing of the books, and in many centres there were clashes between the women and the police. After a while the attempt was dropped.

The African women, backed wholeheartedly by their men, have bitterly fought against the application to them of the pass laws ever since the early days of this century. They regard the pass as a badge of slavery and they are fearful of bad treatment at the hands of the police. In addition they share with their men a resentment of the pass laws as disruptors of family life.

Once the women have to carry the hated "dom pass" they will be at the mercy of every pick-up van and petty township official. They will be liable to arrest and search at all hours of the day and night. They will have no security.

We warn the Government now that if they go ahead with the extension of the pass laws to women they will be playing with fire. This is a move which has always provoked resistance and hatred in the past and will undoubtedly do so again. The advantages which the Government hopes to gain will be as nothing compared to the opposition which will be generated throughout the country.

The decision to force the women to carry passes will simply confirm the opinion of the people that there can be no compromise or reconciliation with a government which has no respect for human dignity and persistently ignores the feelings of the majority of the population. THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM MUST CONTINUE UNTIL VICTORY IS WON.

Threat To Ban New Age

NEW ZEALAND PROTEST TO VORSTER

A STRONG PROTEST against the proposal to ban New Age has been sent to the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, by A. Odler, the editor of the "People's Voice" of New Zealand.

"It has reached us that your Government, which is detested by four out of five of our countrymen following the apartheid that it more or less enforced against our 1966 All Blacks including Maori players, now has the intention of banning the anti-apartheid newspaper New Age," says the letter.

"As we said, four out of five New Zealanders detest your government's Nazi-type master race theory. Our Rugby authorities have been compelled by public opinion to say they will never again send a segregated All Black team to South Africa.

"If our daily papers would all

publish the truth about your threat to ban a paper for supposedly committing a breach of the law for which you dare not prosecute it, then the same number of our people would be against you for doing so.

"At any rate the thousands of New Zealanders who read our paper will be informed of this latest threat from one of the most barbaric governments in the world.

"We urge you not to do this mad thing but to realise that no act of any government can kill a people's idea for freedom from oppression and relegation, through an unscientific theory of race, to a role of cheap labour. We urge you to realise that you cannot hope to assemble enough whips, guns and goads in South Africa to hold down the South African people much longer."

Johannesburg.

L. MOOROSI

THE SCOOP THAT WASN'T

WE received two unusual telephone calls on the same day last week. One was from "Die Vaderland," and the other from the "Cape Argus." Both asked the same question: "Is it true that New Age has ceased publication?" (Our financial plight had not escaped their notice!)

We were very happy to be able to answer in the negative. The probing reporters sighed regretfully—they had lost a story.

The end of New Age would indeed have been news; good news for our enemies and very bad news for the entire democratic movement; news which would have been noted with dismay throughout the world by all who support the struggle of our people.

For New Age is more than just a newspaper. It is a symbol of our ability and determination to resist the powerful, incessant attacks of the fascist forces in our country.

Will we be in a position to give the daily press the same happy answer when the reporters telephone us at the end of this month? Will we be able to say, with pride and confidence, that New Age will continue?

THAT DEPENDS ON YOU—ON HOW MUCH MONEY YOU GIVE US. NEW AGE MUST CONTINUE. SEND YOUR PERSONAL DONATION IMMEDIATELY!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
Ada R5, Van Riebeck Zwelonke 75c, Eslan R40, Spen R10, Bob R2, N.J. R3, Roger 20c, Haan R5, Kar R2, & R, R10, D. & E. R5, Dor R2, Cheque R4, Cecil R4.

Durban:
Sen 50c, Friends R1, Elenor 50c, Pommam R40.

Port Elizabeth:
O.C. R4.

Grand Total: R138.95.

Swazi Constitution

"WE WERE TRICKED"

Says S.P.P.

Call For National Conference

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Swaziland Progressive Party is challenging the announcement by the Swazi National Council—the traditional body linked with the Government—that the Swazi nation has accepted the constitutional proposals that provide for 50:50 representation for Swazis and Whites.

The party claims that the constitution was rejected at one session of the indaba at the Lom-bamba Royal Kraal. This session was attended by Mr. Marwick, the Resident Commissioner, and Mr. Stephens, the special representative of the British Government at the talks.

REJECTED

The SPP maintains that the Tinkundlas (the district councils of the people) rejected the constitutional proposals. Soon after this, though, Progressive Party leaders were arrested and charged on a minor count by the Swazi National Court. The charge led to a conviction and a fine of £100. But the condition imposed was that those charged must leave the Royal Kraal and not participate in the constitutional discussions.

The SPP lodged an appeal to the Ingwenyama Sobhuza II and the appeal came before a special court of appeal on August 9. The conviction was set aside and an order made to the National Council for the reinstatement of the SPP leaders in the constitutional talks by Friday August 10, which was the final day of the indaba.

But the SPP leaders were informed that although the appeal court had ordered their reinstatement in the constitutional talks, they could not participate or enter the Royal Kraal until the National Council had received the court order officially. The indaba went on in the absence of the party leaders.

The SPP maintains that the constitutional proposals were rejected by the majority of Tinkundlas and were against the will of the majority at the indaba. Despite this an announcement was made that the constitutional proposals of the British Government had been accepted.

In view of this act by the Swazi National Council the SPP is calling for a national conference of the citizens of Swaziland to discuss the constitution. It has also appealed to the British Government to convene a new, and proper, conference representative of all sections of the community and all interested organisations to discuss a constitution for the country.

The SPP accuses the National Council of using totalitarian methods to gag the Swaziland Progressive Party, and to stifle free thinking by Swazis.

Amplifying the SPP statement Mr. Samuel J. Zwane, chairman of the SPP branch in South Africa, said that the party was not in favour of the Swazi National Council taking part in politics, because the Council was really part of government and the Administration.

Mr. Zwane added that a Commission should be appointed immediately to investigate land tenure in Swaziland.

MRS. MANDELA SPEAKS



Mrs. Winnie Mandela delivering the main speech at the annual conference of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress recently.

TIC MOVE ON HOUSING FOR INDIANS

New Approach to City Council

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Transvaal Indian Congress has made approaches to the Johannesburg City Council for an interview on the housing needs of the In-

dian people of the city.

This follows a statement made by the manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, Mr. W. J. P. Carr, in which he stated that he had the authority of the City Council to submit general plans in regard to the

future of the Indians as far as ownership and occupation of premises or land is concerned (see New Age 9/8/61).

It is pointed out that in spite of Mr. Carr's assertion that he has had "satisfying co-operation and support of many Indian leaders" the Transvaal Indian Congress, which is the premier organisation representing the Indian community has never been consulted by him. The TIC requests that before the Council makes any recommendations to the Group Areas Board, suggestions coming from them be placed before the committee which is to plan any removals of the Indian community.

The TIC concedes that the bona fide intentions of the Council with regard to the housing of the poorer sections of the community may have been impeded by the over-all policy of the Government. "But the fact remains that not a single house has been provided in the city for the poorer section of our people."

NEW AREA

It is believed that the new area envisaged by the Council to serve as an alternative to Lenasia is situated south of the city about six miles from the City Hall. One name proposed for it is "Liedie en Vrede."

A bulletin circulated by the TIC attacks the proclamation of practically the whole of Johannesburg as a white area and says that it aims at relegating the Indians to a status of servitude. It does so in the following way:

1. It isolates them from the mainstream of economic and social life of the country.
2. It uproots them from their homes.
3. It dispossesses them of their properties and means of livelihood.

The TIC attacks the City Council for the dishonourable role it has played in implementing the Group Areas Act with regard to the Indian community.

ACT OF TREACHERY

It is alleged that a group of self-seeking members of the Indian community have recently taken an option on a piece of land within the municipal boundary with a view to establishing a group area there. A warning is given that "no Indian with any self-respect can embark on a money-making project that must inevitably bring disaster to our people. Such an act would be an act of treachery."

The Transvaal Indian Congress rejects the new proposals put forward by Mr. Carr. But several people were asked to give their opinions about the proposed new area being mooted. This is what they have to say:

● Mr. M. Naidu who pays R44 for a small house said: "It would be better and nearer than Lenz."

● Mr. Kandasey a married school teacher who pays R35 for a 2-roomed flat said: "It would obviate hardships that the people of Lenz are having. Here we are fighting two battles—against the landlords and the Government. Let us have one enemy. Therefore I would welcome such a thing."

● Mr. David Jack, a leather-worker who lives in a typical slum house: "We don't like group areas which is part of the apartheid policy of the Nats. We would only move under compulsion. We must carry on the fight for equality."

● Mr. E. P. P. a small shopkeeper: "This new scheme appears to be a rich man's project. I am opposed to exploitation by those rascals. I will have to go to Lenz because I am poor."

Slightly Mixed Up



Mr. R. M. Nkomo's various political activities have landed him in a confused state. A former advisory board member of White City Jabavu, he is a supporter of Chief Kater Matanzima and is tipped for the post of ambassador in Johannesburg of the Immigrant Abatement. Mr. Nkomo also found a job on the staff of the Nat paper "Kletha"—and was then suddenly sacked. He told New Age he did not know why. He is to lodge his complaint to the South African Congress of Trade Unions. To finish off the story Mr. Nkomo is also a prominent supporter of the Progressive Party!

SWAZILAND INDIANS PROTEST AT DISCRIMINATION

MBABANE, Swaziland. SIX delegates representing the Swaziland Indian Association recently called on Mr. Denis S. Stephens, Britain's special adviser on the future Swaziland constitution, to protest against discrimination against Indians practised in the territory.

Colour bars have of late been abolished in Swaziland, the six men said, but Indians are still discriminated against.

Act 3 of 1885, called the Kruger law, for it was an anti-Indian law, of the old Transvaal Republic, still forbids Indians, Malays and Turks from owning or occupying land. To overcome this bar, Indians are compelled to transact their business in the name of limited companies. In Swaziland, Indian company holdings amount to about 9,000,000. But this in no way confers rights of occupation on the investors.

Of 14 Indian applications for entry permits recently, the six men told Mr. Stephens, not a single one was successful. "We believe the applications were turned down," said the deputation, "not because the applicants were objectionable but primarily because they were Indians."

The deputation pressed that all anti-Indian discrimination should be abolished when the new constitution is drafted.

Mr. Stephens appeared to evade the issue by saying this was a matter to be dealt with by the Swaziland authorities.

Mr. Malek Rasool, secretary of the Swaziland Indian Association, says his organisation has urged Dr. Y. M. Dadoo in London to take this matter before the British House of Commons. Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Labour M.P.s, are being urged to help in the repelling of Swaziland's anti-Indian laws.

13 Murders in 2 Weeks GANGS AGAIN RULE IN ALEXANDRA

JOHANNESBURG.
THE GANGS ARE RUNNING ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP AGAIN.

The New Age reporter set off for the township one day recently to investigate. The sixth man he interviewed laughed and said "I can tell you all about it." He did. He admitted he was a gang member. He made no bones about it.

"Look here, boetic," he said. "You are working. I am not working. I also want to live. If you met me in the street and gave me half your wages I would be satisfied. I'm not going to live in the street until I die. I have been struggling for two years and I'm tired."

Alexandra Township was once at the mercy of the Spoiler and Msimoni Gangs. When these were smashed there was a lull in crime for about three years. Now it is worse than ever and everyone knows all about the gangs, and that their robbing, plunder and killing is a direct result of poverty, hunger and unemployment in this township that is outside Johannesburg in terms of pass laws and has no factories where its young men can work and earn.

Scores of young men hang around the bus terminals. They have nothing to do, nothing to eat. They wait for the lucky ones to come home from work, and take what they can get.

HOMES DEMOLISHED

They are out of work, and they watch their homes being demolished by the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board and the Resettle-

ment Board. If you are out of work because you could not get a pass and the boards catch up with you, you are told to get out of Alexandra, to go to a hotel, or home to a Reserve. If you haven't a pass or a job, you can get into a hostel anyway. So young men become outlaws, and if you are outside the law, you soon find yourself working at crime.

An old man of Third Avenue whose 27-year-old son was killed in the street last week said: "It has become hard to walk in the township after 5 at night. If the young men do not get jobs immediately, this township will be worse than it was during the Msimoni days."

The Peri-Urban police comb the area day and night cancelling people's residential permits, arresting pass offenders, meanwhile the gangs run amok in the township.

CORPSES

An estate agent of 12th Avenue said he saw three corpses picked up in his street one week-end. A police sergeant at Wynberg police station could produce no figures but estimated the number of victims in two weeks at 13 killed and over 200 assaulted.

There are three main gangs. The Rope Gang creeps up behind a victim and throws a scarf over his head, pulling it tight around his throat. If he gives up his money, the scarf is loosened and the gang makes off. The Apache gang goes for the kill.

Then there are the Red Knife Kids. The gang members are aged between 15 and 18 years. Most of them are parentless, passless and jobless. They have no homes. Where they sleep nobody knows. They live by crime for which they can find no other way.

THIS IS THE PRICE THE PEOPLE HAVE TO PAY FOR THE PASS LAWS.

FOOTNOTE: Police announced last week that they had pounced on gang leaders and members in Alexandra and were satisfied that the crime wave would shortly be brought to an end.



Miss Mabel Balfour



Mr. J. Gaetsive

"Workers Must Fight For Higher Wages" Food And Canning Conference In Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG.

"WITHOUT a well-organised trade union movement we cannot hope to win higher wages and rid ourselves of starvation," said Mr. J. Gaetsive addressing the conference of the Food and Canning Workers last week.

"Our duty at the moment is to organise ourselves into one indivisible unit. We know from history that workers have won in their struggle and will continue winning.

"In countries like Britain and Australia the workers have, through their unity, won themselves higher wages and better living conditions. The lowest paid labourers in these countries do not get less than £10 a week."

WON BATTLES

Mr Harry Loots said: "The South African Congress of Trade

Unions is the only trade union co-ordinating body that will fight for you to lead better lives. Through SACTU we have won a number of battles and if we organise even better we cannot be in doubt about victory."

Mr. Loots was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and Mr. Leon Levy and Mrs. F. Meyer returned as secretary and treasurer respectively.

Committee members are the Misses A. du Plessis, N. White, I. Smith and M. Jansen.

Elections for the African Food and Canning Workers were as follows: Chairman, Mr. G. Milou; Secretary, Miss Mabel Balfour; Treasurer, Miss M. Sephaka; Committee members, the Misses E. Mntsoho, M. Mkwanti and J. Ntombiso and Messrs Z. Motsele and C. Madibane.



Mr. Harry Loots

GIVEN 24 LASHES BY OVAMBO CHIEFS

Accused's Evidence In Court

"OVAMBOLAND is our bedroom and South West Africa our land," an Ovambo said in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court recently.

Another Ovambo, called as a witness, also said: "This is my land—Ovamboland and South West Africa are the same, so why should I carry an identification pass and the Whites not?"

Appearing in Court before Mr. P. J. Greiff, Assistant Magistrate for Windhoek, were Lucas Pohamba (35) and Elander Egumbo Mualale (31), two Ovambo men who were deported recently from Rhodesia.

FINED

The two men were charged with being in the Territory without the necessary identification papers and passes. They were both found guilty and sentenced to a fine of R20 (for 40 days) each.

The Court also ordered that both men be taken back to Ovamboland under police escort. In evidence Pohamba said that he was a member of the South West Africa People's Organisation. He joined the party on December 12, 1960.

Pohamba said: "This is my country. Why am I not allowed to move around in my country? Ovamboland and South West Africa are the same. Why are the Whites not issued with passes?"

A witness, called by the accused Mualale, and named Mohamba, said: "This is also our land. There is no separate Ovamboland or South West Africa. Ovamboland is our bedroom and South West Africa our land."

Mr. Strydom, Pohamba said, told him that he (Pohamba) had brought SWAPO to Ovamboland. The accused went on to say that he told Mr. Strydom that he intended continuing with his SWAPO activities.

"Mr. Strydom told me that he had night in Ovamboland and he could see to it that I got out. I told him to do as he pleased."

"They then took me to Okwakena, where I was tied to a pole for two days without food."

"Four chiefs were brought to give me 24 cuts. This was done on the instructions of Mr. Strydom. On my release from the pole I fled to East Africa—yes I fled because I feared for my life," Pohamba said.

Before sentence was passed,

Railway Police Confiscate Leaflets In Cloakroom

PORT ELIZABETH. A WEEK ago, when Mr. Caleb Mayekiso returned from Johannesburg by train, he left a bundle of printed matter in the cloakroom at the P.E. railway station because he could not at the time of his arrival take it to the SACTU offices as they were already closed.

The bundle consisted of leaflets which SACTU had intended for distribution among the railway workers. The leaflet criticised the recent increases in wages which provided for a mere 2½ million rand for the nearly 100,000 Non-White workers employed by the railways.

When Mr. Mayekiso went to fetch the parcel on the following day he was informed that it had disappeared and no further explanation could be made.

Mr. Mayekiso then wrote to the system manager who replied that the master was receiving attention.

A few days thereafter the railway Special Branch called on Mr. Mayekiso, who was out, but they left a message to say that they had obtained a court order to confiscate the leaflets. They said Mr. Mayekiso should see a certain magistrate if he wished to get further details of the order.

Mr. Mayekiso told New Age that he was still awaiting further information as promised by the system manager. He deplored the fact that the Nationalist Government was using the police in so brazen a fashion to interfere with the formation and running of trade unions.

New Bantustan In O.F.S.

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 the 18th August 1962 for the purpose of meeting Mr. Papenfus the Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the South Sotho group."

This curt invitation typed on the letterheads of the Bantu Affairs Department Johannesburg was sent to over 100 selected people in the South Western Townships of Johannesburg, last week. It was unsigned and, typically, did not address the recipient in the usual manner as "Dear Friend."

Mr. Papenfus told 100 Basotho who attended the meeting that a place had been found for them in the Orange Free State where they were going to have their own Parliament as in the Transkei. He told them that he would remain in contact between them and the Republican Government. He urged them not to listen to "agitators," "the prophets of doom."

Mr. Papenfus was well received by the group, which danced and sang songs of praise, even before he arrived. His address was accepted without questioning as the people present were carefully chosen yes-men.



"Oh, Miss Hargreaves, we're taking all the space-travel books out of the fiction section."

CUBA: YEAR OF PLAN, AND SOME HEADACHES

HAVANA

ONE of the Cuban planners' biggest headaches is the shortage of warehouses. Existing ones are jammed to the ceilings with boxes and crates, hustled off freighters before anyone had time to learn what they contained and who ordered them. Planning experts, told by warehousemen that "we have 10,000 crates here containing \$12 million worth of we don't know what," found statuettes and art objects stacked among electronic instruments in metal-lined crates from various points of origin. A treasure of chucks, drills and carbides, ordered long since and believed lost, was brought to light.

The idea of appointing a woman to an important position has hardly yet entered anyone's head.

On the other hand, brilliant work is being done by many young men without previous experience.

By
CEDRIC BELFRAGE

"He who knows that something is wrong, and remains silent, is an accomplice."

"All this is part of a general euphoric chaos—the birthpangs of planning—which many expected to be worse than it is. Cubans returning from the grand tour via Prague to Peking try to impress on fellow-citizens what work and sacrifice all this bounty implies in the "brother socialist countries." A women's delegation reports on a visit to a Chinese factory where, even before the roof was on, axes and picks for Cuba were being produced by primitive methods at the rate of one a minute around the clock.

Cubans, they insist, must learn from the Chinese, who "waste nothing; every bit of everything is being used." All visitors to China are astonished to see how hard its people work; Cuba's factories and fields still present an almost lethargic scene by comparison and in few countries is an excuse more readily found for holidays and/or demonstrations.

PRODIGAL START

In its first year the revolution flung up sports stadiums and resorts, and equipped the Manzanillo fishermen's town with a lavish shopping centre and a shipbuilding plant several sizes larger than was needed. In the colder light of the Year of Planning, with a cement shortage holding up construction of vital factories, it is realized that Cuba can't afford such prodigality. Luxurious residential property and furnishings expropriated from self-esteemed exploiters were abused and allowed to deteriorate.

Today Premier Castro criticizes the waste, neglect and misuse of property, machinery and people as capitalist-hanger sins, and denounces administrative bureaucrats who do not co-operate with other officials, and above all, who fail to involve their workers as conscious partners in a socialist enterprise. The major task of the Year of Planning is unquestionably a psychological one—to impress each worker that he shares responsibility for the proper use of Cuba's resources.

As one Plan technician puts it: "This revolution

was born with a silver spoon in its mouth and doesn't yet realize it." Much wealth in the form of human skills is not being used, while bureaucrats complain of "lack of trained cadres" and the "political unreliability" of available personnel to execute technical and administrative shortcomings. Trained administrators and technicians of bourgeois origin who stuck with the revolution have been too readily set aside on the latter ground, and hundreds of enthusiastic "reparitantes" who acquired a variety of skills in the U.S. remain idle for months after they arrive.

The idea of appointing a woman to an important position has hardly yet entered anyone's head.

On the other hand, brilliant work is being done by many young men without previous experience.

Cuba's top leaders are aware of the problem. Walls of production centres are plastered with advice to workers: "That problem you have solved—tell about it in the plant bulletin so others may know."

"He who knows that something is wrong, and remains silent, is an accomplice."

"All the plans," Che Guevara said, "only come to life and take on the new socialist dimension when they come to the masses for discussion. Every worker plays a principal role, and none is responsible only for his own job. Heroism and the work of one man in one place will have no result unless all work together. The Plan should be the chief daily topic of conversation among all workers."

Castro and Guevara know that getting the people to work well together and to take socialist responsibility and initiative is a process of many years. Proper accounting and use of carefully checked statistics, efficient intermeshing of enterprises and prompt payment between them for goods and services—these are "musts" for the Plan, but hard to introduce. An indication of the problem is the poster now displayed throughout the island, urging people to "fulfill their revolutionary duty" by prompt payment of their low rents. Many Cubans cling to the old habit of beefing about things they themselves should get busy to correct.

THE PROBLEM

The general problem is one of conversion from a capitalist-colonial attitude to an independent socialist one. A people whose obduracy is a great part of their charm, the Cubans respond with incredible energy at Castro's call in a "crisis" and—the other side of the coin—tend to make too-frequent pauses from work for singing, dancing and slogan-shouting.

The fact remains that socialist planning, by definition, calls for patient effort and an irreducible minimum of monotony. Castro and his associates, who trained themselves in the long and bitter struggle against Batista, have made great gains in cultivating a socialist outlook in the nation.

A measure of their success has been the mass education drive, which inspired countless youngsters to patient, self-sacrificing work in the most backward areas, without expectation of recognition or reward.



Too many pauses for singing, dancing and slogan-shouting? These young girls are seen returning in triumph from the countryside last year after the successful end to the Year of Education (during which Cuba became the first Latin American State to wipe out illiteracy).



25th ANNIVERSARY OF TIN WORKERS' UNION

There was dancing, singing and music at the 25th anniversary celebrations of the South African Tin Workers' Union last week. The function, which was held at the Tuseno Hall, Durban, was attended by over 500 workers of all races and messages were read from all over the world including one from the Movement for Colonial Freedom and another from the ten million strong International Metal and Engineering Workers' Union. Our pictures show, ABOVE: Mr. Raman Nair, one of the foundation members of the Union, blowing out the 25 candles on a huge cake with the help of other members including the President of the Union Mr. M. M. Chetty and the General Secretary, Mr. D. Thambiran. BELOW: Two members of the Special Branch, one very camera shy, leaving the function through the back door after they had been ordered out by the officials.



POLICE RAIDS MUST STOP!

(Continued from page 1)
fective-Sergeant Dirker of the Special Branch drew up sharply in front of their scooter forcing them to stop. Dirker then searched the container before allowing them to continue.
It is understood that detectives from "the Grays" have visited or phoned Mr. "Kathy" Kalbrada on at least three occasions in an attempt to question him. The Special Branch policeman told a friend who answered the door on one occasion that the reason for this visit was to find out a few personal details about Mr. Kathrada's flat and the people who live in it. Mr. Kathrada has not been available for questioning.
All these raids took place at

about 7 o'clock in the morning. The warrants listed documents and articles which belonged to or were connected with the "Congress Alliance," Congress of Democrats, African National Congress and Transvaal Indian Congress.

COMPLAINT TO U.N.O.?
One of the people involved in these raids said that the arrival of the Special Branch was being taken far too much for granted. The familiar rapping on the door at all hours of the day or night, had become so frequent that the matter should be taken up at U.N.O. It was reminiscent of the hated Gestapo in occupied Europe during the war and the pattern of events was so similar to that obtaining in Nazi Germany, that this

practice could be regarded as a dangerous infringement on the rights of all people opposed to the Government.

Unless this threat to the liberty of the individual was debated and condemned by all liberty-loving people throughout the world, the roughshod methods of the Special Branch could develop into as dangerous a threat to all as did the jack-booted "S.A." and "S.S." in Germany.

All people living in South Africa should wake up to the danger inherent in this situation. The judges at Nuremberg condemned not only the Nazi leaders and their lackeys, but the whole German nation for allowing these terror tactics to be perpetrated.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE

Salazar - Verwoerd - Welensky

"IN Southern Africa there has emerged over the past year or so a growing alliance between the white Governments of South Africa, Portugal and the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, which is on the one hand a conspiracy to obstruct African advance, and on the other may well become a threat to the peace of Africa and the world."

This is the theme of a 38-page booklet entitled "The Unholy Alliance - Salazar-Verwoerd-Welensky," written by Rosalyn Ainslie and published in London by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Council for Freedom in Portugal and the Colonies, and the Movement for Colonial Freedom.

COMMON INTERESTS

The booklet analyses the economic interests which are operative in the three territories as well as in Katanga and shows that they are bound together by very close links. The big mining and financial moguls who profit from cheap Black labour in South Africa are

the very same men who rule the roost in Katanga or the Rhodesias. The policy of White domination and rule by force is not peculiar to Verwoerd. Salazar, Welensky and the unspeakable Tshombe are equally guilty of perpetuating the exploitation of the majority of the peoples of their countries in the interests of a handful of international profiteers.

Miss Ainslie suggests that the unholy alliance may be a figment of the imagination but a fact, recording, even though in secret, the determination of the White Supremacists in all the territories concerned to join hands in defence of their common interests.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The booklet is most valuable for the careful way in which Miss Ainslie has documented her case. Here are the facts and figures, the details of investment, the lists of interlocking directorates, the quotations which expose the crimes of the imperialists and their agents in Southern Africa. Huge fortunes are at stake, and the ruling class is determined to defend its privileges to the end.

The arms drive of the white Supremacists in Southern Africa, says Miss Ainslie, "brings a new urgency to the need for Britain to reassess her policies in Southern Africa, and is in itself open to us to make a lasting contribution to African democracy and to world peace—"

- by throwing our weight fully behind African demands for democratic government;

- by supporting an immediate arms embargo against Salazar and Verwoerd;

- and by voting in the U.N. for international economic sanctions against Verwoerd.

"If Britain does not act now she may bear the responsibility for bloodshed and suffering in Southern Africa far beyond the borders of the Angles."

The booklet contains a foreword by Basil Davidson and a message from Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, former U.N. head in the Congo. It is priced at 2s.

Scorched Earth

In The Transkei

PORT ELIZABETH

A SCORCHED earth policy is being carried out in the Transkei on an ever increasing scale.

Recently the chief targets have been the Government forests. More than a thousand acres of timber forest, it is estimated, have been destroyed by fire since the winter winds started in July last. The losses are estimated at about R20,000.

For some years now the Government has been stepping up its afforestation schemes in the Transkei. It has been cutting off thousands of acres from the pasturages which the Government declares are inadequate for the peasants' stock. Consequently the regulations for the control and reduction of stock are being applied much more stringently.

July and August are very dry months in the Transkei, winds are almost a daily occurrence and are very strong.

AND HERE IS THE LATEST EXAMPLE

DRAMATIC new evidence of the unholy alliance between the Portuguese and South African Governments is the secret deportation of a young Portuguese interpreter from Johannesburg to Mozambique, says Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement, whose booklet THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE documents the conspiracy of White supremacy government in Southern Africa (see above).

The story of the sudden arrest, imprisonment and then deportation of Adelino da Silva Simoes has been told in the South African Sunday Express. The 28-year-old Portuguese interpreter was arrested by the Special Branch for allegedly possessing 'Communist literature'. First news of his imprisonment leaked out ten days after the arrest. The Special Branch refused to give lawyers information on his whereabouts. Checks at Johannesburg prisons were unsuccessful. An attempt to get a court habeas corpus action failed because Simoes' friends, all Portuguese immigrants,

were terrified of victimisation. Finally, the Portuguese Consul freely admitted that the police had held Simoes—and had deported him.

It was then discovered that Simoes had in fact been taken to court but so quickly and quietly that nobody knew. He was charged under the Suppression of Communism Act, and the charge withdrawn. But as he left the court he was arrested again and presented with a deportation order. The following day he was sent out of South Africa, and delivered into the hands of the Portuguese government.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has sent a cable about Simoes to the Governor-General of Mozambique, and a cable of protest to Dr. Verwoerd.

There have also been approaches to AMNESTY and JUSTICE and other British and international organisations to raise their voices with the Portuguese authorities and to protest to the South African Government.

THE FIGHT FOR SOCIALISM IN ALGERIA

Class Struggle May Lead To Civil War

THE political crisis which is rocking Algeria, threatening to plunge the country into a civil war, is not just due to a clash of personalities. It is not just a matter of Ben Bella struggling with Ben Khedda for personal advantage.

The issue at stake is: what sort of Algeria is going to emerge from independence? Will it be a socialist or a capitalist Algeria? Will it be tied to the West, neutralist or favourable to the socialist countries? Will there be land reform and what will be its nature?

The rival forces which are jostling for position at the moment represent widely differing outlooks. During the liberation war, they were all united by anti-imperialism, by the need to join forces to get rid of the French.

Now that Algeria is independent, ideological differences are coming to the fore.

Ben Khedda, the "provisional" Prime Minister, was described by Clare Hollingworth in the Manchester Guardian recently as "pro-Western," while Ben Bella was dubbed "pro-Eastern."

Socialism

Ben Bella himself described his aim, in an interview with K. S. Karol published in the "New Statesman," as being to build a socialist Algeria.

The revolution, he said, must be inspired by socialism. "It must be based on the participation of the masses and its most urgent task is land reform."

Ben Bella stressed that he was neither anti-European nor anti-Semitic. "I would never allow any racial discrimination in my country," he said.

He accused leading members of the provisional government (GPRA) of planning to set up a dictatorship directed against the FLN militants—a police apparatus which would be incompatible with the promises of the revolution. If I struggle against the GPRA it is solely so that the revolution may be saved."

This interview was given in Morocco, before Ben Bella returned in triumph to Algeria. But it is probable that the conflicts of which Ben Bella was speaking at that time are the same as those which are now rocking the country.

Democracy

Political independence has not yet given Algeria democracy. The country's economy is still characterised by the relationship of domination and dependence imposed by the colonial regime of the French.

This domination is first of all direct: the landed property owners, ultra colonialists, possess the best land, while the French monopolists and foreign monopolists have their hands on the mineral and fuel resources, on industry, on enterprises and on banks. Seven thousand colonialists own about 90 per cent of the colonised land.

Domination is exercised in indirect ways—by colonial institutions imposed on the people, such as the Customs Union with France, by freedom to transport capital, banks, investment control, bank credits, etc.

The Evian Agreement with France made provision for independence, but said not a word about agrarian reform or nationalisation of the main wealth of the country. In other words, the fight to free Algeria completely from

economic dependence on France has still to be won.

Right-wing forces within the FLN would like to see Algeria stay just as it is, with themselves in the positions of power instead of the French. Others realise that if the mass of the people are to gain anything from the tremendous sacrifices they have made for freedom, the country must undergo a thorough social and economic revolution.

The FLN leadership is still dominated by elements aiming to create an Algeria on the Egyptian model, where, under cover of "national unity," a bourgeois and militarist dictatorship will hold sway, with tame trade unions, muzzling liberty, imprisoning the intellectuals and Communists and genuine workers' leaders.

It is significant that in the FLN list of 196 candidates for Algeria's first free Parliament (the elections were to have been held on September 2 but have now been postponed, there was not a single representative of the Algerian Communist Party, though there were 74 officers of the Algerian National Liberation Army.

Need For Unity

The Algerian Communist Party consistently supported the aims of the FLN during the liberation war, and dissolved its own army so that there could be a unified national liberation military command. As recently as July 31 the Algerian Communist Party welcomed the announcement of the Ben Khedda-Ben Bella agreement, stressing that the agreement "chooses internally a non-capitalist road for the economic development of Algeria and, in relation to foreign affairs, an orientation in conformity with this choice, that is to say an anti-imperialist policy, a policy of peace and support for the socialist countries."

The Party said the programme could be improved upon in connection with agrarian reform and the problems of democracy and could gain by being more precise about the role of the army. But it concluded:

"The Political Bureau of the PCA solemnly promises to work loyally and resolutely for the application of the programme together with all patriots without distinction, within the framework of the present stage of the revolution and to open the way to the socialist society which the Party has drawn in its own programme."

Civil War Danger

But there are apparently military figures, backed by certain right-wing politicians, who want to block the road to socialism in Algeria. It is these elements who are threatening the very safety of the Algerian revolution: for it must never be forgotten that sitting in the background, waiting patiently for an excuse to intervene and restore the old regime, are the French imperialists, well-

armed, their forces intact, their bases untouched.

If civil war develops in Algeria at this stage, the only ones to gain will be the imperialists, who will once again proclaim: "Remove the hand of the White man and there is chaos."

This superficial view of the White Supremacist conceals the reality of decolonisation in Africa, which is that the class struggle continues to be fought after independence is won, for freedom depends not merely on the right to vote, but also on the right to work and to eat.

The Algerian Communist Party has called for support for the ruling FLN Political Bureau led by Ben Bella in the dispute with Communists and Willaya Four, which controls Algeria.

A Communist Party communiqué last week said it would support the Bureau because a central authority was needed to organise elections. In present circumstances this authority could only be the Bureau.

On the other hand, Mr. Belkacem Krim, one of Ben Bella's strongest opponents with backing in the mountainous Kabylie region, last week accused Ben Bella of wanting to clear the way for his own dictatorship. Krim is known to be a supporter of Western-oriented Ben Khedda.

Right now Algeria is in a state of economic chaos. Food supply services, hospitals, schools, community services are not functioning. Queues of people line up for emergency relief.

In the tense atmosphere which is being created a spark can set off a conflagration—and the fate of the Algerian people be decided for some time to come.



HUNGER STRIKE BY GIZENGA

THE former Congolese Premier, Antoine Gizenga, has been on hunger strike in an attempt to secure his release from detention.

Mr. Gizenga's supporters in the Parti-Solidaire African said he was in "danger of death" from his fast. His mother had been unable to persuade him to start eating again.

Mr. Gizenga has been held prisoner on an island in the mouth of the Congo River for eight months by the Central Congolese Government.

Mr. Cleophas Kamitatu, Congolese Interior Minister, said Mr. Gizenga was being examined by doctors.

If necessary he might be trans-

ferred to hospital, the Minister added.

Mr. Robert Gardiner, United Nations representative in the Congo, said a U.N. medical mission would also go to the island to find out Mr. Gizenga's state of health.

Mr. Gizenga was Deputy Premier in the first Congolese Government led by Patrice Lumumba and took over as Premier when Mr. Lumumba was murdered in Katanga.

Since his seizure Mr. Gizenga has repeatedly demanded that any charges against him should be published and that he be brought to the capital for his trial so that he could clear himself.

Polish Jazzmen Dig The Twist

BRITISH jazz man

Owen Bryce recently returned from Poland, where he was on the judges' panel at the International Festival of Light Music, held at Sopot, the Baltic resort.

He took his trumpet with him and spent a lot of his free time playing with Polish jazz musicians—of different musical persuasions.

Some of them, he says, were modern, like Jerzy Matuskiwicz, a very talented alto and tenor player—but Owen spent most of his time with a group of Dixielanders led by Zygmunt Wichary.

This was Owen's first visit to Eastern Europe, and his reaction was one of surprise and tremendous enthusiasm for what he heard.

The interest in jazz in Po-

land is considerable, and its followers are well-informed.

The eight-year-old monthly magazine *Jazz*, produced by the State publishing house, has a larger circulation than the two similar magazines published in London.

'Twist' Popular

But as in Britain, "pop" music, "rock" and "twist" generally has a bigger following than jazz.

Owen was most keen, however, to dispel any lingering notions of any sort of "disapproval" of jazz. Over a period of years, Poland has been visited by U.S. jazz men such as Dave Brubeck, Stan Getz and jazz veteran Albert Nicholas.

From Britain have come Bruce Turner, Tony Coe, Graham Stewart and others.

According to Owen, Polish musicians are tremendously

keen to improve their playing and to learn from those of other countries.

What of the music they do play?

Owen himself felt he could teach the Polish jazzmen very little.

Know Them All

"They know all the tunes, for example," he said, "from Dixieland warbores like 'That's A Plenty' right through to moderns like 'Moanin'."

"Their major fault is the major fault of all European jazz—a tendency toward stodginess, which arises out of insufficient relaxation, a quality which only comes with deep experience of the idiom."

Owen is keen to return to Poland for another visit; in the meantime he is to broadcast monthly on the Polish radio.

DENNIS BRUTUS ELECTED TO WITS. S.R.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

THE student candidate who was stopped by Minister Vorster from speaking or writing in his own election campaign, Mr. Dennis Brutus, polled the third highest votes in elections to the Student Representative Council last week in a fine demonstration of student opposition to apartheid.

Mr. Brutus, leading organiser of the campaign to have South African segregated sport isolated from international sport, is a part-time law student on a bursary. He has been banned from all gatherings and is one of the 102 silenced by the Vorster List under the Sabotage Act.

Despite the high Brutus poll, a number of students elected to the same SRC have threatened to resign if Brutus takes his seat.

The Student Representative Council has asked the Minister of Justice to define the rights of a duly elected member who is also on the banned list.

FOOTNOTE: In Cape Town last week Miss Elizabeth Thaele, a Non-White B.A. student, was elected senior woman student—the first Non-White to hold this position. Miss Thaele is the daughter

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of Mrs Frances Thaele, a former member of the Franchise Action Council and now an official of the Coloured Affairs Information Service.



Mr. Brutus

150 AFRICANS AT OSLO CONFERENCE

A RESOLUTION strongly condemning the racial discrimination practised by the South African Government was adopted by the Afro-Scandinavian Youth Congress which was held in Oslo recently.

The resolution denounced the unbridled tyranny of the racist regime of South Africa. It denounced the western imperialists for supporting the Verwoerd regime which, by promulgating a series of apartheid laws, had violated the most elementary democratic rights of the African people. The resolution demanded the abolition of all repressive laws against the Africans, granting of democratic rights to the people and the release of all political prisoners. It called for material and moral support for the liberation movement in South Africa.

A second resolution adopted by the Congress called for strong international action against the apartheid policy of South Africa. The resolution, submitted by Scandinavian delegates, urged the Scandinavian governments to support the struggle for freedom and basic human rights in South Africa. A third resolution denounced the western European "common market" as "a danger to the political and economic freedom of Africans, Asian and Latin American countries."

One hundred and fifty African delegates took part in the congress. They came from European countries where they were residing or studying as well as from Africa.

At Indian Tribal University

STUDENTS PLAN S.R.C. ELECTION BOYCOTT

DURBAN.

STUDENTS at the Indian Tribal College at Salisbury Island, Durban, have formed an organisation—ISA—the Indian Students' Association to fight against the formation of an SRC on the campus.

A leaflet issued by ISA alleges that the authorities, instead of treating them like University students, treats them like school-children.

"According to the constitution of the proposed S.R.C., the Secretary is compelled to take minutes of everything said at meetings. These minutes are to be examined by the authorities," states the leaflet.

"What student will dare speak his or her mind in opposition to

the action of the authorities? What a mockery this makes of the freedom of speech?"

SHACKLED

Stating that through an Act of Parliament this university is Government-controlled, the leaflet adds that the authorities seek to "shackle us even more."

"Are they so afraid of student demands that they must bind us hand and foot?" asks the leaflet.

Calling for a boycott of the elections by the students, the leaflet states: "Let us show our contempt for undemocratic methods! Together, let us refuse to vote!"

The leaflet ends with the following explanation of ISA's aims: "ISA stands for Indian Students' Association. ISA fights for academic freedom and against indoctrination of student thought. ISA is not a secret organisation although it is forced to work in a secretive fashion."

Slogans at Langa and Nyanga

CAPE TOWN.

Slogans were painted at strategic points in Langa, Nyanga East and Nyanga West last week. The slogans, which were in English and Xhosa, called for the release of Nelson Mandela, the abolition of the pass laws and emphasise the determination of the African people to oppose the Government's plan to remove them from the Western Cape.

Other slogans were painted in the Athlone-Crawford area and in Rondebosch and Claremont. Some of the slogans read: "Free Mandela and Siyulu," "Jail Vorster, Verwoerd and Co.," and "Nats are Nazis."

Two men were arrested in Cape Town on Monday night in connection with slogan painting and were due to appear in Court on Wednesday morning.

EDUCATION COMMISSION A FARCE

PORT ELIZABETH.

AFRICAN parents and teachers expect little of value to emerge from the departmental Commission appointed to enquire into the use of Xhosa as a medium of education in Bantu Affairs Department schools.

The Commission was appointed after strong pressure from the chiefs, who constitute the main group of that section in the reserves able to pay for the education of their children. Their complaint had its origin in poor results in the Matric and Junior Certificate examinations.

Unable and unwilling, because of their position, to challenge Bantu Education as a whole, the chiefs seized on only one aspect—that of mother-tongue instruction.

Four Bantu Education field officers (Messrs R. Cingo, N. H. Hela, B. B. Mfellele and D. M. Ntusi) have been appointed as members of the commission. They are being "advised and guided" in their investigation by two white inspectors of schools, Messrs P. R. T. Nel and J. L. Boshoff, both known for their devotion to the principles of Christian National Education.

What, it is asked, can be expected from such a commission with such advisors and guides?

Tembuland Exiles Return Home

PORT ELIZABETH

Recently the Nationalist Government of Northern Rhodesia, Jackson Nkosiene, Twalimfene and Mbeki to return to their homes from exile. They have been allowed back conditionally and for a trial period.

New Age learns that these men, who had already escaped from their places of exile and were living in Basutoland, had their conditions of exile withdrawn as a result of representations made by Chief Sabata Dalindyebo for their return.

The three men and Mr. McGregor Mqolombane were exiled because they had been strong opponents of the Bantu Authorities and more particularly of the role of Kaiser Matanzima.

Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Maiden Plate: MOUNTAIN CREST. Handicap, Lady Willow.

Wynberg Handicap (B): FAN. Dancer, Feroze Shah.

Kenilworth Progress Stakes: RITORNELLO. Dancer, Prohibition.

Wynberg Handicap (A): IRISH THUNDER. Dancer, Drugstore.

Wynberg Moderate Handicap: PINDER. Dancer, Marmaduke.

Wynberg Progress Stakes: ALAI R.A. Dancer, Java Head.

Kenilworth Handicap 2nd: SEMIBREVE. Dancer, Cadac.

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VS
HEARTS

CURRIES, DURBAN

ACES UNITED

VS
BEREA

SUNDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1962

SHOWGI

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B

OUND

JURG

CITY

UNITED