

UPSURGE OF SABOTAGE IN E. CAPE

Armed Police Pour Into New Brighton

NEW AGE

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6d.
5c.

PORT ELIZABETH.
FOLLOWING a series of acts of sabotage in the Eastern Cape, armed police were thrown into New Brighton

ton in numbers not seen since shortly after the proclamation of a state of emergency in March 1960.

On Monday last week Police drawn from police stations throughout the Eastern Cape such as Humansdorp, Hankey and Walmer as well as a number of stations within the P.E. area itself, started pouring into the township about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In uniform and in civilian clothes they came in riot trucks, in vans and cars, and combed the township from door to door.

Road blocks were thrown across the main roads leading into New Brighton, and in the township itself as well as along the road between Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth.

Not only have the police been carrying out these measures throughout the week, but a number of them have been patrolling in groups of 3 to 5 parts of the township where there are important buildings such as the new bottle stores. The homes of African members of the Special Branch are also guarded.

THE TARGETS

Some of the sabotage incidents occurred while the police were conducting their raids. Here are some of the targets:

- An attempt to set alight two wool stores resulted in damage to a number of bales. The wool at the stores was saved from complete destruction by the operation of the automatic fire extinguishers.
- Damage was done in a chemical factory.

- Telephone wires were cut along some trunk lines.
- The workshop of Memory Maneli, Kaiser Matanzima's representative, was completely burnt down. The damage is estimated at more than R1,000. Mr. Maneli has been besieged by his customers who want their shoes which were burnt in the fire. He also lost all his machines and tools as well as money belonging to a man who was sleeping at the workshop as a watchman.
- Offices at a quarry in the P.E. district were broken into and dynamite was stolen.
- An incendiary bomb was thrown into the house of Del-Sgt. Gazo causing slight damage.
- A petrol bomb exploded in the Location Administration Offices at East London, burning the records and counters.

MALI AGAINST IMPERIALISM



Mali demonstrators carrying banners with the words "No imperialism" while they shout "Long Live Mali" during a recent anti-imperialist demonstration.

Only Whites Can Be Butchers

JOHANNESBURG.

The work of butcher, handyman, cleaner and driving a motor vehicle in the abattoirs and in the wholesale meat trade in Pretoria and on the Witwatersrand has been reserved for Whites only in terms of a recent determination by the Minister of Labour published in the Government Gazette.

BEN BELLA PRIME MINISTER



On September 26 the Algerian National Assembly called on Mohammed Ben Bella to form the first regular government of independent Algeria. Ben Bella received 141 votes out of the 189 cast. There were 31 blank ballots and 13 no votes. Our picture, taken during the Assembly session, shows Ben Bella, seated, right, listening to the speech of the deputy, Mr. Boumaza (standing).

CAPE TOWN SAYS "NO" TO BANTUSTAN

Matanzima's Delegation Chased Away

CAPE TOWN.
LAST week the people of Langa and Nyanga showed in unmistakable fashion their opposition to Bantustan by rejecting in toto the overtures of a delegation from Chief Kaiser Matanzima, led by the Chief's brother George Matanzima.

From the moment that the delegation, which included ex-treason adviser Mr. T. ka Tshunungwa, arrived in Cape Town, Langa and Nyanga were simmering with tension.

On Tuesday night last week a petrol bomb was thrown into the house in Langa in which Matanzima's delegation was staying. The delegation were out at the time, but the bomb did considerable damage in the house and destroyed a number of personal possessions

of various members of the delegation.

The previous night bricks had been thrown through the window of the East Nyanga house of Mr. S. Magwa, a well-known supporter of Chief Matanzima and reported to be a candidate for the post of the Chief's local ambassador.

On the bricks were written "Supporter of Matanzima" and "You must part with Matanzima."

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Magwa announced his resignation from Matanzima's local committee. He said he had decided to throw in his lot with the people.

PROTECTION

Following these incidents the delegation was placed under 24-hour police protection. Leading opponents of Matanzima were warned by the location authorities that if there was any further trouble they would be held responsible.

The threatening atmosphere in the location was intensified when on Wednesday night an African police constable Nathaniel Magwaca was found hacked to death with a home-made pangas.

Constable Magwaca had won fame for his brutal treatment of the people during the 1960 riots. Recently he had headed a special police unit whose job was to ferret out illegal immigrants in the Peninsula and round them up for deportation.

REPUGNANT

The Vigilance Associations of both Nyanga East and Nyanga West called on the Matanzima delegation to abandon their mission and go home.

The Nyanga West statement said: "The delegation's mission is repugnant to all Africans in this area, particularly this township.

"At the Association's meetings

(Continued on page 8)



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

TRIBAL DRESS AND THE FREEDOM CHARTER

Those who condemn the various national dresses reveal a state of mind indicating lurking doubts and confusion as to whether the people will follow the lead of their national organisations in the difficult times ahead of Verwoerd's fascist state.

A.C. is hurt to see a few hundred rather than 45,000 people turn up at a fancied rally around Nelson Mandela.

Can A.C. genuinely derive the African languages such as Zulu, Sotho, Shangan, etc. as tribal and Verwoerdian and yet seek to yet oppress the African people? Verwoerd's African people? Verwoerd's African people? Verwoerd's African people? Verwoerd's African people?

The people of Nigeria can hardly be more diverse in tribal origins than us yet it is acceptable to A.C. that they should have a national dress.

Another contributor with similar views makes the mistake of thinking that a non-racial and a democratic policy opposes, and destroys all traditions of national groups.

Most vacuous are the views of the third contributor though they may beguile by their appearance of grave seriousness. To him, political decisions about national culture and national campaigns are fashions only unparadise when dealing with dress. He does not seem to understand why workers produce and buy anything other than their workaday clothes.

He says the African merely has forgotten or half forgotten his earlier historical background whose traditions were ruthlessly crushed and uprooted. Surely, the shadow of his White Christian missionary looms ominously exhorting him to cast away and forget heathen pagan ways.

On political leadership, watch his method. He says, define a brave and clear minded leadership

to the masses and he presto! a victorious revolution is here. There is no need or worry as to how to fight for the day-to-day needs of the masses.

These views indicate how far some of us are isolated and cannot express the needs of the masses. We forget what White conquest has meant to the African. The core of the African revolution which includes even multi-racial South Africa is to emancipate the African people. Dear comrades, study the Freedom Charter!

G. MAHLASELA
Johannesburg.

Indians in Swaziland

I notice that the Swazi nation is being challenged for discriminating against Indians (see New Age, September 6). We refute this allegation.

We do not hate anybody in particular, and we are very grateful to make friends with other nations of the world—but not on the terms of mischief, plunder and fortune seeking.

Humanity and personality are the main features expected of a refined person. The Swazis are not prepared to accumulate trouble-makers or all sorts of misbehaviour as we have experienced in neighbouring countries and provinces.

Many of these people do not enter and settle for the purpose of developing a particular country—but in order to make a fortune.

The Indians are speaking about their assets to the value of R900,000 which the Swaziland Government sold to the Indians. Did the Swazi National Council approve of this deal?

Lingene
Emashobeni-Emuva (Hlatikulu) Swaziland.

U.P. Are As Bad As The Nats.

Last month, while Mandela and a thousand others were rotting in Vorster's dungeons, Dr. Verwoerd was busy celebrating what he called his 61st birthday—yes, he is nearly 1½ years younger than our greatest African Leader! (Chief A. J. Lutuli).

On the same day Mr. M. Steyn was telling his U.P. listeners at Kloof not to expect a civilised people to accept decisions of governments taken for them by tribal heads who rely on the advice of witch-doctors.

We, the oppressed people of South Africa, are a thousand whites who have their wits about the right places, say to Mr. M. Steyn, "You and your Racial Federation had better go and join Dr. Verwoerd, and you may have what may look like a Federal Bantustan or what you will."

To Mr. V. R. Noel, chairman of the Coloured Legion, we say, "Forget about the U.P. and their procs. Come and join hands with us in our demand for a complete democratic South Africa."

We say to Vorster and Verwoerd, "No amount of jailings will stop us from demanding R2 a day. No amount of bannings will stop us from demanding a National Convention. No amount of hangings will stop us from demanding one man one vote."

We are neither anti-Nat nor anti-White but anti-oppression. We do not see whi—win—not in the never-never, but here and now!

HONEST
New Brighton.

LIFE IN EAST BERLIN

We are now experiencing the first good weather. Because of the rain the farmers fell behind with the harvest and volunteers were called for to help the farmers get the harvest in.

Jeanette and I both joined the thousands of volunteers who went out every week-end to help. It was hard work but at the same time great fun. It is wonderful to see how everyone gets stuck in without any thought of reward. Everyone had one thought—to get the harvest in. Well, we did and the whole nation seems to be delighted.

You should see some of the types who make trouble from the West Berlin side of the Wall. They are just like the louts who make trouble at meetings and demonstrations at the City Hall steps in Johannesburg. West Berlin is a paradise for gangsters, a city of low night clubs, sex and violence and women wrestlers.

The task of these people to disrupt the normal life of East Berlin has been made more difficult thanks to the "Wall". Because of the Wall shops are full as racketeers from the West can no longer buy up all the goods leaving nothing for the workers of East Berlin. Goods were bought up for two reasons: one, to sell them in the West at a profit and two, to disrupt the economy and cause dissension in Democratic Berlin.

My family and I are keeping well and send regards to all friends in South Africa.

ARNOLD SELBY
Berlin.

Join Your Trade Union

EDITORIAL

CLEAN UP THE JAILS

WE heartily agree with the Judge President, Mr. Justice Beyers, that the horrifying evidence in the case in which a prison warden was sentenced to 10 years and 10 lashes for killing a prisoner in his charge calls for a full-scale judicial inquiry.

New Age has been foremost amongst those exposing abuses of this sort in our prison system. On innumerable occasions we have carried heartbreaking stories about treatment meted out to prisoners in jails. Both at the hands of the warders and at the hands of their fellow-prisoners, the inmates of our jails have often suffered terribly without any redress. Deaths have frequently been reported. If the Judge President's outburst last week does anything to lessen the incidence of these abuses the whole country will stand in his debt.

However, it should be stressed that the inhumanities which are practised behind the high walls of our jails are not isolated events due to the ill-will of an eccentric warden here or there. They flow directly from the attitudes of White domination and White supremacy which permeate every department of officialdom.

It is because Africans are regarded as less than human that they are so often treated in this brutal and sadistic fashion by policemen and warders, the front-line defenders of White supremacy. Not until White domination has been destroyed and White Supremacy attitudes rooted out of our national life will it be possible to guarantee just and humane treatment of prisoners by police and warders.

The fact that the accused in this case was a Coloured man does not invalidate this argument. White Supremacy attitudes infect all sections of the population and are not a monopoly of Whites only. Furthermore, the Government has been entirely unsuccessful in its attempts to create an army of Non-White stooges to do its bidding, despite the fact that the majority of the population is against them.

Nor should it be overlooked that in this case the killing occurred in a farm prison—one of those institutions which Mr. C. R. Swart proudly claimed as "his baby" when he was still Minister of Justice. One wonders what sort of supervision can be exercised in an institution where this sort of assault, as the evidence revealed, is customary when escaped prisoners are recaptured.

Are all farm jails like this? Only some of them? Must we wait for further deaths before we know?

It is to be hoped that Mr. Justice Beyers' criticisms will lead to immediate action and that something will be done to put an end to these continual scandals from our jails.

ON THE ARREST OF NELSON MANDELA

When Nelson Mandela was arrested near Howick in Natal, the newspapers screamed in banner headlines that the "most wanted man in S.A." was in the clutches of the police at last.

Indignation, sadness, shock and sympathy were the ways in which the news was received by oppressed South Africans and all those who believe in the dignity and worth of man. Indignant that he was arrested, sad because a friend and comrade was torn away; shocking that a man with such powers of organisational ability, an analytical mind and a magnetic personality should suddenly be removed from the political arena, and sympathy for one who gave up a lucrative lawyer's practice in order to devote all his time and energy to the service of his people.

Besides Mandela scores of people have been arrested. Some of them have been convicted and are serving sentences for various political offences. These detentions, arrests and convictions on political grounds have become a common occurrence in our coun-

try in recent years.

The Nat party is: Call the fighters for justice and liberation "Communists" or agitators" and then prosecute them, refuse them the rights of citizens, and, if convictions cannot be obtained, banish them to remote corners of the land. This is the hallmark of a police state.

Jew and Catholic, Liberal and Progressive, any who dare to speak out are called "traitors" and as such a danger to the state.

If we do not check the march of Fascism at this stage we will become accomplices in its final triumph. The concentration camp will be firmly embedded in our country and it will be too late to say then that we ought to have fought for and defended our rights and not allowed this situation to develop.

Let us intensify the struggle for liberation to ensure that our country shall not become a fascist dictatorship, but a truly free and non-racial democracy. Let us say: "FASCISM SHALL NOT PASS."

M. MOOLLA
Johannesburg.

WHAT ABOUT A BIRTHDAY PRESENT?

IN TWO WEEKS TIME NEW AGE WILL BE EIGHT YEARS OLD.

In these days of press censorship, threats and intimidation, bans, arrests, deportations and the Sabotage Act, this is a record to be proud of.

Any newspaper that survives for eight years under Nat police rule is either pro-Nat, harmless or fighting fit.

We claim to fall in the last category. We are fighting fit and ready to defend our lives against all attacks—but only so long as you keep supplying us with the sinews of war.

We can do the job we have undertaken to do, and that you expect us to do, only so long as you do the job you have undertaken to do, and that is keep us well stocked with funds.

Our birthday next week provides you with a wonderful opportunity to make up for your past failures.

Those of you who have children would never dream

of letting a birthday go past without a present. Well, WE'RE YOUR BABY TOO so just dig into your pockets and give us a special birthday treat for next week.

Let's make next week's donations special birthday all-time record. SEND YOUR DONATION TODAY.

Last Week's Donations:

Durban: Kay 25c, Jonah R.I., Graham R.I., Anon R.I., Emily 50c, Geo. N. R.I., Z.S. R1.70, Odds and Ends K5.74.

Port Elizabeth: Get-together R10, Sister R2, Chips R2, Doc R4.

Cape Town: Blanket 50c, Jazz concert R5.01, Lonely 66c, Harry R10, Slicks R6.30, Ur. R10.

Johannesburg: Donation R41, Chinese dinner R40, V. & E. R4.

Total: R193.66.

"MANDELA'S CRIMES ARE OUR CRIMES"

Natal Meeting Pledges Complete Solidarity

DURBAN.
"NELSON Mandela's crimes are our crimes. The Nationalists have arrested Mandela and Sisulu but the people will never lack leadership," declared Mr. Asha Ntanga, a university student, when he addressed a mass meeting called by the Youth Action Committee to record solidarity with Nelson Mandela.

The meeting, which was held at the Congress Square, Durban last

week, was well attended. It reaffirmed its solidarity with Nelson Mandela, "a true patriot and true hero of the people." The meeting also called on the Nationalist Government to release Mandela immediately and pledged itself to continue the struggle for justice and freedom and to follow the path set by Mandela.

MUST TAKE ACTION

Mr. Asha Ntanga, in a fighting speech, exposed the evils of the Nationalist government and stated: "You cannot destroy oppression by attending meetings alone. We must take action and when we call upon you to be ready for action you must be ready to sacrifice."

"Whatever happens in this country," continued, Mr. Ntanga, "the world will not blame us. The Nationalists are working towards a bloody clash and a violent struggle, which we have been opposed to and we still prefer non-violent means. But if aggression cannot be met by persuasion then ultimately aggression will be met by aggression," concluded Mr. Ntanga.

The following were some of the points made by other speakers:

● C. Ndhlovu (SACTU): "The workers and the youth should remember that we are oppressed firstly as a nation and secondly as a class. Unless the minority government is forced to surrender political power, there will be no peace between the forces of oppressor and the oppressed."

LIFEBOAT

Calling on the workers and the youths to join the liberatory struggle, Mr. Ndhlovu said, "We are the lifeboat of the country, its agriculture, mines and transport. United and organised, acting with a single will, we form a mighty army that Verwoerd and his saracens cannot destroy."

● Sunny Singh (Natal Indian Youth Congress) in a fiery speech said that for every Mandela arrested two Mandelas must and would arise. "The greatest tribute we can pay Mandela is by continuing relentlessly the great fight

... the fight for National Liberation."

● Ivan Strassburg (a former member of the now banned COB): "Mandela will be truly imprisoned if we remain passive in the face of his imprisonment. He is not imprisoned if we carry on the fight for realisation of his ideals."

Other speakers included Mr. Earnest Galo and T. Mhlamboo, the newly elected president of the SRC in the Non-European section of the University of Natal.

The meeting was punctuated by singing and the shouting of slogans. A score of Special Branch men were present and took down notes of speeches. Also present was a Special Branch cameraman taking pictures of all the speakers. In addition armed policemen patrolled the Square where the meeting was being held.



Mr. Sunny Singh, a member of the Natal Indian Youth Congress, makes a fiery speech at the 'Defend Mandela' meeting held by the Youth Action Committee in Durban last Saturday.

Peake Gets 4 Years, Two Suspended, For Bomb Offence

CAPE TOWN.

THE crowd in the public galleries of the Supreme Court started clapping when George Peake was led down to the cells after being sentenced to four years imprisonment, two suspended for three years, by Mr. Justice Banks last Friday.

Peake was convicted of attempting to cause an explosion at Roeland Street jail last April.

HIDING NEAR JAIL.
Evidence was given by two detectives that while hiding in some open land opposite the back door of the Roeland Street jail they saw Peake approaching. The detective heard the rustling of paper and saw Peake take the lid off a tin. He had a parcel which he was seen to deposit at the door of the jail.

The two policemen jumped from their hiding places and called on Peake to stop. He did so and was seen to drop a pair of rubber gloves.

Peake said: "That thing can explode." He said it would have exploded in about two hours but he could render it harmless.

Peake went to the door and took the tin, opened it with a cent piece and took out a test-tube containing a viscous liquid. The tin was half filled with a silver powder.

The tin and test-tube were taken to an explosives inspector for analysis but exploded seconds after being handed over to him. Nobody was injured.

JUDGE'S FINDING
Finding Peake guilty of attempting to cause an explosion that would have damaged the jail, the judge said that had an explosion occurred it would have blown the door off its hinges or a big hole in the door. Injury could have been caused by flying shrapnel, though the danger was not great. The finding of the court was that Peake did not endanger human life.

In a statement from the dock, Peake said:

"After leaving school I was apprenticed as a bricklayer. In 1941 at the age of 18 years I volunteered for active service and joined the South African Navy where I rose to the highest rank as a Non-White could attain. In 1945 I was discharged and awarded four campaign stars and a good service medal. I recommenced my job in the building trade in 1947 and I saw that the rights of the Non-Whites were becoming worse.

"I then took an active interest in politics, and decided to do my best to better the lot of my people. I joined the Building Workers' Trade Union and was eventually elected to the Executive Committee. In 1953 I was a founder member of the South African Coloured People's Organisation. By then I took an increasingly active part in the fight for the rights of the Non-Whites in South Africa.

TREASON TRIAL

"In 1955 I was served with a banning order preventing me from attending gatherings for five years. I was served with a similar order last year. In 1956 I was arrested on a charge of treason, and was compelled to attend the proceedings in Johannesburg for 31 years, during which time my family life was completely disrupted, because my family had to move to Johannesburg.

"In 1959 the indictment was quashed and the State has failed to re-indict. In January 1960 I again commenced work and attempted to rehabilitate myself and my family. In 1960 during the State of Emergency I was arrested and subsequently assaulted and suffered two cracked ribs and both ear-drums were perforated. Shortly after, I was detained in prison for five months without any charge being preferred against me. I took no active part which led to the demonstrations because I was politically inactive before the State of Emergency.

"After the Emergency I again

became active. In March 1961 I was elected to the City Council and continued to strive for the rights of my people.

FRUSTRATED

"By this time I became increasingly frustrated and despondent because the lot of the Non-White people was not improving.

"After the May 1961 demonstrations I was again arrested and detained for twelve days without bail. I was feeling very strongly and this is why I come to stand here.

"I wish to express that my action was purely symbolic. The jail was chosen as a symbol. There was no intention of injuring any person, or releasing any prisoners or doing severe damage to property."

DR. VAN DER ROSS

Evidence for the defence was given by Dr. K. E. van der Ross, Principal of the Battowood Training College, Wynberg. He said he had known Peake for 10 years.

"He has done a considerable amount of good work, especially among the poorer people.

"He is a person of sincere convictions and I would say he enters into whatever he does with an enthusiasm which is marked to some degree by impetuosity.

MOTIVE

Mr. E. Newman (C.J. who with Mr. A. L. Sachs appeared for the defence said: "Peake is a man of great genuineness and sincerity. His motive was to demonstrate to protest. He is not a man who should be imprisoned for a long time."

Sentencing Peake, Mr. Justice Banks said the public must realise that demonstrations of this kind cannot be tolerated and must be severely dealt with.

"To the best of my knowledge Peake he would take into account his family troubles and his fine record of service in the navy in the last war."

FOOTNOTE: On Saturday night slogans reading "Long live George Peake" and "Viva Peake" were painted on walls in the District 6, Walmer Estate and Woodstock areas of Cape Town.



Mr. T. Mhlamboo, the President of the Students' Representative Council in Durban, is seen addressing the Youth Action Committee meeting in Durban last week.

Bail Conditions Invalid, Martin Hani Released

CAPE TOWN.

MR. Martin Hani, who was out on bail pending an appeal against an 18-months sentence for taking part in the affairs of the banned ANC, was arrested in Kroonstad at 1 p.m. in the afternoon of Friday, September 21, while travelling northwards on the national road in a motor car.

The car in which he was travelling had pulled into the first garage in Kroonstad to fill up with petrol when a Special Branch car pulled up next to it. All those travelling in Mr. Hani's car were ordered to accompany the police to the police station.

After questioning, Mr. Hani was detained. The others were allowed to proceed.

Mr. Hani appeared in court in Kroonstad the following morning and was remanded in custody to Cape Town.

Mr. Hani had been sentenced in August together with Messrs Archie Sibeko, James Tyekwa and Faldeni Mzonke and had been reporting daily to the police in terms of his bail conditions. The four men had been convicted following their arrest in a car which was found to contain 8,500 leaflets issued by the banned ANC.

INQUIRY

Last Thursday Mr. Hani was due to appear in Wynberg Court as an inquiry as to why his bail of R250 should not be extended. He spent the day in the cells at Wynberg but was never called to appear in court. At the end of the day he was set free.

The explanation is that the law apparently does not provide for conditions to be imposed on convicted men who are out on bail pending appeal. In addition, the bail conditions had not been endorsed on the bail bonds as required by law.

PONDOLAND SEETHING WITH UNREST

Hundreds Arrested in New Police Drive

Municipal Workers Want Wage Rise

JOHANNESBURG. October 13 in this city is to be Municipal Workers' Day of Demands for Higher Wages.

The Municipal Workers' Union has called all workers together on that day to demand higher wages irrespective of grade and a minimum of R2 a day.

The union has asked the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department to address the workers.

"Organise yourselves or you will starve," says the union, and urges all workers to attend the meeting and join the union.

The union offices are at 104 Lenzie House, 1 Kerk Street.

DURBAN. LATEST reports from Pondoland are that a new police camp has been erected near Makwantini's Store in the Amadiba Location where hundreds of tribesmen are being rounded up and detained under the State of Emergency which still exists today after nearly two years.

Amadiba location, it will be recalled, is under the chiefdom of Ganga, whose home guards were involved in the attack against Mr. Magadzela Bentswane which was followed by the death of Mrs. Letia Midyati. (See New Age last week.)

CRYPTIC NOTE
In a cryptic note from Bizana, a New Age correspondent states:

"Mass arrests being carried out at Amadiba Loc.—Chief Ganga's location. Many tribesmen have been rounded up—a huge camp erected near Makwantini's Store. . . I am in the net at the time of writing. Am under heavy interrogation at Bizana. I don't know whether I will be detained or released.

"Police activity is on a large scale . . ."

signed: "A"
Two days later, in a further report from Amadiba Location, the correspondent reports that he has been released after spending a night in prison.

Confirming the report of large-scale police activity, he alleges that on September 26 a kraal belonging to Mr. Sitsinye Mantweni was razed to the ground by the police. He also alleges that the kraal was razed to the ground by the burning of the huts.

Before Mr. Mantweni's kraal was burned down his family and belongings were moved in nine police vans to Flagstaff.

CATTLE TAKEN

On the following day, he alleges, hundreds of cattle were confiscated at a dipping tank near Makwantini's Store. This was in lieu of tribal fines of R1300 per tribesman which had been imposed

Boss Paid Passless Workers R2 A Week

JOHANNESBURG. THERE is a factory in this city where an employer hired workers at R2 a week because he knew they were passless and could not report him for infringing the industry's wage regulations.

This was discovered by the South African Congress of Trade Unions during an organised drive on the Witwatersrand for increased wages.

Employers pressed to pay more said the workers did not have passes and the factory was doing them a favour by employing them and paying them at all. But the workers insisted their wages be increased. After SACTU negotiations, the employer paid up soon enough when threatened with a report to the Labour Department.

N.R. Basket Makers Must Also Move

LUSAKA. Northern Rhodesia's own basket-makers belonging to the same sect as the people thrown out of Korsten, in Port Elizabeth, earlier this year, are being ordered to move. The community lives in the illegal compound of Marrapodi outside Lusaka.

Marrapodi is to be pulled down early in 1963 and the 500-strong group has got to go. In their present home they have Kimberley brick and also tin homes, electricity from their own generators, communal kitchens and water-pumping equipment.

A scheme to resettle them on a special area in Matero has fallen through because it would cost nearly R30,000. "Too much," says the Lusaka African Affairs Committee.

on the whole of the Amadiba Tribe.

He states that there is a "seething cauldron" in Pondoland and the "people's anger is at breaking point."

"The people have decided never to attend meetings of BAD and Botha Sigcau in future and bloodshed can be expected at any time," he states.

In the meantime widespread support for the stand taken by Chief Sabata in his row with the Chief Magistrate of the Transkei (see New Age last week) was expressed by local Pondos who visited the Durban offices of New Age during the week.

They see in Chief Sabata everything that is lacking in their own chiefs. As one Pondos put it: "Chief Sabata has given the Tembu and Ganga make us bang our heads in shame . . ."

"This will not be for long. The Pondos are a fighting people and they will sweep aside these scell-outs," he added.



ABOVE: The burnt-out huts of Mr. Mantweni's kraal. It is alleged that the kraal was razed by the police on the instructions of Chief Ganga of the Amadiba tribe. BELOW: Mr. Mantweni's belongings lying on the open veld before they were removed by five police vans from Amadiba Location in the Bizana district to Flagstaff where Mr. Mantweni and his family have been deported by Chief Ganga.



Benoni Mourns Death of Dr. Ansary

BENONI'S location and the African, Indian and Coloured communities all around it are in mourning for Dr. Yacob Ismail Ansary, the 33-year-old Indian doctor who died last Saturday after a serious illness.

For Dr. Ansary was more than a doctor, he was community leader, helper of the poor, the man to whom all in trouble turned, well-known sportsman, ardent supporter of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

Before his final four-day coma that led to his death, Dr. Ansary lay in a hospital ward worrying not about his health, but his patients in Benoni location, Patients, some bedridden and crippled, left their own beds to be carried to the funeral as weeping people of all races walked behind the coffin singing softly in the rain and carrying candles in paperbags as their final tribute.

Dr. Ansary healed the sick but also paid the rent of struggling families, forked money out of his

own pockets for furniture instalments so that families would have some furniture in their homes. He saw to the feeding of indigents, paid for the new fencing round the Moslem cemetery, was always on call for people in trouble and often collapsed from exhaustion in the homes of patients because no one's troubles were not tackled by him whatever the time of night.

To the people of Benoni Dr. Ansary was the legend of the true freedom fighter and they said so at the funeral and as mourners have visited the home of his young widow and two small children to pay their last homage.

During his last illness prayer meetings for his recovery were held spontaneously on the East Rand like the one organised by former Brakpan ANC members.

Orphaned as a young boy Dr. Ansary was helped by his struggling family to qualify as a doctor in Bombay where he was a well-known footballer in his student days. He started practice in Benoni about six years ago and his devotion, self-sacrifice and sympathy as

a doctor and as a man of the people and the friend of the poor made him respected, loved and grievously mourned.

New Age joins with Benoni in mourning the death of Dr. Ansary.

INTERIM ORDER IN B.P.P. CASE

IN Bechuanaaland an interim court order in the dispute between the Bechuanaaland People's Party and the Matante-Mosete breakaway group orders the latter not to take possession of or use the three motor vehicles of the BPP pending a court decision on the rights of the parties in this dispute. The interim interdict will operate till the next session of Bechuanaaland's High Court which opens in the third week of November.

Never Seen A Body So Mangled

A PRISON warder, April Johannes Jasper, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and 10 lashes last week when he was found guilty of culpable homicide.

The case arose from the death of Felapi Makes, an African convict who escaped from a group of convicts working on a farm near the Klein Drakenstein farm prison.

Evidence was given that when he was recaptured, Makes was given the water treatment and severely beaten, mule-kicked and trampled upon by Jasper. His body had been smashed and crushed.

A doctor, giving evidence, said that apart from train crash victims he had never seen a body so mangled as that of Makes.

Sentencing Jasper, the Judge, President Mr. Justice Beyers, said he had been horrified by the evidence in this case. The facts cried out for a proper investigation of the Prison Service. There should not be just a departmental inquiry but a thorough judicial inquiry.

After all the talk of humanising the jails and rehabilitating prisoners, there was this case of a man who had been crushed and mutilated. Others who were implicated had not even been charged.

Analysis

NASSER — "More Socialism, A Little Democracy"



In the 10 years since Egypt threw out King Farouk and his feudal landlords, Egypt has advanced a great deal but the main basic problem of poverty, unemployment and a low standard of living has yet to be resolved. The first few years of the Republic had seen a rapid increase in the development of national bourgeois capital, side by side with the development of the public sector. But this kind of development had not been able to take the country very far on to the road of concrete prosperity. The liquidation of the big landlords had ended feudalism but not poverty in the countryside, though the peasants were indeed getting a larger share of the national product than before. In the industrial sector, the growth of national bourgeois capital had tended to further the growth of powerful elements which sought not only to grab state power but also to enlarge the area of profitable exploitation. It was also found that such capitalist elements had secretly established links with international capital and reaction—and this became a threat to the security of the state through subversion.

It was in this context that President Nasser launched his programme of nationalisation and socialisation last year. The measures proposed by Nasser were extremely radical and revolutionary and constituted a major landmark in the Arab world. It was the first conscious and deliberate proclamation that socialism was the means by which poverty of the masses could be ended. The political structure through which this political goal was to be achieved was many would have liked, but President Nasser's proposals are an advance on what had obtained in the past. Greater democracy, at this stage, it was feared, would provide greater opportunities to reactionaries to subvert the State.

We publish an analysis by a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of the National Charter formulated by President Nasser in May this year in which the socialist objectives of the UAR have been set out, together with a political framework through which this advance was to be achieved. This National Charter has been aptly described by the cryptic but pointed comment "MORE SOCIALISM, A LITTLE DEMOCRACY."

NASSER PLAN

THE ten-chapter, 140-page document, which took Nasser four and a half hours to read, was presented before an assembly which is unique in Arab history. Called the National Congress of Popular Powers, it is the first Arab body to be elected on a functional rather than purely territorial basis and consists mainly of representatives of trade unions, peasant cooperatives, professional syndicates and student unions.

What is even more important, its formation was preceded by a radical land reform; nationalisation of banks, insurance companies and all the bigger industries; election of workers' representatives to the board of directors of every company; distribution of 25 per cent of profits of every enterprise among its employees; and the adoption after a thorough discussion in a Preparatory Committee of the principal that democracy in Egypt can only be established by first drawing a line of demarcation between the people and their enemies—the expropriated feudalists and the former owners of the nationalised banks and industries.

MORE INTEGRATED

The National Charter itself, though too heavily weighed by words, was a remarkable document, both for its content and form of expression. Drafted personally by Nasser, it is said, with the help of a small group of close associates (Minister for Presidential Affairs Aly Sabri, Minister of Labour Kamal Rifai, editor Hassanine Heikal and some University professors), it read more like an ideological manifesto than a programme of economic and political reforms. Vague as far as the future constitutional set-up of the country is concerned, its author (or authors) had achieved a fair degree of precision in ideological orientation and had tried to place the socialist view-

lution in the UAR in the background of Egyptian history and international developments since World War II.

President Nasser, the Charter indicated, was at long last getting out of his pragmatic eclecticism and acquiring the first rudiments of an integrated outlook. It also gave evidence of greater sobriety than before, less pride in one's own achievements, a new recognition of the international factors which have helped the Nasserite experiment, an increased willingness to learn from other people's experiences, a fresh awareness of the desperate need for popular participation in addition to the already achieved but inert popular support, and a stronger commitment to socialism.

GREATER MODESTY

Nikita Khrushchov, to give one instance, should be happy to read that portion of the Charter where the UAR leaders have at last recognised that "the steadily increasing material and moral weight" of the Communist camp has also helped in creating a new, more favourable situation for liberation movements and socialist experiments.

Other international factors which, according to the Charter, have contributed in creating this situation are the successes achieved by the liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America; the great influence acquired by such moral forces as the UN and the non-aligned States; and the increased possibilities of maintaining world peace. The Charter said that the Arab revolution should adopt a new approach to derive the fullest advantage from this new situation.

The authors of the Charter have little use for dogmas and theories "which are at once limited and limiting," but they firmly hold that "social changes cannot be isolated from each other" and the Arab revolution "must be by no means dry itself access to the rich storehouse of experience gained by other peoples in similar struggles."

The real basis for every revolutionary action is the national experience. This, however, does not mean that all previous theories or the experience gained by other nations is necessarily false. Such an attitude would be fanaticism or intellectual adolescence, which the Charter recognises, the Arab revolution must particularly guard against in the present phase.

(Next week: How much democracy?)

"Race Pride, Race Purity, Race Development"

ANOTHER STOOGED BODY TRIES TO SELL APARTHEID TO THE AFRICANS

JOHANNESBURG.

AN African businessman with three shops in Alexandra Township is the latest to try selling apartheid to Africans, through the so-called Bantu Federation of South Africa.

Started in 1948, registered in Pretoria in 1951, but only now in 1962 trying to get on its feet, this

'Bantu Federation' says it aims to 'organise the bantu people and to protect them from wrong information and subversive ideologies of the Communistic element presently prevailing among the Bantu people.'

DOESN'T KNOW

But ask the businessman, Mr. E. J. Mhlongo, what Communism is all about, and he gives you the strangest answers. He clearly does not know. To him it is a bogymon in the dark. And an excuse for running an organisation that collects 50 cents a month from members and gives its top officials the sole right to decide how the Federation's monies should be used, to expel officials, in fact do anything they choose.

Mr. Mhlongo told our reporter that the Bantu Federation stands for 'race pride, race purity, and race development.'

But the Prime Minister and the Minister of Native Affairs have promised the Federation warm support, and 'advice in time of need' according to Mr. Mhlongo. "We have direct contact with the Government", he said.

MONEY

Asked what the members' dues of 50 cents were for, Mr. Mhlongo talked of taking up grievances with government officials and improving agriculture in the Bantu Homelands, building hospitals and banks. All very vague.

But again and again Mr. Mhlongo fell back on this anti-Communist business.

Asked why the organisation formed 14 years ago should have started to organise, Mr. Mhlongo said: "We made repeated attempts to get the organisation on a proper footing but found out that half the members were Communists."

"What are Communists," we asked Mr. Mhlongo. "A Communist," he said, "is any one who wants to disrupt and stop at nothing, but will even go further and use violence, in order to mislead people."

DICTATORIAL

The President General, Mr. G. M. E. Ndawo, a former Natal

teacher who lives at Bergville in Natal, has power, under the constitution, to expel Presidents and Secretaries "at any time if he deems it fit and proper." Grounds for dismissal are if the said president or secretary 'breach the rules of the constitution'; 'discloses in his conduct elements of Communism,' 'heads (sic) associations with friends attached to Communism.'

Apart from Mr. Mhlongo who lives in Alexandra Township, the founder and president-general is Mr. Ndawo, who lives in the Bergville district of Natal; the Free State president Mr. G. Moko of Harrismith, the Cape president Mr. O. Lukwili of Sterkspruit.

FOOTNOTE: There must be something about 3rd avenue Alexandra Township where Mr. Mhlongo lives, for in the same street, right across the road is the house of Mr. Makheane, who is president of the Bantu National Union, the pro-government and apartheid organisation. *New Age* wrote about him in the issue of August 27. Mr. Mhlongo said he did not know Mr. Makheane.



Mr. E. J. Mhlongo, Alexandra businessman owning three shops, two houses and a motor car, organises the pro-Verwoerd 'Bantu Federation' from Alexandra Township.

EISELEN LINE VICTIM



One of the women already affected by the Government's Eiselein line policy is Mrs. Lena Scheffers, a Coloured woman married by custom to Mr. John Jonas, who is employed at a brick works in Cape Town. Recently Mr. Jonas was ordered to leave his accommodation at the brick works and go to live at the single quarters in Langa. Mrs. Scheffers and her two children, aged 5 and 3 months respectively, have been deprived of their home and have no place to go.

TSHUME REFUSED BAIL

FIVE African leaders appeared before the magistrate at East London last week on charges of carrying on activities in the interest of the banned African National Congress. The five accused are Douglas Sparks, William Komani, Malcomson Kondoti, George Tyikwe and Thami Tshume. They were formally remanded to October 5.

Their charge falls under the Suppression of Communism and Unlawful Organisations Acts. On the first count it is alleged that between April 27 and May 31 last year the accused attempted to conduct a three-day stay-at-home campaign. On the second count it is alleged that during the same period at protest meetings supporting a campaign against the Republic of South African Constitution Act, the accused incited the masses present to take part in a strike in May last year.

The charge also alleges that the masses who attended these meetings to support employees of local authorities which supply East London with light, power, water, sanitary and transport services and that the accused incited them to break their contracts.

The alternative charge is that they incited the masses at meetings to suppress employees of local authorities of modification of these laws.

Mr. J. Coetzee, the senior public prosecutor, appeared for the State and Mr. Louis Mbitziana for the accused.

Sparks and Kondoti were allowed bail of R200 each. Komani and Tyikwe were released on warning. Bail for Tshume was refused on the ground that he had been wanted by the police for 16 months. In May last year he was arrested on a similar charge in Port Elizabeth but did not appear for trial after being allowed bail.

Former Advisory Board Man Hounded In Roodepoort

Fate of 300 Families in the Balance

MR. Daniel Mphethethwa, a former Advisory Board member, who has been persecuted for over a year by officials trying to throw him out of his house, was found not guilty and discharged in court last week, after being prosecuted for failing to leave Dobsonville Location after his certificate of occupation had been cancelled.

The outcome of this case affects not only Mr. Mphethethwa, but more than 300 Roodepoort African families who live in Dobsonville but work in Johannesburg.

The Roodepoort authorities are doing everything they can to expel these families from the grounds that they do not live and work in Roodepoort.

A Dobsonville resident who loses his house today would have to go on a Johannesburg waiting list that is today over 9,000 names long. And no one answers the question of where the family would live till its turn for a house comes round.

The Mphethethwa prosecution failed last week in court, but this, the people of Roodepoort know, is not the end.

● The 300 expect to be prosecuted.

● The authorities are still after Mr. Mphethethwa. They have tried to convict him in court three times, and there are signs of a fourth prosecution looming up.

Mr. Mphethethwa was born in Johannesburg in 1905 and has lived in Roodepoort from 1937.

PROSECUTIONS

In the first prosecution, the charge was withdrawn. In the second he was endorsed out under section 29 of the Urban Areas Act on the grounds that his presence in

Roodepoort was prejudicial to the maintenance of peace and order. His appeal against banishment from the urban area was upheld by the Urban Areas Appeal Board. There were insufficient grounds to banish him. The third prosecution failed last week.

Yet the very night the magistrate reserved judgment (before acquitting him in the third case) Mr.

Mphethethwa was served with a letter from the authorities notifying him that his permit from the location superintendent was invalid. And the moment he left the court a free man, officials approached him, examined his reference book and warned him that yet further action would be taken against him under section 10 of the law.

3 ARRESTED UNDER SUPPRESSION ACT

PORT ELIZABETH. WHILE the police were combing New Brighton following the series of sabotage acts last week they kept their eyes open for documents that may associate the owners with the banned ANC.

Three men here who were found in possession of some documents were arrested in the course of the raids, and have been charged under the Suppression of Communism Act. They are: David Mokoletli, Leboea Lejaboli and Sebenzile Peter. The first two were members of the Basutoland Congress Party. They were allowed bail of R15 each, and their case was remanded to October 10.

AT CRADOCK

The police raids have been widely spread throughout the Eastern Cape. Over the week-end Fezile Khayago was caught in the net at Cradock. A group of seven Special Branch came to raid the home of Eric Vava shortly after Khayago arrived to visit him.

During the raid he was told to go outside where he remained

during the two-hour long search. But long after the Special Branch had left they remembered that he should have been arrested.

They caught him on Sunday evening at the railway station while he was waiting for the train to Port Elizabeth. In the morning he was charged with illegal entry into the location without a permit and was fined R10 or 20 days.

Liberals Protest At COD Ban

DURBAN. The Natal Regional Committee of the Liberal Party has condemned the banning of the Congress of Democrats in a statement released to the press last week.

"The ban on the Congress of Democrats is another brutal attempt to stifle opposition to the Nationalists' unpopular regime and is a threat to all organisations which reject apartheid. It will only increase the resolve of those who are struggling for a democratic non-racial society in South Africa," says the statement.

"Just To Live and Breathe — that isn't life to me. There's got to be something more"

NEGRO FIGHTS WHITE SUPREMACISTS

BY claiming his rights under the American Constitution, a 29-year-old Negro, James Meredith, ex-Staff Sergeant of the U.S. Airforce and grandson of a slave, has set in motion a chain of events which some observers declare to be

the most serious clash between the Central Government and a State since the American Civil War.

Faced by open defiance from Mississippi's Governor, Ross Barnett, the Kennedy administration has ordered thousands of troops to enforce a Federal Court order that Meredith be admitted to the University of Mississippi. Mississippi is one of the three remaining Southern states which have hitherto flatly refused to desegregate their schools and universities.

HOSTILE CROWD

When Meredith attempted to enter the University gates last week, he was met by a phalanx of hostile State troopers and a crowd of jeering white students. "Two, four, six, eight—we don't want to integrate!" they shouted, amidst cries of "Go home, nigger!"

Some of them tried to lower the U.S. flag and raise instead the banner of the old Confederacy.

Undaunted by the demonstration, Meredith told reporters: "Everybody's worrying about life, but if I can't live this life then I don't have it. In my feeling, I'm already dead. I want to go to the university. This is the life I want. If I can get it then I have my life; if I don't then I might as well not have existed. Just to live and breathe—that isn't life to me. There's got to be something more."

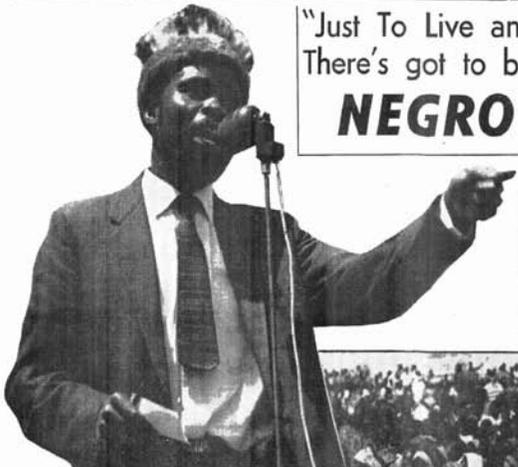
DESEGREGATION

Figures recently released by the United States Information Service show that the steady, persistent struggle of the American negroes against racial discrimination has borne considerable fruit. Seventeen of the Southern and border states (where racial segregation had formerly been required by State law) have bowed to the Federal Supreme Court decision that segregation on the basis of race alone was unconstitutional and have begun to throw their educational institutions open to all.

This year alone, 29 southern school districts began to admit negroes to traditionally all-white schools, more than twice the number taking such action last year.

In the south, the extent of desegregation in the schools varies from token steps, with a minimum of Negroes in formerly all-white classes, to full desegregation with all Negroes and whites in the school district's boundaries attending the same schools.

Whatever the immediate outcome of the clash in Oxford, Mississippi, James Meredith's determined fight will drive yet another nail into the coffin of the die-hard American white-supremacists.



The General Secretary of the African Trades Union Congress, Josias T. Maluleke, addressed more than 30,000 people in Chaminka Square, Harare, recently. Mr. Maluleke said in his address: "As long as ATUC has full support from YOU African people, it can force employers to pay a living wage to YOU African people."

"BOSSES MUST PAY A LIVING WAGE"

From F. Gatsi SALISBURY.

ADDRESSING more than 30,000 people in Chaminka Square in Harare African Township recently, Mr. T. J. Maluleke, General Secretary of the African Trades Union Congress, said that as long as ATUC had the full support of the African people, it could force the employers to pay a living wage to the African people of Zimbabwe.

He attacked the British South Africa Police's attitude during the one-day strike last May. He described their forcing people to go to work and beating them as a violation of the law of the International Labour Organisation. He asked his audience to stand in silence to commemorate Africans who died on May 14 fighting for their rights.

He said the purpose of the trade union movement was to negotiate with employers on how much a worker should be paid. Owing to the lack of a strong labour organisation, employers decided themselves how much a worker should be paid. He called upon the workers to rally behind ATUC which would see that such a system was abolished.

Earlier Mr. T. L. Chiweshe, ATUC publicity secretary, told the crowd that low wages were the main cause of crime in the country as many workers depended on "buying" their way out of prison. He urged workers to work hard so that when "Nkomo's Government is in power you will be paid for working hard."

African workers agreed unanimously to contribute two shillings each towards a defence fund for the three leaders of the ATUC, Messrs Thomas Sewaka, President; Samuel Makufa and Ngazimbi, Vice-presidents, who are being charged.

Mr. Maluleke told his people that ATUC could not afford to have its leaders in prison for years when it had major tasks to accomplish.



B.C.P. OPPOSES EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Strong Reaction in Basutoland

MASERI. CONTINUING its steady swing to the right, the Basutoland Congress Party has come out in opposition to full democratic rights for Basuto women. Their new slogan, "Votes for Taxpayers," put forward in relation to the Constitutional Commission, would virtually exclude every woman from the vote.

Women members of the BCP are shocked at the proposal, which came as a complete surprise to them.

In a statement issued last week, the Communist Party of Lesotho condemns the policy of depriving women of their rights as "reactionary and even dangerous to the future of our country."

The attitude of the BCP, continues the statement, "ignores the tremendous contribution of the women, not only to the general welfare of the country, but to the building up of the national movement."

"The women must have the right not only to vote for but to be elected to all organs of the state."

Instructing all its branches to launch a vigorous nation-wide campaign on the issue, the CPL pledges its full support to the women in their struggle for equality and complete emancipation in Lesotho.

COMMISSION

The CPL and Lekhotla la Bafu are boycotting the Constitutional Commission, which is excluded by a resolution of the National Council from discussing independence or the transfer of power to

the Basotho. The Commission has given the narrowest interpretation to the resolution and will allow no mention of independence by persons giving evidence before it.

Traditional "Pitso," now being organised by the Commission to discuss the constitution, are therefore a complete farce. Everyone knows that evidence given, or demands made, at these pitso will

not compare with the real bargaining which will begin with the private sessions of the Commission.

An indication of the farcical position is that not one party has placed its proposals before the people. They are all afraid that other parties will make political capital out of their demands, and are reserving their proposals for the private sittings.

CONFERENCE PLANS TO FREE MOZAMBIQUE

PRELIMO, the United Liberation Front of Mozambique, which was formed just on three months ago, has just held a conference in Dar es Salaam. The object of the conference was to draw up a plan of action for the overthrow of colonialism in Mozambique.

The President of Prelimo, Dr. Edwards Mondlane, told a packed public meeting, consisting chiefly of Mozambiqueis living in Dar es Salaam, that the struggle in Mozambique linked the freedom fighters there with, not only the oppressed in the other Portuguese territories, but with the people in S.A., S. Rhodesia and with all those fighting against colonialism.

Dr. Mondlane is a lecturer in anthropology at Syracuse University

in America. He is said to be the only African from Mozambique ever to have obtained a university degree. He paid tribute to the freedom fighters in Angola and stressed that the struggle in Mozambique was part of the general struggle against colonialism. He urged his followers "to act, work and organise that we may free our continent from foreign oppression."

Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, the premier of Tanganyika, promised assistance to the people of Mozambique in their just struggle for freedom from Portuguese colonialism.

Mr. Robert Resha, Executive member of the banned ANC, also spoke.

The Conference later met in closed committee to draw up a detailed plan of campaign against the Portuguese.



"And when your child presses this button the top of the globe blows off in a small mushroom cloud!"

HOW'S THIS FOR AN APARTHEID NOTICE IN THE CENTRE OF JOHANNESBURG?



Soccer League Drawing To Exciting Climax

THE South African Soccer League's competition for the R2,000 United Tobacco Company's Cup is drawing to an exciting climax as five top teams battle for supremacy.

All five — Orlando Pirates, Blackpool United, Aces United, Avalon Athletic and Moroka Swallows—have a fair chance, but

the team with the outstanding chance of capturing the coveted trophy and the R2,000 cash prize that goes with it is: Avalon Athletic.

With four matches to go, Athletic, who were the underdogs last year, should, on their present-season form, win.

Their nearest rival, Aces United

lost two valuable points two weeks ago to bottom-of-the-league Transvaal United, and what chances they had appear to have been lost with this defeat. However, one can never say with this colourful team which inspired professional football in South Africa. Here is the latest position of the League log:

THE LOG

Played	Won	Drew	Lost	Goals			
				For	Against		
Blackpool United	17	10	2	55	41	22	
Moroka Swallows	16	10	1	5	70	39	21
Orlando Pirates	16	10	1	5	41	36	21
Aces United	15	9	2	4	46	26	20
Avalon Athletic	14	9	2	3	50	33	20
Maritzburg City	18	6	3	9	59	59	15
Transvaal United	16	5	4	7	45	53	14
Berea	18	4	3	11	28	56	11
Lincoln City	17	4	3	10	47	62	11
Hearts	17	3	3	11	30	70	9

INDIAN STUDENTS PROTEST

DURBAN.

A HARD-HITTING leaflet issued by the underground **Indian Students' Association**—an organisation of students at Durban's Indian Tribal College—states that the University authorities, without consultation with the students, have decided to hold a "Sports Day."

Complaining that the students have not been placed in any position to organise the sport for the day, the leaflet states that even the heads of "Houses" who will participate in the events are university lecturers.

"We may not be 'white' but we are fully capable of organising and managing our student athletics," states the leaflet.

MOUNTED PHOTO

of
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NELSON MANDELA

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... AND SO DOES PORT ELIZABETH

PORT ELIZABETH. IN the last few weeks Kaiser Matanzima's representatives at East London and Port Elizabeth have been trying in vain to hold meetings at the single men's barracks where migrant labour is housed. The purpose of the meetings was to enlist the support of workers whose homes are in Matanzima's area, namely Cofimvaba (St. Marks), Cala (Xalanga), and Lady Freer (Glen Grey).

The representatives are collecting money to present to Matanzima at the formal opening of the R8,000 house that is being built for him at Qamata. It is expected that the BAD Secretary will open the

CAPE TOWN SAYS "NO"

(Continued from page 1)
residents have made it clear that the proposed self-rule in the Transkei was incompatible with the best interests and aspirations of the Africans.

After this, meetings which the delegation had planned for Nyanga over the week-end were called off.

On Saturday the Matanzima delegation had a private meeting with a few hand-picked residents of Paarl location.

PUBLIC MEETING

The climax of the week's activities, however, was the public meeting which took place at the Langa Civic Hall on Sunday. The hall was surrounded with Special Branch cars when the people arrived for the meeting.

Inside the hall the people openly showed their defiance. They refused to salute Chief Matanzima

and also refused to stand and pray when called on to do so.

When Tshunungwa explained that the meeting was for Emigrant Tembus only, i.e. Tembus from the Glen Grey district, St Marks and Xalanga, the people booed him and shouted: "Quisling, stooge."

Thereafter the people, after expressing their opposition to ethnic grouping, marched out of the hall in a body as a sign of protest.

Outside the hall they sang Freedom songs and raised their hands in the Freedom salute as the delegation was escorted by the police to specially hired cars and whisk away.

The delegation left Cape Town the same day. If they are honest, they will report to Matanzima that they were given a vote of no-confidence by the overwhelming majority of the people of Cape Town.

About two months ago Kaiser Matanzima sent out circular letters to the white traders in his area demanding donations. The reaction of the traders was swift. They said they would not pay any "voluntary" donations.

Matanzima had bitten off more than he could chew on this occasion because the Government did not give him any backing. The traders were loud in their condemnation of what they regarded as "pressurising" because Kaiser Matanzima is at the head of the TTA which may take over the granting of trading licences next year.

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DROKA SWALLOWS**