

BOMBS, PROTESTS AS



Vol. 9, No. 1. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper 6d.
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, October 18, 1962 5c.



Mrs. Helen Joseph photographed at the gate of her home to which she has been restricted in terms of the order served on her last week.

SHOCKED BY BAN ON HELEN JOSEPH

ANTI-Nationalist South Africa has been shocked by the imposition of house arrest on Mrs. Helen Joseph, national secretary of the Federation of South African Women and former Vice-President of the banned Con-

gress of Democrats. The Black Sash announced that it was staging a protest demonstration on Tuesday. Mr. Alan Paton, National President of the Liberal Party, said: "These are vicious, barbaric conditions. No one can say now that this is not an imitation of a Nazi country."

MANDELA TRIAL OPENS

Mass Demonstrations In Many Centres

JOHANNESBURG.

The opening of the trials of Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu on Monday was marked by a number of bomb attacks in Natal and the Western Cape and enthusiastic demonstrations by thousands of supporters of the two men who defied all ministerial attempts to prevent them showing their solidarity with their arrested leaders.

In both Johannesburg and Pretoria on Monday the singing crowds were so large that the police had to order them to disperse. In Durban on Sunday a crowd of 1,000 attended a mass meeting outside the hall where a banned Mandela meeting was due to be held.

In Pretoria, Nelson Mandela, appearing for himself, called the transfer of his trial from Johannesburg "a deliberate decision to deprive me of counsel of my own choosing. I think this is a high-level conspiracy to make it difficult for me to prepare for this trial."

The Mandela trial was adjourned one week to this coming Monday in Pretoria because with the switch of the trial to Pretoria Mandela's chosen counsel, Advocate Joe Slovo—prohibited by order of Minister Vorster from leaving Johannesburg for the next five years—was prevented from appearing.

Police took steps again as though to cope with a minor rising. There have been police road blocks throughout South Africa in the early part of this week. Squads of uniformed police were kept at the ready as in the basement of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court and in the court room adjoining the one in which Sisulu appeared. The Special Branch was everywhere in the court corridors, in the public galleries moving amid the crowds of demonstrators.

Johannesburg's record as a militant centre of popular struggle clearly frightened the authorities stiff into rushing the Mandela trial

over to Pretoria but if this move was intended to snuff out public support for the men on trial it failed.

Sisulu Trial

In the Johannesburg Regional Court a police cordon kept African crowds away from the courtroom—except for those who managed to fill the public gallery—when Walter Sisulu, former Secretary General of the African National Congress—appeared charged with incitement arising out of the declaration of the Republic strike. Advocate Slovo rose to object to the transfer of the Mandela trial to Pretoria. The transfer had been reported in the press but defence counsel had at

no stage been told, said Mr. Slovo. He asked the prosecutor to explain "the mystery as regards Mandela's non-appearance. The state should not treat the court of the defence in this way.

The magistrate said he had no knowledge of the case of Mandela. The prosecutor then rose to say the case of Mandela would be tried in Pretoria. Sisulu's case was remanded to December 3 when, it is understood, he will stand trial on two counts, one the charge of incitement and the second a charge under the Unlawful Organisations Act arising out of the seizure of documents in raids on his Orlando home. As Sisulu left the courtroom, waiting spectators seized him, hoisted him
(Continued on page 3)

FULL TEXT OF HOUSE ARREST ORDER

TO: HELEN BEATRICE MAY JOSEPH
35, FANNY AVENUE
NORWOOD
JOHANNESBURG.

NOTICE IN TERMS OF PARAGRAPH (a) OF SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 7EN OF THE SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISM ACT, 1950 (ACT NO. 44 OF 1950).

WHEREAS J. BALTHAZAR JOHANNES VORSTER, Minister of Justice of the Republic of South Africa am satisfied that you are engaged in activities which are furthering or may further the achievement of the objects of communism, I hereby, in terms of Paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section 7en of the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950 (Act No. 44 of 1950) prohibit you for a period commencing on the date on which this notice is delivered or tendered to you and expiring on the 31st Day of October, 1967, from—

- (a) absenting yourself from the residential premises situate at 35 Fanny Avenue, Norwood, Johannesburg—
 - (i) at any time on public holidays;
 - (ii) from two-thirty in the afternoon on Saturdays up to six-thirty in the forenoon on Mondays;
 - (iii) during the hours of six-thirty in the afternoon and six-thirty in the forenoon on days other than those referred to in (i) and (ii) above;
- (b) absenting yourself from the magisterial district of Johannesburg;
- (c) being within—
 - (i) any location, native hostel or native village as defined in the Natives (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act No. 25 of 1945);
 - (ii) the area of Jurisdiction of the Alexandra Local Area Committee as defined in Administrator's Proclamation No. 27 of the 3rd February, 1958;
 - (iii) any native compound;
 - (iv) the premises of any factory as defined in the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941 (Act No. 22 of 1941);
- (d) communicating in any manner whatsoever with any person whose name appears on any list in the custody of the officer referred to in section eight of the said Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, or in respect of whom any prohibition under the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950 is in force;
- (e) receiving at the said residential premises any visitor other than a medical practitioner for medical attendance on you, if the name of such medical practitioner does not appear on any list in the custody of the officer referred to in section eight of the said Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, and no prohibition under the said Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, is in force in respect of such medical practitioner.

Given under my hand at Pretoria on this 11th day of October, 1962.

(Signed) B. J. Vorster,
MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Dr. Bernard Friedman, Transvaal leader of the Progressive Party, described the Sabotage Act in terms of which the house arrest is imposed as a "wicked and indefensible measure."

Opponents of Mr. Vorster's Nazi tactics point out: ● That Mrs. Joseph was never,
(Continued on page 3)

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

S.A. FOUNDATION IS NOT TELLING THE TRUTH

The S.A. Foundation is selling South Africa to the outside world as a prosperous, peaceful country. The main aim is to attract money into the country. Before trying to convince the outside world, shouldn't they convince the local population first? They could make sure that the prospects the Foundation is issuing to the world is a true one.

The Foundation came into being owing to the Sharpeville events. Nothing has changed since, but have convinced the majority of the population in this country that everything is peaceful and prosperous. The peace in the country means to us Blacks night-ly raids on our homes, armed police in the location day and night like an invading army, our suffering has intensified insults to the dignity of our men and women. The mortality of our infants has increased. Does all this

mean our country is peaceful—prosperous?

The Foundation reminds one of the lady who was discovered by her husband in a compromising situation. The lady insisted that a true gentleman would believe a lady before he would believe his own eyes. The law punishes anyone issuing an incorrect company prospectus. History is even more veneful.

Of course the Foundation is a White Big Business Organisation, but am I mistaken in thinking that it is because of us Blacks that it exists? So I add my humble Black opinion about the Foundation.

D. NGENISILE NANGO
Port Elizabeth.

Freedom Cannot Be Stopped By Violence

Time and again I have written concerning non-violence. It was, therefore, pleasant to learn that during 1960, when the provisional President of Algeria, Ferhat Abbas, visited Mao Tse-Tung in Peking to seek help, he was told: "Only an unceasing effort of persuasion is profitable".

The execution of the Rosenbergs has not made any friends for the United States, nor has the Hungarian blood-bath in 1956 won a single heart for Communism.

Dr. Verwoerd and his ministers should discard their medieval assumptions; realise that all their rigorous Acts of Suppression are like castles of sand on the beach. They will be washed away, without leaving much trace, by the imminent rising of the suppressed. As useless as the nuclear weapons to deter, just as useless are the threats of capital punishment. There is always a higher loyalty than that towards the state. Assumptions that the ever seeking for freedom and liberty can be stemmed by physical violence of a hangman is as unreal as cloud-cuckoo-land.

T. KLOPPENBURG
Durban.

AN INCIDENT ON THE BUS

Recently I came from hospital with my wife and children, 10 years and after waiting for four hours we caught one of the Khutsongs Buses.

I paid the conductor 3/9 for three fares but he gave me no tickets. After a few minutes the conductor again came to me to ask for my ticket. I told him that he had paid for three tickets but he had not given them to me.

Three African ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church who were in the bus then said: "Kneel him out of the bus". So the conductor hit me. I tried to hit him back but the driver stopped the bus and said: "Come on, pay or I will shoot you".

I paid them again after I had been hit and kicked in the bus. Since brandy has been allowed to the people this conductor thinks he can treat passengers as he likes. He forces young girls in the bus to kiss him. I am scared to report him to the superintendent.

READER.

Motsete and Matante - Are Not Our Leaders

Allow me space in your columns to comment on the split which has developed in the BPP.

I fall to understand why Motsete and Matante are still calling themselves the BPP when they failed to call the conference which the branches wanted. Mpho and his five executives did call the conference but Motsete and Matante returned the letters of invitation and organised a rally instead.

This is the time for unity, not the time for showing strength or using violence. That is what Matante and Motsete did when they decided to expel Mpho and all the National Executive so that only the two of them are left. Now they call themselves the leaders of the BPP.

All they do at meetings is speak about Mpho saying that he is a communist. Well, I have never met a communist; I am only experienced in knowing imperialists and capitalists. To whom is Matante talking? Are he and his followers tools of imperialism? Let them preach the gospel of Freedom in the BPP and not call others Communist.

We must go to the people and tell them what kind of freedom we want, and we will get all we want if we are determined and co-operate. Matante should have come to this conference so that we could plan together and work together for what the people want.

The people of Bechuanaland must beware of these self-elected leaders. Long live the BPP under its real leader Mpho. Let us support him and his executive. Our unity is our salvation.

A. M. TSHEPE
Johannesburg.

MRS. WINNIE MANDELA

All honour to a very brave lady—Mrs. Winnie Mandela. Any husband with a wife like Winnie would be proud indeed.

But Winnie's struggle should not be a wife's struggle for her husband; She is fighting for the nation. Thousands of women should be organising their husbands not to attend beer parties but attend the Mandela trial! The African nation should be proud of women like Mrs. Winnie Mandela.

I. J. MATHABATHE.
Johannesburg.

EDITORIAL

VORSTER AND HIS LIST

MR. Vorster says that he intends shortly to publish a list of named Communists. A number of people have applied to have their names taken off the list, which will be published as soon as the investigations into their cases are completed.

What is the aim of publishing this list of named Communists? It is sheer intimidation and nothing more. Mr. Vorster wants to drive all named Communists into a corner and he hopes that publication of his list will help him to do so.

What does it mean to be a named Communist? Merely that you were a member of the former Communist Party before it was banned, that is, when it was a legal political organisation and when it was quite legal and above-board to belong to it.

The Minister is trying to create the impression that those who have not applied to have their names taken off the list are still Communists at heart and a danger to the state. Yet the majority of people on his list have never been prosecuted or convicted of any offence, and have not even been banned by Ministerial decree. They are to be victimised purely because the Minister needs a scapegoat to satisfy the bloodlust of Nationalist Afrikanerdom.

We wonder if the public have any idea of what a man must do to get his name off the list. Some of those who have applied have been required, not merely to state that they are no longer Communists, but to declare their readiness publicly to denounce their past and to supply information about their former associates. You will get off Mr. Vorster's list only if you satisfy him or his Special Branch that you are a renegade or completely harmless.

People don't have to be Communists to refuse to turn police informer. Sheer self-respect will keep many on the list even though they may have changed their opinions since 1950.

Yet, once published, the list will be used to blacken the names of innocent people, to hound them out of jobs and homes, to drive them into social and spiritual isolation. Mr. Vorster's list of named Communists is expected to serve the same purpose as the Star of David which marked off the Jews in Nazi Germany.

We all know where this tactic ended up in Germany—with the gas ovens and the monstrous crimes against humanity which were committed by Dr. Vorster's spiritual allies during the last war.

Now the same mentality of hate and persecution is at work in our midst. We need have little doubt that under Vorster the most vicious and tyrannical methods of political persecution will be used against the so-called "enemies of the state." Anxious citizens will be calmed with the assurance that it is only "named Communists" who are being dealt with and there is no need to worry.

We call on the people of South Africa to reject this Nazi tactic firmly and with the contempt it deserves. And above all, it must be realised now that those who play the anti-Communist game are playing Vorster's game, a Nazi game, aimed not at the Communists at all, but at crushing and intimidating all opponents of the Nat. regime, no matter what their political complexion.

PUNISHMENT WITHOUT CRIME OR TRIAL

THE placing under house arrest of Mrs. Helen Joseph is the first such order which Vorster has issued. But it is not the last, of that we are sure.

While any of us has breath left in our bodies we must protest against this flagrant breach of individual liberty. Mrs. Joseph was brought to trial in an action which lasted for over four years and found not guilty and now, with the stroke of a pen, our Minister of Justice can imprison her for five years in her own home under conditions which are very little better than being jailed in a prison.

South Africa does not countenance such ministerial action. An attack on one is an attack on all—→ New Age

well knows. We shall continue to play our part as a newspaper protesting against all injustices. You must keep us going so that we are in fact able to continue . . .

SEND US YOUR DONATION RIGHT NOW!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg: R. R20, London friend R10, Monthly R20, Congress friends in memory of Ossie R310, M. and R. 10.

Cape Town: Wire R2, V.R.Z. R1, Mr. T. R25, Barles R8, A.B. R6, Amy, in memory of Lionel R2, V.M. R4, D.C., birthday present R2, Jeff and Hinnie in fond memory of Joey Fourie R420, Sadie, in memory of Lionel R6.

Port Elizabeth: R2, Lx R420, M. Makeyi R2, Lx R420, Friend R210.

Grand Total: R221.60.

Mass Boycott of Advisory Board Elections

Durban Africans Refuse to Co-operate

DURBAN. A CALL for the boycott of Advisory Board elections in the African townships of Durban appears to have had the desired result. At Lamontville Location where there are over 3,000 voters only 180 participated in the local elections last Thursday.

The call to the African people to boycott these elections was made by means of leaflets issued under the name of the banned African National Congress two weeks ago.

The leaflet pointed out that Advisory Boards were impotent and were really established to implement the Government's apartheid policies.

In a statement to New Age, Mr. George Mbele, a resident of Lamontville, explained why he did not participate in the elections.

WRONG
"In the past I did not oppose these elections although I did not go out of my way to support them. But today with the struggle for full democratic rights on the basis of one man, one vote being put forward by all freedom-loving people I believe it is wrong for African people to participate in

these dummy bodies whose elections and activities divert the attention of the people from the main struggle," he said.

"The reaction of the people of Lamontville shows the high political consciousness of the people. I want to take this opportunity to say that now is the time for them to join the Local Residents' Association in their hundreds.

"The residents have an important role to play, now more than ever, for those who have been elected by a minority of the electorate may side with the authorities in perpetrating policies that are inimical to the interests of the people," said Mr. Mbele.

Bans, Protests As Mandela Trial Opens

(Continued from page 1)
shoulder high and made the Magistrate's Court corridors ring with the national anthem and freedom slogans.

The crowd left the courtroom in a rhythmic jog and a squad of police were summoned by whistle, formed up and marched off in the rear of the crowd. At the street corner the police were marched through the body of the crowd in a manoeuvre to disperse it. The people left quietly and Johannesburg's day in court was over.

Mandela Trial

In Pretoria the last time there was such concentrated excitement outside the Old Synagogue condescend to a court was when the treason accused were acquitted after four years—Nelson Mandela among them. On Monday once again Mandela appeared for trial in the old hall. Camera and newsmen, foreign correspondents and crowds swarmed outside the gates. Inside the benches where once the treason trial accused sat were crowded with African spectators who later packed one side of the public gallery. Two hundreds remained outside unable to gain admission. There was a lengthy wait and visible impatience from the crowd.

At 10.20 as Mandela came into court the crowd of spectators rose to its feet including even the press gallery. Mandela in a leopard skin kaross was an impressive, upright figure and his ringing voice domi-

nated the proceedings as he stated his grounds for a transfer of the case for at least two weeks. He told the court his transfer to trial in Pretoria had deprived him of the services of his counsel Advocate Joe Mokoena who is not allowed to leave the Johannesburg magisterial area.

"The authorities know very well my counsel was restricted to Johannesburg. The State had two and a half months to inform us. It makes me suspect the whole matter is deliberate in order to deprive me of counsel of my own choosing.

"The Black man in this country is deprived of many rights. I exercise Mandela was cut short by the magistrate who said he should confine himself to the reasons for the adjournment.

"Mandela: It is my duty to make this point. One of the few rights left to the Black man in this country is the right to choose his own counsel. I suspect a deliberate occasion to deprive me of counsel of my own choosing. This is not a reflection on the State prosecutor. I think this is a high-level conspiracy to make it difficult for me to prepare for this trial."

Mandela said the charge of venue was the third attempt. The first was a refusal to allow Ben Turok to be transferred to Johannesburg to help prepare for the trial, the second was the notice served on Mandela which prohibited publications of statements made by him.

The public prosecutor said the State probably had good security reasons for changing the venue involved with the demonstrations planned. Mandela replied that the authorities were entitled to deal with demonstrations but not in such a way as to deprive him of his counsel.

The magistrate ruled that notice of the transfer of the trial had been short and granted one week's adjournment.

As the court adjourned Mandela turned to the spectators and raised his fist. Twice the crowd roared "Amandla awethu" (power to the people) then they sang, to wit, singing, to join the crowds outside in the midst of which Mrs. Winnie Mandela and others looked regal in elaborate turbans and robes.

The police warned spectators that the gathering was illegal and gave them five minutes to disperse.

Sabotage

Petrol bomb attacks were made in Cape Town and Paarl over the weekend.

At Langa, the Dutch Reformed Church, the post office and the house of a supporter of Matanzima were attacked by petrol bombs. Slogans were put up throughout the township reading "Free Mandela" and "He who rules by the sword dies by the sword."

At Nyanga West the administration office was set on fire by a petrol bomb.

Slogans on the Mandela trial were also put up at Nyanga East and in District Six and Sea Point. In Paarl an attempt was made to set fire to the post office. One African was shot in the head and is in hospital under police guard. Another African is reported to have escaped.

Slogans were put up near the Paarl station and at Hugenot.

The first buses into Langa on Monday morning were escorted by police vans.

There were three bomb attacks in Natal. One took place in a third-class coach in a train, one in the CID office in Madoline Buildings in Durban, and one in the BAD offices in Stanger Street.

Cuban President At U.N.



Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos, head of the Cuban delegation, called on the United Nations to condemn as an act of war U.S. attempts to impose an economic blockade on Cuba. Our picture shows Cuban Foreign Minister Paul Roux (left) and President Dorticos being greeted on their arrival at U.N. Headquarters by general secretary U Thant.

Arrested 3 Times In Five Days

PORT ELIZABETH.

In the space of five short days—from Monday morning to Friday—the Special Branch arrested Mr. James Kati three times. The chain of arrests started early on Monday morning when he together with 30 others was arrested during the 1 a.m. police swoop.

On Tuesday he was released together with others, but was again arrested on Thursday morning at the Law Courts while he was trying to ascertain the whereabouts of others who had been caught in the police dragnet. On Thursday afternoon he was released after he had been taken to his home, which was thoroughly searched, and had been interrogated at North House—the Special Branch office.

On Friday morning while he was selling New Age at New Brighton he was again arrested. His person was searched thoroughly, and again he spent a good part of the day at North House.

Right through last week arrests continued to take place here. Men and boys have been picked up and taken to the cells. Some have been released, while some have been released on payment of a small fine of bail. Yet others have been held under the 12-day no-bail rule.

DESPITE VORSTER'S BAN 1,000 ATTEND PROTEST MEETING

DURBAN.
Despite the distribution by the police of thousands of leaflets banning all meetings on Mandela, over 1,000 people attended a mass meeting held in the open grounds outside a hall at Claremont, Durban, at which a "Defend Mandela" meeting was to have been held on the same day.

The meeting, which was held last Sunday after the banning of all meetings connected with Nelson Mandela, was organised by the People's Protest Committee.

Opening the meeting, the chairman, Mr. Yengwa, former Secretary of the banned ANC, said the meeting was not connected with the meeting organised by the Defend Mandela Committee. Calling on the people to unite as never before, Mr. Yengwa said that intimidation by the Nationalists must spur us in our resolve to win full democratic rights for all.

BARBARIC ACTIONS
Attacking the ban on the Mandela meeting and the house arrest of Mrs. Helen Joseph, Mr. George Mbele, former organiser of the banned ANC, said that these barbaric actions must not stop us from fighting against all the unjust laws that operate against us. Dealing at length with the Government's Bantu Authorities and Bantu Councils plans, Mr. Mbele called for unity and action by the people to stop the implementation of these unjust laws.

BRIAN SOMANA'S CAR BURNT OUT

JOHANNESBURG.
New Age reporter Brian Somana's motor car was set alight and burnt out on Monday night after midnight as it stood parked in the yard of his Zola home.

In a hard-hitting speech Mr. Cennick Ndlovu, secretary of the Railway Workers' Union, said that the leaders of the people still hoped, despite all the vicious actions of the Government, for a peaceful solution.

"The situation is working against non-violent solutions, however. The Government is building new arms factories, expanding police force against the people. If then the situation is allowed to continue unabated, as it shows no sign of abating, then the oppres-

sion of our land, like those of other countries will be forced to seek new methods of struggle."

RESOLUTIONS
Resolutions condemning the barbaric actions of the Minister of Justice in placing Mrs. Helen Joseph under house arrest and the banning of peaceful meetings on Nelson Mandela were passed unanimously.

As the meeting ended the people burst into song—their song was "Shosholozza Mandela."

BAN ON HELEN JOSEPH

(Continued from page 1)
as he suggests, warned by Security Branch men or anybody else in connection with her activities;

● She is not a listed or any other type of Communist;

● She has never been convicted in court and it nevertheless now sentenced by the Minister to five years of virtual imprisonment without trial or any sort of hearing.

Mrs. Joseph was working in her garden on Saturday morning when members of the Special Branch served three notices on her.

The first places her under house arrest for five years (see box on front page).

The second forbids her to attend any gatherings for five years, including (i) any social gathering, that is to say any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another, (ii) any political gathering, that is to say any gathering at which any form of state or any principle or policy of the Government of a State is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed.

The third orders her for a period of five years to report at the Marshall Square police station every day between 12 and 2 p.m. except on public holidays and Sundays.

Close friends of Mrs. Joseph who know her intimately have said they are quite certain these vicious bans will not deter her from continuing to do work which she knows to be right. They will not intimidate her and will not force her to leave the country which she loves so much.

18 ARRESTED IN DURBAN MANDELA DEMONSTRATION

DURBAN.
Eighteen men, women and children who took part in a placard demonstration at Cato Manor last Saturday morning were arrested by members of the South African Police. The demonstration was part of a series which had been organised by the Defend Mandela Committee throughout all African townships in the city.

At Kwa Mashu, Durban's largest African area where over 150 demonstrators took part, one person was arrested for failing to produce his permit. All those arrested were later released.

Throughout the morning demonstrators at Lamontville, Kwa Mashu, Ghebelands, G.G. Cato Manor, Claremont and Chedville handed out leaflets at key points urging the people to attend a mass meeting of solidarity with

Mandela and Siitulu who appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday.

Some of the slogans on the placards used by the demonstrators stated: "Mandela—We are with you!", "Release Mandela and Siitulu!", "Workers—Join Sactul!", "We want E!-a-Day!" and "Lift the Ban on the ANC!"

MEETINGS BANNED
Late on Saturday morning the Minister of Justice, Mr. B. J. Vorster, banned "any gathering in any way connected with Nelson Mandela at any place in the Republic." This affected a meeting scheduled to be held last Sunday. The NIC reacted immediately and sent a telegram of protest to the Minister.

Mr. George Mbele, a member of the Defend Mandela Committee, in a statement to New Age said that this ban was yet another action by the Minister who was afraid of the truth.

S.A. SPECIAL BRANCHES STILL ACTIVE

IN BASUTOLAND

RETURN VISIT BY GANYILE'S KIDNAPPER

FAMINE IN THE TRANSKEI

PORT ELIZABETH. SUCCESSIVE crop failures in the Transkei and Ciskei have created growing famine conditions, more alarming than anything the people in those areas have experienced for many years.

In the inland areas of the Transkei, the crop has failed for two consecutive seasons. Only a few cultivators have been able to reap a harvest, but even their yield has been so small that their supplies will not last much beyond December.

Already the majority of the people have to depend on the traders for their food supplies, and very few have sufficient money to buy enough to ward off starvation.

A 200-lb. bag of mealies costs R4, and most of the

people are entirely dependent on small amounts of money sent at irregular intervals by their poorly paid breadwinners on the mines or in the industrial areas.

The condition of the cattle has deteriorated so much as a result of the prolonged drought conditions that the beasts are of little value as a source of income.

Whole communities of old and young people have become listless, beaten into dependency and lifelessness by chronic starvation. What little energy they have is sapped by the often vain effort to find food for themselves and their families.

To make matters worse, stricter application of influx control has prevented many men from seeking employment with the result that the total cash available to the people in the reserves has decreased at a time when they need it most.

It is now a little over a year since the Ganyile incident and as far as is known no steps have been taken by the Basutoland Government against the culprits. Nor has there been any commission of inquiry to investigate the grim plot behind this most flagrant crime.

Yet despite the international indignation which was aroused by this incident, SOUTH AFRICAN SECURITY BRANCH MEN ARE STILL OPERATING IN BASUTOLAND, APPARENTLY WITH IMPUNITY IF NOT WITH THE CONNIVANCE OF THE BASUTOLAND AUTHORITIES THEMSELVES.

Mr. Anderson Khumani Ganyile, the victim of last year's incident, writes to New Age from Qacha's Nek:

When I was allowed to return to Basutoland, after being falsely charged with attempted murder and incitement to commit murder, the police sergeant Morolong who was on duty here informed me that I should report to the police any incident involving the South African Special Branch.

POLICE ROUTINE He further told me that the police routine in Basutoland was that members of the South African Police had to announce their

visit to the policeman on duty at the border gate. Further, no member of the SAP was allowed in Basutoland without announcing his presence at the Charge Office. But at the beginning of March Mr. Nkomo and I spent a well-known police informer from the Republic. We immediately brought this to the notice of Police Officer B. K. Lee, who promised to investigate the matter further.

In April 1962 we saw a vehicle entering the gate. It went past the Charge Office and proceeded to a shop where the occupants had a conversation with the manager. Afterwards they spoke to a bystander, who was heard to say "I know them" and pointed in the direction of our residence.

The car then proceeded in the direction of our residence. Just opposite the huts in which we live it turned back. We saw the African pointing at the huts.

The car then went out of Basutoland without approaching any official.

NO PROTECTION

We went to see Sgt. Morolong about this visit. He confirmed the incident with the by-stander pointing out our huts and further said that as far as he was aware the car was not on an official visit. He advised us to see Mr. Lee.

We saw Mr. Lee the following day and were appalled when he bluntly told us we were not under any police protection—the law was there to protect us.

On September 19 a G.G. car entered Qacha's Nek. It went past the charge office and stopped above the boarding house in which I was staying at the time. The driver was one Van Kooym of the Special Branch in Matatiele. When I checked at the gate to verify the number of the car I found that the driver had signed himself as Mr. Wilson.

Again on September 21 a Pretoria car visited Qacha's Nek. The four occupants of the car, all Europeans, stopped for about five minutes at the Charge Office. Then they, together with Police Officer Mr. Lee, drove to the Maluti Hotel where they stayed about an hour.

The occupants of the car included Lutegan, who was one of the men who whisked us away on the night of August 26 last year, and de Beer of Matatiele.

Despite what these people have done, they are still allowed freely into Basutoland with the connivance of the local police officials.

ANTI-COMMUNISM

Are the political organisations in Basutoland aware of what is going on? Yes they are. But their attitude is governed by their unparalelled hate towards political refugees. They are conducting a witch-hunt for "Communists."

The political organisations have diverted their bullets from the enemy—British imperialism—towards the refugees.

The problems facing Basutoland are very grim indeed and the political organisations would be well-advised to get down to tackling them and abandon their petty mean attitude towards other freedom fighters.



Federal troops firing rifles and hurling tear gas quelled a 15-hour riot when American negro James F. Meredith was surrounded on October 1 at the University of Mississippi, Oxford. Our picture shows some of the arrested students being guarded by a federal soldier.

Troops Put Down Riot In Oxford, U.S.

NANA SITA ORDERED TO MOVE

But "I'm Not Going" Says Former T.I.C. President

THE Group Areas policy of the Government—and Indian opposition to it—is going through a sharp testing time.

All eyes are focused on Nana Sita, former president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, who has been given till November 1 to move house from Hermandstad (Hercules) in the centre of Pretoria to the new township of Laudium.

Mr. Nana Sita has lived in his present home for the last 39 years.

His notice from the Department of Community Development says: "You are not a member of the White group and are therefore a disqualified person."

PROCLAMATION

1958 proclamation declared Pretoria an area for White occupation. Indians served with notice to quit had until June 1960 to go. Now, two years and a few months after the expiry of that date, the Government has moved against Mr. Nana Sita and about four others in Pretoria.

The Minister's latest announcement is that the application of the group areas law will not deprive anyone of a livelihood.

So, Mr. Nana Sita's quiet order leaves his shop where it is, but he must move to Laudium.

Mr. Nana Sita says: "I am not moving. I am quite happy here. I do not see why I should be forced to move."

ONE BY ONE

Indian opinion regards it as significant that though all Indians living outside the Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar (which is still an open area) have been notified to move by the middle of 1960, final quit orders have been served only on a few isolated families.

This, to the Indian community, looks suspiciously like a government offensive against isolated individuals in an attempt to break opposition to Group Areas policy.

If families can be moved one by one, the government hopes Indian communities as a whole can be shunted out of the way.

And Indians here have little confidence that once they have been segregated residentially, the Government will not turn them into areas for Indians only, which will mean economic ruin for the community.

"Would you like a shop in Laudium?" is the question asked Indian merchants of Market street this week, by officials of the Department of Community Development.

The Group Areas survey of Johannesburg Indians is almost complete. Officials armed with questionnaires were going from shop to shop in the main Indian shopping area last week, measuring premises and taking details of trading and residence.

DR. AZIKWE ON THE ENGLISH (IN ENGLAND) PRESS

'Insolence To African Leaders' Nigerian Head of State Writes to British Newspapers

To the Editor of the Guardian. SIR,

Assuming that Reuter's reproduction of your leading article in your issue of July 31, entitled 'Nigeria's Struggles', is accurate, it is my duty to admonish you and your colleagues of the Anglo-Saxon press generally, that you are dabbling too much in Nigerian problems about which you are so fundamentally ignorant and on which you are least qualified to pontificate. It is the height of arrogance, if not folly for an editor of your standing to encourage regular tendentious references to African political leaders. This is becoming one fashionable feature of Anglo-Saxon journalism, on both sides of the Atlantic, and the simple reason is that the congenial racial snobbery, I stand to be corrected when I say that neither Pravda nor Izvestia nor other sections of the press in U.S.S.R. had been insolent or had encouraged their correspondents and editors to be boorish in writing about African political leaders as the Anglo-Saxon press has been doing from time immemorial.

We of the older generation in Nigeria have done our best to hold on to our British connection and our inflexible faith in liberal democracy, in spite of regular doses of insults and gibes from the Anglo-Saxon press; but I cannot guarantee that our children will stomach your continued irreverent attitude towards Africans and their political leaders. From 1947 to date, you have in succession lost India, Burma, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Jamaica, Trinidad, Uganda, etc., partly because of your racial arrogance and social impertinence, and you will lose the rest of your African territories in your so-called 'empire'. Do these setbacks mean nothing to the British press? Your Government now prefers European attachment to Commonwealth connection and it has now enacted an immigration law to bring home to the coloured races of Africa and Asia its contemporary meaning of 'Commonwealth'. I will make no comments. In spite of extreme provocations by your utterly irresponsible journalists, the Nigerian press will not retaliate by being discourteous either to your Sovereign or to your Prime Minister in the way and manner your dim-sighted newspapers have been to our political leaders if even your Prime Minister—to use the language of Vicky—prefers to jettison his crew overboard in order to save himself.

One final word and I am done. For many years now I decided to ignore the tauntings and scurrilities of the Anglo-Saxon press about me and my rôle in our struggle for political freedom in Nigeria and I was determined to make any sacrifice required of me in order to live and see my country free and united. Whether I have succeeded or not, history is my witness. Yet, in spite of your rudeness, certain ill-bred Anglo-Saxon journalists and authors expect us to be supine when we, citizens of a free, sovereign and independent State, are wantonly attacked and they foolishly assume that we shall continue to respect and honour



Dr. Azikiwe, veteran African political leader in Nigeria

their Heads of State and political leaders 'for ever and ever, Amen'. Indeed, these patronising Anglo-Saxons are living in a fool's paradise—in spite of the cold war, even in this nuclear and space age.

MNAMDI AZIKWE, State House, Lagos, Nigeria, Aug. 2.

(This letter appeared in the Guardian on August 10, 1962.—Ed.)

Schoolchildren Told To Sell Elethu

DURBAN. Dozens of children between the ages of 12 and 15 were seen out in the streets of Durban selling the pro-Government newspaper Elethu last week. Investigations showed that these children were pupils of the Chesterville Junior School and that one of their teachers had instructed them to sell the paper. They were told, it is alleged, that the money derived from the sales would be used to pay the school's telephone account.



The Fabulous SQUIRE EVEN-FLO FOUNTAIN PEN. ONLY 26 COMPLETE. Includes a list of features: Simple non-porcelain vacuum filler with 'see-it-glow-it' ink reservoir; Sturdy construction; Modern 'easy-write' spring-to-extend writing; 14 ct. gold plated nib to give character to your writing.

MATANTE FAILS IN COURT BID AGAINST MPH0

FRANCISTOWN (B.P.). WHEN Mr. D. Lukele appeared in the Francistown Subordinate Court recently on behalf of the Bechuana and People's Party, it was the first time an African lawyer had ever appeared in court in this part of Bechuana-land.

Earlier Mr. Lukele had appeared in the High Court in Lobatse.

There was an expression of surprise and disappointment on the faces of the African audience which packed the Francistown court when, at the opening of the case in which Levitt Bros. are claiming £300 damages from the BPP as a result of the recent boycott, Mr. Philip Matante rose in court to move that the case be postponed in order to give him (Mr. Matante) an opportunity to engage the services of a certain Mr. Leo Baron, a Francistown attorney, to represent the Francistown branch of the BPP.

REFUSED Mr. Matante alleged that Mr. Lukele had refused to recognise him as Vice-President of the BPP and had refused to hand over to him all the documents pertaining to the case. Mr. Matante said Mr. Lukele was prepared to take instructions only from Mr. Mpho, but Mr. Mpho was an expelled man whom he (Matante) did not recognise. He said that Mr. Mpho had unconsciously made himself or styled himself President of the BPP. In reply Mr. Lukele said he re-

presented the BPP, and he understood that Mr. Mpho had recently been elected President by a national conference of the BPP.

However, Mr. Lukele said that he did not want to waste the court's time, and he was prepared to withdraw his services, but he would ask the court to order Mr. Matante to pay all costs.

The attorney appearing for Messrs Levitt Bros. then said that his firm knew Mr. Lukele to be the attorney of record. Mr. Baron was dealing with him from the beginning of the case. They had received no notice from Mr. Matante regarding his suggestion that Mr. Lukele should withdraw from the case.

COURT'S DECISION

When it was found that even the court did not have such notice, Mr. Hen Baron, attorney, asked the court to uphold that (Mr. Lukele) was the attorney of record representing the BPP. The court asked whether Mr. Matante should not be allowed to speak for his party. Mr. Baron replied that there was only one BPP represented by Mr. Lukele and Mr. Matante could not therefore be allowed to take part in the proceedings. To this the court agreed. When the court adjourned, Mr. Matante and his Francistown committee left the court and did not return again. But the court remained packed with the Francistown youth until the last day. The case lasted three days. After hearing evidence about the conduct of the boycott, the court reserved its decision.

NEWSPAPERS IN MARCH TO FREEDOM

From the Notebooks
of
LIONEL FORMAN

MUCH of the early history of the freedom movement is written in those forgotten, and some unfortunately, irrevocably lost, weeklies, monthlies and irregulars of the national and political organisations that formed in South Africa from the 1870's onwards.

There are also the newspapers that reflected African opinion of the missionary societies and pro-British groups, and later, of business interests. And although these might not draw our attention as do the specifically political press, they nevertheless formed an important section of the political climate of the time.

Isigidimi

The first lasting missionary newspaper of note, issued on October 1, 1870 by the Lovedale Missionary Institute, was divided into two sections—one in Xosa, "Isigidimi Sama Xosa," and the English section, "The Kaffir Express" which changed its name to "The Christian Express" in 1876. Elijah Makwane was editor (under supervision) from 1874-1880 and John Tengo Jabavu from 1881 onwards. At the end of its first year the paper had 500 African subscribers. Isigidimi's aim, set out in the first issue, was to "represent no denominational body, but the cause of missions generally, and the interests of the Native people."

The first editorial began: "The period when newspapers begin to rise in the history of any people is an important era" and Isigidimi did mark the commencement of a new era in the history of African people. It played an important part in stimulating the development of African political consciousness.

Battles and Diamonds

The firing of the issue of the paper was influenced by a recent excitement on two very far separated subjects—European battles and African diamonds. (By 1871 Germany was the leading power on the Continent, the era of imperialism was beginning and with it the race to complete the division of the world between the great European powers.)

Short Lives

There had been several attempts to establish missionary papers in the African language, but, in the words of Isigidimi, they "all had short lives and by no means merry ones." It is not surprising that, listing the disasters that had befallen his predecessors, the editor was "by no means sanguine" about the likelihood of his paper's success. He wrote:

"More than 30 years ago, the 'Publisher of News—Umshumayeli Wendaba' ran its brief and irregular course in 15 numbers, the 'Isibuto Samawe' or 'Collection of Stories' reached the post-office number seven. 'The Morning Star'—Ikwazi ran for four numbers, 'The Monthly Messenger—Iminyanga Scayaning' the most vigorous of its race, and the third of its kind sent forth by our active and zealous friends the Wesleyans, came to an end, being brained by a cruel club of war on December 21, 1850. The 'News' or 'Indaba', came out a dozen years later, and ran a longer and somewhat chequer-boarded career, but was also very much marked result. It left a legacy to Lovedale Institute,

in the shape of a solid residue of debt to the amount of £100.

We send forth the Express with gloomy forebodings, but continued. "Unless supported, it will find a



Lionel Forman, former editor of the Express, whose untimely death occurred three years ago this week, on October 19, 1959.

quiet testing place among other similar curiosities of Kaffir literature on the shelves of Sir George Grey's library at Cape Town."

Success

Isigidimi struggled, but did not fail. And its circulation figures may provide an index of the extent of the African reading public, far apart from the Bible, some hymns and a translation into Xhosa of the Pilgrim's Progress by South Africa's first African writer, the Reverend Tijo Soga, there was nothing else that could be read.

While the political ideas reflected in Isigidimi and the Kaffir Express were not those of the African staff, but of the missionaries who controlled the paper and wrote almost all of it, they were of importance because the missionaries' power to influence the thinking of the new African petit-bourgeoisie was so immense.

Although the editorials frequently and vigorously declared that the two papers had no politics whatsoever, the columns reflect a very clear and forthright attitude on a number of political matters.

Barbarous and lazy

The basic political philosophy was that British imperialism was a noble and disinterested bearer of Christian civilisation to the heathen blacks, that the blacks were barbarous and lazy, but that the best among them could be brought into the ranks of the civilised and won as allies of British imperialism.

The best method of bringing the African out of barbarism was by educating him and making him a Christian.

Advocacy of education for the African brought the missionaries into sharp political conflict with a section of White South Africa. Again and again the editors returned to the chief complaint laid against their papers and missionaries generally—"The worst and most useless natives come from the mission stations."

White Interests

Isigidimi and the Kaffir Express tried to convince the white colonists that to educate the African was in the interests of the Whites.

In fact, however, the education of the Africans was against the immediate economic interests of the white colonists, and the conflict between them and the missionaries was a reflection of the developing contradiction between the needs of British imperialism and the white South Africans. The missionaries represented the interests of British capitalism which needed the development of a large class of "westernised" Africans with new desires and a cash income as a market for British commodities. The White South Africans needed the Africans as docile and cheap labourers. They hated the sight of the "missionary Natives" who were asserting their dignity as human beings; in the language of the whites, "being cheeky" and demanding better wages ("preaching sedition").

Nationalism

An illustration of the stimulus to political thought provided by Isigidimi was the publication of an early issue (January 1871) of a letter by one, Ndingu Kokela, expressing dissatisfaction at the African's loss of independence, and at the suppression of African folkways and their replacement by British ones. The principal culprits, Kokela charged, were the missionaries.

"Our young men are taught about Wallace, Bruce, Cromwell and Wellington and also the history of Rome and Greece, but nothing about Nulule", he wrote.

Foreign influence was causing the people to lose purity and degenerate into a "mess of mud and water". He appealed to all who could write "to engage in the noble work of handing down Xhosa history in the pure language and to send their contributions to Isigidimi". He set the example by submitting a genealogy of the Xhosa chiefs.

Kokela was taken to task in the following issue by someone writing under the pseudonym 'Fundani Makowetu' (Become educated, my

countrymen). His reply on the lost independence of the Africans was: "Oh! that their independence had been much less than it is. To be under the English is more advantageous than being under the English. The English manner of conducting affairs is superior to that of the Xhosa and therefore let us, without prejudice, allow the latter to give way to the former."

"As for Nulude, How could he be compared with men like Wallace, Bruce, Cromwell and Wellington? And as for the idea of sending in material on Xhosa history, it would tend to make the paper a receptacle for rubbish." "It is very plain," commented the editor, "that there are two parties even among the Natives—the one progressive, and the other conservative of the old customs and non-progressive." The missionaries left no doubt about whose side they were on.

"Our sympathies are entirely with the party of progress. There is very little in the old Kaffirdom worth preserving—and we think it will be to the wisdom of the Natives as soon as possible to move forward into day."

Angry

An angry correspondent moved to write six columns in defence of the viewpoint of Kokela. The paper declined to print the letter and closed the correspondence.

The missionaries were firmly on the side of the Whites in any conflict with the Africans.

"Missionaries are in no sense political agitators", the Express declared. "They desire nothing so much as to be law-abiding and peaceful, even though certain measures which may be right in themselves have become, from the method of their application, a source of irritation to the Natives, leaving an impression of injustice which may be as mischievous as

injustice itself."

When all white South Africa mobilised against the Hlubi chief, Langalibalele, in the first of the campaigns to seize the guns purchased by Africans, the Kaffir Express had this to say: "People on the spot know the profound duplicity of some Africans, who can humbly accept the policy of passive resistance so perfectly, with the view of making the government contemptible. Their judgment in such a case is much more to be relied on than that of any one at a distance. Our sympathies are therefore with the Colonists."

"So far as we know anything of native opinion here, it leans to the side of Langalibalele being guilty."

Nor were the missionaries in any doubt about the Zulu War of 1879. Britain was, they declared, "morally right" to wage it. "The paper was equally anti-African during the war of 1877 when imperial and colonial troops took the opportunity given by a famine-induced clash between tribes finally to destroy their power."

Encouraged Others

The success of Isigidimi encouraged others. By 1880 there were at least three missionary papers for Africans: "Unagu", published by the American Missions of Natal, "Leselinyana" by the French missionaries in Basutoland and "Umwale" or the "South African Methodist" edited by James M. Dwane.

But Isigidimi's circulation fourteen years after it first came out revealed very little progress. There were 630 "bona fide" subscribers in 1883, 700 in 1884 and few new readers were being won. Throughout the period the English and Xhosa papers both sold roughly the same number of copies. That the blame for the lack of interest did not rest solely with the readership was hinted tactfully by John Knox Bokwe in 1880:

"I have often heard it said that some of the reading of Isigidimi before the present editor took over, was like dead matter and dry bones."

(Next week: Imvo Zabantsundu and others)

DEATH OF JOEY FOURIE

JOEY FOURIE died on October 7, at her home at Parow. Joey was one of the brave and courageous Afrikaners who played a great part in building trade unions and a non-racial working class movement during the 1930's and 40's.

Born at Oudshoorn, educated at Wellington, she started work at an early age at Cape Town. This was during the great depression. She began as a telephonist and then became a waitress.

It was then that she made up her mind to organise workers in the catering trades. Her decision was a genuine and spontaneous revolt against the appalling conditions under which waitresses worked and in particular the meanness shown by employers who deducted money for the girls' lunches and breakages.

FIRST SECRETARY

Joey was elected the first secretary of the waitresses' union. She became the Secretary of the National Union of Distributive Workers, Cape Town, and later secretary of the S.A. Hairdressers' Union. She held this post until 1953 when the Minister of Justice,

then C. R. Swart, banned her from trade union work under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Joey's experiences in the trade union movement had developed her sense of justice and political understanding to the point where she joined the Communist Party.

Her political career was as outstanding as her trade union record. She stood for Parliament in 1943 as a Communist Candidate for the Cape Flats constituency, and polled 11600 votes.

COUNCILLOR

Though defeated, she was undaunted and in 1945 won the Woodstock City Council election with a large majority. Her election made history, for it gave Woodstock 3 Communist representatives in the City Council, the other two being Betty Sacks and David Dryburgh.

This simple outline of her career does not do justice to her great qualities of political honesty, trade union integrity and unflinching courage. To appreciate that it is possible for Afrikaners to throw prejudices aside and join with men and women of different nationalities and races in a common struggle for socialism, unity and equality.

RAY ALEXANDER.



Joey Fourie

most advanced section of the working class.

Her life and work demonstrated that it is possible for Afrikaners to throw prejudices aside and join with men and women of different nationalities and races in a common struggle for socialism, unity and equality.

POETRY

China

The Prisoner's Song

Locked fast, the gate for men;
Wide open, the hole for dogs.
A voice shouts:
"Crawl out and get your
freedom!"
I long for freedom, but one thing
I know—
Men must not crawl like curs.
And I await that day
When the fire from underground
shall burst through the earth
To burn my body with this living
tombs;
For in those blazing flames, that
reckling blood,
I shall win through to immortality,
—Yeh Ting

The Chinese original of this poem, was found on a wall of the concentration camps operated in the 1940's by the so-called Sino-American Co-operation Organization in Chungking. It was written by General Yeh Ting who died a martyr's death in 1946. The Chinese Kai-shick clique illegally arrested him when he was commanding the New Fourth Army on the anti-Japanese front.

East Germany

A Look into the Future

We won't be worried any more
about the rain,
Cucumbers will grow in green-
soaked fields.

Melons. Here's where the pond
will be.
We picked the place. The land-
scape
Will be changed by us.
Among the reeds wild fowl will
nest.
Smacking fat carp will cut the
waters
Who can stop us from introducing
Rice and soy beans, why not cotton
In the National Park?
The wind must have its wings
clipped,
Its rattle trapped within the
branches.
The flowering hedge will buzz all
up and down the furrows,
The full bees flash with honey.
The fruit must learn new ways.
The wild shrubs manners.
The deadly nightshade must be
freed of poison.
The quitch must mate its tough
root to the wheat.
No blade of grass, no bush
May die unrecognized,
Unused.
From here to the horizon not a
single fence.
Fertile the fields of the co-opera-
tives.
Property of all, planted by all.
Machines sow and machines reap.
No land unploughed, no spot not
green.
Wheat will grow on Lueneberger
Heath.
Not for a thousand hands would
this hill move
From its pre-historic place.
The pressure of a fingertip will
push it now.
Rivers will change their course,
Water will flow uphill.
Man is mastering the planet Earth.
I can love this future as I love my
life.
I will do anything for such a life
And strike down any claw that
scratches it.

Translator: Edith Anderson

Britain

Do Not Say
They Died

On reading about the Spanish
miners' strike and about the Huk
(liberation front) prisoners in the
Philippines:
Do not say they died for their
children
Or for any
And do not say they gave their
lives
As though it were done willingly.
Say instead
They lived for life.

Do not believe there were two
sides
To the argument
In which they died,
Men go backwards or forwards
There are two directions
But not two sides.

To fall backwards
Is to think thoughts already
thought
To undo work already done
To unlive lives already led,
To go forward
Is to take and to hand on.
Do not assume the gift of life
Is common today amidst men.
To most nothing is given
As not having died
And life must be defined
As yet.

But do not doubt the change.
Life is now a possibility
Lured on from hand to foot to
mind.
And when it becomes a gift
Men will be true to it
And the aged torturers be dead.

John Berger

MIDDLE EAST Yemen Revolt

Into The Sunlight



Thousands of prisoners have been released from the prisons and underground dungeons of Yemen, the south Arabian country which earlier this month overthrew its feudal rulers. Some of the prisoners had not seen the sun for years until the joyous moment of liberation by the revolutionary forces came.

Despite stories to the contrary emanating from the still feudal and pro-west Saudi Arabia, journalists who last week visited Yemen found the army officers who led the revolt to be firmly in command of the situation. An invasion by Saudi Arabian troops had been repulsed and no less than four Saudi pilots had defected to Egypt (closest friend of the new Yemeni republic) with their planes.

● Seen at Sanaa, capital of Yemen, shortly after the successful revolt is Colonel Abdulla Sallal, formerly head of the Palace Guard and now Prime Minister. Sallal himself had spent seven years in prison, before he was made head of the Guards.

AFRICA ANTI-UNIP ELECTION
PACT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

from
VICTOR ZAZA
Lusaka



Kenneth Kaunda

With only a few weeks to go for the 114 candidates contesting the 45 seats in the forthcoming General Elections, some parties are already negotiating election pacts—for fear of losing the elections and having their deposits forfeited.

Two parties have already announced publicly that they are going to support each other in the National seats. These parties are the African National Congress led by the

deep-rooted tribalist Harry Nkumbula, and Sir Roy's United Federal Party, through its agent John Roberts.

The news of the pact came as no surprise to the powerful United National Independence Party, said the National Secretary of UNIP, Mainza Choma, in a press release. "A careful study of the full list of candidates shows that the ANC is not opposing the UFP candidates (in double constituencies) and vice versa." In fact he says they are opposing each other in two constituencies only, in the rest of the constituencies they are keeping out of each other's way and will tell their members and supporters to vote for the other.

"No Mid-Way"

Mr. Choma further says that the Liberal Party led by Sir John Moffat approached the United National Independence Party with a view to forming a pact. "We said that either they agreed that there was no major difference between the two parties, in which case they should merge into one party, or a major difference of policy still existed, in which case they should remain separate and fight the elections as separate entities—there is no mid-way." The statement goes on to say that UNIP does not believe in political opportunism.

"Our aim is not merely to be the next government by hook or by crook—we have to keep within

and maintain our declared principles."

One of the declared cardinal principles of the ANC is to fight to destroy the Federation. One of the declared principles of the UFP is to fight to maintain the present Federation at all costs. The two aims diametrically opposed, says the UNIP statement.

S.A. Born

The United National Independence Party has put in 40 candidates to fight the elections and is supporting four independents. The ANC has put up 30, the UFP 28 and the Liberal Party has put up 27, and other minor parties 9.

The toughest battle is going to be in the Lusaka East constituency. Seven candidates are going to contest this seat—UNIP, ANC, Liberal Party, UFP, plus some independents. Yet another tough battle is going to be in the Zambesi National seat where 10 people are going to contest two seats, this being a double constituency.

Princess Nkatandini, the only woman candidate in UNIP, together with John Anderson (farmer, South African born) are the two UNIP candidates for this seat.

In the lower roll seats too, Barotseland West has four candidates contesting one seat. Mr. Kaunda is standing for the Ilupula constituency, being opposed by a Congress candidate, the Rev. Henry Kasokolo.

AMERICA

Ben Bella
Going To Cuba

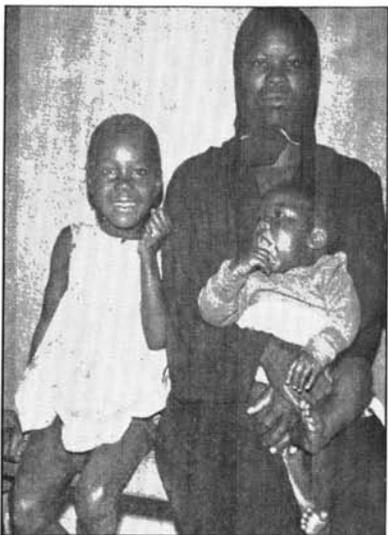
M. AHMED Ben Bella, new Prime Minister of Algeria, was expected to pay a visit to Cuba this week to thank the people of Cuba for their support for the revolutionary struggle for national independence in Algeria.

Ben Bella last week came to New York to lead his country's delegation at the United Nations. Algeria has been admitted as the 109th member of the UN, and its first vote was in support of the people of Southern Rhodesia after the banning of ZAPU.

Before going to Cuba Ben Bella was due to meet U.S. President Kennedy in Washington. According to Hella Pick, the British Guardian's representative at UN, Ben Bella may try to mediate between the U.S. and Cuba.



B.A.D. POKES ITS NOSE INTO FOOTBALL



Mrs. M. Komani must leave home with her two children because of the death of her husband. (See New Age last week.)

THE Benoni Bantu Affairs Department has told the Benoni Bantu Football Association that unless it affiliates to the Transvaal Bantu Football Association, goal posts will not go back on the grounds in Benoni Location and the Waitville Stadium will remain closed to the clubs of the Association. Over 900 footballers are affected.

Thus, quite openly, and without even trying to cover up their threats, municipal Bantu Affairs Departments are putting pressure on African football clubs to affiliate to the dummy Association linked with and used by the S.A. Football Association trying to prevent its expulsion from world soccer circles by claiming fake African participation.

Goal posts were removed from the Benoni grounds three weeks ago.

Last week a meeting of BAD representatives, Advisory Board members and executive members

of the Benoni Bantu Football Association was held under Council auspices. The footballers were told point blank that if they want to play on Council grounds they must affiliate to the Association. (Up to now the Benoni Association has not committed itself to any provincial affiliation).

A welfare officer of the Council, Mr. Boschhoff, explained that the revenue from the Council grounds was to be used solely for 'Bantu', and as the Transvaal Bantu Association was also only for 'Bantu', the clubs must affiliate to it.

The Council has used its fist already, in other ways.

● The Association's former president and treasurer are Council employees and both were threatened with the sack unless

they resigned from the Football Association.

● At last week's meeting the Flying Stars club which is multi-racial and includes African, Indian and Coloured players, was not allowed to sign the register of attendance.

The point was reached at the meeting when the Council officials would permit the footballers only to ask questions, and not to talk freely. One of the participants, Dr. S. Dlitira, left the meeting in protest.

Later the meeting ended in disorder, with the Association members still not toeing the BAD'S line. The footballers agreed the issue would be thrashed out at another meeting, without the Council officials being present.

U.S. MAKING GERM WEAPONS

The United States army is stepping up the development of biological weapons, according to a report from Washington.

Forty scientists of the U.S. army's biological research centre at Fort Dietrich, Maryland, were working on a project that could add deadly super germs of types that do not exist in nature for biological warfare, the U.S. army disclosed in a statement submitted to the U.S. House subcommittee on Military Appropriations.

The statement said that the scientists were "attempting to isolate mutants of bacteria . . . and studying the transduction of such as

toxin-forming ability and antibiotic resistance." Results obtained so far have been sufficiently spectacular to warrant expansion of the programme, it added.

The statement said, "it is not too unlikely that major contributions to biological weaponry and defence will result from research and a better understanding of the science of genetics."

In other areas of the programme the genetics of insects and plants were being investigated and genetics of population changes, gene competition, radiation effects on survival and propagation of insects were also being studied, the U.S. army said.

"Divorce Your Husband Or Leave Your Home"

War Against the Widows In Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG.

THE war against the widows, waged by the Johannesburg City Council, continued this last week, and the widows are now out in the streets.

With them are their young families. Homeless. The authorities have ejected them from homes in the townships because their deceased husbands were the registered tenants, but the Council has offered them no alternative accommodation.

Mr. A. Chirwa of Western Native Township went home to Nysaland and was given a period of 6 months by the Nysaland office. While at home he fell sick and

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was unable to come back to the Union.

His wife was called to the Municipal office and told to divorce her husband or be ejected from the house, as they had received information that Mr. Chirwa was no longer coming back to the Union.

Mrs. Chirwa refused and was given 14 days within which to divorce her husband, or leave the house.

Mrs. Chirwa has lived in this house since 1930 and her rent was paid up to date.

IMPRISONED

Mrs. B. Lekopotsa of Naledi Location, a widow, owed the City Council R15. She has three children. She was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for 10 days, which she served. When she came out of jail she was ordered to pay the amount she owed at the rate of R2 a week and she paid R2 at once.

The following week she was again arrested and sent to the Native Commissioner's office, where she was given a suspended sentence of 20 days. Mrs. Lekopotsa sent R10 to the Superintendent who accepted the money but warned her to collect her things

and leave the house.

On Saturday of the same week she was again arrested and this time she was sentenced to 20 days, which she served. When she came back the Superintendent told her to leave the house but Mrs. Lekopotsa refused and continued to stay in the house. When she went to pay her rent at the end of the week the money was refused by the Superintendent.

After two weeks Mrs. Lekopotsa was arrested again. This time she was sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months which she served.

TRANSFERRED

When she came out of jail she found somebody staying in her house and later found out that the house was already transferred to this person. All her furniture had been sold. During the time Mrs. Lekopotsa was in jail her children were looked after by the welfare organisation.

Now Mrs. Lekopotsa has abandoned her house and has left for Basutoland with her children. She has refused to take assistance from the City Council welfare organisation, which wanted to help her with train fare. Mrs. Lekopotsa said she could not accept Government money.

Published by Real Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barnack Street, Cape Town and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Shelby Road, Salt River.
New Age Office: Port Elizabeth, 29 Court Chambers, 129 Adelaide Street, Phone 45796.
Johannesburg: 7 Mercantile House, 135 Frodoon Street, Phone 22-4025.
Cape Town: Room 21, 3 Barnack St., Phone 2-277. Telegram Address: Nuzex, C.T.
Durban: 605 Lodon House, 118 Grey Street, Phone 6807.

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