

POLICE TERROR IN

E. CAPE

Men, Women and Children Beaten Up In Quest for Saboteurs

PORT ELIZABETH.

NEW BRIGHTON AND ZAKHELE TOWNSHIPS ARE LIVING IN A WAVE OF POLICE TERROR AND INTIMIDATION. DURING THE LAST FOUR WEEKS POLICE HAVE INDULGED IN ATROCITIES AGAINST MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ALIKE. WHILE MANY DETAINED PEOPLE HAVE BEEN DENIED DOCTORS OR LAWYERS.

The police patrolling the townships seem to be under instructions to wear no uniforms. As one youth quipped, "You won't find a cop nowadays if you look for a uniform, but keep your eyes on the touts and loafers wearing rags and overalls and you may find an armed one."

They patrol the streets carrying big sticks and assegais. Non-White police are also armed with guns.

WOKEN UP

A 41-year-old African man, Washington Mabongo, was woken up at his home in New Brighton last week. He was identified by a member of the Special Branch and his house was searched. He was ordered to dress and arrested. Outside his house he was asked for "Gill." He did not know him. The police kicked him, hit him with their torches and punched him in the face.

He was then taken to a house in Malakane Street where Mr. Gilbert Yonke lives. Here they found Yonke, searched the house and both men were taken to the charge office. Here they were questioned about Mandel's shop and the home of an African policeman which

were recently burnt down. When they said they had no knowledge of these incidents they were accused of telling lies and assaulted.

JUMPED ON

Mabongo was thrown to the floor, jumped on and kicked and beaten with a length of rubber hose. His face was swollen and his body bruised. He was also hit with a chair and one policeman butted him and punched him.

Mabongo told New Age that when they were fired of this they let him stand and questioned him about the activities of other people who they alleged were leaders of a Tshinatshina band. They slapped him occasionally while questioning him.

His wife visited him at the charge office but was not allowed to speak to him but only to give him food. She inquired why her husband's face was swollen but was sent away by the police.

GIRLS QUESTIONED

Also questioned were Yonke's sisters Roy, Mabel and Esther.

The police told Roy that Gil-

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NEW AGE

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AT OPENING OF MANDELA TRIAL



The crowds flock to the Pretoria synagogue converted to courthouse again, not, this time, for the treason trial, but for the trial of underground leader Nelson Mandela. Our picture shows Mrs. Winnie Mandela, flanked by members of her and Nelson's family, greeting Mrs. T. Pillay.

MANY IN TRIBAL DRESS



Africans, some in tribal dress, were out in force at the opening of the Mandela trial in Pretoria last week.

'WHITE COURT CANNOT DISPENSE JUSTICE'

Mandela Asks Magistrate to Recuse Himself

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Mandela trial opened in Pretoria last Monday with Nelson Mandela defending himself and applying for the magistrate to recuse himself from the bench on the grounds that Mandela would not be given a fair and proper trial and that he was not morally or legally obliged to obey laws made by a Parliament in which he was not represented.

The magistrate turned down the application in four words and the State witnesses started filing into

court. In and around the courtroom there was a tremendous concentration of police with the White public gallery jam-packed with Special Branch men watching closely the well of the court. Hundreds of African spectators attended the trial.

Once again as Mandela entered the court he greeted the spectators with the raised clenched fist. The entire gallery rose to its feet and a murmur ran through the court.

Mandela faces two charges. One is that he incited people to strike on May 29, 30 and 31 last year as a protest against the declaration of a Republic and the second is that he left the country illegally to visit Abyssinia, Bastotland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and

other countries. Mandela pleaded not guilty but only after his hour-long address on reasons why he would not get a fair trial. Mandela announced that he had briefed Advocate Joe Slovo—whose ban restricting him to Johannesburg was lifted for the trial opening but later reimposed—but his lawyers would be retained for consultation and he would conduct his own defence because the trial was a trial of the aspirations of the African people.

Mandela said he challenged the right of the court to hear his case. This was not an application directed against the magistrate or prosecutor in their personal capacities. But in a case involving the

(Continued on page 4)

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

WE WANT NATIONAL NOT TRIBAL, DRESS

Africans will come to their own only through African nationalism. They will consolidate their victory over the forces of oppression, exploitation and a foreign minority rule only through Pan Africanism. This is the only political message that must be brought to the African people today.

It is disturbing to see some African political leaders parading in tribal dress and thinking that in this way they will be recognised as genuine leaders of the people. This is wrong and must be avoided before much harm is done to the African political struggle. Tribal dress divides Africans.

I suggest that a national dress incorporating features of traditional dress of Zulus, Xhosas, Pedis, Tswanas, Basutos, Vendas and Shangaans be made. I notice that women in Uganda and in Kenya (where many different tribes constitute these two nations) now have national dress. I don't see why Africans in South Africa cannot devise a national dress. Tribalism is going to go. Those who believe in ethnic grouping, Bantustanism, apartheid etc. are living in a world of phantasy. The hurricane of African nationalism is too strong for these retrogressive forces of darkness and godlessness. But what South Africa needs at this hour is a brave leadership such as that provided by Mangaliso Sobukwe and Chief Lutuli. Tribal dress is no answer to our political emancipation.

A PAN-AFRICANIST
Roodepoort.

I was surprised to read what your correspondent, Pallo (New Age Sept. 27) said about our National Leaders, Chief Lutuli and Nelson Mandela and their wearing of tribal dress. According to Pallo the wearing of this dress is to encourage tribalisation and to hamper the national struggle of

the democratic and progressive movement in South Africa.

It is not difficult to expose the fallacy of this statement. Tribal dress, when it is representative of all tribal units of a national community, helps to unite the different tribes and so force them to realise that they have common national characteristics. This common consciousness cannot be realised in the artificial way suggested by Pallo.

Our leaders have never encouraged ethnic division and to compare their objectives with those of Dr. Verwoerd and Matanzima is a "political scandal". The coercive manner in which the present rulers drive Africans back to tribalism is not to unite all tribes, who are still conscious of their social background, but to abuse tribalism for their political ends. That is, to divide and rule.

If the urban Africans, because of industrial and economic reasons have "discarded tribal dress for workers' overalls" it does not mean that the "majority" of Africans in the reserves should be left unmorganised by our leaders to be victims of "puppet chiefs" and Bantustan Administrations.

JOE T. NKOLONGWANE
Jabavu.

TIME FOR ACTION

I appeal to all Africans. If we want freedom let us act now. We must realise that our leader is Nelson Mandela. Let us sing a song that says "Nelson come out of jail and lead us to freedom."

Now is the time for action not just songs and speeches.

Amanda Ngwethu.
B. A. SEAME.
Pretoria.

State Information Propaganda Falls Flat

This is a brief message of congratulation on the occasion of New Age's birthday. Keep up the good work. You have no idea how many people are following the fortunes of New Age with admiration.

The local Sunday papers continue to publish quantity-produced advertisements from S.A. House, extolling the virtues of Bantustan "independence!" They read rather like messages from another planet. I rather enjoy them a way, because they have the characteristics of an exciting science fiction short story. NOBODY IS DECEIVED, and, of course, nobody is known to be deceived.

Such handouts are like the nervous twitches of a psychopath. They are accepted as necessary "eye-wash" to restrict anti-democratic readers, whoever they are, and rejected as insulting "eyewash" by the rest. Why read Peter Fleming's "Dr. No" if you don't read the State Information Department's "A Critic Calls Again" (today's exciting story)?

TREVOR BUSH
Cardiff, Wales.

(The following is a typical exchange in "A Critic Calls":

Critic: "But is your policy of white supremacy not designed primarily to restrict the liberty of your Bantustan citizens?"

State Information Dept.: "But our policy is not one of white supremacy. Only the other day we were a story in some South African papers that provided an interesting commentary on the evolution of this policy. Apparently, some Transvaal members of the Nationalist Party had formed a movement to persuade the Government to reform their policy—to 'return to white supremacy'. Their efforts received short shrift from all commentators—and from Dr. Verwoerd.")

Africans Must Support African Shows

Truly the ways of the public are inexplicable, embarrassing and disappointing sometimes. I attended Ren Satch Masina's Back in your Backyard at the Selbourne Hall and I have rarely seen a show with such slavish comedy without the inevitable African traditional fringe with dancing girls. As far as singing polish and sophistication goes it is the best I have seen among Africans in the English medium in 20 years of variety!

But the African public was not there! I am sure just because the show was billed as "Ben Satch Masina's Production" they dismissed it as one of those African shows "What can you expect from an African producer?" they must have said and stayed away! They would have come in their hundreds if the show had been billed by Mr. Gluckman or Victor Meloney!

Africans must learn to take pride in themselves. They cannot be carried on the shoulders of enterprising Europeans all the time. Union Artists carried these artists in King Kong to London and now they must show their people what they have learned!

It means these artists cannot ever establish studios on their own to show what they have learned overseas because their people will not support them!

Thanks to Union Artists for encouraging African initiative in such productions!

WILFRED SENLISO
Johannesburg

EDITORIAL

SABOTAGE AND HOUSE ARREST

THE Minister of Transport, Mr. B. J. Schoeman, said last week that it was wrong to blame Mr. Vorster for the Sabotage Act, which was the responsibility of the whole Government. The Sabotage Act had been discussed clause by clause by the Cabinet as a whole. In addition a Cabinet committee had been appointed, of which Mr. Schoeman personally was a member, to go through the Bill a second time and make amendments which it considered advisable. Furthermore, every action of the Minister of Justice was approved by the Cabinet.

We don't think either the Government or Mr. Vorster benefit very much from this explanation. It was evident when Mr. Vorster made his first explanation of the Sabotage Act that he did not know what its contents were. He said the Act would not apply to banned people like Patrick Duncan. It does.

Furthermore, as a result of the glaring inadequacies of the Sabotage Act as a piece of legislation, we now have a situation where nobody knows what the law is, and it is left to Mr. Vorster himself to decide what is and what is not a crime.

The Act says specifically that no word or writing of a banned person may be published in any way and the penalty for contravention of this section is imprisonment for a maximum of three years with no option of a fine. Yet after a certain amount of press complaint the Minister decided to make an exception in the case of evidence given in court by a banned person, which may now be published, in defiance of the law, provided the Minister is of the opinion that it does not overstep the mark.

A further relaxation of this prohibition was made by the Minister when one of his Nationalist papers in the Transvaal published a statement by Mr. Oliver Tambo, who is banned. The law says that in such a case there must be a prosecution. The Minister decided that the paper had made a "bona fide error" and that there would be no prosecution. Others who made "bona fide errors" would also be immune from prosecution, he said.

In effect, we are now subject to laws made, not by Parliament, but by the Minister of Justice. And because these new "laws" are not written down there is no certainty as to how far they extend. Mr. Vorster's verbal promise of immunity can always be withdrawn and a prosecution instituted at any time. No court will be bound by anything the Minister has said, but only by the actual wording of the Act.

The Minister's actions in this regard are a reflection, not only on the Cabinet, which has twice scrutinised the clauses of the Sabotage Act without being able to discover these obvious flaws, but also on Parliament, which in the Minister's opinion has passed a law which is incapable of being applied with equity.

Against this background the public cannot be satisfied in any way by Mr. Schoeman's assurances about the Sabotage Act. Its main provisions have nothing to do with sabotage, but with the placing of restrictions on opponents of the Government's apartheid policy. Significantly, the first victim of the Act was not a bomb-thrower or anarchist or even Communist but Mrs. Helen Joseph, whose only crime is that she has committed no crime for which she can be tried in a court of law. Nevertheless, for opposing Government policy she is now subject to restrictions which are intolerable in their harshness and inhumanity.

Now the Government has struck at two more victims and is brandishing this fearsome weapon against all and sundry, in a blanket attempt to intimidate the most outspoken of its opponents. We have no hesitation in proposing that the Sabotage Act will prove a dud. Men and women may well be made to suffer under it, but with each blow the will to resist will be strengthened among the people until a weapon has been forged which is capable of triumphing over all that the Nats. can bring to bear against it.

Unite, Students, and Save Fort Hare

I would like to say "hats off" to the N.U.S.A.S. representatives who recently visited Fort Hare, for they are the people responsible for the Fort Hare students re-affirming their affiliation and support for N.U.S.A.S. Their bold action is much appreciated.

We have been proud of Fort Hare and we still want it to grow and achieve academic standards and status of some of the finest universities of our country.

But since the government took over, Fort Hare has appeared to the observer more as a concentration camp than as an educa-

tional institution.

It is only through the students themselves that Fort Hare can be saved from the sadistic government of South Africa, through their unity and loyalty to their SRC and NUSAS.

Unite students and save Fort Hare. Our former lecturers did their part when they declined to work under the New Fort Hare. Only the very blind or the very selfish person is content with the present situation.

S. G. BURUS-NCAMASHE.
Johannesburg.

THANKS TO FRIENDS AT HOME AND ABROAD

WE want to thank our friends in China who sent us gifts of Chinese handicrafts which have now arrived. These are from the All-China Youth Federation. Gifts and inspiring messages have also been received from the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China and also from the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace. Thank you, dear Chinese friends, for your kind help and wishes!

Thanks, too, to Yusuf and Aziz, who have donated the damages awarded to them by the Transvaal arising from the time of the State of Emergency in 1960. What about all the others who have received these damages doing the same? It couldn't go to a better cause. In view of Vorster's newest and latest threat to ban newspapers, issue more house arrest orders, and even interfere with the Rand Daily Mail, it is more impera-

tive than ever that New Age be assured of the means of maintaining public life.

Don't forget! Don't delay! Send us your donation right away.

Last Week's Donations:

Fort Elizabeth:
Friend R2, Wagon Wheel R20, Workers' Friend R18, Doc R2, Always there R2.10, Brother R1.05.

Durban:
Amy R2, Medicine R2.

Cape Town:
Sacred River R10, Blanche and Alex, birthday present R4, S. R20, Diamond R25, Unity R10.

Johannesburg:
N. R2, N. Colls R5, Greenfield R4, Old friend R4, Kay R2, Happy birthday R10, Monthly R20, Yusuf and Aziz R36, Friend R20, B. colls, R20.

Grand Total: R252.15.

"FREE MANDELA" MEETING

J. B. Marks Speaks—After 10 Years' Ban

JOHANNESBURG. "FREE MANDELA" cried the meeting addressed by veteran freedom-fighter J. B. Marks (banned for ten years and fighting back hard at his first public appearance last week) and "TSHOTHOLOZA MANDELA" (Move on, Mandela) sang the crowd that left the hall in a body and surged through the streets of the city on the way to the station.

Down Commissioner Street the Congress songs echoed. Six squad cars scurried to the spot and a band of policeman threatened to

"Free Mandela."

J. B. Marks, banned for the last 10 years from making speeches or attending gatherings, made a tremendous comeback to the public platform.

"Open your eyes before it is too late," Mr. Marks cried, addressing himself to the Afrikaners. "The Verwoerds and the Vorsters are misleading you. We stand for true democracy. Our fight is against domination of man by man, be he black or white. We want the rule of the common man in South Africa. We are not against the Afrikaners as a people; we are against them because they have

made themselves victims of the barbarous government which makes us, the oppressed, brewers of wood and drawers of water."

SABOTAGE

Mr. Yusuf Cachalia said: "No power on earth can stop the people's demands. The Government reply has been banishments and imprisonments, sjamboks and release Mandela. It cannot afford to have a policeman in every house. The history of Africa and Asia has proved that the leaders put in jail are the people with whom the colonialists negotiated."

"The Government must open negotiations with the people and release Mandela. It cannot afford to have a policeman in every house. The history of Africa and Asia has proved that the leaders put in jail are the people with whom the colonialists negotiated."

Looking for Bombs?

Special Branch Use Crowbars, Spades To Dig Up Gardens

JOHANNESBURG. AFTER last week's bomb attacks in several towns of South Africa, the Special Branch swooped on African homes to search for explosives and documents of the banned African National Congress.

Detectives used a crowbar to probe the yard of the home of Mr. William Letallo (the raid warrant stipulated that the target was Mr. Roy Letallo); and a spade to dig in the garden of New Age reporter Mr. Brian Somana for about half an hour. The search in Mr. Somana's house had yielded not a sheet of paper.

Police made a dive for signs of freshly stamped earth in backyards and gardens.

In other homes the raiding parties emptied containers in

the kitchen, checked through sugar and salt stocks and—in one house—even tasted a packet of washing soda.

Raiding times varied from 3 to 4.30 a.m. Most of the homes visited by the police were those of young people.

REV. BLAXALL TOO

But a posse of detectives also descended on the office in Johannesburg of the Rev. Arthur Blaxall of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and though Mr. Blaxall was away on holiday they insisted on probing for his keys until they found them and searching thoroughly in his absence.

Raiding the home of Mr. B. Ngakane, detectives wanted to know who lived in the house and which was the nearest police station. This sounded ominously like preliminaries to a house arrest order, Mr. Ngakane thought. And the detective added that he might have seen at least 200 others to ask the same questions.



J. B. Marks

arrest and shoot if the crowd did not disband. There was a scuffle when the police arrested one man, but the crowd surged forward, demanded him back and made it plain the people were going home—singing. Police drew batons, and one constable fingered his revolver, but the crowd pushed on shouting "Down with Vorster" and

In Support Of Mandela



Mr. George Mbhele, former organizer of the banned African National Congress (Natal), addressing the meeting which took the place of the Mandela protest meeting in Durban last week (see last week's New Age). Next to Mr. Mbhele is Mr. M. B. Yengwa, former Secretary of the banned Natal ANC, who was chairman of the meeting.

C.P.C. BACKING FOR DESAI

CAPE TOWN.

SUPPORT for the candidature of Mr. Barney Desai in the forthcoming City Council by-election in Ward VI is expressed in a statement issued by Mr. C. Marney, Acting Chairman of the Coloured People's Congress.

Although Mr. Barney Desai is banned from attending gatherings and is prohibited from belonging to, inter alia, the Coloured People's Congress, he is still regarded by us as our Chairman and leader," says the statement.

"We wish therefore to support his candidature in the by-election occasioned by the imprisonment of ex-Councillor George Peake.

WHOLE-HEARTED BLESSING

"Mr. Peake was a member of CPC at the time he stood for



Ahmed Kathrada

Walter Sisulu

Latest Victims of Vorster's Sabotage Act

HOUSE ARREST FOR SISULU, KATHRADA

JOHANNESBURG.

VORSTER'S second and third house arrest orders, issued exactly seven days after the first served on Mrs. Helen Joseph, are blows aimed at two top men in the ranks of South Africa's freedom leaders.

At the time of going to press the Special Branch men had not yet found Walter Sisulu, former Secretary General of the African National Congress, to confine him to his Orlando home.

Ahmed Kathrada, before his banning from all gatherings and participation in the work of political movements the chairman of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, strolled into the gallery of the Mandela trial on Monday morning and while being interviewed by pressmen had his house arrest order served on him by the

Special Branch who had been looking for him for two days. Kathrada is from now on for the next five years confined to his tiny Market Street flat in Johannesburg, prohibited from communicating in any way with any banned person.

MAJOR CAMPAIGNS

Both Sisulu and Kathrada, Vorster's latest targets for attack, have been intimately involved in every major political struggle of the Non-White people over the last ten years and longer. Sisulu, born in Engobo in the Transkei, first worked on the Witwatersrand as miner and factory worker. He joined the ANC in 1940 and became one of the dynamic young men in the ANC Youth League that pressed for and achieved more militant dynamic mass campaigns. The Defiance Campaign saw the emergence of the leadership of Mandela, Sisulu and Tambo, and the tremendous growth in influence of the ANC. Sisulu played a key role in organising the Congress of the people which framed the Freedom Charter.

RESISTANCE

The forties and fifties were years of Indian passive resistance campaigns in which Kathrada played a prominent role and the growth of close fighting co-operation of the African and Indian Congresses.

Both Sisulu and Kathrada have been banned and restricted in movement and political activity repeatedly, both spent four years together in the dock in the treason trial. Both were imprisoned during the State of Emergency in 1960.

Kathrada's appeal against a conviction for leaving Johannesburg in contravention of his restriction order is coming up in court this week. Sisulu has been arrested again and again this year and faces trial on a charge of incitement on December 3.

Mrs. Turok Arrested Again

JOHANNESBURG.

During last week's poster parade protesting against the house arrest on Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Mary Turok was arrested by the Special Branch. She was taken to Marshall Square cells on a charge of attending a gathering and released the next day on bail of R100.



On her fourth day of reporting to Marshall Square police station Mrs. Joseph was intercepted by members of the Liberal Party who handed her flowers and the message "We admire your courage."

RELEASE HELEN JOSEPH

MRS. Helen Joseph, first victim of Vorster's house arrest orders, has become the focal point throughout South Africa of popular opposition to the police state's attacks on civil liberties.

Last week demonstrations of protest were held in all the main centres of the Republic and numbers of political organisations from the United Party upwards passed resolutions of protest.

The Congress Alliance in Johannesburg demonstrated on the City Hall steps last week with posters which said: "Free Helen Joseph," "House Arrest—Civil Death," and "Amanah Ngwenethu." Mrs. Joseph, banned from attending gatherings, walked past the demonstration, her right fist clenched in the air.



Part of the 80-odd demonstrators who took part in a multi-racial demonstration last Saturday morning in West Street, Durban. Hundreds of people held up the traffic to watch the demonstrators, who carried placards protesting against the imposition of house arrest on Mrs. Helen Joseph. After an hour the demonstrators were dispersed by the police.

DURBAN PROTEST MEETING



Mr. Alan Paton, the National Chairman of the Liberal Party (left), and Dr. G. M. Naicker (right) addressing a mass meeting at the YMCA hall in Durban last week called by the Women's Federation (Natal) to protest against the house arrest on Mrs. Helen Joseph.



without giving her an opportunity to defend herself and you have taken it upon yourself to impose this sadistic sentence.

Federation of South African Women We know that the Government regards as a communist every opponent who stands for the extension of full democratic rights to all the citizens of our country. We say these beliefs are held not only by communists, but are shared by millions of people throughout this land and overseas.

Alexandra Branch of Federation of S.A. Women: The "house arrest" order served on Mrs. Helen Joseph is a most cowardly and atrocious act that should fill the hearts of all freedom-loving South Africans with profound sorrow and indignation.

Transvaal region of Federation of S.A. Women: We will not be silenced! We will speak out whenever it is needed, meet as friends and women whenever we can, and ceaselessly for the day when Helen will once again be with us.

Federation of S.A. Women (Natal) in a telegram to Vorster: "Release Helen Joseph or bring her to trial. Imprisonment without trial is fascism."

S.A. Indian Congress: We regard the Minister's action as unjust and unwarranted and call upon all who love freedom and democracy to voice their strongest condemnation of this dictatorial action.

Natal Indian Congress, in a telegram to Vorster: "NIC condemns inhuman, barbaric and undemocratic action . . . Demand immediate withdrawal of order."

Leo Boyd, Natal leader of the Progressive Party: By declining to take her to court the Minister has struck a blow not at communism but at democracy.

S.A. Congress of Trade Unions (Natal): Our answer to Minister Vorster's action must be to redouble our efforts to remove this vicious, fascist Government from office.

S.A. Indian Youth Congress: Helen Joseph is the first victim of the "house arrest" clause but certainly not the last. Her fate awaits many more South Africans and unless citizens of the country raise their voices in protest now our country is doomed to become a fully-fledged police state. THE WRITING IS ON THE WALL.



One of the demonstrators who took part in the protest organised by the Federation of S.A. Women in Adderley Street, Cape Town, last week.

ELECTIONS IN N. RHODESIA

The Northern Rhodesia territorial elections will be held on October 30. It will be the first time Africans have been given a constitution which gives them a chance to return an African majority in the Legislature.

The constitution has been regarded as one of the most complicated ever devised—and the decision as to who will be the winning candidate especially in the National seats will require a mathematician as an electoral officer.

The Legislature itself has been enlarged to accommodate 45 members. These members are divided into three equal groups of 15. The first 15 are upper roll seats—intended for Europeans; there is a lower roll of 15 for Africans and 15 national seats which will be of mixed races. One of the national seats is reserved for Asians. The remaining 14 are in seven pairs. Four of these must return one African and one white candidate. The remainder can return two candidates of any race. For a national candidate to qualify, he must get at least one-tenth support from voters of the opposite race and one-fifth support from either higher or lower roll votes cast. To decide the winning candidate the two percentages are added up and the candidate with the highest average goes through.

To enable our readers to judge the issues at stake in the election, New Age publishes this week—

AN INTERVIEW WITH KENNETH KAUNDA

Are you hoping to win the forthcoming territorial elections?

I am positive the United National Independence Party will win. We have got majority following. We are making good headway. We are making inroads into the European community. We stand a good chance of winning four or so upper roll seats which are meant for European parties. This is in addition to capturing nearly all 15 lower roll seats. We also believe that if we do not win any national seats which require support from both races, nobody else will win.

If your party is returned what will you do about Federation?

We will fight it until it is dead and buried.

How do you propose to do that?

Through mobilising all our forces in the country—economic and others. Then we will bring pressure to bear on the British Government through effective organisation.

What plans have you for improving the economy of the country?

To begin with, we will put emphasis on rural development. We will encourage the growing of cash crops such as tobacco, groundnuts, coffee, sugar cane and the processing of these commodities. We will encourage the growth of producer co-operatives while at the same time doing everything possible to assist the individual farmer. All agriculture will come under one ministry instead of separate racial ministries. Research stations would be set up to study agricultural problems. Existing agricultural schools would be improved and we intend to build a college for more advanced students. In our manifesto we have put emphasis on agriculture because we intend to make it the economic backbone of the country eventually.

What plans have you for African education?

When Federation breaks up, we will treat all education—European and African—as one. The government would continue to give assistance to agencies like missions and local education authorities. We will introduce integrated experimental schools, where black and white children will be able to mix freely.

Do you think that you will be able to get foreign capital for an intensive programme of development when you need it?

I would think so. Apart from that, some local financiers have

assured us that they would plough back some of their profits if only there was stability in the country.

In case of foreign capital, we would like that to come to us without strings attached and probably in the circumstances, we would like the money to come through United Nations agencies. I have spoken to people at the World Bank and they said they would be quite happy to invest in this country provided we assured them of the safety of their money. I could also mention that I have spoken to some financial houses in London, Oslo and Stockholm. I am glad to say that response was very good.

Does UNIP intend to nationalise big industry such as the Mines?

We have no intention of doing so.

Assuming that Federation breaks up and health comes back to territorial control, what plans has your party in this connection?

We shall encourage private hospitals, mission hospitals and also build more government hospitals, clinics and dispensaries.

At present the territorial government spends more money on police than on any other vote, will your government maintain that?

The police of any country must be proportionate to the population. In our case, we have a police force that is out of proportion to the population. It is too large. We believe that instead of spending vast sums of money on the police force we have to spend more on social services. Our aim is to create more employment and raise the living standards of our people.

What attitudes will you adopt towards the European when you take over the following business?

Time and again we have made it plain that the colour of a man does not count. What counts is his behaviour. It is stupid of men to quarrel about their colour, in as much as it is stupid to quarrel about tribes. UNIP's stand is that Europeans will be welcome here after independence not so much because of their capital and their technical know-how but simply because they are fellow human beings. As Africans, we have been oppressed like a discriminated against on grounds of colour but we are not prepared to live in the past. If the African accepted the European because of his capital or technical know-how, the acceptance would be artificial and temporary. It would make the Africans feel justified in doing away with the European as soon as the situation changed. This would be wrong, morally, politically and spiritually. Our yardstick is merit.

We shall provide opportunities for all. We believe in the protection of the individual and his house.

Your party has often been accused of intimidation, does this mean that your party cannot tolerate opposition?

We will tolerate opposition all right—and we do—so long as it does not take to subversive activities. Faced with subversive activities when we are in power, we shall not hesitate to let the normal course of law take its course.

Do you think that accusations from certain quarters that your party is communist or communistic are justified?

It has no justification at all. To me communism is a way of tackling economic problems in the same way as capitalism is. These methods have been applied with success and sometimes without. But the set of problems tackled by these methods are entirely different from ours. We have to apply methods suitable to our own situation here. I do not consider that communism is a suitable method here. This is an accusation our enemies use in their efforts to discredit us.

Benefits for Grabouw Canning Workers

CAPE TOWN.

MRS. L. Abrahams, General Secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, told New Age that as a result of a Conciliation Board between Food and Canning Workers' Union representatives and Messrs Jax Canning, Grabouw, the workers will receive the following benefits:

1. For all Grade 4 and 5 workers the "seasonal experience" will be done away with and they will start at the highest notch, i.e. the basic wage and c.o.l.a. for Grade 4 male R6.30; Grade 4 female R5.55; Grade 5 male R5.72; and Grade 5 female R4.97.
2. All workers will receive a weekly increase in their wage from 27) cents to 45 cents per week.
3. The increases come into operation as from October 26, 1962.
4. The firm has agreed to become a member of the Medical Benefit Fund.
5. The agreement is to be made into a legal gentlemen's agreement for 5 months, to coincide with the expiration of the main agreement for the fruit and vegetable canning industry.

FIRST BANNING ORDER IN SOUTH WEST

The first ever banning order under the Suppression of Communism Act to be issued in South-West Africa—South Africa's stolen colony—was served on SWANU leader Gerson Veli this last week.

It is in terms of section 9 of the Act. This prohibition was issued as SWANU leaders were planning protest meetings against the house arrest of Mrs. Helen Joseph and the arrest and trial of Nelson Mandela.

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'WHITE COURT CANNOT DISPENSE JUSTICE'

(Continued from page 1)

clash of the aspirations of the African people and those of the Whites the country's courts could not be impartial and fair, in such cases the Whites were interested parties. To have a White judicial officer presiding was to make the Whites the judges in their own case.

Mandela said he wanted to make it plain he was not a racialist and detested racialism whether it came from a black man or a white man. But it was improper and against the elementary principle of justice to entrust Whites with cases involving the denial by them of basic human rights to the African people.

What sort of justice was this that enabled the aggrieved to sit in judgment over those against whom they had laid a charge?

INTERRUPTED

Continuing his argument against a judiciary controlled entirely by Whites and enforcing laws enacted by a White Parliament, Mandela was interrupted by the magistrate who said: "After all this is a White man's court. There is no other court. What purpose does it serve to challenge this one?"

Mandela continued that in its proper meaning equality before

the law means the right to participate in the making of the laws by which one is governed. The White man makes all the laws. He charges us before his courts and accuses us and he sits in judgement over us. The real purpose of this rigid colour bar is to ensure that the justice dispensed by the courts should conform to the policy of the country, however much that policy might be in conflict with the norms of justice accepted in judiciaries throughout the civilised world.

"I feel oppressed by the atmosphere of White domination that lurks all around in this courtroom. This atmosphere calls to mind the inhuman injustice caused to my people outside the courtroom by the same White domination.

"It reminds me that I am voiceless because there is a Parliament that is White controlled. I am without land because the White minority has taken a lion's share of my country. We are ravaged by starvation . . ."

GRAB FEARS

Here the magistrate interrupted again. Mandela continued that he had grave fears that this system of justice might enable the guilty to drag the innocent before the courts. It enabled the unjust to

prosecute and demand vengeance against the just.

He had the feeling that he was a Black man in a White man's court. This was not the atmosphere conducive to feelings of security and confidence in the impartiality of the court.

This doubt sprang from the facts of unfair discrimination against the Black man in the constitution of the country's courts. There was only one way of allaying such doubts, namely by removing unfair discrimination in judicial appointments. The White man's standard of fairness and justice had to be judged by the extent to which he had condemned the majority of South African citizens to serfdom and inferiority.

He concluded: "I make no threat when I say that unless these wrongs are remedied without delay we might well find that even plain talk before the country's courts is too timid a method to draw the attention of the country to our political demands."

The magistrate dismissed the application for recusal. Evidence was then led about the Maritzburg Conference at which Mandela made the key speech and Mandela began a cross-examination of the witnesses. About 50 witnesses are to be called by the State, it is understood.

Charges Against Two BCP Members Withdrawn

PORT ELIZABETH.

Charges against two Basutoland Congress Party members, David Mokoteli and Leboea Lejipho, were withdrawn last week when three men appeared before a magistrate charged under the Suppression of Communism Act. The case against a third man, Sebentze Peter, was adjourned to November 15. Mr. Peter is out on bail of R15.

The case against the BCP members arose after a mass raid of the police at New Brighton and Zakhele last month. They were found in possession of BCP documents.

Mr. Mokoteli told New Age that they intend to protest against the arrest at the offices near the British Consul. They were told after inquiries had been made that the police had informed the office that there were no charges against them. When the men appeared before a magistrate on Monday the case against them was withdrawn.

Newspapers in the March to Freedom—2

"6600"—THE FIRST AFRICAN POLITICAL PAPER

[T]he first independent political newspaper, expressing African opinion and at times the voice of the small African professional elite, was "Imvo Zabantsundu—The voice of the People." Its first issue appeared on November 3, 1884, from its offices established in Kingwilliamstown.

Africans Vote

Africans in those days possessed the vote, and had, for the first time that year, begun to participate as an organised force in the Cape elections. They did so by throwing their weight behind a white liberal, James Rose Innes, in the Kingwilliamstown constituency where they were strongest.

The support of the Native Electoral Association, led by John Tengo Jabavu, at the time editor of *Iqumidi* (see last week's chapter), brought Rose Innes victory.

In order to retain their influence, a group of white liberals, including Rose Innes' brother, decided to provide the capital for the establishment of the first African political newspaper. Jabavu was appointed editor, but the liberals kept full control of policy.

Isolate Elite

The controllers of the paper were more concerned with using *Imvo* to isolate the intellectuals from the masses, to maintain white domination and clamp down on militant struggle than to promote the true interests of the Africans.

This is revealed clearly in the statement of policy published in the first issue and welcomed by the white newspapers all over Southern Africa. It declares:

"A large class has been formed among the Natives which has learnt to loathe the institutions of barbarism, and to press for the better institutions of a civilised life. The aim of *Imvo* is to be a rope to tow these stragglers to the shore of civilisation.

"Native public opinion does not fit itself to any party but endeavours to promote loyalty to the Queen and to the British Empire, and peace and prosperity in South Africa."

Attack On African Vote

In spite of this white control, however, *Imvo* in its early years was an important factor in the political advancement of the Africans.

During the first attack on the African franchise in 1887 the paper gave great publicity to the wave of protest meetings amongst Africans, and Jabavu himself was the convenor of a conference of delegates from all over the Cape called to discuss the impending disfranchisement.

Although the fight against the disfranchisement was completely unsuccessful the seeds of united action were sown.

Later, as the white Liberals and the reactionaries moved closer together on more and more issues in their common determination to keep the Africans in subjection, which finally culminated in *Union* in 1910, *Imvo's* policy of moderation and muted protest on some issues was unacceptable to the ordinary people. Yet there were many occasions when *Imvo's* criticisms were strongly voiced and

it held fast to the assertion of African rights.

Land Act

Such protest was particularly marked with the passing of the "Squatter's Bill" or what we submit is more correctly known as the Land Act which deprived Africans of the right to farm or live on the land of a white owner. The Bill was presented during a particularly severe drought and thousands of

From the Notebooks
of
LIONEL FORMAN,
with additions by
SADIE FORMAN

Africans were left hungry and destitute as a result.

On January 23, 1912, the editorial commented:

"The Squatter's Bill assumes every Non-European to be a squatter on the land of his birth and a thing to be hunted and harried off the soil. In this country, when the Europeans came, they found the Natives settled and cultivating the land. To assume they are squatters . . . is to resort to the most barbed measures of oppression ever heard of."

In subsequent months *Imvo* carried full reports on the Cape Peninsula Native Association which was formed to fight the Squatter's Bill, and the speeches made at its meetings were extensively quoted.

Formation Of A.N.C.

It is of particular interest that during March of 1912 the newly formed A.N.C. known as the S.A. Native National Congress and the African Political Organisation, led by Dr. Abdurahman, agreed on the need for closer co-operation between "the Coloured and Native races" and met to protest at the Squatter's Bill. *Imvo* reported an APO member, B. Abrahams, as saying that the Bill "shamelessly sought to benefit the large mining companies and the big landowners. The government really played into the hands of the capitalists in Europe who held gold mine shares or owned vast tracts of undeveloped country—men who had never even seen South Africa."

The A.N.C. was formed in 1912 as a reaction to the sterner measures of oppression envisaged by the whites and represented the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910.

1912 was also a year of intense political activity. As the part of the APO whose militant policy frightened *Imvo* Zabantsundu at times.

Dr. Abdurahman

Imvo reported a speech made in Johannesburg: "The very lion's jaws of colour hatred and prejudice," by Dr. Abdurahman which had been violently criticised by the white press as being "dangerous incitement." The paper said that he had made an able and thoughtful address on colour problems, but it was a matter regretted that he could not curb his feelings. He spoke of the Coloured man being regarded "as a pariah, banned

from society and doomed to a condition worse than slavery," *Imvo* commented trenchantly:

"The Coloured races are rapidly beginning to see the necessity for Union. The amount of irritation produced in the mind of the Native of late is surprising and there is a deep-seated feeling of passive hatred being engendered against the white races. A pause must be made in this anti-colour policy or ere long that passive hatred will show itself in active resistance."

Imvo commented: "We trust the picture described is imaginary, but even if it were true it is for a Coloured leader like Dr. Abdurahman to set a better example . . . It is in moderation and calm reason that our problems can be solved, not by extreme men on either side."

Though *Imvo* sought to avoid too open a clash with the government at most times, its pages carried most vivid reflections of the pain and indignation felt by the Africans throughout the country at the time of the white miners' strike in Johannesburg.

The strike had been called when the Chamber of Mines made known its intention of employing Africans in certain semi-skilled jobs in the mines. The furious white miners regarded this as a threat to their own jobs and demanded what we now know as "job reservation." They said that in order to pay Africans cheaper wages the government (synonymously with the Chamber of Mines) proposed to sacrifice "white South Africa."

During March of 1922, Commands were set up to fight Smuts and the Chamber of Mines, and as a subsidiary occupation they set about shooting innocent Africans in various areas.

In an editorial of February 28,

1922, headed the "Industrial Crisis," *Imvo* commented trenchantly:

"Whatever may be the object of the strikers in plunging the whole country into a sea of turbulent waters, or from a desire to reforest that detrimental political and industrial line of demarcation—the colour bar, there is no parallel in S.A. history."

"Why the present trouble on the Colour Bar?"

"Politicians fear the progress and development of the Native. Labour wants all the white workers to stand and watch the Natives work, in fact, they want the Natives to do all the work and the white people to draw the money."

"The colour bar gives the white man an opportunity of getting paid for not working but for watching the black man work."

A mouthpiece of the Chamber of Mines and an upholder of capitalism, *Imvo* commented:

"Capitalism has got sick and tired of paying the white people large sums of money for doing nothing and now wants black labour for the sake of cheapness."

And it was also bold enough to say:

"These opposing parties on one thing are agreed—that they have one common enemy—the Native—who must be kept in his place and not be allowed to make progress."

"Thousands of Natives have no land, they are entirely dependent on the mines for a livelihood and hundreds and thousands of their dependants are starving today."

On March 21 the paper published a strong condemnatory letter from the Chief Congress of the Cape Native Congress, Dr. James D. Ngqo, against the action of the Commandos in shooting down "innocent, innocent" Africans whose "crime" was that they lived, *Imvo* added:

Political Plot

"This is not a strike pure and simple, but a political intrigue

aimed at keeping the black man down through the false war-cry of a White South Africa, uttered by incompetent Europeans who wish artificially to entrench their empty position of unmerited superiority by legislation.

"A befitting conclusion to the Reign of Terror will be the double-fold one of (a) the destruction of the colour bar both in parliament and in industries and (b) the outright suppression of the Republican propaganda."

Precisely the contrary of both these "befitting conclusions" resulted from the strike. The colour bar was firmly entrenched in industry throughout the country and far from Republican propaganda being suppressed, the Smuts government was defeated in 1924 and a Labour-Nationalist Pact Government was elected which commenced with a will to propagate Afrikaner nationalism and to make South Africa "safe for the white man."

African Culture

In those earlier years *Imvo* provided a window for African creative writing as well. Aside from letters and articles by such men as Dube, Plaatje, Elijah Makhele and Tseme, it also published for example, the poetry of S. E. Kune Mqayi, the great Xhosa writer of praise poetry to the African prophets. A beautifully expressed song on the misguided prophets Nongqause who exhorted her people to burn their cattle and crops as a protest against the Glen Gray Land Act, the forerunner of the Reserve system, and to wait for a new life of promise to come as a result, is published in full in the issue of January 12, 1912.

Bought Out

In later years *Imvo* Zabantsundu was bought out by a white company, the Bantu Press, and could then lay no claim to being "The Voice of the People." Far less can it do so now that it has been taken over by Verwoerd's Afrikaner Pers.

Nevertheless prior to its latest takeover its 78 years of life give it a place among the country's oldest papers and the high quality both of the journalism and the technical work of its staff make its very first issue are pioneering efforts of which African journalism can well be proud.

(Next week: The A.P.O., the Cape Socialist, Abantu-Batho.)

Basuto Workers Back Call For Liberation Front

Operational Secretariat Formed

SUPPORT for the formation of a national liberation front in Basutoland continues to grow amongst all sections of the people.

The call was first issued by Josiel Lefela, veteran leader of Lekhotla la Bafo (see New Age September 27). This was followed by the independent decision of the Basutoland African Students' Association to call for a united front (New Age October 11).

Now formal support for Lefela's call has been pledged by the Basutoland General Workers' Union, which met at Moshaleshoek recently, and a secretariat has already been formed headed by Mr. A. S. Makhele, Secretary-General of the Basutoland Congress of Trade Unions.

MINIMUM PROGRAMME
The resolution of the Basutoland General Workers' Union says a national minimum programme of action should include the de-

mand for:
(1) Complete and immediate independence and the establishment of a democratic Lesotho in which the civil rights and liberties of every individual are guaranteed with Moshoeshoe II as Head of State.

(2) Unity of all parties, chiefs, personalities, trade unions, peasant organisations, youth, women's and students' movements irrespective of ideology or political belief who are prepared to work wholeheartedly for (1) above.

(3) Maximum and efficient organisation of the masses at village, area, district and national level in order that the whole nation may participate fully in nation-building and freedom tasks.

(4) Development of close co-operation with organisations in Africa and the world which support the immediate independence of Lesotho and in particular freedom movements in Bechuanaland, Swaziland and South Africa and in the PAFMECA area.

(5) An immediate and planned

programme to prepare the country for a new agrarian, economic development and administration of Lesotho, by the Basotho and for the Basotho.

(6) The development of a National democratic, collective leadership of talents to organise the freedom struggle in a planned manner.

FRONT COMMITTEES

The General Workers' Union suggests that wherever possible National Liberation Front committees should be formed all over Lesotho representing the broadest unity of all people prepared to subscribe to this declaration.

Village local area conferences should be organised at which this declaration can be discussed and at which action can be decided upon.

"Preparations should be started to organise a National People's Conference whose main objective would be to determine the best means of uniting all Basotho in a patriotic and unselfish struggle for freedom and independence."

VIEWPOINTS: Different Attitudes on India-China Border Dispute



IN HAPPIER DAYS Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung and Indian Premier Nehru (seen above) met in Peking to consolidate the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The present border dispute has caused dismay throughout the anti-colonial Afro-Asian world.

INDIAN AUTHORITIES MUST NOT MISCALCULATE

Says Chinese Communist Paper

We publish extracts of an article which appeared in the Peking Review of July 30th this year. The full article contains many quotations from Indian newspapers to bear out its contentions.

IF the Indian side unreasonably insists that China relinquish its own territory as a prerequisite to the avoidance of conflicts and the holding of negotiations, then has not China every reason to demand that the Indian side should first of all withdraw from the 90,000 square kilometres of Chinese territory south of the "McMahon Line" which it has occupied?

However, the Chinese Government, always treasuring Sino-Indian friendship, has advocated negotiations as the way to settle the Sino-Indian boundary question left over from history, and held that neither side should put forward any pre-conditions for negotiations. It has also advocated the maintenance by both sides of the status quo along the border pending settlement of the boundary question.

China has been unremitting in its efforts to avoid border conflicts. Despite repeated provocations from the Indian side, we have maintained an attitude of restraint which has been recognised throughout the world.

TAKING ADVANTAGE
Everybody knows that India, taking advantage of the fact that the People's Republic of China during the early period after its founding was too busy to pay attention to the Sino-Indian border, did what even British imperialism had not dared to do in the past, forcibly pushing India's north-eastern boundary up to the so-called "McMahon Line," a line invented by British imperialism with a view to grabbing Chinese territory, thereby seizing 90,000 square kilometres of Chinese terri-

tory on the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian boundary.

The Chinese Government has all along maintained an attitude of restraint towards this matter, calling for a settlement by negotiation and not by force. Orders have been given to all Chinese military and administrative personnel not to go beyond the so-called "McMahon Line."

After the sanguinary conflicts caused by intrusions and provocations by Indian troops in the Migyitun area and Kongka Pass in 1959, the Chinese Government, with a view to safeguarding the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples and avoiding border conflicts, once again proposed that both sides maintain the status quo along the border and refrain from using force to change that status quo pending an overall settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

The Chinese Government also took the initiative in proposing that armed personnel of both sides withdraw 20 kilometres on their respective sides all along the border. Although the proposal was rejected by the Indian side, the Chinese Government nevertheless ordered its own frontier guards to stop patrolling the area 20 kilometres this side of the border.

INCREASING PRESSURE
However, having taken note and been convinced of the sincere desire of the Chinese side to prevent border clashes, the Indian Government, availing itself of the Chinese frontier guards' strict efforts to avoid conflict, has, at first stealthily and later openly and on a growing scale, gnawed at the Chinese border areas and brought increasing pressure to bear on the Chinese frontier guards.

The Indian authorities have been betting on the basis of a wrong assessment of the situation;

they take the attitude of the Chinese Government in setting great store by Sino-Indian friendship and trying its utmost to avoid a border clash to be a sign of weakness and think it possible to bring China to her knees by the use of force. It should be pointed out in particular that the number of invasions and provocations by Indian troops has increased steadily in the past few months and this is by no means fortuitous.

ILLUSION

These gentlemen have let their imagination run wild. The Chinese people have never been intimidated by any threat of imperialism or of the reactionaries. Do the Indian authorities really entertain the illusion that China will submit to India's threat of force?

We must tell the Indian authorities in all seriousness that they had better not miscalculate. If the Indian authorities insist on gambling despite the risk, then it is certain that they will gain absolutely nothing but will simply be picking up a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

CHINA READY TO NEGOTIATE

From Ted Brake

PEKING.

REFERRING to the recent border clashes with India, the Chinese Government says it is still prepared to start immediate unconditional negotiations whenever India is willing. But it is unable to accept India's conditions for starting talks, as this would mean giving up Chinese territory and conceding all India's claims.

'CHINA MUST RESPOND'

say Indian Communists

The following is the full text of the resolution adopted in August this year by the National Council of the Communist Party of India on the India-China border dispute. The resolution was published under the heading 'China Must Respond.'

THE National Council of the Communist Party of India expresses great concern at the recent developments on the India-China border situation in Ladakh. The armed forces of the two countries are so poised against each other that there is always danger of clashes taking place between them any moment. One incident has already taken place in which personnel on the Indian side were injured which has justifiably evoked resentment from the Indian people.

The National Council supports the policy of the Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, of making all efforts to bring about a peaceful negotiated settlement of the border question even while taking necessary measures for the defence of the borders of the country.

The Council notes with satisfaction that the Government of India is taking steps to prevent any further worsening of the situation and to create appropriate conditions for the starting of negotiations between the representatives of the two Governments. Leaders of the Government have made it clear that in accordance with India's policy, they will strive always to settle the present dispute not by methods of war, but by peaceful means, through negotiations at the appropriate time and under necessary conditions.

The Council appreciates the steps taken, in accordance with this policy, to maintain contacts with Chinese Government spokesmen such as the recent meeting between India's Defence Minister and China's Foreign Minister at Geneva.

The Council notes further that the Chinese response to India's initiative has been positive, inasmuch as in a recent note, the Government of China expresses the willingness to start negotiations on the basis of the reports submitted by the official teams. The recent statements of Chinese representatives that the boundary question should be treated as a local dispute and should not be allowed to develop into a major conflict between the two countries and that peaceful settlement through negotiations remains the aim of the Chinese Government are also hopeful signs.

DIFFICULTIES NOTED

The Council is conscious that the process of starting and continuing the negotiations is beset with difficulties. The very presence of the two armed forces so close to each other creates difficulties in the way of a calm and dispassionate consideration by the two sides of the basic issues in dispute. It, therefore, appreciates and supports the efforts being made by the Government of India to ease the situation on the border and thereby to create appropriate climate for further discussions.

The National Council hopes that these efforts being made by the Government of India would be responded to by the Chinese Government and result in a workable arrangement with the Chinese Government.

The Council, however, notes that efforts are, on the other hand, being made to put pressure on the Government to reverse its policy of negotiating a settlement. Certain political parties and groups in the country are carrying on a vicious campaign against the Defence Minister and Prime Minister in particular, to the effect that they are trying to barter away the country's honour and integrity.

Those who carry on this attack on the Government's policies are in reality attacking the entire foreign policy of the country, the policy of peaceful settlement of international problems and of non-alignment with military blocs. For, what they are advocating in the name of safeguarding our frontiers is the abandonment of the method of peaceful negotiations and the adoption of a policy of aligning our country on the side of imperialist powers.

The Council hopes that all patriotic citizens of the country would rally themselves against these efforts and support the Government of India in its efforts to start negotiations with the Government of China in a calm and peaceful atmosphere.

nic situation and increasing subservience to U.S. imperialism. It is pointed out that the extension of hostilities has been accompanied by an increase in American "aid" to India.

But the Chinese, in the words of the "People's Daily," regard the present deterioration in relations as a temporary situation resulting from imperialist interference. Despite "reactionary provocation" China refuses to regard India as an enemy.

The Chinese say they are unwilling to cross swords with India, and point out that though China never recognised the MacMahon Line, Chinese troops have never crossed it.

Chinese circles say that the present conflict is more than a border dispute. If it were India's willing, it could have been settled in negotiation—as with Burma and Nepal.

India's intransigence is regarded as a result of the worsening in India's econo-

MYSTERY OF SOMANA'S BURNT-OUT CAR



Half an hour after midnight on Monday of last week, the car of Johannesburg New Age reporter Brian Somana was found in flames. This is all that is left of it now.

Police Terror In E. Cape

(Continued from page 1)

bert had admitted being a member of the banned ANC volunteer corps and had manufactured petrol bombs in his home together with other volunteers. The girls denied this.

The girls were also questioned about certain people the police alleged were involved in recent sabotage incidents.

CHOIR ARRESTED

The following morning seven members of the Harmony Song-

sters Choir were arrested at Zakhele. One woman was asked for her husband and when she said she did not know where he was, she was sworn at and slapped by a white plain-clothed policeman. Another woman, Mrs. Manelli, was also slapped because she did not move away when the policeman asked as if to beat her.

The choir members, were all taken to a police station where an African woman and her nine-year-old daughter pointed out the members of the choir. The mother

said she knew them all as belonging to a Congress choir and had heard them at a concert the previous Saturday.

In fact New Age was told the choir had just been formed and no concerns had as yet been given. A member of the choir, Ndumonzi Kayingo, aged 20 was then asked for the whereabouts of his elder brothers. When he did not know, he was beaten with open hands and knuckles, kicked and assaulted with sticks and a length of rubber hose. At one time he was suspended by his belt from the ceiling. The assault continued for about two hours.

A young woman standing at the doorway was ordered to move away from the scene.

SLAPPED AND BEATEN

This woman, Nomu Mdoda, aged 16, and also a choir member, was slapped several times and beaten with a stick. The police put their guns on both sides of her head and said if she didn't tell the truth she would be sent to the next world.

Monica Mdoda, eleven years old, the youngest member of the choir, was beaten with open hands and a belt before she was released.

Zameka Kota, a 17-year-old choir member, was fetched from school to the charge office where she was also hit with open hands and kicked in her buttocks.

UNREST

The townships are filled with an air of unrest. The atrocities committed by the police are an example of what a police state is—knocks on doors in the early mornings, obscene language when addressing womenfolk, barbarous handling of children and assaults on those taken into custody.

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RACING AT ASCOT

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Progress Ten: LADY WILLOW.
Danger, Lowesby.
Milneron Handicap (B): GIANT
SIZE. Danger, Sun Moque.
Moderate Handicap: BOTANY
BAY. Danger, Spanish Choir.
Progress Five: ARMILLA. Danger,
Grassbird.

Ascot Handicap (A):
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2. Torello
3. Santa-Lucia.

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SUPPRESSION ACT CASE IN EAST LONDON

EAST LONDON
Messrs Douglas Sparks, Malcolm Kondoli, Thami Tshame, George Komani and William Tykwe, all former members of the banned ANC, appeared again before the magistrate here last week on allegations of attempting to conduct a 3-day stay-at-home campaign between April 27 and May 31 last year.

The five men were charged under the Suppression of Communism Act. It was also alleged that they conducted the stay-at-home to further the interests of the

banned ANC.
Advocate Melton Seligson of Port Elizabeth, instructed by Mr. Louis L. Mshizana, appeared for the accused. Mr. Seligson objected to the way in which the charges were set out on the charge sheet and asked the court to quash them.

The accused had been wrongfully joined in the charge, he alleged, and the charges were also vague, unintelligible and embarrassing.
The hearing was adjourned until October 25, 1962.

PEACE COUNCIL APPEAL TO INDIA AND CHINA

THE South African Peace Council has sent an appeal to the Premiers of both India and China for a cease-fire, a halt to border clashes involving these two Asian powers and an appeal for negotiations to solve the difficulties between them "not by war but by peaceful means."

The Council's appeal states that a tragic situation of armed conflict has arisen between the two countries both of which have made great contributions to easing world tension. The famous declara-

tion of principles of co-existence signed some years ago by the Premiers of India and China stimulated work for peace and strengthened the peace movement which was able to prevent the cold war becoming a hot war. Military actions on the border of China and India are reversing this process, says the Council.

"The encouragement given to destructive forces brings the danger of world war much closer. With all our hearts we appeal for a halt in border clashes and the opening of negotiations."

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PROFESSIONAL SOCCER R2,000 UNITED TOBACCO CO'S K.O. CUP SEMI-FINAL

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AVALON ATHLETIC vs BLACKPOOL UNITED
3.30 p.m.

Curtain Raiser: 1.30 p.m.
SPARTAK DYNAMOES vs SOUTHERN DISTRICTS

PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGE MATCH OF THE YEAR

DURBAN PRO. 11 vs P. M. BURG PI

FOR MAHARAJ'S TROPHY PRESENTED BY
MR. D. S. MAHARAJH IN MEMORY OF HIS LATE FATHER

SHOWGROUNDS - P. M. BURG - 3.15 P.M.

Curtain Raiser -