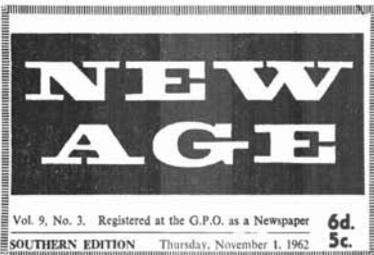


ANC HOLDS SECRET CONFERENCE IN LOBATSZI



JOHANNESBURG.
THE two fronts of the African National Congress—the banned and underground organisation inside South Africa and the ANC representatives abroad in a number of world capitals—came together in Lobatszi, Bechuanaland, last week-end in national conference.

Between 50 and 60 delegates converged on this conference for concentrated discussions and planning of future action.

Oliver Tambo, Deputy President General of the ANC before he was sent abroad on the eve of Sharpeville to open the ANC office in London and travel the world on ANC missions, headed the contingent of ANC men abroad who included Temson Makwane, from the ANC office in Dar es Salaam; M. M. Piliso, from the Cairo office; Moses Mabhidla, former ANC leader and trade unionist from Natal who has been a South African trade unionist working with the world trade union movement; and Joe Matthews who now lives in Basutoland.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA

The South African representatives were drawn from every corner of South Africa despite the immense difficulties of organising an underground conference. Prominently to the fore were delegates from the Transkei, Sekukhunealand, Zululand and Zeerust as well as the vital urban centres.

The chief conference items were the South African political situation and the new Government offensive after the Sabotage Act against the liberation movement, the work of the ANC missions in African states and the world, and Mr. Mabhidla's report on the trade union situation.

Discussion on the Transkei figured importantly at the conference.

To date no details on resolutions and conference decisions have reached New Age. But reports have filtered in of the vigorous spirit that dominated the proceedings.

The press was not admitted to any session.

Reports of Mr. Nyerere and other African statesmen invited but not picking up were completely unfounded.

APARTHEID SCOURGE

This was a working conference of the ANC.

It took place only two months after the meeting in Dar es Salaam. Tanganyika, of ANC representatives abroad which laid plans for "determined and concerted international action to rid the world of the apartheid scourge."

A communique issued after that meeting said the South African Government had broken whatever peace remained in South Africa and had started aggression against the African people. In the light of this attack it is inconceivable that the African people could sit back and not defend themselves.

This Dar es Salaam conference said far-reaching decisions were taken.

The Lobatszi conference will have considered not only international action on South Africa but a course of action within South Africa, the main front of struggle in the eyes of the ANC.

FOOTNOTE: Special Branch detectives took up posts on the South African-Bechuanaland border once the news of the Lobatszi meeting leaked out and demanded identification papers from Africans crossing over. It is understood that several men were detained but it is not known whether they were bound for the Lobatszi meeting.

"HANDS OFF CUBA!"



Special Branch men confiscated the placards and took down the names of the men and women who took part in a demonstration in support of Cuba in Durban last week.

MR. K. SAVES CUBA AND PEACE

see pages 4 & 5

South Africans Demonstrate Against U.S. Aggression

WHILE the world teetered on the edge of war last week, South Africans in many centres took action to express their opposition to the American threat to Cuba.

The South Peace Council warned urgently that nuclear war would spell the doom of mankind—and tried to put straight the facts on the Cuba crisis.

A poster parade was organised outside the offices of the United States Consulate in Johannesburg. Demonstrators' placards read: 'Kennedy, Don't Gamble with our Lives,' 'Hands off Cuba' and 'Cuba' does not Warrant an Armed Conflict.'

"NO COMMENT"

Upstairs in his fifth floor office the American Consul received a deputation from the South African Congress of Trade Unions and the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress. Mr. John Gattewee of SACTU handed his organisation's letter to the Consul (who received the deputation in his shirt-sleeves) and the

Consul said "No comment now."

Mr. F. Adams of the Indian Youth Congress said lives were at stake now and the Consul replied: 'You have a perfect right to your own opinion.'

Over in Pretoria a deputation from the South African Peace Council went to the United States Embassy. The press attaché received them. The deputation asked him to convey to the United States President that the situation proclaimed by the USA in blockading Cuba had brought the world to the brink of catastrophe.

The delegation stressed that all differences and problems should be settled by negotiations, which in this case must start immediately.

U.S. REPLY

The Press Attachment denied that the U.S. Government was aiming at war. The blockade in the Caribbean was also undertaken to preserve peace. The U.S.A. could not allow a missile base to be created within 90 miles of her shores.

The interview lasted more than half an hour, and the Press

Attaché made notes of the points raised to report to his Ambassador.

S.A.C.T.U. VIEW

The SA Congress of Trade Unions letter to the U.S. Consul reads:

"To attempt to crush Cuba, in order to re-impose the conditions which prevailed at the time of the Batista regime—starvation, exploitation, imprisonment without trial, torture and death—the United States has used as an excuse the allegation that there is a missile base in Cuba. The opinion of this, when the United States itself has 360 bases in Europe and the far East is beyond our comprehension.

"In our opinion, it is tragic beyond words that the United States of America, which claims to uphold the traditions of Western civilisation and democracy, can by taking this step, violate every tenet of international law, disregard the authority of the United Nations, violate the independence of Cuba and hold the world to

(Continued on page 8)

NO INVASION OF CUBA

What President Kennedy Promised Khrushchov

Mr. Khrushchov to President Kennedy:

"I regard with respect and trust your statement put forward in your message of October 27, 1962, that no attack will be made on Cuba, that no invasion will take place, not only by the U.S. but also by other countries of the Western hemisphere, as your message pointed out. In view of this, the motives which prompted us to give aid of this nature to Cuba are no longer applicable.

"Hence, we have instructed our officers—and these means, as I already stated, are in the hands of Soviet officers—to take the necessary measures to stop the building of the said objectives, dismantle them, and return them to the Soviet Union."

—From letter dated October 28.

NEW AGE WATER BIX

TRADITIONAL DRESS PART OF AFRICAN REVOLUTION

The tendency towards traditional dress is a symptom of the general trend among the masses of the African people to assert themselves. Unless we understand this, we are likely to fall prey to the ridiculous criticism that traditional dress is "a form of escapism," "a return to heathenism, darkness and superstition." Of course the criticism is rarely couched in such forthright terms; it is more common to hear some people saying: "Oh yes, we don't really quarrel with people preserving their traditional culture, but to encourage traditional dress is to encourage tribalism and to play into the hands of the Nat Government..."

It is interesting that nobody has been heard to call into question the preservation and development of African languages as a reactionary tendency. The days of sterile argumentation about the necessity to nurture a common language amongst the African people in order to foster national consciousness are gone forever. Gone, for that matter, are the days when an impeccable Oxford accent or proficiency in English (still less Afrikaans) stamped the possessor as an unquestioned leader. The white appears in fact to have turned full circle, and the possession of these qualities, particularly when allied with a condescending attitude towards African languages, is sometimes a source of suspicion.

And as far as dress is concerned, we have become sufficiently acquainted with the grotesque spectacle of thoroughgoing tribalists sporting the most up-to-date creations of Bond Street and Rivington Row to recognize the absurdity of this type of criticism of traditional dress.

The most that could be said for people who display an excessive partiality for Western European dress is that they show reverence for that culture. When Mrs. Nelson Mandela was invited as a guest of honour to a recent national conference of the dignity people, she honoured the dignity

of the occasion by appearing in Indian traditional dress. Knowing that the vast majority display sensitivity about their own tradition and culture she sought to convey the same sentiment of respect for the culture of a minority oppressed people. One would venture to say that if she had made her speech in any of the Indian languages an even deeper sense of appreciation would have been evinced.

We are living in a period of revolution in Africa, not simply in a time of sophistication. Only the unconscious apologists of white supremacy and those who do not appreciate the objectives and the content of the African revolution need to be alarmed.

H. G. MAKGOTHI
Johannesburg.

EXECUTIONS AND THE COLOUR BAR

One law for the rich and another for the poor is a fact of life; but one practice for the whites and another for the non-whites is infinitely worse. It is a fact that on the issue of capital punishment, it is primarily applied to the poor, the friendless, the ignorant, the unfortunate without resources, and especially to non-whites.

During the period 1956-6 there have been 285 executions. Of these, the startling percentage of 95.3% were non-whites. Though the non-white population was not much more than 77%.

Crime and poverty and ignorance have always gone hand in hand, while the discrimination in the world, and especially South Africa, tries to perpetuate poverty and ignorance.

T. KLOPPENBURG
Durban.

INDIANS IN SWAZILAND

The letter of "Lingene Emashobane" (Hlatikulu) (New Age October 4) warrants reply. He is under a misapprehension that we, of the Swaziland Indian Association, challenge the Swaziland nation for discriminating against the Indians. This is not so.

It is not the Swazis who are being attacked. Our objections and protests are directed against the British Administration which saw fit to smite out the Indians in barring their entry into the protectorate territory.

Land held by the Swazi nation cannot be sold to any other racial group. This safeguard we support and also encourage the purchase for the Swazi people of land which is owned and held by non-Swazis.

The grounds for our dissatisfaction are that land and properties in Swaziland are sold to Indians by Whites and others, but the Indians are denied residential permits. There is difficulty of entry for any other racial group to enter and reside in Swaziland. It is only the Indian who is so manifestly discriminated against.

The Indians who have invested money in Swaziland, have not done so to exploit the Swazis. They have bought interests there because they are denied this right in South Africa and also because Swaziland is a multi-racial country.

We, the Indians are the allies and friends of all peoples aspiring in their just struggles for freedom and independence. We believe in the rule: "ONE MAN ONE VOTE". We stand for all humanity—FULL EQUALITY FOR ALL.

FORWARD TO A FREE, INDEPENDENT AND A UNITED SWAZI NATION!

M. RASOOL
INDIAN-SWAZI
Kinross.

EDITORIAL

RUSSIA SAVES THE PEACE

LAST week the world stood on the brink of atomic war. By imposing its naval blockade on Cuba, the United States threw down a challenge which, had it been accepted by the Soviet Union, would have led to nuclear rocket warfare between East and West. By now millions of lives would have been sacrificed and most of the main-centres of the world's population been razed to the ground. Because of radio-active fall-out, life could have been unbearable for all humanity.

The issues which are at stake in the Cuban crisis are discussed elsewhere in this week's New Age. What needs to be stressed here, however, is the fact that the peace was saved last week, as on so many occasions since the end of the last war, by the restraint of the Soviet Union, just as it was imperilled by the provocative unilateral actions of the United States.

The danger now is that Soviet restraint will be mistaken by the West for either cowardice or appeasement. The Soviet reaction to the present crisis might encourage the war party in the United States to rely entirely on a policy of "acting tough."

What was clear last week was that the American Government was desperately anxious to find a pretext for invading Cuba and putting an end to the Castro regime. The Soviet willingness, in the interests of preserving world peace, to remove each cause of objection as it was raised has now left the United States without a leg to stand on. If there is any further interference with Cuba, the United States will be branded as a brutal aggressor against a small country which constitutes no possible threat to her military security.

By its actions to date in the present crisis the United States, the so-called upholder of the "rule of law" and the Western way of life, has shown that she is quite capable of ignoring the rights of small nations and the jurisdiction of the United Nations when it suits her. What is worse, she has shown that she is ready and even anxious for a showdown with the Soviet Union, even at the cost of a nuclear war which will threaten the whole human race with extinction.

Thus despite the temporary easing of the Cuban crisis, the danger of world war has by no means been eliminated by the events of the last week. The ruling circles in the United States have apparently decided that the time for a showdown has come, before the balance of world forces is permanently tipped against them. They were ready for war last week, and nothing that has happened since is likely to have convinced them that their strategy is wrong.

If a bully wants a fight he can always find an excuse to start one. The patience of the Soviet Union is not limitless, and she can be driven by further provocation and aggression to the point where she is forced to defend herself against attack.

Before this point is reached, it is up to the people of the world to make it abundantly clear that they will not tolerate any acts of imperialistic aggression in this nuclear age. Not only the safety of Cuba but the future of the whole world has been at stake in the past week, and is still threatened now.

The ordinary men and women of all countries, the innocent victims of any future war, must now take a hand in the present crisis and swing the balance decisively on the side of peace. They must say with a firm and united voice:

- Hands off Cuba! End the provocative blockade!
- Better one year of negotiation than one day of war!
- Outlaw atomic war and destroy all atomic weapons!
- THERE CAN BE NO VICTORS IN A FUTURE ATOMIC WAR. THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD DEMAND PEACE.

MAGNIFICENT EFFORT IN LONDON

WE have some very heartening news this week—our London New Age Committee has made the magnificent sum of R400 at a party held in London two Saturday nights ago.

This is the result of some very hard work put in by our Committee there, and particularly its chairman, to all of them we extend our very heartfelt thanks. This sum is a tremendous help to us in these difficult times and it also acts as a morale-booster to know that so many people outside South Africa have our welfare at heart.

Not only from London, but also from Dublin comes a message of solidarity with us. I can understand that the situation must be very tense and it must only be a matter of time before the only organ through which the true feeling of the masses is adequately expressed, is

banned. We here admire your courage tremendously and have confidence that as long as you are able you will rally alongside the people. Best of luck in your noble struggle."

We want similar support from our readers here—as far as selling the paper is concerned (both areas sell New Age regularly) and also as far as collecting money for it.

Please help us keep New Age going. Send us YOUR personal donation today!

Last Week's Donations:
Johannesburg:
Monthly collections R24.
W. birthday R5. Pat collections R475. Collections R26.
Port Elizabeth:
Sister R2. Doc R2. Old friend R15. Good friend R20.
Cape Town:
Blanket R13.20, Cakes R2.
Ruth and Beate R4. Mrs. Sweeney R1. Haan R4. Wire R2.
London:

New Age Committee (part proceeds of party) R20.
Grand Total: R615.20.

They Know How To Avoid The Struggle

To blubber about, fighting each other, recklessly flinging insults at each other, is nothing less than to destroy and sabotage the smooth running of the liberation movement and treasurable at that.

You get those who prefer discussing round a liquor-filled table; those who prefer to "blab" rather than to help those they know to be active in the struggle for liberation; those who would climb on a newspaper as if they were glued to it, misinterpreting the article they quote from, misconstruing its terms and distorting the whole truth. All of them are saboteurs. The last lot may be so without knowing but the first two do so deliberately. And they should be regarded as traitors.

It is sometimes better to pay attention to people like Matanzani than to masqueraders who dis-

guise as liberals and tend to identify themselves with the partisans in the liberatory movement in the outer court, and are tearing wolves in the inner skin. They will tell you how cruel and atrocious the Nationalists' laws are, but they offer no practical solution other than to visit a posh restaurant and be asked to move out as it is for a certain section, and they move out.

They will go to the bush and dig out a wild animal rather than tame the animal in sight. You know that sort of scare about the Communist menace. All of them are saboteurs.

Just for argument's sake agree with him, whenever he confronts you with such nonsense, and ask him "What to do now to remove the rampaging scourge of the Nationalist Government?" He will tell you to leave your reference

book at home and present yourself at any police station. That's sending you to rest via those despicable police stations. He will tell you to wait with your arms folded for the 1963 deadline. Absurd.

Organise, strengthen our movement in all corners and cleanse it of opportunistic and reactionary elements, then their blubbery will be ineffective. They appear to wait and wait in the face of the people already.

Friends, freedom fighters, we must be blind to insults and scan-

We will march on. Our road is clear except for a few blocks here and there. We can remove them without difficulty.
TALL MOUNTAIN
Port Elizabeth.

POLICE TERROR MUST

REPORTING AT MARSHALL SQUARE



"A. Kathrada, under house arrest, goes down to Marshall Square every day to report to the police. His flat has been turned into his prison for all but 11 hours a day.

STOP!

Third Degree Methods Continue in Port Elizabeth

PORT ELIZABETH. THE reign of terror launched by the police in Port Elizabeth townships after recent sabotage attempts in this centre continues unabated. An average of 12 persons have been arrested and held for questioning each day.

New Age interviews with those subsequently released reveal that the police are practising brutal third-degree methods on a wide scale. Men, women and even children have been beaten with open hands, sticks and lengths of rubber. They are sworn at, abused, punched and in some cases strangled almost into unconsciousness.

Mrs. Emily Ntali, a widow, told New Age: "They woke us between 3 and 4 a.m. on Thursday, October 25. The house was searched and the police found a list used by Zinakele Mkhaba for collecting funds for the families of workers fatally injured at their place of work."

AT POLICE STATION

"We were taken to the police station where a lot of questions were asked. I could not answer them. A white plain-clothed policeman beat me hard on the face with his open hand, saying that I was a bitch. He spoke Xhosa."

"He asked me rude things like how did I bear a child when my husband died ten years ago. I told him I had a boy-friend. They took me to my boy-friend's house and searched it. The search yielded nothing."

"The policemen were very angry when they came out of the house. When we returned to the charge

office, they again started to beat me."

"The same white policeman strangled me until I nearly lost consciousness. One twisted my arm while the other beat me many times, saying that I was a bitch. I cried. They beat me all the more."

"At one stage I asked to be allowed to go to the toilet. The policeman told me to... there in the room, otherwise he would make me do so. He again strangled me while the other beat me with his open hand."

"They asked me about James Kati and George Sambulda, who they alleged had once held a meeting at my house. When I denied this, one strangled me again."

"I then admitted that Kati and Sambulda had once attended a meeting in my house. This was not true in fact, but I said it because they beat me."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

Mrs. Ntali was released from this terror only at 3 p.m. that day. A medical certificate dated October 26 states that Mrs. Ntali suffered contusion of neck muscles and of the right lower ribs.

On October 23, the police called at the home of Gilbert Yonke and arrested Rosy Yonke, Handiba Yonke (15) and Nontsikelelo Yonke, a 12-year-old schoolgirl. They were questioned separately at the police station.

Handiba told New Age that he was beaten with open hands, punched in the stomach and thrashed with a length of rubber similar to a fan belt.

The police asked him if he had seen the fire when a policeman's house was burnt. When he said he had not, a uniformed white policeman renewed the assault. He was made to kneel and slapped hard on the face. The police threatened to beat him to death and dump him at sea.

Fourteen men arrested at Zakhele and Veeplaals were also assaulted at the police station. They were beaten with a length of rubber which they too describe as being similar to a fan-belt.

FACE SWOLLEN

Freddie Ngaxeni was also arrested on October 25, and taken to the charge office. When his wife visited him later that day she was not allowed to speak to him. She says that his face was swollen. The police told her to report to the charge office the following morning.

The police then questioned her about certain people who they alleged were involved in sabotage or Congress activity. When she denied any knowledge of them, a policeman slapped her hard, kicked her head against a wall and called her a bitch.

At the charge office, where she was later taken, Mrs. Ngaxeni was asked to sign a statement.

Among others arrested last week were Messrs. Washington Mahongo and Hlohlipi John Soyeye, both of whom had previously been arrested and then released.

Soyeye, who was acquitted in the Strachan case, is a mental outpatient at the Livingstone Hospital.

SISULU RETURNS HOME



After a loud police hue and cry for Walter Sisulu, former secretary-general of the African National Congress, here he is, taking from the door of his home the Minister's house arrest nailed there by Special Branch detectives. Mr. Sisulu's order restricts him to his home between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. on weekdays, and at week-ends. Detectives told Mr. Sisulu he would be allowed NO visitors, no evening callers who came to see his wife Mrs. Albertina Sisulu.

CANDIDATES STAND DOWN FOR DESAI

Strong Support at Public Meeting

"THE Freedom Charter will never be defeated," someone shouted as Councillor Hoosain Parker announced that the voters of Ward Six had elected, unopposed, Mr. Barney Desai, banned former leader of the Coloured People's Congress, as their official candidate for the November 28 City Council by-election.

The by-election has been caused by the imprisonment of CPC leader George Peake who was the Councillor for this ward.

Mr. Peake is at present serving prison sentences for incitement and a conviction under the Explosives Act.

The meeting, held in the Woodstock Town Hall last week, was convened by Councillor Hoosain Parker and voting was confined to voters of the Ward.

Each of the intending candidates, Messrs A. Gierdien, E. M. "Babs" Esop, George Phillips and A. G. Freeman, was asked to address the meeting and state his case for election.

Mr. Phillips declined to do so after challenging the right of the meeting to make a decision. Mr. Esop, who had previously declined to attend, walked off the stage and out of the hall after attempting to divert the meeting from taking a political stand.

A handful of his supporters tried to heckle Mr. Desai's spokesman Mr. Cassim Allie so that the people would not hear what he had to say. They, however, failed

in their objective.

"If we take politics into the Council we'll lose our vote," Mr. Esop's election agent shouted.

"Rather lose our votes because of our courage than become slaves of the Nazis because of our cowardice," came a reply.

"Don't offend those Whites who have sympathy for us," Mr. Freeman pleaded after the crowd had shouted down Mr. George Phillips' objection to the rights of the meeting.

"We don't want the White people's sympathy," someone shouted.

"We want freedom and justice."

"The Freedom Charter. We want the Freedom Charter," shouted another.

"WE want Desai," the crowd responded.

After Councillor Parker had appealed for order, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Gierdien said they were prepared to stand down in favour of Mr. Desai if the voters decided he was the best man for the job. Mr. Desai was proposed unopposed.

After the verdict was announced, a large section of the crowd shouted "Amandla," gave the freedom salute, then filed out of the hall singing freedom songs.

Mr. Desai is being supported by the Coloured People's Congress and the Cape Indian People's Alliance, which was recently formed to oppose the Indian Affairs Department and cater for the political aspirations of the Indian people in the Cape. This week the Workers' Civic League also decided to support his candidature.

FINED R150 FOR PAINTING SLOGANS

JACK Tarshish and Aubrey Hoffman were found guilty in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court last week of malicious damage to property by painting slogans on a wall at Kenilworth station and sentenced to a fine of R150 each and three months imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years.

The accused originally appeared on two counts. Their plea of not guilty to a charge of painting slogans at Kenilworth racecourse was accepted and they pleaded guilty on the other charge.

Evidence was given that the two men were found by the police in a car near Kenilworth station on which the words "Free Mandela and Sisulu" and "Hang Voordert" had been sprayed in red paint.

The charge sheet stated that the offences had been committed under circumstances which made the provisions of the General Law Further Amendment Act passed last session applicable.

Addressing the court in mitigation,

tion, Mr. W. E. Cooper (instructed by Messrs Frank, Bernad and Joffe) stressed that it was not fair to punish the accused because of their political beliefs.

STRONG CONVICTIONS

"The accused are not dishonest or mercenary persons seeking material gain for themselves but persons who have acted in the way they have done because they obviously feel strongly about their political convictions; by voicing their protest against the detention of certain non-white political leaders which they consider to be contrary to the interests of the people of this country."

"It may well be argued that the restrictive legislation and numerous administrative measures which curtail the freedom of the individual and by-pass the courts lead to a state of affairs which is conducive to or results in this type of protest."

The magistrate said he realised this was one of the first cases of its kind in the Western Province, but the offence was serious and should be dealt with accordingly.

M. K. SAVES CUBA AND PEACE

CASTRO ON THE CAUSES OF WAR

HAVE the colonialists and imperialists ever lacked excuses for an invasion? Never; they have always been able to find some excuse to their hand.

From man's earliest days, wars have broken out for one fundamental reason: the desire of one side to rob the other of its wealth. When this philosophy of despoilment disappears, the philosophy of war will have disappeared. Colonies will disappear; the exploitation of the nations by the monopolies will disappear and then mankind will have made a real step forward along the path of progress. Until this step is taken, until this stage is reached, the world must live constantly under the threat of being involved in some crisis, with a danger of conflagration. Why? Because certain parties are interested in maintaining this despoilment, because certain parties are interested in maintaining exploitation.

We have spoken here of the case of Cuba. Our case has taught us a great deal through the problems which we have had with our imperialism; that is to say, the imperialism which is directed against us. In the last resort, however, all imperialisms are alike and all are allied. A country which exploits the peoples of Latin America or any other part of the world allies itself with the exploitation of the other nations of the world.

We of Cuba are on the side of those peoples who wish to be free, not only politically—for it is very easy to acquire a flag, a coat of arms, a national anthem and a colour on the map—but also economically free, for there is one truth which we should all recognise as being of primary importance, namely, that there can be no political independence unless there is economic independence; that political independence without economic independence is an illusion.

We proclaim the right of the peoples to integrity and nationality. In short, we are for all the noble aspirations of all the peoples. That is our position. We are and always shall be for everything just; against colonialism, exploitation, monopolies, militarism, the arms race, and warmongering. We shall always be against those things. That will be our position.

The General Assembly, United Nations, September 1960.



U.S. INVASION PLOT STYMIED

CUBA HAS BEEN SAVED, AT LEAST FOR THE TIME BEING.

That is the main fact that emerges after a week of gruelling tension as the United States pushed the world nearer and nearer the brink of war. To Soviet premier Khrushchov have gone plaudits from all over the globe for the calm and masterful way in which he dealt with the crisis, putting the survival of Cuba and the avoidance of a nuclear war before the national prestige of his own country.

The Western press is trying to make out that Mr. Khrushchov surrendered abjectly to a display of American power. Nothing of the sort. THE SOVIET UNION AGREED TO DISMANTLE ITS ROCKET BASES ONLY AFTER PRES. KENNEDY HAD UNDERTAKEN THAT THERE WOULD BE NO INVASION OF CUBA EITHER BY THE U.S. OR BY ANY OTHER POWER IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Diplomatic Nimbleness

A close analysis of the week's dramatic events suggests very strongly that the whole of the Americans was first and foremost for the Cuba, and that it was only the diplomatic nimbleness of the Soviet leaders that frustrated the Americans from doing just that.

THE AIM OF THE AMERICANS WAS TO MAKE DEMANDS ON THE SOVIET UNION TO WHICH IT FELT THE SOVIET LEADERS COULD NEVER AGREE—AND THEN TO USE SOVIET 'INTRANSIGENCE' AS AN EXCUSE TO INVADE CUBA.

WORLD STAGE by Spectator

According to reports from America, the U.S. invasion of Cuba was only a matter of hours away when Khrushchov made his last dramatic gesture—the offer to withdraw from Cuba all Soviet weapons which the U.S. might possibly regard as being 'offensive' in character. It was this announcement by Mr. K. which pulled the carpet from under the feet of the would-be invaders.

The alleged presence of Soviet rockets in Cuba was never the real reason for the proposed U.S. invasion of the island, merely the pretext for it.

Kennedy and his propagandists worked hard at building up the Soviet rocket threat as an excuse for destroying Castro, and, unfortunately for them but fortunately for the world, Khrushchov failed to oblige — by agreeing to remove Soviet weapons he deprived the Yanks of the very excuse that they were relying on.

The Evidence

It is not difficult to prove that the U.S. was merely using the alleged construction of Soviet rocket bases in Cuba as a pretext for invasion. All the evidence shows that the U.S. was taking far-reaching and practical steps to invade the country before (on Kennedy's own evidence) intelligence reports had been received of the construction of the rocket sites.

● Early in September the New York Herald Tribune revealed that U.S. Marines had been making practice landings in the Caribbean at a place called Viques a few hundred miles south-east of Cuba.

● At about the same time—also before intelligence reports of the rocket bases had been received—Kennedy announced the call-up of 150,000 reservists at a time when the international position was relatively quiet.

● The London Economist warned its readers a fortnight ago that the hysterical anti-Cuba campaign being whipped up in the United States would probably provoke Kennedy into doing something 'foolish.'

● The anti-Cuba U.S. press has used the pre-election period in the U.S. as a convenient time to bait Kennedy for being 'soft' on Castro. Time magazine, for example, has plugged away at this theme for weeks. On September 16, before there were intelligence reports of rocket bases, Time had this to say: 'U.S. policy of merely trying to isolate—or contain—Cuba has had dismal results. Castro Communism has not withered away. . . . Just 17 months ago Castro could have been eradicated by a relatively simple U.S. decision to back the Bay of Pigs invaders with the necessary arms and planes. The choices today are more difficult. . . . It could get the job done itself, once and for all. For whatever else, the U.S. cannot let Cuba survive

indefinitely as a Soviet fortress off its shores and a cancer throughout the hemisphere."

There you have it. Crude, cruel imperialism. A concession that Castro's Cuba will never be defeated from within, or even by external blockade and isolation, and a blatant call to "erase Castro." But the Cubans refuse to be robbed out, and the Soviet Union was too smart to be caught providing Kennedy with a pretext for wiping out Cuba. And Cuba will continue to stand out as a beacon of anti-imperialism only 90 miles from the shores of the U.S.

In this connection it is timely to recall Castro's famous comment: "If the Yankees can't bear to have a communist country 90 miles from their border, well, they can always move."

Blackmailer's Appetite

It would be a grave mistake, however, to conclude that now all is well with the world. There are powerful forces inside the U.S. who are pressing Kennedy to drive home what they call his advantage. Their appetite for further adventures will grow rather than diminish. The danger of appearing to give in to blackmail is that it invites further and even more brazen demands from the blackmailer.

It must never be forgotten that the U.S. army and administration are riddled with reactionaries of the most extreme kind, and at high level too. One recalls the U.S. Secretary of State (Foreign Minister) who in 1947 hurled himself to his death from a high window yelling crazily that the Reds were after him.

More recent is the case of General Walker, until last year head of U.S. ground forces in West Germany and keen supporter of the influential and well-heeled John Birch society. Last month Walker presented himself to the rotting citizenry of Oxford, Mississippi, as their saviour from the Negroes and communism. He literally strode the streets yelling to all and sundry to join his crusade—until he was whipped off by U.S. guards to a mental hospital. Walker may be an extreme example, and it is to Kennedy's credit that he eventually had Walker retired, but what did emerge at that time was that even the lunatic Walker had many and powerful friends in high-up places who backed him to the hilt.

U.S. spy planes fly over Cuba, and although the Soviet Union has agreed not to construct a base there, the U.S. troops are still on Cuban soil at the Guantanamo base. Moreover, as it is shown elsewhere on this page, the U.S. has rings of rocket bases right round the world, and U.S. planes continue their spy missions near Soviet territory.

The Lessons

The lessons of last week are harsh and must be soberly assessed. These are some of the preliminary points which emerge:

● There are powerful forces in America, which at times can control official policy, and which are quite prepared to provoke an all-out nuclear war today, probably on the theory that the U.S.'s military and political position is weakening with the passage of time;

● The Soviet Union, convinced that time is on her side, is prepared to go to extraordinary lengths to avoid a military entanglement with the U.S. that could lead to World War III (it is to be remembered, of course, that a 'local war' in the Caribbean would put Soviet forces at a tremendous disadvantage);

● The border dispute between India and China divided the peace forces of Asia at a time when unity was most necessary, and provided the U.S. militarists with a convenient opportunity for staging their provocations;

● World public opinion, the utilitarians and neutralists, played a disappointingly weak role throughout the crisis week. Even allowing for the press blockade on peace demonstration, one would have expected protests sufficiently massive and emphatic to force themselves into even the most slanted and censored reports;

● If it should come to the pass, the propertied classes of the whole world should back the Americans. Whatever they might have done behind the scenes, people like Macmillan, de Gaulle, Adenauer, to mention but a few, showed themselves publicly and in sickening fashion as abject stooge leaders of satellite countries of the U.S.

● The road to peace and general disarmament is clearly a long and arduous one and much more hard work will be required to unite all peace forces and to isolate and curb imperialism.

The pictures on this page show:

LEFT: The people of Cuba, men, women and children, are mobilised unitedly behind their leader Dr. Fidel Castro.

RIGHT: Fidel Castro and Mr. Khrushchov met at the United Nations last year.



People who live in atomic bases shouldn't throw blockades

WHERE THE U.S. BASES ARE

THE United States last week threatened the world with war because the Soviet Union was constructing missile bases in Cuba.

BUT THE UNITED STATES PROPOSES TO DO NOTHING ABOUT ITS OWN MISSILE BASES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH DAILY THREATEN THE SOVIET UNION.

Here are the facts:

● The USA has nuclear bomber and missile bases in the following 12 countries shown in the map below — Alaska, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Norway, Western Germany, Greece, Persia, Pakistan, Japan, Formosa and Thailand. All are aimed at the Soviet Union.

● The USA has 900 military bases in a total of 35 countries.

● There are more than 1 million American troops stationed in a total of 70 foreign countries.

● United States bombers armed with nuclear weapons are in the skies all the time, ready for instantaneous action against the Soviet Union.

By contrast, the Soviet Union has bases only in the neighbouring socialist countries.

THERE IS NOT A SINGLE SOVIET BASE ON FOREIGN SOIL IN ASIA, AFRICA OR LATIN AMERICA.

WE SHALL NOT BE MOVED!



THE WORLD'S DEBT TO KHRUSHCHOV

Dear Mr. Khrushchov,—I should like you to know of my personal feeling about your solving the Cuban crisis. I have never known any statesman act with the magnanimity and greatness that you have shown over Cuba, and I wish you to be clear that every sincere and honest human being pays you homage for your courage. With lasting esteem—**Bertrand Russell**



'AM GUILTY OF NO OFFENCE'

— Mandela

Day By Day Account Of His Trial



Throughout last week great crowds crammed the Pretoria court in which Nelson Mandela, South Africa's underground leader, stood trial.

PRETORIA.
NELSON Mandela's ringing defence statement of only eleven loud, clear words sent a shock through the courtroom on the final day of his trial last week.

The prosecutor argued that Mandela had incited a strike against the Republic of South Africa Act from May 29 to 31, 1961, and that he had been in Aden Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, last February without a passport.

Mandela conducted his own defence throughout, cross-examining the string of policemen and detectives brought as witnesses for the State. He dominated the courtroom.

The prosecutor closed his case and the magistrate turned to accused Nelson Mandela.

GUILTY OF NO CRIME
"Your Worship," he said, "I submit that I am guilty of no crime."

Magistrate: Is that all you have to say?
Mandela—turning slightly towards the public galleries: "If I had had something more to say, I would have said it."

At that the trial was adjourned to November 7 when the court will pronounce verdict and sentence. Nelson Mandela was returned to Pretoria Jail.

SPECTATORS

On every day of the trial the Court—old scene of the Treason Trial—was packed with spectators of all races, the majority being African. The audience sat motionless and intent, even those at the back of the gallery who could neither see nor hear the proceedings. Many men and women wore national dress, while a large number of women wore the black and green blouses of the Women's Federation. Nearly everyone proudly displayed a Mandela badge.

Mrs. Winnie Mandela appeared one day in the national dress of Ethiopia, on another in a yellow sari, and yet again in the Women's Federation's black skirt and distinctive blouse.

Nelson Mandela himself wore every day the jackal skin kaross presented to him by the African people and a necklace of beads in green and yellow. Every time he entered the courtroom at the resumption of proceedings the people of one accord would rise to their feet and return his "Amandla" salute. At the close of each day's hearing, the crowd sang Nkosi Sikelela and Morena Boleka as they filed out of the courtroom.

DAY-BY-DAY ACCOUNT

Here is a day-by-day account of the Mandela trial:
—For the most part the witnesses—policemen, township superintendents, newspapermen and printers—gave technical evidence of having been witness to preparations for the May 1961 national strike.

On Monday after Mandela's application for the recusal of the magistrate (on the grounds that he feared he could not get a fair trial in a White man's court—see New Age last week) had been refused, Dr. Verwoerd's private secretary handed in to court two letters written by Mandela to the Prime Minister demanding a national convention before May 31, the date of the founding of the Republic. Dr. Verwoerd had passed the letters on to the Minister of Justice. The witness did not think it improper of Dr. Verwoerd not to send a reply on the issues raised in the letters.

THE PASS LAWS

On Tuesday Mr. Mandela cross-examined Mr. Peter Hazelhurst, a reporter on the Rand

to solve the problems of the country—a convention in which the various population groups would discuss amicably a solution of these problems.

Mr. Mandela then read a leaflet explaining that the demonstrations planned against the Republic were not anti-white and invited white participation.
In reply to a question Mr. Hazelhurst stated that if he had been in Mr. Mandela's position he would certainly have been frustrated, although he did not know what course of action he would have taken.

PAMPHLETS

The proprietor of African Printers, Benoni, stated that he had taken an order from the accused, whom he knew, for 12,000 pamphlets. He did not know to whom these pamphlets had been handed when completed. Under cross-examination, this witness admitted that he was a man well versed in the history of South Africa. He agreed that before the advent of the white man there had been no rich or poor and no exploitation of man by man, and that the government of the African people had been a democratic one. He agreed that Chiefs such as Dingaan and Moshesh had been great men.

Mr. E. I. Shaligee gave evidence in the Mandela trial about the leasing of certain offices to the African leader when he practised as an attorney. After his appearance in the witness box, Mr. Shaligee was arrested on a charge of perjury. He is out on bail.

Daily Mail and former reporter on the Sunday Express, Mr. Hazelhurst stated beforehand that the views expressed would be his own and not those of his newspaper. He admitted, under cross-examination, that while white workers were free to seek work anywhere in the country and to reside near their places of employment, the African worker was made to reside in areas set aside for his occupation. He admitted that a white person was free to carry on independent trade, business or professions anywhere in the country, while the African did not have these rights and privileges.

He was aware that the whole African population was very much opposed to the pass laws. Mr. Hazelhurst said that "from a human point of view" he considered it perfectly justifiable for Africans to demand a constitution guaranteeing equal rights to them. He agreed that the demand of the Pietermaritzburg Conference was for a national convention of all South Africans, black and white.

the African people—"as far as he knew."

The superintendent of Uitenhage location, answering a question by the Prosecutor, said he had opened a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Vigilance Association "in error." He had then handed it over to the police. He had done so because it seemed to him that the contents of the letter were "subversive." When asked which of the contents of the letter were "subversive," he replied that the call for non-co-operation with the Government was, in his opinion, subversive. He did not think it necessary to find out the views of the residents of the location on this matter.

A detective from Bloemfontein testified to opening two suitcases found in the luggage room at the station and finding both full of propaganda material for the general strike.

POLICE DISCRIMINATION

An African sergeant stationed at Pretoria testified under cross-examination that the highest rank an African policeman could attain was that of Chief Sergeant. He had been in the police force for 36 years and had seen many white policemen, his junior in years, rise to ranks higher than his—in fact a white constable was entitled to give him instructions.

PIET RETIEF AN AGITATOR?

Warrant Officer Baardman, a member of the Bloemfontein Special Branch, said he could not say whether it was true that the constitution was drafted by an all-white body in 1909. "Ek weet nie—ek was nie daar nie." He agreed that today's Parliament consisted of all-white members. He had not been there, but simply knew this to be a fact. In 1909 he had not yet been born. He stated that there was no colour discrimination in the police force. He knew that an African policeman could not rise above the rank of sergeant. But "dit is nie diskriminasie nie." He did not know how many Africans were jailed per day under the pass laws.

He agreed that Piet Retief had been tried to lead the Voortrekkers away from British rule. When pressed, he said he would agree that any people had the right to break away from domination as long as they were not inspired by "agitators." He did not agree that Piet Retief might have been called an agitator on his day. He had passed matric in 1933 in his "moeder tong" of which, he agreed, he was proud. He did not agree that Africans had no lan-

guage rights. "Niemand verbied jou om jou taal te spreek nie." He agreed that the Afrikaner people had fought for the equality of the English and African languages, "but not through agitators."

TRANSEKI EMERGENCY

An official from the Transkei stated that there had been a state of emergency in the Transkei during 1960, but he did not agree that there was a great deal of unrest among the people against Bantu Authorities. He did not agree that the state of emergency still existed. He did not know how many Africans had been killed in his area. Perhaps "n paar honderd" had been arrested. Possibly 20 had been sentenced to death. He did not admit that a large number of people were still in detention, or that the Government had been forced to impose the state of emergency because it did not have the support of the people.

RECUSAL REQUEST

On Wednesday, October 24, before further evidence was brought, Mr. Mandela applied for the recusal of the magistrate, Mr. W. A. van Helden. The grounds for this request were that after the adjournment of the trial the previous day, the magistrate had been seen leaving the court in the company of Warrant Officer Dierker of the Special Branch and another member of the Special Branch, Warrant Officer Dierker had given evidence for the State on the first day of the trial and the accused had been given permission by the court to defer his cross-examination of this witness. The second member of the Special Branch who was in the company of the magistrate was seen throughout the trial assisting the State Prosecutor in presenting the case against Mandela.

The magistrate had been seen entering a small blue Volkswagen car—he had sat in front of the car next to W/O Dierker, who was driving, and the other member of the SB had sat at the back. At about 1.50 p.m. the magistrate had been seen lunching with W/O Dierker and this other member of the SB. It was not known what communication passed between the magistrate, W/O Dierker and the other member of the SB—the accused had not been represented there. These facts had created an impression in the accused's mind that the court had associated itself with the State case. It was a rule in justice that a judicial officer should not communicate or asso-

(Continued on page 7)

Demonstration For Helen Joseph



"WE STAND BY YOU HELEN JOSEPH" read the posters carried by young people of all races outside Mrs. Joseph's little Norwood home last week. Splashes were high, the singing ringing. Then alone came the squad cars and the uniformed police to take names and addresses and to take one young African into custody to check his identity.

KING SOBHUZA—"WE DO NOT CONSENT"

Indignant at bid to capture Swazi Mineral Wealth

MBABANE (Swaziland). "IF the statement published in New Age newspaper, dated 29, 1962, under the heading 'Anglo-American Bid to Capture Swazi Mineral Wealth' reflects the true position, I can only say that we are shocked," says King Sobhuza II, Paramount Chief of Swaziland, in a statement to New Age on the granting of mineral and mining rights in Swaziland "without the consent of the Swazi Nation."

27 CHARGED WITH SABOTAGE IN P.E.

PORT ELIZABETH. TWENTY-SEVEN men appeared before a magistrate on Monday charged under the General Law Amendment Act. The case was adjourned to November 12.

The defence attorney called all the accused in an application for bail. The men were all employed in Port Elizabeth, some having as long as 13 years of unbroken service. Most of them have families who are left with no source of income as the men were the only breadwinners.

Major Klopper gave evidence of "ishisa ishisa" bands operating in New Brighton and Zakhele which the accused had knowledge of and in which they were participants. Questioned by Mr. Jankelowitz, he could not tell the court when police investigations would

be completed. In a lengthy submission Mr. Jankelowitz requested the court to see that justice was done speedily as justice delayed was justice denied. He requested the court to maintain the liberty of the individual on the one hand and the administration of justice on the other.

All the accused testified in court that they had no knowledge of "ishisa ishisa" bands and were surprised at the allegations. All promised to be present at the trials against them. Bonakele Noygaya told the court he had been in the treason trial for four years and never absconded.

Refusing bail, the magistrate said the time was not long before November 12. The State had submitted that the accused may interfere with witnesses and he could thus not grant bail for the accused.

under which such rights are given;

"(4) that all existing prospecting and mining rights on what is not Crown Mineral Areas shall be respected."

Consequently, after this date one could not expect any more or new granting of prospecting and mining rights without this consent—which this paper implies is still to be granted, otherwise this would bring about confusion and complications which may have far-reaching effects for all concerned.

The Swazi Nation replied to the Secretary of State protesting against these conditions imposed or attached to the reversion of their inherent rights.

The Swazi fail to understand why these rights were converted into Crown Mineral Areas.

Reference to the Blue Book C265 page 19 reads:

"It is essential that the Swazis should look upon us as their firm and honest friends incapable of despoiling them of their just possessions."

If the British Government now choose to rely on their technical law used only against their protected states known as Orders-in-Council and Foreign Jurisdiction Act—the effect of which, once it is used or applied, is as much as that of a conquest, the Swazi people will not remain at rest until the British people come out to accept this technical law of acquiring their protected wretched people's rights and property by their executive—the law of conquest by pen or quiet conquest!

The Swazi expect to go into the Legco with their rights unequivocally clear, as is the case with their white compatriots, otherwise the Legco is meaningless to us. We would rather remain in our wretched position and continue to cry until the Almighty hears us.

'I AM GUILTY OF NO OFFENCE'

—Mandela

(Continued from page 6) cite with a party to proceedings in the absence of the other party to those proceedings. It was submitted that the magistrate should not have acted in this fashion and he was asked to recuse himself.

The Magistrate: "It is not for me to give you reasons. I can assure you that I did not communicate with these two gentlemen, and your application is refused."

A large number of witnesses, all policemen and a Special Branch detective followed, testifying as to having obtained copies of leaflets and other documents relating to the campaign for a general strike.

LOST HIS SOUL

One of these, an Indian member of the Special Branch, Ahlu Moolia, stated under cross-examination that he was not aware that the implementation of the Group Areas Act had aroused a great deal of feeling among the Indian people. He said that the houses to which they would be moved were a great improvement on present-day accommodation for Indians. He agreed that a large number of Indian merchants would lose trading rights because of the Group Areas Act, but maintained that "they would be much happier afterwards."

"Mr. Moolia," said Mandela, "you have lost your soul."

IN ADDIS ABABA

The Prosecutor then produced newspapers to establish that Mandela had been in Addis Ababa, outside the Republic, during February, 1962. He also produced a document signed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to this effect, and an affidavit from an official in the passport section of Inland Affairs, saying that no travel documents had been issued to Mr. Mandela.

At this stage the Prosecutor asked for an adjournment until the following day as the State had probably closed its case. The magistrate agreed.

Mandela: I would like to express my opinion as to whether the request is suitable to me. I wish a speedy close to this matter, but it is a matter in which my views ought to be sought by the court. When the State Prosecutor makes a request I am entitled to give my views.

Magistrate: Are you not becoming somewhat difficult?

Mandela: I have this right. PROSECUTION CLOSES CASE.

On Thursday, at 2 p.m.

Prosecution closed its case. The court was packed with African spectators.

Mandela also closed his case.

The Prosecutor then asked the court to find Mandela guilty of inciting persons in three listed categories to protest against the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act of 1961. The three categories of persons were: (a) employees in essential services, who are not allowed to strike; (b) African mineworkers for whom it is unlawful to desert or absent themselves from employment without lawful cause; and (c) servants in general, other than agricultural labourers, for whom it is unlawful to absent themselves from their masters' premises. The Prosecutor also asked the court to find Mandela guilty on the second charge, i.e. for leaving the Republic without being in possession of a valid permit or passport.

'LEADER AND MOUTHPIECE'

The Prosecutor said that there was evidence that there were thousands of members of the three categories above who could be incited to commit the offence. The State submitted, he said, that Nelson Mandela was the leader and main mouthpiece of the organisation which incited Non-European workers in a nation-wide campaign to strike and stay at home on the 29th, 30th and 31st of May 1961 against the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act of 1961.

The Prosecutor asked for his address to the court and the magistrate asked if the accused had anything to say.

Mandela: Your Worship, I submit that I am guilty of no crime.

Magistrate: Is that all you have to say?

Mandela: With respect, if I had something more to say, I would have said it.

Judgment was reserved until Wednesday, November 7.

Newspapers in the March to Freedom

We regret that owing to pressure on space, the third in the series of articles on the press by Lionel and Sadie Forman has had to be held over for next week.

SUPPORT FOR MANDELA IN AFRICA, OVERSEAS

(GHANA) U.A.R. (Egyptian) and Abyssinian papers have published articles demanding the release of Nelson Mandela.

The "Ghanaian Times" in an editorial said that Mandela must be freed.

It said that in defiance of world indignation at the arrest and trial of Mandela, the Verwoerd government has imposed a ban on political protest meetings in order to prevent protests over the persecution of Mandela and to stamp out the increasing struggle of the South African people for freedom.

World opinion must continue to condemn these inhuman acts until ten and a half million South Africans have been freed from slavery and the oppression of Verwoerd, the paper said.

The Cairo paper "Al-Jomhouria" in an editorial denounced the arrest of Mandela and called for support for the South African people's struggle against racial discrimination.

The "Ethiopian Herald," in an editorial, said that Mandela was a renowned patriot and that Africa was behind him in his battle against the disreputable racial regime in South Africa.

The second Afro-Asian Jurists' conference in Conakry, Guinea recently cabled Nelson Mandela its condemnation of his arrest and support of his stand and the struggle of the oppressed African people against apartheid and for freedom and democracy.

A petition organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain and signed by 100 members of Nelson Mandela in his trial states:

"The guilty men of South Africa are Verwoerd and Vorster—not Mandela and Sisulu. It is the South African government which is guilty of inciting the African people to resistance against apartheid. No democratic methods of protest are now open to the majority of the South African people."

Cape Town Demonstration



Demonstrators lined up outside the building housing the American Consulate in Cape Town last Saturday morning.

South Africans Demonstrate Against American Aggression

(Continued from page 1)
ransom under the threat of nuclear annihilation.

"In the name of humanity, the workers of South Africa appeal to the Government of the United States to abandon immediately their blockade of Cuba and their threats of direct military intervention in Cuba itself."

IN NATAL

● A reliable source close to Chief Albert J. Lutuli, former President General of the banned African National Congress and Nobel Peace Prize winner, informed New Age that Chief Lutuli had sent cables to both President Kennedy and Mr. Krushchev on the subject of the American naval blockade of Cuba.

As Chief Lutuli is banned from attending public gatherings, no statement by him can be published in terms of the Sabotage Act.

● In an exclusive statement to New Age Dr. G. M. Naidoo, President of the South African Indian Congress, said that the situation arising out of the American blockade of Cuba created conditions for a third World War.

"I call on both the United States and the U.S.S.R. to negotiate a settlement and avoid plunging the world into an atomic holocaust."

In a message to the Non-White peoples of South Africa, Dr. Naidoo said: "Suffering as you are under the iron heel of oppression, bear in mind: There can be no freedom without peace!"

DEMONSTRATION

● The Natal Youth Action Committee staged a protest demonstration outside the offices of the American Consulate in Durban last week.

One White bystander who, it is alleged, insulted the multi-racial demonstrators was quickly whisked away by the Special Branch when one of the demonstrators got into a heated argument with him.

A letter addressed to President Kennedy, which was handed in to the offices of the American Consulate before the demonstration began, read: "We, the youths and students of Natal, are disturbed at the naval blockade which your

country has imposed on the two-year-old Republic of Cuba.

"We cannot understand how a country which has just emerged from bondage and slavery, and which is concentrating on economic development, could threaten a country of your size and military strength.

"We believe that the United States of America has no right to interfere with Cuba, and we therefore, call on your good self . . . to abstain from hostile activities against Cuba . . ."

CAPE TOWN

A multi-racial demonstration against the American blockade of Cuba took place outside the building on the Foreshore housing the United States Consulate in Cape Town last Saturday morning.

The demonstrators carried placards in English and Xhosa reading "Hands Off Cuba," "Yanks Slay Homos," "Negotiation Not War," "Half American Aggression" and "Ban all Nuclear Weapons."

Later the demonstrators took up positions at the top of Adley Street, where they lined both sides of the road below Government Avenue. At this stage forces of uniformed police who had followed the demonstrators from the Foreshore forcibly removed the placards and took down the names and addresses of the demonstrators, saying they would be summoned in due course for taking part in an illegal gathering.

On Monday a deputation from the "Defence Cuba Committee" which organised the demonstration delivered a letter of protest to the American Consulate.

"Your spokesmen have quite openly declared that your country is prepared to risk war," the letter said, "And it would appear that they are determined that there shall be no peace."

"Have your American militarists no respect for human life? It is a shameful act to risk turning this earth into an inferno. And are we to remain content to be roasted and vapourised alive because of America's naked aggression?"

"We can only conclude that this blockade of Cuba is the act of madmen or men who have lost all hope in the future . . ."

THIS MUST BE EXPOSED!

Reef Councils Hamstringing Non-Racial Sport

CITY Councils, particularly on the Reef, are helping to force apartheid and Bantustans on our sport.

This has become quite clear in recent months, with the chief offenders being the municipal bodies in Johannesburg, Boksburg, Springs and Benoni.

These bodies and their officials are hamstringing the development of non-racial sport. They are implementing the policies of apartheid in sport—while at the same time most of them pretend to be liberal or anti-apartheid.

Broader, the policy is to force the groups, African, Coloured and Indian to conduct their sport apart—especially in soccer—and to insist that the groups should not share each other's sports facilities.

The attempt by the Johannesburg City Council to take over control of Natalspruit is an outstanding example.

If this ground is confined to Indians to whom it was granted—it will be a cruel blow to our sport. Natalspruit has become one of the premier non-racial sports venues and attracts thousands weekly for soccer matches.

HEATED MEETING

At a heated meeting recently Mr. Carr, Director of Non-European Affairs in Johannesburg, showed his true colours. He wants to force the groups apart. But he was resolutely opposed by those who control the ground and it was made clear in fighting speeches by sports leaders like Father Sigmeyer, Raschid Varachia, Chummy Mavel, Raschid Garda and others THAT THEY DO NOT WANT RACIAL SEGREGATION IN SPORT. They want the groups to continue to play together as they do now.

Full credit to these men for stating clearly where they stand.

In other towns the position has reached a worse stage. In Boksburg and Benoni, the non-racial soccer groups have been forced to link up with the 'Bantu' soccer group—BECAUSE THIS IS RECOGNISED BY THE GOVERNMENT. If they had refused, they would have been forced out of the sport entirely.

BUT BENONI IS STILL CONDUCTING A GALLANT FIGHT: At a meeting of soccer officials and representatives of the Council recently, the soccerites were ordered to join the 'Bantu' group or get out. And to show that they mean business, the Council has already on occasion removed the goal posts and made play impossible.

The hand of the Bantu Affairs Department must be seen behind this.

LOSING MONEY

It is also true that the white racial sports bodies are losing money because of the thousands who prefer to support non-racial sport. So they must put pressure on us, or use the bodies which represent them, to squeeze us.

But the sportsmen of Johannesburg and Benoni have shown that they can hold this up by showing stubborn resistance. They must be congratulated—AND IMITATED.

The Councils are also using

their Non-White employees—Sid Sepanya of the Bantu soccer group is an example—to put pressure on the non-racial bodies. But even Motsomi's Bantu Group have used 'non-Bantus' in matches at the Orlando 'Bantu' Stadium.

GOVT. POLICY

One of the reasons for this pressure is Government policy—with the Councils acting as willing stooges. Another is the fact that Stanley Rouse, president of World Soccer, is due here early next year. The racists must do everything in their power to put themselves

in a favourable light. THIS MEANS THEY MUST TRY TO SMASH THE 'NON-RACIAL' BODIES.

But their efforts will only lead to their own destruction. Sports bodies must start now compiling records of all these efforts to smash them. The records must be given to Rous when he comes. Then he will know the true extent to which racialism is attacking our sport. HE WILL BE FORCED TO ACT AGAINST THESE PEOPLE WHEN HE KNOWS THE FACTS.

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Durban: 602 Edison House, 128 Grey Street, Phone 5697.

PROFESSIONAL SOCCER R2,000 U.T.C. LEAGUE CUP COMPETITION SEC

CURRIES FOUNTAIN - DURBAN - SUNDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1962

AVALON ATHLETIC vs TRANSVAAL UNITED

ACES UNITED vs ORLANDO PIRI

1.45 p.m.

3.15 p.m.