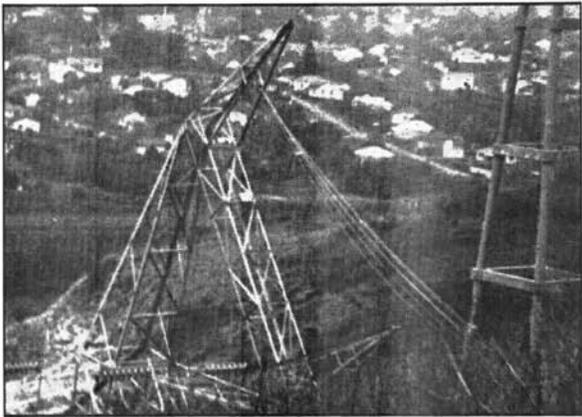


## PYLONS DYNAMITED IN NATAL



Four 80-foot pylons each carrying 88,000 volts of electricity—two at Pinetown and two in the Montclair area of Durban—were blown up with dynamite last Thursday night. The explosions, which were heard over a radius of several miles, rocked Durban and plunged the city into darkness.

Lights also failed in Pinetown, and towns, villages and farms for 40 miles north of the Umgeni River—up to Stanger—were in darkness after the explosions.

SABC broadcasts were cut off. Several places of entertainment had to cut their programmes short. At the Ice-drome, on Durban's beach front, there was a traffic jam in the dark after a wrestling show had ended.

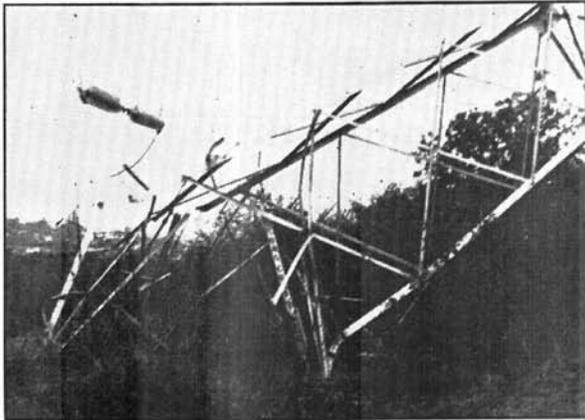
The latest dynamite attack, following on the blasting of the office in Pretoria of the Minister of Economic Affairs and Marketing, Mr. Uys, and an electricity sub-station in Johannesburg, has resulted in intensified police attempts to track down the organisation responsible, Umkhonto we Sizwe (The Spear of the Nation).

In a proclamation from this underground organisation which found its way into newspaper offices last week, it was announced that from now on "we will answer Vorster and his white ruling clique with the only language they understand—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth and a life for a life."

The organisation says it will meet force with force and fight until white domination is ended.

Umkhonto announced in this leaflet—the second issued since it announced its existence with the acts of sabotage last December—that it is the striking force of the banned national liberation organisations.

It declares that it supports and follows the policy of the banned African National Congress and that its objective is a democratic South Africa for all sections of the population and the end of white domination.



## OPEN LETTER TO Dr. VERWOERD

### Afro-Asian Trade Unionists Demand Release of Mandela, Sisulu

We, the trade union officials from Afro-Asian countries studying at the College of the Free German Trade Unions in Bernau near Berlin, protest most strongly at the arrest of Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu. The continued detention of Nelson Mandela fills us with resentment and deep anger.

We demand the immediate release of both Mandela and Sisulu. Their noble and hon-

ourable actions to bring an end to all injustices in the land of their birth and their efforts to replace the "White Supremacy" dictatorship of your government with a free and democratic South Africa, in which all shall enjoy equal rights, are admired by freedom and peace-loving persons everywhere.

We strongly demand, that you and your government will take heed of the world-

wide demand for the release of these two sons of African soil.

The studying trade unionists from Algeria, Ceylon, North Cameroon, Senegal, Tanganyika, Mali, Somalia, Nigeria, Guinea, Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Ghana, Morocco, India, Congo, North Rhodesia, Burma, Yemen Republic, Zanzibar, Togo, South Africa.

# NEWSPAPER

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SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, November 8, 1962 5c.

## AFTERMATH OF SABOTAGE

# P.E. RAIDS CONTINUE—52 ARRESTED

PORT ELIZABETH.

FIFTY-TWO men are now in custody as raids continue in the police search for a so-called headquarters of saboteurs in this city.

Major N. J. Grobler, Eastern Cape head of the CID, told a

magistrate's court last week of an organisation of thia-shia bands operating on a nation-wide scale. He said that in Port Elizabeth there were fifty cells or zones with 7 to 10 members in each cell, belonging to the underground organisation. He explained a possible link between local saboteurs and others in other parts of the country—Johannesburg, Durban, and Cape Town.

So far about 30 people have appeared before magistrates' courts on various charges.

Local SACTU organisers were included in last Tuesday's raid and detained at the police station from about 5 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. Mr. Alvern Bennie, who now has to report daily at the New Brighton police station, could not go to report as he was arrested before his reporting time, 7 a.m.

"WRING HIS NECK"

A white uniformed policeman told Mr. Caleb Mayekiso, of SACTU, that "he was expert at thrashing a dog if it offended him." Mr. Mayekiso took this to be intimidation and a threat as there was no reason why the police should speak to him like that. A white policeman who brought tea to a room where Mr. Mayekiso was being interrogated asked whether Mayekiso was making a statement. "You must just invite me in if he doesn't speak and I will wring his neck," he said to an officer who was questioning Mayekiso.

A woman who took food to Mr. J. Mayoli of New Brighton at the police station reports that Mr. Mayoli could not speak up and his eyes had turned red and swollen.

Two men, Mr. Archibald Skelle and Mr. Nelson Mhlabakhalaka, appeared briefly for a formal remand on Wednesday. The case was remanded to November 12. The men were taken into custody on Tuesday morning at 5 a.m. with Mr. Mayekiso and Mr. Bennie, who were later released.

DERAILMENT BID

The daily press reports that since September 20 there have been several attempts at two cases of wire-cutting and an attempt was made to derail a train.

Twelve telephone wires were cut over the week-end in New Brighton. The police reported that seven arrests were made thereafter. It was also reported that this was the first act of sabotage since investigations for saboteurs were intensified recently.

Mr. Mayekiso told New Age

(Continued on page 7)

## NEW AGE LETTER BOX

### KERINA EXPELLED FROM SWAPO

I have read with great interest an article published in the New Age on September 27, 1962, which stated that SWAPO was opposed to the one-party plan. The article went on to say that on the eve of the United Nations discussions on the South West Africa issue, the negotiations which were in progress for forming one all-in-organisation to represent the people of South West Africa appear to have broken down.

I would like to make it abundantly clear to the people of South West Africa and the world at large that the position of SWAPO on the question of UNITY is clear. SWAPO will use all possible ways and means to achieve national UNITY among the African people in South West Africa.

It might be recalled that while we were attending the Freedom Fighter's conference held at Winneba in Ghana last June, the delegates of SWAPO approached the delegates of SWANU in a brotherly and generous atmosphere with a proposal to find a common ground of working in closer collaboration with each other. We have made it clear to the members of SWANU that SWAPO will forget the rival attacks exchanged by both parties in the past.

We were glad that members of SWANU accepted our proposal. We had preliminary discussions with the delegates of SWANU and finally arrived at a conclusion that recommendations should be sent to the National Executive Committees of the two organisations. The first important points among other things were the establishment of a strong United Front as a first step towards national UNITY in South West Africa and the constitution of a central consultative committee consisting of the members of the National Executive Committees of both political parties. It was also proposed that an external consultative committee consisting of the Representatives of SWAPO and SWANU might be set up abroad which would take instructions from the Headquarters in South West Africa.

However, it should be clearly

understood that the Winneba agreement was purely a suggestion to the members of the two main political parties for them to make a final decision, but it was not for a few individual persons outside to dictate to the people of South West Africa to form one party.

Meanwhile I have received letters from the branches of SWAPO throughout the country supporting the SWAPO-SWANU Winneba agreement, thus indicating that members of SWAPO are ready to make this constructive and positive move on the question of UNITY in South West Africa.

Mr. Kerina was officially expelled from SWAPO on October 20, 1962 at the meeting of the South West Africa People's Organisation held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The meeting was attended by all members of SWAPO who are at present studying in the United States of America.

After a long discussion it was found out that Mr. Kerina has been working outside the party policy and thereafter a decision was reached that he must be expelled from the organisation, because his activities are contrary to the policy of SWAPO and that of African Nationalism.

He has written to the American Metal Climax Inc. asking for money to support petitioners from South West Africa. He has done that without the consent and agreement of the members of SWAPO. The position of SWAPO is clear: we do not want to commit ourselves to anything that might endanger the future of our country.

The American Metal Climax Inc. has a representative on the Executive of the so-called The New South West African Native Leaders' Association (SWANAL) whose function is to make arrangements and to ensure that the American Metal Climax Inc. is supplied with enough African cheap labourers to work in the Tsumeb and Avnanab copper mines owned by this company.

SAM NUJOMA  
President South West Africa People's Organisation  
New York.

### Special Branch And 'The Right To Work'

If you are looking for a job and have been contemplating the National Institute for Personnel Research in one of the ways you could apply—you had better be careful! Qualifications for a job at this place are not just merely your capability to do the job. The employers' interests here are most bizarre.

After having been given a test for the job, you are told that you will not hear from them. There you sit, nothing unusual in this. But whilst you are waiting to hear from them—the next thing you get is a visit from the Special Branch. The questions you are asked of course are:—

● What are your political interests?

● Have you been a member of any of the banned political organisations?

They may even invite you to the Gray Building to look at your docket. What has this got to do with a job at the NIPR. I do not know.

Johannesburg. Z.M.

### LAND TENURE

An article appearing in the African Echo of October 13, 1962 by Mr. A. A. Gaothbe in favour of land tenure to be proposed as a slab in the back of the people of Bechuanaland.

Let us remember that "land tenure" is always to the advantage of that minority, the capitalist class, and a menace to the majority who cannot afford to own land as private property and who will be exploited.

Throughout history the vast population of landless people has shied off from the enjoyment of their God-given land.

There is nothing to prevent the best use of the land in growing food under common ownership.

O. K. MENYATSO  
BPP Mahalapye,  
Bechuanaland.

### LET US ACT

Since the case of Mandela (when he was not allowed to have the lawyer of his choice) it would seem that the Government has extended its powers beyond that of the court.

Before our country is ruined let us do something to halt fascist laws. As there are no channels for us to voice our protest let us continue with the civil disobedience upon which we agreed at the Bloemfontein conference in 1949.

The world is watching us and we will be disgraced if we accept Mandela's arrest and imprisonment without a flinch. I appeal to our leaders to act actively as the black man is no longer contented under the rule of the white man.

LUKE TYUMRE  
Johannesburg.

## Reactionary Tribal Customs Must Disappear

In reply to G. Mhatsela's letter (New Age, October 4) I would like to raise a few points about tribalism and African culture.

With regard to language, one cannot speak in any language as tribalism denotes a socio-economic system and no language can be said to be peculiar in any economic system. If it were so one would have to speak of feudal, capitalist and socialist languages. This, of course, would be absurd.

The same rule holds true to culture. Who but a rabid racist could suggest that we bury the literature, music and art of the Old Africa? These artistic treasures will be assimilated into broad South African culture and human culture (i.e. world culture). Whereas we can assimilate and

## EDITORIAL

### THE ANSWER TO ANTI-COMMUNISM

THE recent fulminations of Mr. Vorster against liberals and progressives for playing the game of the Communists, taken together with the series of broadcasts on the "Communist menace" over Radio South Africa, indicate that the Government has decided that an intensified campaign of anti-Communism is the best means of disuniting the opposition to its policies.

It is important to emphasise that the Government's main target in its present campaign is not the Communists at all, but the whole range of opinion which is opposed to the policy of apartheid. Slogans such as "one man one vote" round which this opposition is crystallising are not the monopoly of the Communists. True, Communists were the first to propound the doctrine of equal rights for all without distinctions of race, sex or creed in South Africa. But this doctrine has now been accepted by the Congress movement, by the Liberal Party and even, as a distant perspective, by the Progressive Party and other unattached groups and individuals opposed to apartheid. All must now face the accusation that they are furthering the aims of Communism, and some of them, like Helen Joseph, Chief Lutuli, Patrick Duncan and others be visited with the severest penalties of the Suppression of Communism Act, even though they are not Communists.

The reaction of many Liberals and Progressives to the Government's campaign is to fall right into the trap which has been prepared for them. Instead of condemning the violation of democratic rights represented by the banning of the Communist Party and its doctrines, they respond by protesting their "innocence." Some, in their anxiety to prove their bona fides, go to even further extremes in their anti-Communism than those dreamed up so far by the Government.

These tactics are dangerous. Not only are they ineffective as a defence (anti-Communism did not save Patrick Duncan from being banned); they are a positive encouragement to the Government to continue with its smear campaign. People are attacked and penalised for doing or saying anything that the Communists did. "One man one vote" is denounced, not on its merits as a policy, but because it is a "Communist policy."

In trying to avoid the smear tactics of anti-Nationalists are placed on the defensive and tempted to abandon the basic principles. They avoid doing or saying anything that can be interpreted as "Communist." They start being careful about the company they keep, the meetings they go to. They end up by withdrawing completely from political struggle—knocked out of the fight by anti-Communism.

There is only one answer to anti-Communism, and that is to insist that the Communist Party has the same right to exist and propagate its doctrines as any other political party. Too many, even in the democratic camp, have called for the lifting of the bans on the ANC and the PAC but have kept silent about the ban on the Communist Party. The suppression of Communism is almost taken for granted these days.

History shows the truth of the principle that an injury to one is an injury to all. And the history of Hitlerism in Europe and McCarthyism in America shows that anti-Communism is the most insidious weapon of fascism. Now we face the same threat here.

The time has come to answer the Government's disgusting smear tactics by insisting on the right of the Communist Party to function freely in South Africa. The Suppression of Communism Act is the Government's key weapon in its attack on its opponents. We will obviously have no democracy in South Africa until the Suppression Act has been repealed in toto.

## THIS TIME IT'S THANKS TO CAPE TOWN

THIS week we thank all the helpers who made our Cape Town fund a success that it was. Those who donated and collected the goods, those who made the clothing, cakes, detentesen, and those who helped on the day of the fete itself—to everyone our warm thanks.

Below you will see the results of these efforts produced.

Children's clothing R161.85,  
Adult clothing R108.70,  
Socks and hats 98.38, Delicatessen R63.89, Cakes and sweets R43.09, Tea room R34.65, Aprons and cushions R21, Bags and novelties R16.71, Ice cream and minerals R1.87, Jewellery R11.71, Competitions R8.70, Suitcases and shooting stick

R8. Games R5.60.

FETE TOTAL: R944.15.

CAPE TOWN collections:

Rummage 50c, Special thanks from Friend via Ray R10, Blanket R1.80, V.R.Z. R1, Dom R4, Hassen R1, Cheque R4, Friends R6, Mjorli 50c, B.H. R1, Prem R1, D.B.H. 75c, Desmond Bupp R1.50, K.F.H. 55c, C.C. R3.

London:

New Age Committee balance party proceeds R345.80.

Grand Total: R1,005.51.

We want to point out that none of our other local centres have sent in donations this week. We expect them to make up for it next week!

Help them by sending your donation today!

world advanced the small groups disintegrated and bigger nations were formed. Similarly in S.A. we had Xhosas, Outeniquas, Boers etc. But along came the industrial revolution, breaking up all these subsistence economies and replacing them with a simple capitalist economy, thus bringing together all these groups into one nation.

Would it not be ridiculous for Messrs F. Brockway, F. Cousins or even Macmillan to demonstrate in Trafalgar Square dressed as Anglo-Saxons, Normans etc? Or to see W. Ulbricht receiving the Lenin Peace Prize dressed as a Hun or a Visigoth? How would W. E. B. du Bois or Marlon Brando look, leading a demonstration for world peace, dressed as Kickapoo braves? Hull, England. L. JORDAN

# '14 YEARS OF NAT. MISRULE'

## 3,000 AT CONGRESS MEETING IN DURBAN

### DURBAN.

OVER 3,000 people expressed their condemnation of fourteen years of Nationalist misrule at a mass meeting organised jointly by the Natal Indian Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions at the Congress Square, Durban, last week.

In a fighting speech SACTU's key speaker, Mr. Cennick Ndhlovu, made a stirring call for unity and action by the people.

"Every fresh attack on our people by the Nats, each wave of oppression, only serves to increase the anger, bitterness, determination and resolve of the oppressed to win their freedom," he said amid applause.

### PROTESTS OUTLAWED

"All forms of protest against the vicious policies of the Nats are being outlawed and true leaders of the people are being gagged, deported and imprisoned. On the other hand stooge committees led by puppets of the Government are encouraged and protected.

"I am now convinced that insistence upon non-violence when Vorster and Fouché have embarked on war against the people... can only serve to disarm our people in the face of the savage assaults by the oppressors," added Mr. Ndhlovu.

The main resolution adopted by the meeting condemned:

- the banning of the Communist Party of South Africa, the African National Congress, the Pan-African Congress and the Congress of Democrats;
  - the imposition of house arrests without trial;
  - the banning and banishment of leaders such as Chief Lutuli, Ben Baartman, Leon Levy and others;
  - the extension of hated laws such as the pass laws, Group Areas, Job Reservation etc.;
  - the increase in mass unemployment, starvation, famine, disease and the destruction of food;
- "This meeting is of the considered view that the present Government is no longer capable

of ruling our country because the overwhelming majority of the people have rejected Nationalist rule and therefore demands the immediate resignation of the Government and the calling of a national non-racial Convention to draw up a democratic constitution for South Africa," ended the resolution.

### ANOTHER BAN

The meeting also expressed its "strongest protest and condemnation against the high-handed and unjust action" on the part of the Minister of Justice in imposing a ban on protest gatherings which refer to people who are on trial and demanded the withdrawal of this ban.

Another resolution adopted with acclamation read: "We the oppressed and freedom-loving people assembled here together with all freedom-loving South Africans pledge our fullest support for the lofty aims and principles enunciated in the historic Freedom Charter and resolve to work for its implementation."

The meeting which was frequently punctuated with the shouting of slogans and the singing of national liberation songs, ended with the crowd vigorously singing "Shosholoz Mandela".

Hundreds of singing people marched in a spontaneous procession to the central bus terminus followed by a car-load of Special Branch members and a van full of uniformed policemen.

## COLOURED MAN ON EXPLOSIVES CHARGE

### EVATON.

A 75-year-old Coloured well-sinker has been arrested here and charged with being in possession of explosives. Mr. Frederick Smith appeared in court last week and was remanded to November 14.

He is well known as a sinker of wells in the Gramere area. The charge arises out of dynamite found in his possession.

Mr. Smith's arrest is believed to be part of the police search for explosives in the offensive against sabotage.



Mr. H. Mall, Vice-President of the Natal Indian Congress, is seen addressing the "Hands off Cuba" meeting which was held in Durban last week.

## Non-Whites Condemn U.S. Cuba Blockade

### DURBAN.

CONDEMNATION OF the American blockade of Cuba is almost universal amongst the Non-White peoples of Durban. At a well-attended mass meeting at Congress Square last week, a resolution adopted unanimously and with acclamation:

1. condemned "the naked aggression" of America against Cuba;
2. pledged full support for the struggle of the Cuban people;
3. called on the United States to lift the naval blockade of Cuba;
4. called on the USSR and United States to hold a summit meeting to ease world tension; and
5. declared full support to all Governments and peoples fighting for peace.

The chief speaker at the meeting was Mr. Hassen Mall, Vice-President of the Natal Indian Congress.

### STUDENTS' PROTEST

Following on this meeting the Students' Representative Council of the University of Natal (Non-European) adopted the following resolution at a full Council meeting:

"That this SRC totally condemns the illegal and high-handed action of the Government of America which precipitated a world crisis.

"This action of blocking Cuba is a gross violation of international law and morality. Further, it is a flagrant interference in the sovereignty of the people of Cuba who have as equal a right as the American people to determine their own destiny.

"This incident is in keeping with the age-old imperialist adage: 'that might is right'... Therefore, we call upon the American Government to lift this blockade which constitutes a threat to world peace and security."

## "Don't Send Arms To S.A." — Peace Council

### JOHANNESBURG.

TREMENDOUS sums are being spent on armaments by South Africa at a time when malnutrition and hunger are causing death and suffering to a degree unknown in any other industrially-developed country in the world. Proper wages, hospitals, a constructive health programme, schools and facilities for higher education on a mass scale—this is what we should be spending our money on, not on weapons of war.

This is the statement issued last week by the South African Peace Council, in protest against the Government's re-armament policy.

Millions of rand are being spent on the most modern and expensive arms and weapons. Supersonic fighter jets are being sold, with the British Government's permission, to the Republic of South Africa while the United States also supplies arms. South African pilots are being trained to handle planes of destruction in France.

The Ministry of Defence states that this heavy re-armament programme is necessary to preserve internal order, and to be ready against the invasion contemplated by newly-independent African countries hostile to the South African government.

The fact is that there is no danger of invasion and that all the weapons can be used—and many have been used—to enforce the racial policy of the Government, which is abhorrent to all civilised people.

The arms policy is primarily to create fear among all sections of the people, and to intimidate and suppress those striving to achieve human rights and a civilised standard of living.

The statement ends: "We call on our countrymen to oppose the spending of money on armaments; we appeal to the mighty world powers to end their support of South Africa's armaments policy, and cease the supply of any arms, weapons, and ammunition to South Africa."



Mr. Stephen Dhlamini (left) was chairman of the anti-Nat meeting held in Durban last week.

## Sisulu Arrested After Mother's Death

### JOHANNESBURG.

Hours after his 78-year-old mother died in Baragwanath Hospital, seven Special Branch men arrested and took off to Marshall Square cells Mr. Walter Sisulu, one-time Secretary-General of the African National Congress.

Mr. Sisulu has been placed under house arrest and is prohibited from receiving visitors at his home. But when the news of his mother's death became known, mourners came to the house to offer sympathy and to perform customary mourning rites.

Five African police and two White Special Branch men swooped and took Mr. Sisulu off to the police cells.

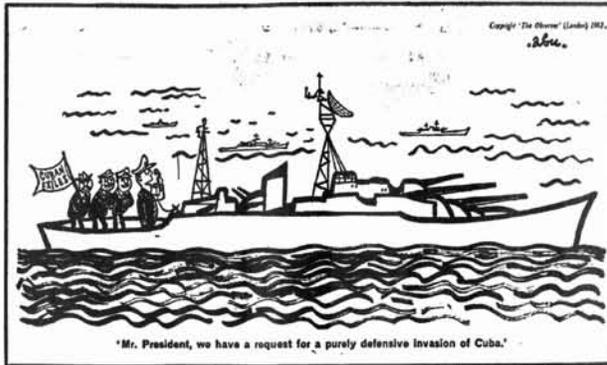
On the evening of this arrest the Minister of Justice Vorster, who imposed house arrest on Sisulu, told radio listeners in a national broadcast: "that house arrest was 'humane'.

# CUBA PICS



## A FIRM HANDSHAKE

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and U.N. Acting Secretary General U Thant concluded a firm agreement on the removal of possible Soviet missile sites in Cuba, subject to the U.S. lifting its blockade and agreeing not to invade Cuba. Castro is seen above bidding farewell to U Thant after the latter's 2-day visit to Cuba last week.



"Mr. President, we have a request for a purely defensive invasion of Cuba."

# A LETTER FROM CUBA

by Eugene Yevtushenko

AMERICA. I write to you from Cuba, Where, through the night, in threatening beams, Uneasy light falls on cliffs and faces, On cheekbones of tense guards, frozen hard as stone, Gulliver-like, their shadows tower. Ministers and medics, wasting no word, change their coats For uniforms redolent of old campfires. The cigarero with his pistol comes to the port: The bootboy is cleaning an old machine-gun; The showgirl, in soldier's laced-up boots, Marches to her post with a lathe-hand, Leaving their brushes and debates, Hurrying on down to the waterfront through the rain, Stern-faced painters, the realists and abstractionists, Check up their machine-guns.

America, I ask you in plain Russian: "Feel you no shame, that in your holy hypocrisy You have forced them to take up arms, And then you condemn them for that?" Resisting all your four curses, your blockade, And fatigued in the fight, Still they are higher and more noble, America, And so they behave to you, I heard Fidel speak— Examination as searching as a doctor's or accuser's. In his words there was no shadow of thrill hatred, But with sadness he outlined the evil done. Once, in his youth, with sprightly gait, Fidel ran up the steps, where birdsong was heard, And stopped at the statue of Lincoln, And looked at him straight in the eye, And, today, speaking of crooked deeds, Clenching his fist with mighty force, Fidel still looks with honest gaze at Lincoln's eyes, And Lincoln, what would Lincoln say?

Oh, America, how could you allow them, From the nation's highest tribunal, With ignoble words to put to shame The symbol of freedom above your land? You have insulted not Cubans alone, Pointing with vain boast at your fleet: Among them you can count the people of America. I know the American people, good at heart they are, And I cannot say: "To the devil with them and their fate." It wounds me to see a mighty nation stoop to vile deeds. It is frightening. I feel shame for those that hold their peace, Forgetting the essence of their sacred rights, Can it be that you would become a dwarf? America, put your might to rights, To regain your erstwhile greatness, In a blind gamble once lost, Will be hard. While one little island, standing firm, Has indeed become a mighty land.

## WHITE HOUSE PICKET



OUTSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE is one of the hundreds of young U.S. students who protested against Kennedy's blockade of Cuba announcement.

# VIEWPOINTS: Further Attitudes on the India-China Border Dispute

## SOVIET PAPER SUPPORTS CHINESE PEACE PROPOSALS

PRAVDA last week praised as constructive China's proposals for talks with India to settle their border dispute. The Soviet Communist Party newspaper said the Soviet Government and people have always stood for a peaceful negotiated settlement that would contribute immensely to the consolidation of Asian and world security. Fanning the conflict between India and China served the interests of "certain reactionary circles inside India which have tightly bound their destiny with foreign capital." A peaceful settlement demanded "more active efforts on the part of progressive forces in India," said Pravda.

### Chauvinistic

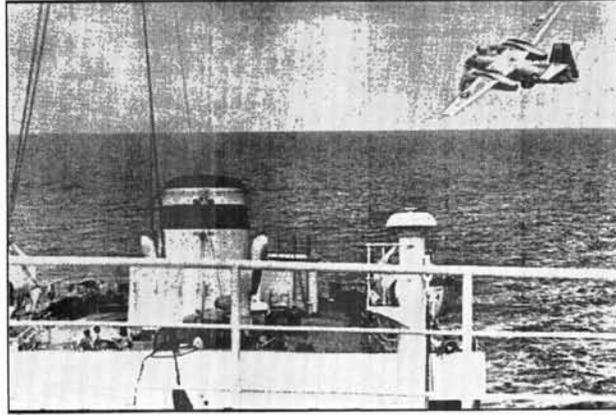
"One has to take account of the fact that in conditions of tense relations . . . even some progressively minded people may yield to nationalistic influence and move over to chauvinistic positions." An internationalist approach was called for. The Chinese-Indian border question was a heritage of the times when British colonialists drew and redrew the map of Asia at their own will. "The notorious 'McMahon Line,' which was never recognised by China, was foisted on the Chinese and Indian peoples." "Imperialist quarters did everything within their power to provoke an armed clash by speculating on the border conflicts connected with this line.

### Imperialism Profits

"The imperialists are dreaming day and night of bringing these two great Powers at loggerheads, as well as of undermining the friendship of the Soviet Union with fraternal China as well as with friendly India." The development of events was not in harmony with the spirit of Chinese-Indian relations and was profitable only to the two countries' common enemy—international imperialism.

## SKY PIRATE

Like the pirates of old the U.S. Army and Navy commanders treat the Caribbean as their private preserve, trying to subject all non-U.S. ships to their command. Seen here (below) is a U.S. military plane recently illegally buzzing a Cuban merchant ship.



## Indonesian Workers 'Regret' India's Attitude

The 3 million strong Indonesian trade union organization SOBSI has written to the Indian and Chinese Governments expressing regret at India's refusal to negotiate with China. The Indian Government, the letter reads, considers that it is already useless to seek a settlement of the boundary dispute with China through consultative channels. This kind of attitude not only runs counter to the Bandung ten principles but also completely contradicts the five principles signed by Prime Minister Nehru and Premier Chou En-Lai.

The letter said that no matter how complicated the boundary questions among Asian and African countries left over by colonial history might be, they could certainly be all settled through peaceful and friendly ways. The fact that China and Nepal and China and Burma could settle their boundary questions successfully was convincing proof.

## CHINESE CREATE FURTHER TENSION, SAYS INDIAN GOVT. SPOKESMAN

IN a preliminary reply to the Chinese Government statement last month proposing three points for the settlement of the border dispute a spokesman of the Indian Department of External Affairs said the following:

"Our immediate reactions are that the Chinese statement, as usual, is vague, confusing and deceptive. What does the line of actual control mean—the control as it was at the beginning of September last in all sectors of the boundary or forcible physical possession of Indian territory since then?"

The Government of India's position has been made clear in the past. In their Note to the Chinese Government dated October 16, the Government of India stated: "It is the Government of China who are not only refusing to undertake talks and discussions for easing tension and for creating appropriate climate for purposeful talks and discussions to resolve the differences between the Government of India and China on the boundary questions but are creating further tension and conflict in another section of the boundary, viz. in the eastern sector, by pushing their forces across the frontier into Indian territory and mounting concerted attacks on the Indian defence forces. The responsibility for these new incidents and the loss of Indian lives rest squarely on the shoulders of Chinese authorities who must bear full responsibility for the consequences." "I repeated Chinese professions of resolving the differences peacefully by discussions have any meaning, it is still open to the Government of China to direct their forces south of the Tagla Ridge, to return to their side of the boundary that is on the northern side of the Ridge. "The Government of India cannot and will not permit intrusions into and aggressive activities against the Indian defence forces in Indian territory to go unchallenged."

Since October 16, the Chinese have mounted massive attacks in the eastern and western sectors of the Sino-Indian border and have advanced into Indian territory and are still advancing. As the Prime Minister has said: "We cannot permit the Chinese occupying a place and using it as a further bargaining matter on the basis that possession is nine-tenths of the law."

## RETURN TO POSITION OF 1959, SAY CHINESE

From Ted Brake

AN editorial in the People's Daily here last week gave further details about China's proposals to resolve the border dispute with India. The Chinese Government last week called for a peaceful settlement by negotiations between the two Prime Ministers, after a withdrawal of troops of both sides twenty kilometres from "the line of actual control." The editorial said the line of control referred to positions occupied when the Chinese Government first put forward withdrawal proposals, on November 7, 1959, before any major conflict began.

### McMAHON LINE

This roughly coincides on the Eastern sector with the McMahon Line, which India recognises as the border, and on the middle and Western sectors with the line recognised by the Chinese. The Indian Government's proposal that both sides go back to positions occupied before September 8 this year was "completely unacceptable" to the Chinese, the editorial said. The Peking view is that as India occupied large tracts of territory by force of arms before that date, the Indian proposal calls for unilateral concessions by the Chinese instead of commitments on a reciprocal basis. The editorial, covering two pages, said that while border disputes were a common occurrence during British rule of India, after independence Indian ruling circles had gone even further in occupying Chinese territory.

### CLASS INTERESTS

It declared that the border conflict was determined by the class nature of the capitalists and big landlords of India, whose interests were closely connected with those of the imperialists. "Indian ruling circles are carry-

ing out an anti-China campaign to curry favour with U.S. imperialism and get more U.S. dollars," the editorial said.

## 'Unite as Indians' call by Indian Communist Leader

MR. A. K. Gopalan, Leader of the Communist group in Parliament and President of All-India Kisan Sabha, said at Patna on October 23: "I as Leader of the Communist group in Parliament promise and pledge that we members of the Communist opposition will unconditionally support all actions taken by the Government to strengthen our defences and drive out the Chinese aggressors." Making a statement to the press he said: "The situation in the northern border of our country is very serious. Naked aggression and attack by China in the border has shaken the conscience of all peace-loving Indians at a time when we are talking of peace and disarmament. The attack against India is highly regrettable and unpardonable; an attack against India is an attack on world peace. "We have to forget our differences and unite as Indians and be ready to save the honour, prestige, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the motherland. We have shed our blood to secure independence and more blood should be shed to preserve it."

"Put that light out—don't you know there's an election on?"

### Join Your Trade Union

### PEACE APPEAL TO INDIA, CHINA

JOHANNESBURG  
The South African Peace Council this week cabled the following to Mao Tse Tung and Nehru: "Appeal stop war. Start negotiations."

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## Newspapers in the March to Freedom—3

# THE BIRTH OF THE APO

THE formation of the African Political Organisation in 1902 and the Social Democratic Federation in 1904 are significant landmarks in our history.

The APO was the first political organisation of Non-Europeans from ALL OVER SOUTH AFRICA. Although predominantly Coloured it was not racially exclusive and included many African members. It advocated a policy of justice and equity for all men in South Africa.

One of the first actions of the organisation, under its President, Dr. A. Abdurahman, was to bring out a newspaper—"The APO". The first issue appeared on Empire Day (March 31) 1909.

An extract from an APO editorial of 1909 shows an understanding of the nature of the struggle which cannot be found in any other writings of that period:

### "Our Destiny is in our Own Hands . . ."

"Our political destiny is in our own hands, and we must be prepared to face the fight with grim determination to succeed . . . Undoubtedly the Coloured and Native races of South Africa hold the strongest weapon ever placed in the hands of any class . . . It may be long come about that the necessity will be imposed on us in every sphere and throughout the whole sub-continent, to refuse to bolster up the economic fabric of the people who refuse us political freedom. That would bring the selfish white politicians to their knees."

It says much for Abdurahman that in 1909, when African and Coloured movements were as yet undeveloped, he recognised the crucial point of struggle.

### Passes—A Good Battleground

An equally striking example of the advanced political consciousness of the "APO" was this statement by the Johannesburg correspondent in 1909:

"The fight must begin somewhere and it seems to us that the Pass Regulations is a good battleground for the first struggle.

"When once it has begun, consolidation of Native forces will be the result. Success must not be looked for immediately, but the Coloured people must remember that the fight for freedom—national, political, social or economic, though baffled oft, is ever won."

### First A.N.C. Conference

The APO recognised the importance of the ANC from its inception. An editorial of February 24, 1912 commented on the first, historic Bloemfontein Conference:

"This is one of the most important events that have ever happened in South Africa . . . the Conference has sounded the death knell of the race differences (amongst Africans) of the past. It has paved the way for a complete understanding between the Native races. It has transformed them into a congeries of warring atoms into a united nation voluntarily determining to sink all petty differences . . . It has triggered the whole Native outlook."

The editorial added that when Chief Maama, the Basuto dele-

gate, reported the result of the Congress to Letisie the Second, Paramount Chief of the Basuto, Letisie expressed his pride that the Africans were now one people—one in aim and policy.

(Letisie later accepted an appointment as one of the Honorary Presidents of the ANC.) To conclude, the editorial looked forward to the meetings which would shortly take place between the APO and the ANC delegates, and in fact there were many future occasions when the two organisations co-operated in their struggle against oppression. (See last week—Squatter's BILL.)

For the six and a half years of its existence "The APO" maintained a high level of political consciousness, but this was far more pronounced in the first half

From the Notebooks of LIONEL FORMAN with additions by SADIE FORMAN

of its life than later. For example in the issue of January 25, 1913, a letter was published, written by L. H. Greene of Pietermaritzburg, a Marxist who was yet to be imprisoned for his bold and fearless activities for the "brotherhood of mankind." The letter had appeared in the daily "Natal Witness" in Johannesburg, and "The APO" reported it.

"There is no such thing as a Native Question, a Native Problem, a Black Peril" or anything of the kind.

"The Natives' emancipation cannot come about as a result of pastime hobbies of white men, nor from the oft-professed good intentions of our legislators. Their emancipation must be the result of their own efforts and determination . . . they must lead themselves. They must eliminate a good lump of selfishness from their natures by an acceptance of the axiom that 'an injury to one is an injury to all' and act upon it."

### A.P.O. Declines

The two years that followed the publication of this letter saw a distinctive decline in the APO—newspaper and organisation. Dr. Abdurahman became increasingly involved in the constitution of the Unionist Party candidates to Parliament. In 1915 particularly, all his efforts and those of his supporters centred on the parliamentary elections and John X. Merriman, the only member of the SAP (South African Party—forerunner of the United Party) whom the APO supported, publicly acknowledged his debt to the Coloured voters of Stellenbosch for his victory in the constituency. He wrote a letter of appreciation which was published in "The APO."

The result of this preoccupation with White politics was that interest in the APO among the underprivileged leadership flagged, even though the fighting tone of the paper was sustained on the issues it took up. As the political loyalty of the agents who sold the paper was not sustained, the APO fell into serious financial difficulty.

### End of A.P.O.

On November 13, 1915, Abdurahman wrote an open letter to the readers, directed at the warning that if they were not forthcoming with the money they

owed, the paper would be forced to close down and the current issue would be the last. He told how in the first year of its existence circulation had increased by leaps and bounds and continued:

"No sooner had the Act of Union come into operation than enthusiasm began to wane. Then the rot set in. Circulation kept up but agents began to drop in arrears . . . which forced us now to close down. Agents have ruined the only newspaper the Coloured people ever had."

It is greatly to be regretted that the Doctor did not realise that it was the changing course of the policy of the organisation which he led, and whose voice was reflected in "The APO" which resulted in the issue of November 13, 1915, being the last.

### Early Socialists

The Social Democratic Federation was formed by a group of enthusiastic trade unionists, most of whom hailed from England and central Europe where the cause of the industrial workers' rights was being bitterly fought out. The need to form trade unions was a burning issue, and trade unionism in those days was equated with socialism—the nationalisation of all industry and land and its equal distribution by the state among the total population.

In Cape Town, in those early years around 1904, a handful of men who claimed to be Marxists would gather every Sunday at the Van Riebeeck statue at the bottom of Adderley Street, where the steps of the statue provided a

ready-made platform, and speak to the small crowds that gathered of the need for "all the means of production, distribution and exchange to be owned by the people of the people."

They did not at that stage envisage the whole African population as being included in "the people," but this was their declared policy, as set out in the first issue of "The Cape Socialist" in 1904. (Their offices were in Chames Buildings, where New Age is today.)

### Unemployment and Depression

The post Anglo-Boer War period brought unemployment and depression to South Africa and the Social Democratic Federation demanded relief to the unemployed.

It was at the height of this campaign, 1906, that for the first time, South African Socialists were jailed for their beliefs. "Cape Socialist" editor A. Needham and N. B. Levinson were charged with incitement and held without bail. By this time the Socialists were holding meetings using no fewer than four languages—Dutch, Malay, Xhosa and English—their newspaper reported, and Coloured Socialists were taking part in committee discussions.

### Work with A.P.O.

The APO and the Socialists were on the friendliest terms, not only in Cape Town but also in Kimberley, where the Labour

leader Trembath had been supported by the APO in the municipal elections. And when the British Socialist leader Tom Mann visited South Africa in 1910, the APO backed his vigorous appeal to organise and present a "united front to the power of capitalism which ever sought to enslave the wage-earner" and warned the White labour leaders of the danger of driving the White and Coloured people into separate kraals and of thereby playing into the hands of their enslavers.

But the close links between the two organisations were broken with Union in 1910 when certain of the White Socialists accepted the colour-bar policies of the Labour Party rather than break with it, and the split Social Democratic Federation continued until 1914 when a further split on the war issue in both the Labour Party and the SDF brought it to an end.

### "War-On-War Gazette"

The advance guard of the Labour Party and the active vocal Socialists opposed the war and formed the War-On-War League. The "War-On-War Gazette"—a printed four-page weekly, appeared on September 19, 1914.

Writing in the first issue, S. P. Bunting declared that by taking a pro-war stand the Labour Party would never again be a force, even among the white workers, and that they had abandoned to the Nationalists the Afrikaner workers who were entering the labour market and were very soon to dominate it.

The "Gazette" was censored out of existence on November 28, 1914, but not before it had played its part in mobilising an anti-war majority at the annual conference of the Labour Party at the end of December.

(Next week: Abantu-Batho, The International, Umsebenzi)

# STRIKE VICTORY FOR SWAZI WORKERS

MBABANE.

TWO hundred and fifty Swazi land workers on a construction project at Sidokodo, near Manzini, scored a great victory with a one-day strike for higher pay last week.

The workers are employed by a construction company with a pot for the new Swaziland railway, about 15 miles out of Manzini.

The unskilled labour force went on strike when 21 men who had not reported for work the first

day of the week were summarily dismissed. The workers formulated their demands: the re-instatement of the 21; an increase in wages for workers who have completed periods of service with the company; an increase on the daily ration allowance of 1s. 3d. The workers also demanded a new supervisor.

By Thursday the 250 were back at work, with their major demands won. They have been promised a graded system of wages, with increases for men who complete six months service with the company. Complaints about the supervisor

are to be investigated.

But when artisans on the construction project demanded full pay for the days of the strike—they were at work, they pointed out—they were offered only several hours pay, and were then paid off. The artisans given the sack include African, Coloured and Portuguese workers. At the end of last week the artisans were still negotiating with the company.



## FEBRUARY 1, 1963, IS D-DAY FOR APARTHEID

February 1, 1963, has been fixed by proclamation in the Government Gazette as the date after which it will become an offence for non-Africans not to be in possession of an identity card. The same day has been fixed in the gazette as the date after which it will be an offence for African women not to be in possession of a reference book. African men are already obliged to carry reference books. This after February 1, 1963, it will be

compulsory for all sections of the population to carry the official document certifying to which race group they belong.

Failure to produce a reference book on demand is an offence for which tens of thousands of Africans are sentenced to a fine or imprisonment every year. Non-Africans do not commit an offence if they fail to produce an identity card on demand—they are given one week to produce the card at the nearest police station.

# BID TO OUST MPANZA IN ORLANDO ELECTIONS

## Opposition To Urban Bantu Councils



Mr. T. H. Mathiso (above) and Mr. J. B. Hashe (below), leaders and founders of the Orlando Residents' Association, which will fight Mpanza at the December elections. Mr. Mathiso was the former chairman of the Orlando East branch of the ANC and Mr. Hashe the former executive member of the Pomolong Branch of the ANC.

**JOHANNESBURG.** "TWELVE feet—not six—under the earth. He has had his day." This is what Orlando residents are saying about Mpanza, leader of the Sofasonke Party, which is the only group to have accepted the Urban Bantu Council set-up for Orlando.

And Orlando is working to turn the tables on the Mpanza party in the elections for the Orlando Advisory Board which take place on December 15.

Mpanza has run the Board for years, disturbed only by the taking over of the seats for one year by the Animalini Party in 1955.

But now a formidable force of voters is working to unseat the Sofasonke men.

### NO CONFIDENCE

A vote of no confidence in the party was passed in the Orlando communal hall recently by Orlando residents, after Mpanza had accepted the establishment of the Urban Bantu Councils. Immediately the residents elected what is now popularly called the Orlando Residents' Association, which in turn elected a Residents' Committee. This is the body which will put up candidates from among its members: Mr. J. B. Hashe, a former Board member, to represent Pomolong; Mr. P. J. Mathews, to represent Westcliff; Mr. D. J. Hlongwane, to represent Mzimhlobo; and Mr. T. H. Mathiso, to represent Orlando East.

The Orlando Residents' Committee will fight the elections on the principle that a leader of the people must lead with the people behind him; that the people must be consulted before any major decision is taken. They assert that the Sofasonke party did not get a mandate from the people to accept the Urban Bantu Council.

They will demand direct representation in the Johannesburg City Council.

### DECISION FINAL

Mr. T. H. Mathiso, a candidate in the elections, told New Age that, although they do not accept the Advisory Board system, they are compelled in this particular instance to participate and if possible, take control of the Board. Mr. Mathiso said that it was made clear by the officials of the City Council that if members of the

Board accept an Urban Bantu Council, their decision is final. There is no provision in the Act for the residents to be approached anew.

To prevent this, Mr. Mathiso continued, "we have now decided to go to the board ourselves and make it impossible for the Government and the City Council to penetrate."

Mr. J. B. Hashe said that if Mpanza's grip was broken that would mean real victory for all the people of South Africa. An Urban Bantu Council established in one isolated area would affect the whole of South Africa, he said.

Other areas of the South Western townships are taking it easy in the elections as all the candidates are opponents of Urban Bantu Councils.

## PACKED DURBAN MEETING



People thronged the side street in order to get a good view of the speakers at last week's meeting on Congress Square in Durban. The square itself was jam-packed. (See page 3)

## Indian Families Forced Into Lenasia

### Group Areas Squeeze Intensified

**JOHANNESBURG.**

A NEW Government squeeze against the Indian people is trying to force them into group area ghettos.

Newclare's Indian community was last week served with notices to quit their area, which has been declared a Coloured area.

Mr. Nana Sita, prominent leader of the Transvaal Indian Congress who has said that he will not leave his Hercules (Pretoria) home, was last week visited by Government inspectors who warned him that the Government would proceed in court for an order to compel him to quit his premises.

Mr. Nana Sita was questioned about the number of persons who live in his home, their names and ages. It seems that the Nana Sita affair is moving towards a climax.

▲ In Kiptown the Community Development Board (the Group Areas Board) forced five

Indian families out of their homes and into the Lenasia group area.

### NEW GROUP AREA

Kiptown was originally declared a White group area. Subsequently there were fresh investigations into the area and submissions made for it to be declared Coloured. A new group area declaration for Kiptown is therefore pending.

But the Community Development Board has waited neither for the new group area declaration nor for court orders which, by law, it ought to obtain before evicting families.

The Community Development Board acquired certain properties when Kiptown was declared White, and last week it served notice on five families living in these properties that they had 24 hours to pack and move to Lenasia—or their roofs would be pulled off and they would be left to live in the open.

The Board ultimatum was delivered on Monday last week; the families were ordered to move by Tuesday.

The five families had no option but to move. No sooner were they out of their homes than the bulldozers moved in to pull them down.

The breadwinners of these families are waiters for the most part. They earn between R36 and R44 a month.

In Kiptown they paid rent of from R3,70 to R5,50 a month. Their rent in their Lenasia houses is from R13,50 to R15 a month—THREE TIMES AS HIGH.

Daily transport costs will be 41 cents.

The families moved to Lenasia had also to pay the following amounts: R5 for a light permit; R4 deposit on water; an area charge of R60 for light, payable

over a period of time.

Now they are in Lenasia. "But it is impossible for us to pay this rent," they say.

## P.E. RAIDS CONTINUE

(Continued from page 1)

that present during interrogations are Special Branch men from other parts of the country. But investigations concerning sabotage incidents are under Major N. J. Zolner of the CID.

### HORRIBLE METHODS

People released from custody after pre-dawn raids described to New Age the horrible methods applied by the police during questioning at the police stations. Some men have been strangled, beaten, kicked and knocked against a wall if they refused to make a statement. The police have twisted their arms and beaten them.

From descriptions given by different people who were detained at different times, some police stations have been turned into torture chambers where a person considers himself lucky if he misses a kick, slap or a punch in the stomach. Women have also been brutally treated.

Edgar Ngoyi reported in court and showed marks on his arm he received at the Walmer police station. He was beaten with a cane. Mr. J. Maseti told New Age that he was caught by the neck and knocked against a wall. He had a lump on the back of his head when he got out of custody in the afternoon together with Mr. Bennie and Mr. Masyikho.



## Correction

Mr. F. Adams did not go on the Transvaal Indian Congress deputization that protested to the United States Consul against the blockade of Cuba, as reported in last week's New Age. New Age regrets this error.

## "DISGRACEFUL BROADCASTS" CONDEMNED BY S.A.C.T.U.

**JOHANNESBURG.**

THE South African Congress of Trade Unions has issued a statement deploring the attempts of Radio South Africa to smear it.

"In our view, these radio blasts are a disgraceful and despicable move by the Government to intimidate the population of the country," says the statement.

"To attack SACTU as one of the Communist front organisations in South Africa is to attack the very basis on which Trade Unionism stands the world over. It is a tactic of a frightened group of

people, who see shadows of opponents wherever they look."

"Radio South Africa, which has now become the mouthpiece of White Supremacy, has chosen to smear SACTU because it has fought against the appeals of wages paid to the masses of South African workers and has campaigned up and down the country to end the outrageous conditions under which the majority of people live.

"The aim of Radio South Africa is to intimidate all opponents of the hated racist laws. To the Government of South Africa,

communism in South Africa means any militant stand against apartheid laws."

"Nothing will shake SACTU from fighting for the right of the working people to improve their wages and working conditions and to defend their right to live in peace and happiness."

"We declare publicly that we stand for the rights of the working man irrespective of his racial origin and for the principles of Trade Unionism practised the world over. No effort on the part of the enemies of organised labour will halt our struggle."



## ALVERN BENNIE BANNED

PORT ELIZABETH.

Mr. Alvern Bennie, local SACU organiser, has been served with an order prohibiting him under the Suppression of Communism Act from attending any social gathering at which the persons present have social intercourse with one another, or any political gathering at which any form of state or principle or policy of a government of a state is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed.

He has also been prohibited from absenting himself from the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth and must report at the New Brighton police station every day at 7 a.m.

All the orders have immediate effect and shall expire on September 30, 1967.

# "MOST URGENT CRUSADE OF OUR TIMES"

## S.A. Delegate Reports on Moscow Peace Conference

I am a non-white South African. I have just returned from my first visit abroad, the highlight of which was my attendance at the World Congress for General and Complete Disarmament, held in Moscow. I was one of six representatives of the South African Peace Council. Perhaps your readers will be interested in some of my impressions.

First, naturally enough, was the absence of racial discrimination. I will not elaborate on that, for I am sure most readers can imagine for themselves the tremendous experience that is for a non-white South African.

### MANY RACES

Second, I was amazed at the diversity of representation at the Congress. Among more than 2,000 delegates from 120 countries, there was a great assortment of races, languages, politics, religions, social classes and occupations. But not one of these normally dividing factors diverted our attention from the main work of the meeting, which was to find ways and means of stirring up, mobilising and increasing the power of world opinion to banish warfare from the face of the earth.

Third, in this greatest assembly of peace workers ever to be held, there was for the first time full representation from the African continent. 32 countries being represented. Speakers from countries not yet independent stressed that

war and preparations for war hinder their liberation. Speakers from newly-independent African countries pleaded with the great powers to divert the wealth tied up in their military budgets to the under-developed countries. All African spokesmen demanded that France should stop nuclear explosions on African soil.

### U.S. DELEGATION

Fourth, the largest delegation of 190 men and women came from the United States. This opened my eyes to the fact that ordinary people in America are just as anxious as anyone else to "ban the bomb."

Fifth, I was deeply impressed, not merely by the absence of race discrimination, but by something more positive. I realised that the powerful feelings of friendship radiating from all quarters indicated that these people are united in the most urgent and significant crusade of our times, the safeguarding of mankind, including future generations, from the disaster of nuclear warfare. In the face of the threat of wholesale death, the peoples of the world are uniting.

Sixth, we South Africans were most sympathetically welcomed by all. Our spokesmen received great applause when they proclaimed that apartheid was in itself a threat to world peace; that our government's R120m. military budget represented a daily menace

of violence to all the peoples of our country; that the destruction of democratic freedoms, as in the Sabotage Act, went hand in hand with a readiness to suppress by force the rightful aspirations of the non-white people.

**FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY**  
Since my return the uppermost thought in my mind is that in our country the struggle for a full democracy and the struggle for peace are both facets of the same struggle. We cannot have peace without freedom; we cannot have freedom without peace.

I would like to suggest, there-

fore, that ALL democratic organisations, not only the S.A. Peace Council, should amalgamate their struggle for a broadening democracy in South Africa with a powerful campaign to force the government to abandon its aggressive, wasteful military preparations.

By so doing,

- We can avert the horrors of racial warfare;
- we can yet save South Africa for a genuine democracy;
- we can strengthen the noble cause of world peace.

A. ISMAIL.

## RACING AT MILNERTON

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Juvenile Plate (Colts): REFERENCE. Danger. On the Beat.

Juvenile Plate (Fillies): VERRYAY.

Danger, Maria Mia.

Maiden Plate: METRO. Danger.

Armita.

Milnerton Handicap (C) A: LO-BROCAW. Danger, Fourways.

Killarney Handicap:

1. AFOAT

2. Sembrivex

3. Debonick.

Milnerton Handicap (B): THEMISTOCLES. Danger, Reference.

Progress Five: RITORNELLO.

Danger, Dolly Daydream.

## APPEALS BY TUROK AND KATHRADA

JOHANNESBURG.

Two important appeals in political cases were argued in court last week.

In *Profetia Ahmed* ("Kathy") Kathrada, one of Minister Vorster's house arrest victims, appealed against the order restricting him to Johannesburg, on the grounds that his representations had not been taken into account.

In *Bloemfontein*, the appeal was argued in the case of Ben Turok, former national secretary of the Congress of Democrats who is serving a three-year prison sentence after conviction under the Explosives Act.

Judgment was reserved in both cases.

# LAST YEAR'S UNDERDOGS THIS YEAR'S WINNERS?

## Avalon Athletic on Way to Victory

[LAST year's underdogs—Avalon Athletic—further enhanced their position on the league log by convincingly beating Transvaal United, 1961 champions, by six goals to two.

Colourful Aces United also scored two more points when they outplayed Orlando Pirates by five goals to one. Aces have one more match against the powerful Transvaal side Moroka Swallows before meeting Avalon in the final of this great competition. Most critics agree that Aces will beat Swal-

lows. If this happens the battle of the South African soccer giants—Avalon Athletic and Aces United—at Carries on the 19th of this month will be a treat and a fitting climax to a wonderful season.

The latest positions on the league log are as follows:

### S.A.S.L. OFFICIAL LEAGUE LOG

Clubs	Played	Won	Drew	Lost	For	Against	Points
Avalon Athletic	17	12	2	3	64	37	26
Moroka Swallows	17	11	1	5	74	40	23
Blackpool United	18	10	2	6	56	45	22
Orlando Pirates	18	10	1	7	43	45	21
Aces United	16	10	2	4	51	27	22
Maritzburg City	18	6	3	9	59	59	15
Transvaal United	18	5	4	9	53	66	14
Berea	18	4	3	11	28	56	11
Lincoln City	18	4	3	11	48	66	11
Hears	18	4	3	11	37	72	11

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## House Arrest Demonstrations

JOHANNESBURG.

Fourteen women of the Federation of South African Women who last week stood in their black and green skirts and blouses outside the home of Mrs. Helen

Joseph, their national secretary (before her banings and house arrest), were hauled off to the police station and will stand trial on November 12 on charges of holding an unlawful gathering or some related offence.

The fourteen include Mrs. Muriel Davids and Miss Florence Moposha of the Alexandra branch of the Women's Federation, and Mrs. Violet Weinberg.

A demonstration also took place last week outside the flat of Mr. Ahmed Kathrada, another of Vorster's house arrest victims.

## MORE SLOGANS IN CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN

More than twenty new slogans appeared on the walls of buildings in District Six and Woodstock last week.

This was the second slogan "raid" in this area in two weeks. Most of the slogans were concentrated on buildings in factory areas and some appeared on the walls of African Clothing (Ensign) which has government contracts.

Written in red, the slogans read, "Unity means Victory", "United against Apartheid" and "Fight apartheid Now."

## SIBEKO, HANI GET BAIL CONDITIONS

CAPE TOWN.

Archie Sibeko, Martin Hani, James Tyeku and Faldini Mziwonke, who were each sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in August for being in possession of pamphlets issued by the banned ANC, were allowed condonation to file late appeals by Mr. Justice Herbetin in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, last week.

The prosecutor took advantage of the opportunity to ask the court to impose bail conditions, to which the men had previously not been subject. The judge accordingly ordered that Tyeku and Mziwonke report twice daily to a police station and that they do not leave the area pending the outcome of their appeal. Hani and Sibeko must report once a day.

Mr. A. L. Sachs, instructed by Messrs Frank, Bernard and Joffe, appeared for the four appellants.

## ONAL SOCCER R2,000 U.T.C. LEAGUE CUP COMPETITION SECOND ROUND

CURRIES FOUNTAIN - DURBAN - SUNDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1962

# 5 UNITED versus MOROKA SWALLOWS

3.30 p.m.