

NEW AGE NEEDS YOUR HELP

NEW AGE FACES A CRISIS.

The placing of a number of members of our staff under house-arrest, together with the continual attacks to which New Age staff members and sellers are subjected, has made our task infinitely more difficult than before.

The 24-hour house-arrest of Sonia Bunting has had a catastrophic effect on our Cape Town collections. The house-arrest of Rica Hodgson in Johannesburg has been equally serious.

These two women between

them have been responsible for a very large part of the donations collected by New Age over the past years. Now Sonia has been knocked out altogether and Rica's work has been crippled.

The remaining members of the staff are battling as best they can to cope with this crisis, but at the moment they are simply not able to manage.

Some months ago we were forced by our financial difficulties to give notice to a number of members of our staff. Those who are now left to hold the fort are carrying a burden which is proving a bit too big for them.

As things stand now, WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PAY OUR BILLS AT THE END OF THIS MONTH. We must have help from our supporters if we are to keep going.

We need at least R1,400 by the end of the month to cover our current commitments. We will have no hope of obtaining this sum by ourselves.

We issue an appeal to all our friends and supporters, to all who believe in freedom, to all who value the work we have been doing as spearhead of the liberation movement.

DON'T HANG BACK. NOW! If ever there were a time when your help was

needed, it is now. We need your money, we need your voluntary assistance in a thousand ways.

Let democratic South Africa reply to Vorster's vicious below-the-belt attack with a flood of support for New Age, which will assure the paper's future.

Let every anti-Nationalist realise that now is the time to stand firm, now is the time to hit back, now is the time for each man to make his maximum effort. The drive to dictatorship must be halted and the country cleansed of the Nationalist slime.

There is no substitute for New Age. If the paper goes

under, the liberation movement will be like a man blinded, sightless in the desert of apartheid. Never was the need for New Age, the people's paper, as great as today.

Here are some things you can do:

- Send money yourself;
- Collect money from your friends;
- Help out with REGULAR voluntary work in the various New Age offices.

HELP SAVE NEW AGE! HELP US RAISE THAT R1,400. TOMORROW WILL LITERALLY BE TOO LATE!

S.A. - BRITISH CRISIS OVER REFUGEES

NEW AGE

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South West African Refugees



She hopes to study law.

JOHANNESBURG. The British Government—and the British people—are to be put to the test in the Protectorates over the Nationalist demand that Britain act as accomplice in sealing all escape routes from the apartheid police state.



She is a candidate for a degree in education.

Three young women students are among the large batch of South African students who were deported to Bechuanaland by the Southern Rhodesian government, after serving a term of imprisonment for entering Rhodesia without documents. They have been camping in the open at Gaberones, where they were granted temporary asylum, waiting for a plane to fly them out to Tanganyika.

Already Nationalist politicians are using the press—English and Afrikaans—to set the terms the South African Department of Foreign Affairs will try to get Britain to agree to.

The Nats are furious that while Welensky's government is deporting South Africans found in the three Federation countries, the British High Commissioner used the letter of the law and the time-honoured principles of political asylum to order the release of the three South West Africans who were being brought under escort through Bechuanaland on their way back to South Africa.

Said Sir John Maud: the three were in illegal detention in Bechuanaland, so he ordered their release. Since then the three South West Africans have been given temporary asylum while they arrange to resume their journey northwards to take up overseas scholarships.

(Continued on page 3)



The three young South West Africans, Messrs. Brian Basingwale, Ferdinand Mororo and Peter Katjivivi, who were released from custody by order of the British authorities in Bechuanaland.

C.P.C. MEMBERS WARNED ON SABOTAGE

CAPE TOWN.

FOUR members of the Coloured People's Congress were called to Caledon Square on Monday morning for questioning about the recent acts of sabotage in the Cape.

On Wednesday evening, according to news reports in the daily press, a telephone cable was cut in the Gardens.

This was the second time that a telephone cable was cut. Two weeks ago a telephone cable was cut near Langs.

The four men, Howard Lawrence, William Bock, Rudy Ludski and Abraham Aggustine, were questioned about their movements on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights.

Mr. Bock was questioned at home on Saturday morning. The other men were not in at the time and were asked to report to Caledon Square on Monday morn-

ing. The detective who was investigating the case warned the men that if they knew anything about the case they should tell the police "otherwise you will be charged as accomplices." He also said: "As you know, under this very good act (Sabotage Act) you can get the death penalty so you people mustn't think you know everything when you know full well. The Security Police know more about you than you know about yourselves."



This young woman is a Fort Hare graduate and wants to study medicine.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

I.C.F.T.U. HANDS OFF AFRICA!

Since the end of the Second World War organisations operating under various cloaks and representing imperialism have directed their tentacles towards the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

One of these is the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, better known as I.C.F.T.U. It represents nothing but monopoly interests in Africa and does its work under the guise of "international working-class solidarity."

They are now turning their attention to South Africa. If their leader Irving Brown of the AFL-CIO is so keen on bringing Verwoerd to his knees, why does he not even try to persuade his own members not to handle anything South African?

In spite of their dollars and their underhand tactics the ICFTU will fail in South Africa just as it has failed in other parts of Africa.

The time for neo-colonialism has passed. Africa has its own problems, desires and solutions and will make its own decisions and never take its orders from the ICFTU.

HANDS OFF AFRICA!
TUNGURU HUARAKA
SWANU REPRESENTATIVE
Accra, Ghana.

U.S. IMPERIALISM AND NUCLEAR WAR

It was with interest we read the article on Cuba in the New Age.

It is difficult to account for the lack of world opinion against the dangerous U.S.A. moves. Could it be that the progressive movement throughout the world were half-hoping for a conflict?

There is no doubt of the outcome of a clash between the U.S.A. and USSR. It would be the end of the road for US imperialism and that would mean the end of all

Freedom Fighters, Know Your Allies

Let those in South Africa and other countries who struggle for freedom and justice for all their peoples recognise who their true friends are. It was the Socialist countries and Afro-Asian nationalists who voted at UNO for a strong line against Verwoerd. In like manner they have and are standing on the side of the oppressed in all countries, making the fullest possible contribution to the setting up of democratic institutions in the place of dictatorships and military juntas.

Such recognition is particularly important at this time when both Britain and the U.S. are stepping into their efforts to buy African leaders throughout the Continent, and subvertive young independent governments with enormous gifts to betray their own peoples and enter the Cold War on the Western side.

There is a growing suspicion being supported by increasing evidence, that PAC was a brain-child of the U.S. State Department from its inception, and that its fanatical anti-communism and narrow and suicidal chauvinism, as paraded as "Pan-Africanism", . . . are stereotypes of the techniques used to capture for U.S. imperialism the liberation movements in many countries of South America, Asia and Africa. Unlimited funds at the disposal of PAC and its allies are being investigated and all present indications suggest that they are being channelled into South Africa from Washington with the full knowledge of the Verwoerd Government.

REV. TREVOR BUSH
Cardiff, Wales.

LET ALL NATIONS DISARM

May I acquaint the readers of New Age with the following words Earl Russell wrote on July 26, 1962, in his letter to me:

"I was pleased to hear of your concern for the establishment of a peaceful world. While I am not a complete pacifist, I agree with you that a war with nuclear weapons would be a terrible catastrophe, which we must do all in our power to avert."

I believe that these words of Earl Russell, whom Comrade Khrushchov called a courageous fighter for peace, for the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and the prohibition of the use of these weapons, are worth universal attention. Let common sense prevail! My sincere hope is to see the disarmament of all the countries and to see all the nations friends.

With very best wishes to the younger generation of Africa, whose hearts I love!
GEORGI MIKHAILIUSENKO
24 Gorky Street,
Flat 10,
Moscow, USSR.

imperialisms. The misery, famine and fear that rules and is the everyday life of most of the world's people would fade away like a bad dream and be forgotten forever.

Khrushchov diplomacy won peace for the world and yet it might seem that Castro and China would have preferred a showdown. Only the future can tell who was right.

Above all looms the A-bomb and yet again the human mind has proved to have no great spread of imagination. Only after he has been actuated by experience do men react against evils he could easily have foreseen.

Typical is the attitude, "Like gas in the last war the bomb is a two-edged weapon and will never be used."

OBSERVER
Durban.
(There would be no victors in a nuclear war: the whole of humanity might be wiped out.—Ed.)

1917 - 1962

We who were nothing
The poor, the untutored
Slaving in factory, mine
And the roadbed
With the exploited
In poverty nurtured
Living and dying in struggle
We're bred.

In forty-five years
We built a new land
With no accent on tears
With no military band
To patrioteer.

In forty-five years
With a profit-made world
Mouthing its fate
Our working-class scientists
Conquered the skies.

In forty-five years
We've been asking a question
The world has not answered.
We'll ask it again:
"Hi, you comrade, brother
What's more important
Masses of money or
Masses of men?"

J.D.T.

EDITORIAL

ANTI-COMMUNISM - WEAPON OF FASCISM

AFTER the softening-up barrage, of radio and press propaganda, the Nationalist assault on the "Communists" has been launched. Men and women against whom no charge has been proved or even alleged are subjected to the vicious punishment of house arrest. Banned people are slandered on the radio and forbidden by law to reply. A list of named "Communists" has been published in the Government Gazette.

These are the slimy tactics of the fascist, who dirties everything he touches. All that is noblest and most progressive in our country is being dragged in the mud, while the perverters of Hitler, the apostles of the vile creed of racialism, the admirers of Hitler and the Nazi doctrine of the herenvolk, sit in high places and exercise power.

The "Communists" are being attacked and subjected to penalties, not because of the crimes they have committed, but because they have been in the forefront of the resistance to the Nationalist policy of apartheid, because they have pleaded and worked for the achievement of equal rights for all, irrespective of race, creed and colour; also because the Nationalists, like their European colleagues the Nazis and the fascists, need a scapegoat who can be blamed for all the evils that are befalling the apartheid republic, from bomb explosions in Cabinet Ministers' offices to sanctions resolutions at the United Nations.

Just how evil is the Nationalist mentality is revealed by the publication of the list of the 437 "Communists" in the Government Gazette. This list was drawn up in 1950, after the Suppression of Communism Act was passed, and purported to contain the names of people who had belonged to or actively supported the Communist Party when it was perfectly legal to do so.

Most of the 437 are no longer active in politics, but did not apply to get their names off the list because they had done nothing to be ashamed of and refused to turn informer in order to buy themselves security. For this they are being punished, their names broadcast to the wide world so that they can be ostracised and penalised by the "community as a whole."

Yet in the very midst of their crusade against the "Communists" the Nazis are reaching out for new victims. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Hertzog, told a Randfontein audience recently that the sabotage in the Republic was the work, not of the "Communists," but of "liberalist agitators." Liberalism, which was the precursor of Communism, was the greatest danger threatening South Africa, even more dangerous than Communism for its methods were much subtler, he said.

Clearly the tactic of the witch-hunt will not be restricted to the "Communists" but will be extended to "liberalists," progressives and all who stand in the way of the Nationalist juggernaut. The whole country will be dragged ever deeper into the Nationalist slime.

The time has come when those South Africans who have not yet done so must get down off the fence and devote themselves heart and soul to the struggle for freedom. Just as the resistance movements in Nazi-occupied Europe during the last war became a symbol of the unconquerable spirit of free peoples, so the fight for liberty and justice in South Africa can now be clearly seen as a patriotic duty.

We must rescue our country from the evil monster of Nationalism which has got it by the throat. We must free our people of the apartheid tyranny. We must open the dungeons of oppression and let the prisoners return to life. We must cleanse the air of fear, hatred and suspicion.

A new way of life must be built in South Africa. And we, the people, must build it—and start building NOW.

Mr. VORSTER and Moby Dick

Doesn't Mr. Vorster in his campaign against Communism bear comparison with, and for those who believe that such resemblances can have a deep psychological and sociological significance, very tragic comparison with Captain Ahab of Herman Melville's "Moby Dick"?

Ahab, motivated by bitterness and a desperate desire for revenge, ignores the real business of whaling (according to Freudian theory he has a castration complex, symbolised by his wooden leg) and drives the unwilling crew of the Pequot against the White Whale. To be observed is the fact that Melville, whilst emphasising the power of this whale, expresses something approaching

deep affection and respect for it. The tragedy lies in the fact that when Ahab and the Pequot come into real conflict with the whale things get out of hand and the ship with Ahab and the entire crew except one sink; the unwilling crew suffers because of Ahab's folly. "Moby Dick" apparently escapes.

The real moral of the story can best be expressed by parodying a well-known line of poetry: "For Ahab may come and Ahab may stay as "But Moby Dick (like that other great object of the ocean; Mr. Vorster's "Iceberg") goes on forever."

R. EDWARDS
Cape Town.

Tribal Ambassador is Very Touchy

What is it that is so embarrassing about being a tribal ambassador?

It is justly perturbing to note that "Dizambhebo," one of the tribal ambassadors we have here in East London, is so violently opposed to being addressed as an ambassador. He is so touchy that you might think it's an insult to be called such.

In the past few weeks he has quarrelled with Mr. Douglas Sparks and Mr. Muzhizana for faithfully addressing him as ambassador.

Can it be that to accept such a post is to agree to and to accept apartheid, white domination and the avowed purpose of the Nationalist Government to deny the African people the right to liberty, justice and a decent life? Does his touchiness imply that his conscience is at war with his present unprincipled stand?

To sell your name to something essentially small and expect to gain its former weight is to expect too much.

AGONY
East London.

Last Week's Donations: Cape Town:

D. Oldham (in memory of Louis Joffe) R20. Clothing (Fete) R2. Koot per Gab R2. Cake (fete) 30 cents, Dot R2. Rough Diamond R53. Park R1. T. R25.50. N.M.P. 98c. Mike R20. Hynd R10. Elk R10. Donny R10. Watches R2. Dohari (fete) R2. Unity R10. Friend (fete) R10. v. d. Waltzen R20. Nerbas R10. Jumble R6c.

Johannesburg:
In memory T. N. Naidoo & L. C. Joffe R4. Orange R25.26. Monthly R20. Monthly R6. Old Friend R20. M.C. R25. Anon R40.

Port Elizabeth:
Brother R1.05. Fruit R2.10. Doc R2. Also Ran R2. Lex R4. Good Friend R6.10.
Grand Total: R438.81.

'HOUSE ARREST CANNOT KILL IDEAS'

Vorster's Victim



ROLEY ARENSTEIN UNDER HOUSE ARREST

DURBAN.

MR. Roley Arenstein, a well-known Durban attorney, is the first Natalian to be placed under house-arrest by Mr. Vorster. He has been confined to his home for 12 hours a day and forbidden to leave the Durban magisterial district.

Long a target for Nationalist persecution, Mr. Arenstein played a leading role in exposing the kidnapping of Anderson Ganyile and in securing his release.

Twenty-eight demonstrators who protested against Vorster's order outside Mr. Arenstein's home last Saturday were arrested. They appeared in Court on Monday, when their case was remanded to December 1. All were released on bail.

VORSTER REFUSES TO GIVE REASONS

THE Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, throws down a challenge, and then, when taken up on it, funks it.

This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from his letter to house arrestee Mr. Ahmed ('Kathy') Kathrada this week.

Talking on Radio South Africa on the 'facts' of subversive activities, the Minister told journalists that he was required to give reasons, if asked, for banning confinement orders.

So Mr. Kathrada asked for reasons.

This is the full text of the letter from the Department of Justice:

"REASONS FOR NOTICES SERVED UPON YOU:

With further reference to your letter of the 31st October-1962 I am directed by the

SACTU Protest Against "Savage Sentences"

THE South African Congress of Trade Unions in a statement asks what the Minister of Justice thinks he will achieve by his savage sentences of house arrest on his most outspoken political opponents.

"Does he believe that by scaling off these people in their homes or flats he will make Apartheid workable and just? Does he think that the non-white workers will now abandon their struggle for living wages and their opposition to job reservation and all discriminatory laws?

"Does he think that if these few courageous voices are no longer heard, the non-white people will abandon their struggle for a truly democratic South Africa with equal rights for all? Does he think that Bantustans will come into existence with no voice to say 'No'?

"And when he has turned South African life into one vast unfunny game of Rugby with every non-Nationalist citizen 'marked' by a member of the Security Branch, what then? 'Apartheid' will be as unworkable and as unjust.

SADISTIC

"In the fourteen years of its existence, the Nationalist Government has ruled by bannings, arrests for high treason and incitement, deportation and banishment without trial, outlawing of organisations, confinement of individuals, censorship. To these has

now been added the sadistic refinement of house arrest.

"And the Government has achieved only a stultified economy with the mass of the people living in a state of either semi- or complete starvation. It has ended the rule of law and has made our courts impotent. It has violated every tenet of democratic rule and has brought upon us the condemnation of the entire world.

"Yet, despite these restrictive practices, more non-white workers are organised into active trade unions than at any other period in our history and these unions have won de facto recognition from employers; more non-white people are politically conscious and are striving for the end to 'Apartheid' and more whites come out daily in open opposition to the Government.

"Mr. Vorster has yet to learn that not even gas chambers or concentration camps can kill ideas. Nor can they defeat the will of an oppressed people to freedom."

SISULU AT FUNERAL



Old Mrs. Alice Sisulu, mother of former African National Congress secretary Walter Sisulu, was laid to rest at Nancefield Cemeteries last week. Our picture shows Walter Sisulu at his mother's graveside—here had to get Vorster's permission!

24-Hour House Arrest for Moses Kotane

JOHANNESBURG. MR. Moses Kotane, former secretary of the banned Communist Party, and a former member of the national executive of the banned African National Congress, was made the victim of house arrest in this city last week.

Mr. Kotane lives with his wife and sons in a small two-roomed house in a yard in Alexandra Township.



Moses Kotane

His order made him the fourth person to be placed under 24-hour house arrest and the 12th under general house arrest orders.

Mr. Kotane is probably the best known veteran of South African political struggles for five decades. There has not been a political struggle or campaign, from his earliest days in the young Communist Party of the twenties, to the most recent struggles, that he has not been a part of.

His leadership in both the Communist Party and in the African National Congress, where, in his own right as an experienced leader, he was elected year after year to the top Congress committee, was

a prime factor in the close co-operation the two organisations built when they launched a struggle against a common threat, the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950.

This same Act has been used ruthlessly to attack first Communist Party opposition, then the African National Congress, and now threatens all outspoken opposition.

Mr. Kotane went to prison for defying one of the first orders banning any South African from participation in gatherings or the Defence Campaign, was one of the accused in the Treason Trial; and represented the African National Congress at the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung in 1955.

S.A. — BRITISH CRISIS

(Continued from page 1)

The case of the large party of South African students waiting in Bechuanaland to fly out to scholarships is the next big stick the Nats will use to try to beat Britain into an agreement that she will close the Protectorates' borders and hospitality within the three small countries to South Africans who have been refused passports and cannot leave except by slipping out through the Protectorates; and to politicians forced by persecution by Verwoerd and Vorster to seek political asylum.

South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs is said to be in

the midst of negotiations on future relationships between the Republic and the High Commission territories. South Africa can turn nasty and try exerting all kinds of pressures, for the economies of the three little countries are dependent on South Africa.

PRINCIPLE

But the principle at stake is the right of the three countries to retain their political independence and to continue to honour the right of members of a political opposition to apply for—and be granted—asylum, or passage through the territory out of the reach of the South African Government.

Disgusted By House Arrests

BOYCOTT PRESSURE GROWS IN ENGLAND

From Dr. Y. M. Dadoo
LONDON.

The news of the wave of house arrests now taking place in South Africa is causing such widespread indignation in Britain that support for the UN resolution on sanctions against South Africa is almost universally growing among all sections of the British people.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has called upon the British Government to stop immediately all arms shipment to South Africa and to co-operate with other UN members in examining how effective sanctions can be imposed.

The "Economist" in its issue of November 10, 1962, commenting on the boycott resolution, states: "Britain's position in regard to a boycott of South Africa is obviously unique, if only in that a boycott would cost Britain more than any other participating state;

an export market worth £150 million a year, and investments worth £1,000 million would be jeopardised."

Then it goes on to ask the question, "Why should South Africa be made an exception?" "One answer given, the "Economist" states, is that its particular offence of racial oppression is now almost universally condemned as no political system is.

REVOLUTION
"Ultimately, the decision must take account of a revolution in South Africa in which the black insurgents might be armed and backed by the communist powers, the whites by the West. Sales of arms to South Africa might well be the first link that will have to cut; it is a link that the United States has already cut."

"The Guardian" in its editorial of November 14, 1962 poses the question: "Should offensive weapons be supplied to a Government whose policy is morally abhorrent, intellectually grotesque, and

spiritually indefensible?" (a reference to the characterisation of Apartheid made by the British delegate, Mr. Patrick Wall, in putting the British case before the United Nations Trusteeship Committee on the South West African issue).

Countering Mr. Wall's contention that the thirty Buccaneer maritime bombers pursued by South Africa from Britain were designed to protect South Atlantic sea routes and were unsuitable for measures of internal repression, the editorial states that although the Buccaneers would be highly sophisticated aircraft to use in putting down an uprising, they could be so used.

RACIALIST CITADEL
"The sale of the Buccaneers increases the power of the South African Government to defend its racialist citadel against ideas of equality from the North and at that ground it must be condemned... There has been further evidence this week of the South African Government's suppression of the individual rights even of people of its own race."

"BY ANY ABSOLUTE STANDARD THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT IS NOW RUL-

ING ILLEGALLY AS WELL AS IMMORALLY, AND THE UNITED STATES SHOULD TELL THE TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE 'IT SHOULD HAVE NO PLACE IN ANY ORDERED SOCIETY.' But Britain continues to help to keep it in place."

The united stand of the Afro-Asian States on sanctions against South Africa has caused a flutter in the dovescotes of the capitals of the Western world and their governments are beginning to feel the cold blast of the charge levelled against them that their non-support for sanctions is an act of hypocrisy which belies all their protestations of being the upholders of freedom and democracy. The Western countries find themselves in a predicament whether to implement the UN resolution and lose economic benefits as South Africa's major customers, or flout it and incur the displeasure of the whole of the Afro-Asian world (excluding only Japan).

SERIOUS
As the Observer (November 11, 1962) put it: "The question of the Western role is serious. If the Western countries are genuinely opposed to apartheid and can produce a better way of applying pressures on South Africa than sanctions, they should disclose their hand. If they have no alternative, it is irresponsible and damaging to Western interests to oppose sanctions. And it is particularly irresponsible that Britain should continue to sell arms to the rulers of the apartheid country, which, happily, the United States now refuses to do."

More than that, the Western governments are called upon to face the rising tide of indignation of the labour and trade union movements, and the democratic forces within their own countries. The feeling of the common people has been appropriately voiced by the "Daily Worker" editorial (November 14, 1962) which states in categorical terms that the refusal of the British representative in the United Nations to support sanctions against South Africa is "both morally abominable and hypocritical behaviour, and it is time the Government was forced to change its attitude."



A demonstration of the Durban workers who marched from their offices to the factory—a distance of four miles—to demand the re-instatement of their leaders who were dismissed. Soon after this demonstration a settlement was reached.

VICTORY FOR DURBAN STRIKERS

DURBAN.
THE Durban Confectionery Works at Mobeji, Durban, looked like a besieged garrison last Wednesday night and

on Thursday, after 400 Indian workers walked out of the factory in sympathy with 32 leading members of their trade union who were alleged to

Ward 6 By-Election Overwhelming Support For Barney Desai

CAPE TOWN.
WITH one week to go for polling day, canvassers of Barney Desai, Congress-backed candidate in the Ward Six municipal by-election, are working practically round the clock to finish off their second canvas of the voters in the ward.

Polling day is on Wednesday, November 28, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. at the Lieberman Institute, Muir Street; Drill Hall, Darling Street; St. Luke's Church, Albert Road, and Woodstock Town Hall.

The by-election resulted from the imprisonment of CPC leader George Peake who is serving prison sentences for incitement and an offence under the Explosives Act.

OTHER CANDIDATES
There are two other candidates, Mr. E. M. "Babs" Essop, who is being supported by an apartheid group in the City Council, and Mr. George Phillips, a White businessman of Woodstock.

Canvassers for Mr. Essop, who is viewed by Congress as the main opposition, have been active in the Ward with statements that "Mr. Desai is banned and cannot attend meetings," hoping, through this, to gain the support of the voters for Mr. Essop. Desai canvassers found, however, that the

Armed police, members of the Special Branch and a Sarcen surrounded the factory and inside the factory the police took charge of all departments.

The Union alleges that the victimisation arises as a result of a memorandum of demands for higher wages and better working conditions submitted by the Union recently.

After three days all the workers were released without any loss of benefits and the management has promised to discuss their grievances shortly. Overtime pay which in the past had been paid at the rate of time and a third on basic salary now includes cost of living as well.

The spirit of the workers throughout the strike was magnificent. Indian women sympathisers joined the strikers and organised their own plant demonstration outside the factory. Seventeen of them were arrested but later released.

OVERWHELMING
So far, support for Barney Desai has been overwhelming and his supporters are confident that Mr. Essop and Mr. Phillips will suffer resounding defeats.

Mr. Ebrahim Sattardien, a member of the Desai Election Committee, in a statement to New Age, said: "We are confident that the people of Ward Six will vote solidly for Mr. Desai. They are aware of the fact that if Mr. Essop gets into Council it will be the first time that a pro-apartheid Non-White man will serve as a Councillor for Ward Six."

"The people of Ward Six have demonstrated to us in our canvassing that they are solidly against apartheid, that they detest it and want to get rid of it as soon as possible. That is why we are confident. A vote for Desai is a vote for freedom."

Mr. Desai, incidentally, is billed as the "Freedom Fighter."

U.S. EYES ON ALGERIA

The U.S. is planning to 'take over' from the French in Algeria just as it did in South Viet-nam, but until now the Ben Bella Government has blocked their way, says a leading article in AFRICA TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT, an informative monthly review published in London. We print the article in full.

AMERICANS have not concealed their disappointment in Mr. Ben Bella. It is true that the Algerian Premier carefully avoided any references to Berlin, Cuba or any other direct cold war topics in his address to the UN General Assembly.



But in his speech he made it clear that the credo of his country's diplomatic and political action will be the "elimination of colonialism in its classic or disguised form throughout the world." Worse still, his first action upon arriving in New York was to show his affection for Cuba by a well-publicised embrace of President Dosticev, and after having had lunch with President Kennedy, on which occasion no embraces were recorded, he flew to Havana for talks with Premier Fidel Castro.

SOURNESS

These facts have led to some sourness in Washington where the political atmosphere is at present thick with anti-Cuban hysteria. But they must also have sobered up some policy planners who are behind a new attitude to be taken by America in North Africa.

On their advice, WASHINGTON INTENDS TO FOCUS ITS AFRICAN POLICY ON ALGERIA RATHER THAN ON THE UAR OR THE CONGO. The new trend of a step-by-step "replacement" of France in her former dependencies in Africa—similar to what has happened in Indo-China—is to be pursued with particular energy in Algeria.

This country seems to provide good chances for the rapid enhancement of US influence on the same pattern as has recently happened with such success in Libya.

And the very first stage of Algerian independence is considered to be the most appropriate moment for American interests to fill the vacuum left by France.

PREVENT "FRONT"

It is true that the distribution of tents among the homeless and of American bread among the starving children was a very humanitarian act. It was not

difficult for the US to emphasize the salutary character of their mission and simultaneously to create a basis of "mutual obligation" which any future regime may have to take into account. These tactics can be explained by the American desire to influence the creation of a regime which would suit them most.

First of all, the US tried to prevent the creation of a "national front" as this would harden Algeria's nationalist aspirations and raise its resistance to outside influences. In view of this, the US fears especially a closer alliance between Algerian leaders and leftist elements which would be dangerous to western interests.

WASHINGTON HAD, THEREFORE, SET GREAT HOPES ON A CERTAIN TENDENCY OF SOME ALGERIAN LEADERS TOWARDS AN AUTHORITARIAN REGIME WHICH WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO RESIST WESTERN PRESSURE. American representatives in North Africa—the prominent US trade union envoy Irwin Brown is named in this connection—have been known for some time to investigate which of the Algerian leaders would be most suitable for these purposes and on whom they could count.

HALF-OWNED OIL

Possibilities to exert US influence in Algeria are being searched for in the economic field as well. Some Algerian leaders are known to place their great hopes for their country's prosperity in oil and gas development.

But this is the very point on which they may experience more disappointment and trouble from the United States than France could ever have caused them.

Companies half-owned by Americans have drawn up a plan of Algerian oil production calculated to serve European needs only and also meant to secure a second strategic resource of fuel in case an unexpected situation in other oil areas especially in the Middle East, would occur.

The US project would follow the principle that Algerian oil production should not impede the business of the ARAMCO oil concern and would thus not cause instability of oil prices in the traditional markets.

Therefore, it is natural that Washington would like to see a regime in Algeria which would give preference to foreign investors' interests and would not embark on industrial development projects based on the country's revenues from the oil industry.

In fact, they would like Algeria to follow the line taken by King Saud in this matter. The Sahara oil companies could then be relied upon to influence permanently and effectively any future Algerian Government.

IT SEEMS THAT, FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST, MR. BEN BELLA HAS UPSET THE APPLE CART FOR THESE PLANNERS.



AN OCTOBER REVOLUTION reception was held recently in Algiers to mark the 45th anniversary of the 1917 Revolution in Russia. Seen above is the Soviet Ambassador, M. Abramov, greeting the Mufti of Jerusalem who attended the reception.

KERINA RETURNING TO SOUTH WEST AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG.

THE former SWAPO President, Dr. Mburumba Kerina, whose credentials as United Nations petitioner for the Herero people were recently withdrawn by Chief Hosea Kutako, has decided to come home and has applied to the South African Government for a re-entry permit.

The letter to the Government says Kerina wishes to return to South West Africa with his wife and three children in January 1963. He recalls in his letter that his South African passport was cancelled by the Government on account of his opposition at the United Nations to the South African administration of his country. A copy of the letter to South Africa requesting a re-entry permit has been circulated by the UN Fourth Committee. This was done on November 7.

OPEN LETTER
Kerina says in an open letter circulated to "friends" that his decision to return arises from "our men in exile desiring of coming to grips with the real enemy who appears too far away and too secure, turn around and fall to petty bickering among themselves. The enemy which should be directed to organising our people's national unity is dissipated in useless wrangling."

The Kerina decision to try to return to SWA was clearly taken against the background of the dispute within the SWAPO leadership in which Kerina was in the minority and also after sharp divergence among petitioners over tactics to be followed over the Carpio episode.

It was this which led to Chief Kutako withdrawing Kerina's credentials. There has also been a sharp difference within SWAPO over the current attempts at unity

negotiations between SWAPO and SWANU. Kerina, acting alone, advocated a new party, the Namib Independence People's Party, this without consulting his SWAPO colleagues. Kerina's expulsion from SWAPO and his resignation followed fast on one another.

UNITY TALKS
Unity talks between SWAPO and SWANU on a formal organisational basis are still on the South West African agenda but reported to be proceeding slowly and encountering many local obstacles.

LEBALLO REPUDIATED BY SOBUKWE

JOHANNESBURG.

ALLEGATIONS by Poffako Leballo of bad treatment in jail have been denied in a press interview by PAC leader Robert Sobukwe.

The allegations were made by Leballo in an article in the British press. He said both he and Sobukwe were brutally assaulted by warders, who attacked them with batons and plectrums. Sobukwe was so badly battered that he could not move for a fortnight.

"When I left Pretoria prison," wrote Leballo, "Sobukwe was living in a filthy vermin-infested cell. When it rains, Sobukwe is forced to stand in water throughout the night until he can mop the water out in the morning."

Leballo alleged that they had been kept in solitary confinement for four months, were not allowed to change their clothes, were not allowed to wash themselves and were not allowed any visits.

A reporter of the Johannesburg Sunday Express was allowed to interview Sobukwe in prison with the permission of the Minister of Justice. Sobukwe denied all the allegations. "I have never been assaulted or ill-treated during my prison sentence," he said.

The only criticism he had was of the food, which he said "is not the kind I would choose outside, but is sufficient to keep me of sound mind and body."

Sobukwe told the reporter he would like the truth to be published in case Leballo voiced these false accusations at the United Nations, as he had said he would do.

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Newspapers in the March to Freedom — 3

"ABANTU-BATHO" — ORGAN OF CONGRESS

AT an historic meeting in Bloemfontein on January 8, 1912, the South African Native National Congress was born. It had been summoned by P. Ka Ika Seme who had brought together all the Vigilance Associations, representatives of nearly every Paramount Chief in the country, church organisations—practically every existent African body—and they had amalgamated in one Congress. This was the direct antecedent of the African National Congress.

The Congress newspaper, *Abantu-Batho*, set out the 21 objects of the organisation in its first issue, which called for the removal of the colour bar in the political, educational and industrial fields.

Its first editor was Robert Grendon, who also distinguished himself as being the first African to address a Socialist meeting in South Africa. He spoke at an International Socialist League gathering on "The link between Black and White."

But "*Abantu-Batho*" did not prove very militant in its first years and during the early part of the 1914 war it was particularly docile. It dissociated itself entirely from the industrial struggles on the Witwatersrand, but this is readily understood as the African working class was still small and completely unorganised. There was in fact no visible reason for the Africans to support the white workers of the Rand who were fighting tooth and nail to maintain the privileges that a white skin gave them.

Then in November 1916, there appeared an article "Native Drudgery" in "*Abantu-Batho*" which revealed an awakening of the African nationalists: The article said:

"The unskilled labour and drudgery of all kinds, both at the mines and in the urban areas, are done by Native people . . . They form the major population of the country and they belong to the working class. They are the mainstay of the country's industries and the backbone of the land's prosperity . . . And they are the most worked and the least paid . . . A European thinks more of his dog than he does of the black man who does all the work for his comfort."

Women Against Passes

"*Abantu-Batho*" played a vital part in the years of the fight of the Free State African women against passes.

In July, 1913, 600 women in Bloemfontein marched to the municipal offices and asked to see the Mayor. They knocked him a big bag. When he opened it he found it crammed full of the women's passes. They told him they would not be using them any more.

The biggest demonstration took place at Winburg where 800 women marched. Many were arrested and dispersed throughout the jails of the Free State. "*Abantu-Batho*" tells that ANC leader Solomon J. Plaatje visited the women in the Kooenstad jail and the tears rolled down his cheeks when he saw the terrible prison conditions. But all the women vowed that when they came out they would never carry passes.

It was "*Abantu-Batho*" that carried week-by-week news of the courage and determination of the Free State African women.

During 1920 the newspaper became less and less of a political mouthpiece of the African people. After a succession of editors, including Mweleli Sikota, the author of "Black Folk's Who's Who," Saul Msane and Selothe Thema, it was finally bought out by the African and Indian Trading Association in 1921.

It is a tragedy that "*Abantu-Batho*" is one of those papers that seems to have been irrevocably

understand that the very opposite was true, that it was the Africans who would bring freedom to the Whites. Nevertheless, Ivon Jones' editorial marked an important milestone.

"Conquerors of Race Prejudice"

The efforts of men like Jones, Bunting, Clarke, and in Durban, L. H. Greene, and later W. H. Andrews in Cape Town to reach out to the Africans and draw them into the I.S.L. was by no means plain sailing, but they did show considerable progress.

Meetings were called to which ANC and APO speakers were invited. In March 1917 an historic meeting was held in the Trades Hall, Johannesburg—the first political action taken by the socialists on a matter not directly linked with the white workers. It was a political protest against a law affecting the Africans—the Native Administration Bill which placed Africans at the mercy of the Native Affairs Department without recourse to the courts.

At the meeting the "International" reported Jones was chairman and Saul Msane was the main speaker. He opened his speech with the words "I hail you as conquerors of race prejudice." S. P. Bunting and Horatio Mbelo of the ANC also spoke.

In its crudity way the "International" established itself as a supporter of the African cause, and as representative of Whites who sought equality for all.

There was a singular lack of "journalism" in the newspaper. The articles were written in good literary style and the standard of theoretical material was high. And

the dedication to the cause of socialism was unquestionable.

The

"South African Worker"

In 1926, on January 1, the "International" changed its name to the "South African Worker"; the first issue of which stated that the new title would "emphasise the CLASS basis of the Party's objective, for it is only by virtue of common class interests against a common class enemy that unity of the working-class—international or inter-racial the world over—can be attained, and without unity we cannot win."

But the "S.A. Worker" did not really devote its interest to the African, Indian and Coloured workers. It turned for news mainly to issues of international socialism and the Labour Party, although it gave full coverage to the ICU (Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union—a tremendous organisation of African workers).

"Umsebenzi"

It was to meet this need of a workers' paper that would reach out to the lowest paid industrial labourers, the Africans that "*Umsebenzi*" was launched, early in 1930, from a tiny upstairs office in Hanover Street, Cape Town.

Perhaps the most exciting and the most tragic news reported by "*Umsebenzi*," was the great past-burning of 1931 at Cartwright's Flats in Durban.

There had been a country-wide campaign to burn passes on Dingaan's Day, December 16, and tension was mounting as the day drew nearer. Support for the campaign was particularly strong in Durban, while in other centres re-

sponse was moderate.

"Umsebenzi" described the tragic events of that day in Durban. "The meeting began at 11 a.m. and continued into the afternoon. It was enthusiastic but quiet and orderly. Passes were handed in and collected in bags. At this moment a large force of the Durban Borough Police marched on to the Flats and attacked the meeting."

Johannes Nkosi, a young African Communist, had been standing on the platform trying to control the crowd. The police were armed with revolvers. While he was appealing to the crowd not to become violent, the police shot Nkosi and struck him down with their pick handles.

They packed him into a lorry and there was a trial of blood dripping all the way to the police station. Nkosi had been most horribly mutilated by the police before he died the next day.

For most of its years until it was replaced by "Inkululeko" in 1960 "*Umsebenzi*" was edited by E. R. Roux, through all the difficulties of lack of finance and production facilities. It was a small paper—4 pages—but it takes a most important place among the newspapers that built the tradition of South Africa's fighting press.

(Next week: Newspapers and People's History)

Fined For House Arrest Demonstration

JOHANNESBURG

The fifteen women arrested and tried for holding a public gathering without permission in front of Mrs. Helen Joseph's home were fined in the Johannesburg Magistrate's court last week.

Twelve were fined R20, and two, who admitted previous convictions R40 each.

The women told the court the purpose of the gathering was to show sympathy for the secretary of the Federation of South African Women, Mrs. Joseph, when she was placed under house arrest.

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

lost. No library in South Africa has copies of it prior to 1930, and all attempts to trace a collection of copies have proved futile.

"The International"

While "*Abantu-Batho*" was attempting to find a firm foothold in an African consciousness, the Socialists during the First World War were having trouble with the Labour Party. The left-wing Labourites had broken away to form the War-on-War League. When that disintegrated, the splinter sections came together in the International Socialist League, the forerunner of the Communist Party.

On September 10, 1915, the first issue of the "International" appeared as their organ, under the editorship of David Ivon Jones. Though the "International" was crystal clear that on the world scene all workers were brothers, German, British, French and Italian alike, and should be bound together in a single world workers' party, the need for a single South African workers' party of Briton, African, Afrikaner, Coloured and Indian, was something which even the most advanced of the white Socialists had to discover and lay bare with an immense effort.

"Not till we free the Native . . ."

An editorial in an early number marked the first bold steps towards a truly Socialist policy.

"An internationalism which does not conceive the fullest rights which the Native working class is capable of claiming will be a sham. One of the justifications for our withdrawal from the Labour Party is that it gives us untrammelled freedom to deal, regardless of political fortunes, with the great problem of the Native.

"NOT TILL WE FREE THE NATIVE CAN WE HOPE TO FREE THE WHITE."

In almost every subsequent issue of the "International" Jones stressed this new-sung theme, strongly supported by S. P. Bunting.

Many years were to pass before South African socialists—including of course, the Non-European socialists, whose numbers grew steadily over the years—began to

KRISHNA SHAH BACK IN S.A.



Krishna Shah, the young Indian producer who gave us "The King of the Dark Chamber," is back in South Africa again, working on another play which is to open in Durban on December 12. The play is based on "Sponono," a story by Alan Paton dealing with juvenile delinquency. Members of the cast include Mosky Tlathata as Sponono, Mkhoneni as Elizabeth, Joe Ngorwana as Walter and Philemon Hosi as 'Ha'pamy'. Our picture shows Krishna Shah demonstrating to the cast how the fight scene should be performed.

INDIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH

Hamlet: "... I see | The imminent death of twenty thousand men, | That, for a fantasy and trick of fame, | Go to their graves like beds; fight for a plot | Whereon the numbers cannot try the cause, | Which is not tomb enough and continent | To hide the slain."

Hamlet. Act IV, Scene IV.



END BORDER TRAGEDY

—Call by World Peace Council

The following statement has been released by Prof. J. D. Bernad, chairman, on behalf of the World Council of Peace:

TITO TO NEHRU

"It is well known to us and the whole world that you and your country are devoted to peace and to the principle of solving problems among people and nations in a peaceful way which would lead to an honourable solution of this problem to your country... I firmly believe that well-intentioned initiative of some of our mutual friends from non-aligned countries could contribute in finding out a solution of this problem."

SUPPORTERS of peace everywhere are deeply concerned with the tragic conflict involving the two great Asian countries, India and China. Both peoples are by tradition devoted to the cause of peace and national liberation from colonialism. The hostilities arising from the imprecise frontier demarcation are now verging on open war.

Their continuance can give aid and comfort only to the enemies of peace. If prolonged, they may tend to spread to the extent of endangering world peace.

SPIRIT OF BANDUNG

Offers of negotiation have been made. The first necessity is an immediate ceasefire, after which negotiations should be taken up on a mutually satisfactory basis, as urged by the heads of certain non-aligned States in Asia and Africa.

These should lead to a settlement in the spirit of Bandung, which would be in the interests of the peoples of both countries...

We urge all peace-lovers throughout the world to further such an outcome.

PALME DUTT: U.S. and Britain are Fanning the Flames

THE United States and Britain are trying to fan the conflict between India and China, Mr. R. Palme Dutt,



R. Palme Dutt

veteran left-wing campaigner for Indian independence and today editor of Labour Monthly, warned his audience at a recent meeting in Britain. Mr. Dutt said the earnest wish of

all friends of both countries was that the proposals of the Afro-Asian powers and of the Soviet Union for a ceasefire and negotiations should bring peace to the border.

"In this situation, the massive pouring of arms into India by the U.S. and Britain is not helpful to peace," he said. "These are not arms for the defence of India."

CHINESE OFFER

Mr. Dutt pointed out that China had continuously offered a ceasefire and negotiations without prior conditions, suggesting that both armies should retire to 12 miles behind the 1959 frontiers.

"Khrushchov has protested against the imperialist supply of arms and

offered mediation. Nasser and a whole group of Afro-Asian Powers have offered mediation. The Khrushchov letter to Nehru has urged a ceasefire and negotiations," he continued.

"What stands in the way of peace?"

Mr. Dutt said the border question could be settled by friendly negotiations as border questions had been settled between China and her other neighbours.

Pro-imperialist reactionaries in India, with lavish U.S. finance, were seeking to work up war hysteria, but we could be confident that the masses of the Indian people, with their deep anti-imperialist traditions, would quickly recognise the present alignment.

FURTHER VIEWS ON THE INDIA-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

NEHRU REPLIES TO KHRUSHCHOV'S CEASEFIRE PLEA



INDIA'S Premier Nehru recently replied to the latest letter from Soviet Premier Khrushchov about the Indian-Chinese border dispute.

According to Delhi sources Mr. Khrushchov had urged him to accept an immediate ceasefire for negotiations with China on the border.

Mr. Nehru's reply, according to these sources, again demanded Chinese troop withdrawals before India would agree to talks.

Indian Government sources at the same time said the Nehru Government saw no prospect of a negotiated settlement with China at present.

IN MOSCOW

PRAVDA, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, in an editorial yesterday, said: "The thing to do is to cease fire and without advancing any terms sit down at the round table of negotiations."

Relations between India and the Soviet Union are "a good example of the successful application of the principle of peaceful co-existence," Soviet President Brezhnev said in Moscow.

He was speaking after Mr. Trikoli Nath Kaul, former Indian High Commissioner in London, had presented his credentials as new Indian Ambassador to Moscow.



WIFE: "And you keep telling me there's no life on Mars!..."

CANDIDATES IN ORLANDO ELECTIONS



The Residents' Committee candidates working to oust Mpanza in the Orlando Advisory Board elections. From left to right: Mr. J. B. Hashe, Mr. P. J. Matthews, Mr. D. J. Hlongwane, Mr. T. H. Mathiso.

THE JAZZ SCENE

From Howard Lawrence
CAPE TOWN.

"THE Jazz Scene" at the Weizmann Hall, Sea Point, last week, was another magnificent example of what racial co-operation on the basis of merit can achieve.

There was no doubt left in anybody's mind that this concert was the best thing that has happened to South African jazz since Dollar Brand and Kippie Moeketsi smashed the cosmos in December 1961 at the Rondebosch Town Hall.

The artistry and creativity of Chris McGregor's group which amalgamated with the sensational Dudu Pukwana "Jazz Giants" for the Johannesburg jazz festival last month, was undoubtedly the nearest thing to international class that South Africa has produced since Dollar Brand's "Jazz Epitaphs."

FULL-TIMER

Chris, a young former University of Cape Town music student who gave up his studies of the classics to become a full-time (starving) jazz musician, has suffered many financial and domestic set-backs and rejections by White jazz musicians and fans because of his insistence that "if I play my group plays." This has landed him in the soup with many jazz show promoters but "The Jazz Scene," I am certain, compensated for all this. Although a modest young man, I am sure Chris is proud today after experiencing the power of his multi-racial group generated at the show.

Incidentally all of the musicians in the "Blue Notes" (that's the new name of the McGregor-Pukwana team-up) were trained by Chris.

Dudu Pukwana, who won the 1st prize for the best alto-solo at the festival, displayed a very strong Ornette Coleman influence but (fortunately & miraculously) he has managed to retain a unique originality in his phrasing. Chris's approach to the modern idiom has also been influenced by Coleman's attitude and he has found a way of blending this beautifully with the attitudes of his two other idols.

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Cape Town: Room 20, 4 Barkers Rd., Phone 9-8787. Telegram Address: Nagan, C.T.
Durban: 602 Lodon House, 115 Grey Street, Phone 53897.

Parker and Monk. To Chris too, goes the distinction of being "The only group leader who takes an active promotional interest in other musicians' compositions."

BEST NUMBERS

The "Blue Notes" rendition of Dollar Brand's powerful, but heart-rending "Kippie" was, in my opinion, the best number of the evening after Charlie Mingus's "Shuffle."

Because of the difficulty of space I have singled out Dudu and Chris but congratulations go to every member of the group. They were outstanding. All of them.

The other two groups "The Jazz Ambassadors" and the "Ronnie Beer Quintet" were BIG surprises. Only two months ago word leaked out that Chris McGregor was running a workshop at the "Mermaid." Most people brushed it off as a "waste of time." They ate their words at the Weizmann—those who were there. To understand the tremendous improvement in men like Ronnie, Goodwin, Temba (both piano), Sammy Maritz (bass) and Danyella Dlova (alto) listen to Freddie Gardner before you listen to Charlie Parker. There's no other way to explain it.

All of these, with the exception of Ronnie (who's also White, incidentally) were trained at different stages by both Dollar and Chris. Ronnie owes his polish to Chris who seems to have an uncanny patience with newcomers.

Of course, Cup and Saucers (the needs no introduction or praise because he's an accepted giant fact on the S.A. scene, and Chris Columbus (baritone) were also there. As usual, the crowd doubled up after the baritone solo. I don't know what it is, but there's something about Columbus that he just can't avoid. He seems to be a 24-hour fun-loving soul. Even with his horns.

STREAK OF RACIALISM

So there you have it. Pity a streak of racialism has been built up by some unscrupulous promoters who for profit's interest, have divided the jazz fans into White jazz supporters and Black jazz supporters.

Seems like Chris and Dudu's multi-racial group will defeat it.

Special Branch Man Is Matanzima's Ambassador

QUEENSTOWN.

AN African Special Branch detective Mr. Mabunu, told an audience at Queenstown that he had been appointed Kaiser Matanzima's ambassador to this town. The meeting had been convened, and was presided over, by Mr. Mabunu himself.

The hall was surrounded by armed police while the meeting was in progress. Mabunu took notes and wrote down the names of opposition speakers while sitting as chairman.

One of his supporters, Mr. B. Matzaga, claimed that the meeting had received blessings from Mandela, Sisulu and Lutuli. "They allow us to carry on in this way," he said, "as they are still busy attending to other matters."

This was too much for the audience. They walked out.

SOMANA FINED FOR PASS OFFENCE

JOHANNESBURG

Trying to note an appeal against pass law conviction in the Native Commissioner's Court, Brain Somana, New Age reporter was told: "No appeals are made from this court. If you insist I will increase the sentence."

Mr. Somana was arrested while photographing Mr. Kathrada reporting to Marshall Square under his house arrest order, and was handed over to the Special Branch and subsequently charged under the pass laws.

In court he was fined R30 or 74 days imprisonment on two counts: failing to produce a reference book, and failure to register at the Non-European Affairs Department.

Somana argued that the registration and payment of service levies was the responsibility not of himself but of his former employer. The magistrate said that he should have known that the trade union for which he worked had not paid service levies.

HANI AND MPEMBA FLEE TO BASUTOLAND

(CAPE TOWN.)

MESSRS Gilbert Hani and Jacob Mpenba, who were ordered by the State President to leave Cape Town and exile themselves in the area controlled by their enemy Kaiser Matanzima in the Transkei (see New Age last week) have fled the country and sought asylum in Basutoland.

The two men were due to leave by train from Cape Town last Thursday night and to report in Colimava by Monday of this week. On Thursday night a large number of their friends gathered at Cape Town station to bid them farewell, and sang freedom songs while they waited for the train to depart. A number of Special Branch men were also present.

Neither of the two men turned up, and the train eventually pulled out without them. One of their colleagues then announced to the crowd that they had decided not to comply with the State President's order that they return to the Transkei.

At 3 a.m. the following morning the homes of the two men in Langa were raided by the Special Branch, but by this time it was too late. Messrs Hani and Mpenba had arrived safely in Mafeking, where friends were providing them with temporary accommodation.

POLICE BREAK UP CAPE TOWN DEMONSTRATION

CAPE TOWN.

PLACARDS protesting against house-arrest and deportations were displayed by demonstrators who lined a portion of Adderley Street, Cape Town, last Saturday morning.

Among the slogans were the following: "House Arrest is Living Death"; "The Past is Vorster's, The Future is Ours"; "Fight Apartheid, Fight House-Arrest, Fight Banishment"; "House-Arrest—First Step to Concentration Camps."

Special Branch men, accompanied by a police photographer, were soon on the scene, taking down the wording on the posters, and asking the demonstrators for their names and addresses.

A number of demonstrators who declined to give the information asked for were taken to Caledon Square and later released.

One of two Special Branch men who approached Miss Sylvia Neume called her a liar when, in response to a query, she told them that she was a student.

A spectator, shocked by this provocative remark, remonstrated with the two policemen and asked them for their names. They refused to give them and told him to "b—off."

The police confiscated the posters and broke up the demonstration after it had been in progress for just over quarter of an hour.



DEATH OF LOUIS JOFFE

JOHANNESBURG

MR. Louis C. Joffe, a veteran of the democratic movement of South Africa, died last week, four days before his name appeared on the list of named Communists.

Louis Joffe is perhaps best remembered for his sterling service for the African Mine Workers' Union and for the African Mine workers' Union Organising Fund Committee which bore the brunt of providing defence to the miners, workers, trade unionists and democrats who were prosecuted after the historic mine strike of August 1946.

He rallied to every financial crisis of New Age, and before that of the Guardian and Advance and was a valued and highly efficient fund raiser.

RACING AT KENILWORTH

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

- Wyndberg Open Handicap:
1. AFLOAT
2. Kingswell
3. Involved
- Wyndberg Handicap (B): QUARTER DECK Danger, Prince Alfred.
- Kenilworth Handicap (2nd Div): QUICK RESPONSE Danger, Fair Brother.
- Maturity Handicap: MINSTREL CALL Danger, Dollar Prince.
- Wyndberg Progress Stakes: RIFORNELLO Danger, Lord Stanley.
- Maiden Plate, 5 furlongs: PARVONET Danger, Courts Appeal.
- Maiden Plate, 9 furlongs: FLIGHT CLIMATE Danger, Ash Leopard.
- Juvvenile Stakes, 5 furlongs: GARBORETTO Danger, True Soldier.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Louis Joffe, a very dear friend and true comrade, who devoted his life to the greatest cause in the world—the liberation of mankind. David Oldham.

IN MEMORIAM

Joffe, Louis C. passed away suddenly on 12th November, 1962. Sadly missed by his brother, Max, and family.

U.T.C. KNOCK-OUT CUP FINAL

ACES UNITED versus MARITZBURG CITY