

LUTULI AND TAMBO - WILL MEET AGAIN - IN OSLO



Chief Lutuli—Nobel Prize-winner, former president-general of the African National Congress, confined to Groutville near Stanger and allowed out of South Africa for only 10 days to receive his prize in Oslo—will once again meet and sit next to Mr. Oliver Tambo, his former Congress vice-president, and now leader of the South African United Front abroad. The last time these two were together was in a great triumphal procession through the streets of Johannesburg in June 1959 when the people of the main city of South Africa gave the Chief a full-blown welcome (see picture above).

Chief was then served with a new order confining him to his farm in the Stanger district. Oliver Tambo left South Africa on the eve of the 1960 Emergency, and has since represented his people and his organization abroad in Africa, in Britain and at the United Nations.

At Oslo on December 10 the two leaders will meet again.

Lutuli Rallies On Sunday

RALLIES to celebrate the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Chief Lutuli are being held in all the main centres this week-end.

JOHANNESBURG:

A "Lutuli rally" organised by the Honour Lutuli Committee is being held at Freedom Square, Newclare, this Sunday, December 10—the same day Lutuli will receive his Nobel Prize in Oslo—from 10.30 a.m.

DURBAN:

There will be a mass open-air rally on Sunday organised by the Congress Alliance. Speakers will include Dr. A. H. Sader, President of the Ladysmith Indian Congress; Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, Vice-President of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions; Mrs. Vera Posen, of the Congress of Democrats; Miss Florence Mkhize of the Women's Federation, and Mr. George Mbele.

PORT ELIZABETH:

Prof. Z. K. Matthews will be the main speaker at a "Tribute to Lutuli" meeting at the Port Elizabeth

Agricultural Showgrounds on Sunday, December 10, at 2 p.m. Mr. Trevor Beard, of Rhodes University, will speak on "Human Rights."

Last week Special Branch men were refused admission to a meeting of the preparatory committee, so they cavorted from the outside through windows of the room in which the meeting was being held.

CAPE TOWN:

A broad platform of speakers is expected to address a rally organised by the Congresses, the Liberal Party and other organisations in honour of Chief Lutuli on the Grand Parade on Sunday, December 10, at 3 p.m.

CHIEF'S ITINERARY:

Leave Durban on December 5, stop overnight as the guest of Canon Collins; then on to Oslo.

Leave Oslo on a Scandinavian flight on December 15 and land in Johannesburg the following day.

Chief's passport is valid for 21 days, but he has permission to remain overseas for only ten days. He

has been refused permission to visit Tanganyika on his way back from Oslo.

GRAHAMSTOWN

A non-racial rally in honour of Chief Lutuli took place in the Girl Guide Hall, Grahamstown, on Saturday.

A message from Chief Lutuli was read to the meeting by Mr. Nuttal, Rhodes University history lecturer who was also chairman of the meeting. The message said:

"I feel this honour is not for me alone but for all. We must carry on with all the power in our hands."

Professor G. Butler of Rhodes said the winning of the award was a great honour for South Africa. Among the speakers were Professor Z. K. Matthews, Messrs R. Griffiths, chairmen of the Progressive Party, the Reverend E. McMaster and Mr. S. B. Kaba, former member of the banned ANC.

The rally was attended by more than 600 people, including members of the Special Branch.

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Protectorate Parties To Hold Conference Soon

New Moves To Smash Apartheid

From a Special Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.

THE leading political parties of Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland will meet in conference in one of three Protectorates before the end of 1961.

This will be the first time political parties of the three countries under British protection in Southern Africa, all three encircled by South Africa and Verwoerd, will thrash out common problems and tactics together.

The three main parties involved will be the **BASUTOLAND CONGRESS PARTY**; the **SWAZILAND PROGRESSIVE PARTY** and the **BECHUANALAND PEOPLES PARTY**. The leading Protectorate figures attending will be Mr. Ntso Mokhele, Dr. A. P. Zwane and Mr. E. P. Motsele.

The agenda of the Protectorate conference is likely to include the economic problems of the three countries; and the whole political situation in southern Africa.

Strangely, though the Protectorates have so many acute problems in common, their spokesmen have formally met on the soil of southern Africa.

NO INCORPORATION

Since South Africa left the Commonwealth and became a Republic Britain has been making repeated announcements that incorporation of the Protectorates is now complete out of the question; and her plan is to develop the High Commission Territories into three self-contained political and economic units. The aim, it has been said, is for them to stand on their own feet if the South African government attempts to exert pressure on them.

These Verwoerd pressures are always present, above all in the rigid operation of the pass laws against Protectorate Africans, who work in South Africa but are classified as "foreign Natives," and who are now threatened with complete expulsion from South Africa (see New Age last week).

Meanwhile BPP Secretary, Mr. Motsamai Mpho, flew to Ghana a few days ago to make arrangements for a conference of African leaders and freedom organisations of the states of Southern Africa.

He will consult President Nkrumah and officials of the All African People's Conference to set up the Southern African region of the AAPC. States to be included will be South Africa, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland, SWA and Mozambique.

The BPP's first conference due to be held at Lobatse on December 28 will be the first official notification of this move, with a BPP invitation to other states and organisations to hold a conference early in 1962.

Mr. Mpho's talks in Accra will be the first official moves for a conference of Southern African leaders. Press reports on this subject emanating from Basutoland have been premature.

(Continued on page 8)

LUTULI: DEC. 10th, 1961

THE African lion rouses from his shadowy lair and roars his challenge through the clamorous earth:

—its billow blots all discords and all jars,

Hippo and elephant and buffalo without dispute go lumbering to the drinking pools; —but all the land he views he rules.

From here he pads on sun-picked bone and brittle thorn sniffing the tawny skies of a new day

—power ripples down him like the light of dawn.

ANON.

In Honour of Chief Lutuli

DECEMBER 10, the day that Chief Lutuli receives his Nobel Peace Prize, is the day on which the whole world will honour him. New Age takes its place among those who pay tribute to this great South African.

December 10 is also Human Rights Day, a day of particular significance to South Africa, where human rights are non-existent for the greatest part of our population. On this day the problems which face us are brought to the notice of all who value human dignity.

We would like to suggest to our readers that they pay concrete tribute both to Chief and to the fight for human rights by sending a donation to New Age. This paper has championed the cause of human rights and racial harmony throughout its lifetime. There is no better acknowledgment of its work than a donation to keep the paper going.

Delay may prove fatal! Send your donation forthwith!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:
M cols R11, Don AB R6, B and M R20, Anon R6, Furr R, Friends R30.
Cape Town:
N & J R6, Mrs. C.A. R210, Brandy R40, Fete R1, Cheque R2, Rubur R20, Nes R2.
Durban:
Gold R2, Hassan R12.
Grand Total: R164.10.

WHY SOME JEWS SEND TELEGRAMS TO ERIC LOUW

Your political correspondent asks how it is possible for some Jews to send telegrams of congratulation to Louw. He may well ask that, but he will find the answer if he looks back on certain cases of mistreatment of convict workers in which Jews were involved.

He might also ask how the picture on your front page, where African policemen are herding Congress leaders into a truck like so many cattle, is possible. He might ask, as I do, why there seems no shortage of African and

Coloured cops and spies to help their white bosses chase their kinsmen around.

It seems to me that the sooner people realise that the difference between Black and White, between Christian and Jew, and between those speaking one language and those speaking another means absolutely nothing and that the difference between oppressors (and their stooges) and oppressed means a great deal, the better it is going to be for this country.

H. G. OXLEY

Cape Town

The Struggle Is On

Allow me to say "Hats off to Chief Albert Lutuli, the winner of the 1960 Nobel Prize." This is a blow to some of our apartheid-ridden fellowmen, who regard the "Bantus" as children.

Africa is a country with a very old civilisation, but the nation is still very young. The African people are awakening to their full consciousness, and have a role to play among the progressive nations of the world in their battle for freedom.

Sons of the soil, the future of Africa and the Union in particular rests with you. The Nats are arming themselves and even their wives to defend White Baaskap and to keep us in perpetual servitude.

But they are behind the times. The struggle is on Now and Forever.

Inkululeko Nsooku!
KEKE ED. TOLLIE
Kingwilliamstown

Immigrants Must Respect Non-Europeans

Speaking of immigrants and the so-called boom for South Africa, I observed the other day an argument, involving money, between a new-comer who is a shopkeeper and an African. I gathered from the argument that the African must have said the 6-months-old resident was only aspiring to make R10,000 in two years time and then return to his homeland.

The African must have been right, and the shopkeeper wrong because he threatened to call the police, and the African disappeared.

The Non-Europeans must see to it that these immigrants respect them, since they are only guests in this country and benefit the most in comparison with the rightful citizens of this land.

From
An immigrant and now South African.
Cape Town

Carry The Torch Of Freedom

I wish to congratulate the "Annoyed and Shocked Mchuanana" for his enlightening letter "Winds of Change in Bechuanaland" (New Age 16/11/61). It is true that what counts is one's ideals and not his nationality or birth status. Hence, the Bechuanaland and People's Party was formed to destroy all forms of oppression of man by man irrespective of colour.

You say you have not read the constitution of the BPP and that you have a strong belief that opposition to racial hatred and differentiation are the Party's essential hammer for the liberation of the Bechuanana nation.

How right you are! The BPP needs men like you. Join us and carry the torch of freedom with us to independence.

ANDERSON M. TSHEPE
Johannesburg.

Nats are Barbarians

I wish to thank New Age for the good things it has made me realise in political, social and economic aspects. It has proved to be the only paper fighting against racial discrimination. The Nationalist and People's Party was formed to destroy all forms of oppression of man by man irrespective of colour.

Why should we have Bantu Education, which is really the elimination of education? What need in S.A. to rule properly and to be able to solve our problems is not only a strong government but also strong opposition as well. Let us stand up and show those people that this is the time that Africans should be delivered out of their bondage.

Africa for Africans.
SELLO WILLIAM MOTSIRI
Randfontein.

EDITORIAL WHY UNO FAILED AGAIN

THE United Nations vote in the General Assembly on the question of applying sanctions against South Africa should have made it abundantly clear who are the friends of the people of Africa and who are not.

The General Assembly voted by 97 to 2 (South Africa and Portugal), with one abstention (Guinea), condemning apartheid as "reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity" and urging "separate and collective action" by member states to bring it to an end.

Yet, having condemned apartheid in the bitterest terms as a threat to peace, and having urged its member-states to take action to bring it to an end, the General Assembly then refused to give its resolution teeth. A proposal to invoke sanctions and to ask the Security Council to consider the expulsion of the Republic from the United Nations did not secure the necessary two-thirds majority and therefore fell away.

Who were the countries in favour of sanctions against South Africa? The independent Afro-Asian nations and the socialist countries. The Soviet Union moved a resolution calling on member states "to deny to the South African Government any support and assistance that might be used for the purpose of intensifying the violence against the indigenous population of South Africa and causing further bloodshed"; in other words, no country should sell arms to South Africa which could be used for shooting down the Non-White people. This vote, too, failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority, and therefore fell away.

Who were the imperialist countries who voted against sanctions or abstained? Firstly the imperialist countries, headed by Britain and the United States; secondly, their satellites in Asia, Africa and Latin-America.

Why do the imperialist countries not want to impose sanctions against South Africa? Because Britain and America, for example, have invested thousands of millions of pounds and dollars in South Africa and South West Africa. To apply sanctions against South Africa would mean that their own interests, the super-profits they make from the exploitation of cheap African labour, would be endangered.

The imperialist countries, angling for the support of the newly independent countries in Africa and Asia, are prepared to pay lip-service to the principles of self-determination, independence and democracy—but they are not prepared to take action which would imperil their investments. So South Africa survives for another year. Mr. Louw mops his brow and expresses "relief," and the "patriotic" South African press, English and Afrikaans alike, fall over themselves to thank their imperialist friends for having granted them this "breathing space."

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the majority of UNO states voted in favour of sanctions, even if there were not enough of them to make a two-thirds majority. IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT THESE STATES WILL NOW ACT IN THE SPIRIT OF THE RESOLUTION THAT WAS PASSED AND BEGIN TO TAKE EFFECTIVE ACTION AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

If the Afro-Asian countries and the socialist bloc were to agree on a common line of action against South Africa, they have it in their power to strike the heaviest blow yet delivered from outside our borders against the apartheid policies of the Nationalist Government.

50 DELEGATES AT SACTU CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

FIFTY delegates from all over the Transvaal attended the annual general meeting of the Witwatersrand local committee of SACTU at the Trades Hall on Saturday.

Discussion centred around finding practical methods of improving the existing state of the organisation and organising all unorganised workers.

Mr. Don Mateman, of the National Executive, gave a short address in which he outlined the tasks and importance of a local committee. Another member, Mr. R. Takalo, presenting the report to the meeting, said the local committee was responsible for the lives and working conditions of thousands of workers.

He urged all workers to intensify

their efforts in the coming year. The report stressed that SACTU has overshadowed all the reactions any trade unions in defending the interests of the workers.

During the May stay at home, in place of intimidation, SACTU had spared no effort.

In the course of implementing the fifth annual resolution a General Workers' Union was formed to accommodate thousands of workers in printing, timber, at the University, in stone crushing and mineral manufacturing. Another new union was the Farm, Plantation and Allied Workers' Union formed in October this year.

SACTU has resolved to take up two major issues affecting the Johannesburg workers—high rentals and low wages and transport costs and facilities—and members of SACTU are to form delegations to approach the authorities for redress.



OFFENDERS FLOGGED IN DAVEYTON "COURT"

Situation In South West Africa Is Bad

The United Nations must take very strong action to end South Africa's mandate over South West Africa. The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) appeals to the world-body to give the indigenous people the right to prepare for their self-government under the United Nations supervision. We demand that S.A. must withdraw her troops from the international territory of South West Africa.

Reports from S.W.A. are to the effect that the S.A. police and troops are raiding the houses of the Africans from the so-called police zone to the reserves where the Africans used to stay freely. On October 4, 1961, Mr. Godfrey Nangonya was arrested by the S.A. police and beaten up till he was unconscious. When he recovered they deported him to Angola. On October 24 Mr. Mathews Hkikupua was also arrested early in the morning at gun point and deported to Angola escorted by one police van and two armoured cars. All these are leaders of the South West Africa People's Organisation. Some leaders have been arrested and imprisoned in the trial.

We appeal once again to the United Nations to send a force to South West Africa to protect the lives of the Africans, and enable the leaders who are in exile to go back to their own country.

S. W. MIFIMA

SWAPO Representative
Dares-Salaam

The once most-favoured Boardman Mr. S. Sinaba, who is also the "mayor" elect of Daveyton, was bitterly attacked at a recent meeting in his ward because of his support of Government policies.

Opening the meeting, Mr. Sinaba said he had summoned the people to hear their complaints and whether they had lost confidence in him.

Then Mr. W. Thamsagna, the author of "Buzu ku Tata," took the floor. He was one of those, he said, who had been bundled into a van and taken to Mr. Sinaba's garage, which functions like a "court."

There they had been placed on benches and camed and flogged by Mr. Sinaba's men because they were in opposition to Mr. Sinaba and his committee.

Another who supported Mr. Thamsagna was Mr. C. Bham who said he had also been one of Mr. Sinaba's "prisoners." He said that Mr. Sinaba was in favour of the Urban Bantu Councils, while those who were beaten were against them.

Another allegation against Mr. Sinaba was that every person who attempted to slaughter a cow, sheep etc. had to pay 25c for permission, whereas he could get permission from the Administration offices for nothing.

Mr. Sinaba's accusers could get no satisfaction on these points, and eventually feelines ran so high that the meeting had to be closed to avoid a physical clash.

H. CHILOANE

Daveyton

NEW PENALTIES FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

No Remission on Sentences

JOHANNESBURG. THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE PRISON AUTHORITIES IS CRACKING DOWN HARDER THAN EVER ON POLITICAL PRISONERS.

In every civilised country of the world political prisoners have established a tradition that political get more privileges

than common criminals. Not here in South Africa.

As if sentences for political offences were not harsh enough, new penalties are now being imposed.

Africans sentenced to jail terms in trials after the March 1960 troubles have without exception NOT been granted remission on their prison sentences and have served their full terms.

The news leaked out only with the releases of numbers of political

who followed Sobukwe to jail in March last year. In the jails in which they were imprisoned the Prison Board, as happens in all cases, interviewed all prisoners to decide on remission periods and prisoners were granted them depending on their terms and offences — except the 60-odd political prisoners.

One released man told New Age last week: "We were told: people charged under Act 67 of 1953 have no remission."

OFFICIAL VIEW
The prisoners went to the jail commandant who confirmed this. The Defence and Aid Fund in Johannesburg raised the matter officially with the Commissioner of Prisons in Pretoria. His reply received this Monday morning says: "I have to inform you that no

provision is made for remission of sentence which cannot be claimed as a right by any prisoner.

"In granting remission of sentence each individual case is treated on its merits with due regard not only to the prisoner's behaviour whilst in prison but also to all the circumstances surrounding the crime he has committed.

"After careful consideration of all the relevant facts it is regretted that the grant of any remission of sentence to persons convicted under the emergency regulations cannot be favourably considered."

This is clearly a completely new departure in South Africa and yet another instance of callous, blatant discrimination against political, who are made to pay doubly hard for acts of resistance against the Verwoerd Government.

People's Leaders Restricted



Two people's leaders, Advocate Duma Nokwe (above), former secretary-general of the banned ANC, and Mr. Barney Desai (below), banned Vice-President of the Coloured People's Congress, were last week placed under restriction orders confining them to their home towns for a period of five years.

"We will Fight to the Bitter End"

Africans Oppose Western Cape Removal Plan

CAPE TOWN.

THE Nationalists' plan to provide "a purposive demonstration of the practicability of the policy of racial separation" by driving all Africans out of the Western Cape has been bitterly attacked by African political leaders and workers interviewed by New Age.

"We will fight this wicked plan to the bitter end," they told New Age.

The new look to the old Eisen Line was first given by Mr. P. S. Marais, secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party, who said in a speech at De Doorns recently that the Western Cape was the most suitable area to begin the "dramatic" implementation of "positive" apartheid in respect of the Africans.

Mr. Marais also said that "such a dramatic sign was a prerequisite for the replacement of the fear of the insidious Black conquest by a new faith and confidence in the Government policy."

INDIGNANT

Interviewed by New Age, Mr. Zolile Malindi, former leader of the banned African National Congress, said the idea of removing the Africans from the Western Province was unreasonable and impracticable and completely ignored the economic needs which had brought the Africans to the Western Cape.

One worker, Mr. Ndabizita, from

Nyanga West, expressed strong indignation at the proposal and said the Africans would resist such a move to eliminate them from the Western Cape.

"I have no desire to return to the poverty-stricken reserves," he said.

"The best land in the Eastern Cape has been selected for white farmers, while the Africans have been given the rugged hilly land. The few towns in the reserves are commercial centres for white traders. What benefit will we get from moving to these areas where there are no jobs, no land and no opportunities for us?"

BOSSES TOO

The suggestion that Africans be removed from the Cape has also been strongly criticised by businessmen. According to a report in the Cape Argus of November 29, there are only about 4,000 registered Coloured unemployed in Cape Town at present, whereas there are tens of thousands of Africans holding down jobs which could not be filled if they were removed.

Both Mr. D. V. Brande and Mr. Norton, President and Vice-President respectively of the Cape Chamber of Commerce, reject the suggestion as impracticable.

Even the correspondence columns of Die Burger have contained a number of letters from farmers complaining that they could not carry on without African labour.

Other African workers interviewed by New Age point out that this "positive" proposal by the Nationalists takes no cognisance of the fact that thousands of Africans have been born and bred in the Western Cape or have long-established homes there. They have no ties with the reserves, and would have no place to go if they were removed.

INFUX CONTROL

The enforcement of the influx control laws has already broken up many homes, separated wives from husbands, and parents from children. Every year hundreds of Africans are sent back to the reserves where they cannot make a living, or are loaded on to trucks and taken to the farms or labour camps.

The elimination of Africans from the Western Cape would simply lead to misery on a mass scale for thousands of men, women and children, and would solve none of the urgent problems facing the country. On the contrary, race hatred would be intensified and the conditions created for violent clashes, as the African people are determined to defend their right to live.

BPP CONTINUES TO MAKE PROGRESS

From Hannah Mpho

PALAPAYE.

THE progress made by the Bechuanaland People's Party in support of the Government's ban on public meetings on Sundays was demonstrated by the successful meeting held with the Batswaping tribe near Palapaye recently.

The meeting was opened by a minister of religion and Mr. Mosimane outlined the constitution of the BPP and its aims. One of the speakers, Mr. Patrick Tshane, the secretary of the Palapaye branch, told the meeting that the BPP was not formed to wipe out all the Bamangwato laws, but to preserve what was good and scrap what was bad such as the present Legislative Council constitution. He said one of the aims of the Party was to unite the people and make them speak with one voice.

Mrs. Hannah Mpho, the only woman among the organisers, told the meeting that the ability to speak English was not the criterion for judging people's fitness to rule. People were entitled to use their own languages in the same way as English ambassadors. For instance, they used English when they presented their country in foreign lands.

COD Condemns Ban on Peake, Desai

CAPE TOWN.

"The ban on Mr. B. Desai and Councilman G. Peake of the Coloured People's Congress is a measure of the fear of this Nationalist Government for the Coloured people," says a statement issued by the Cape Town branch of the Congress of Democrats.

"Knowing that their inhuman policies will rally the people of Cape Town to fight alongside their African brethren, the Government is doing all it can to limit the growth of the Coloured People's Congress and the ideas of full equality for which it stands.

"We have no doubt that the people will triumph over these bans and restrictions and that this attempt to maintain white domination is doomed to failure.

"We in the Congress of Democrats reaffirm our determination to stand four square behind the Congress Alliance and its policy of equal rights for all. The Nationalists have got their backs to the wall. Let the wall be broken and the way cleared for a free South Africa."



CHARGED WITH DISTRIBUTING PAC LITERATURE

Matthew Nkoona in Court

JOHANNESBURG.

A FORMER member of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, Matthew Nkoona appeared in the Magistrate's Court here last week on a charge of continuing to be a member of the organisation and of distributing a pamphlet, MAFUBE, with the object of furthering its aims.

MAFUBE which was distributed shortly before the May 29 anti-Republic demonstrations called by the Pietermaritzburg All-in Conference, called on the sons and daughters of Africa to follow the path of Mangaliso Sobukwe and Positive Action, and to ignore the call to stay at home at the end of May as a "misdirection of the African people."

The pamphlet, which was issued by "African Nationalists," was said by the prosecutor to come from the same address as former PAC literature. Waybills had been signed by both Mr. Nkoona and Mr. Joe Molefe. The latter had also been charged but had extracted his bail and left the court.

The pamphlet, of which thousands were issued, said that the aim of the May 29 demonstrations was to turn the people from the goal of Freedom and Independence now. In place of the "millennial and long-mouthed badinage" of multi-racialism must be raised the standard of

Positive Action.

The prosecutor told the Court that one African witness had admitted that the term "African Nationalists" meant the PAC. The PAC attacked the ANC and its leader Chief Lutuli because of their multi-racialism. That was why they condemned the May demonstrations. The PAC were "unadulterated Africans."

When the case closed the magistrate reserved judgment until December 15.

13 Detained under No-Bail Law

CAPE TOWN.

Thirteen Africans arrested in a house in Windermere on the night of November 30 appeared in court on Saturday morning and were remanded to jail under the 12-day no-bail law. They are Messrs David Romali, Mphobo, Magazi, Wellington Gqoyu, Kaiser Gqoyu, Melford Gqoyu, Melford Nzuze, James Kula, Julius Mchomakhulu, Atwell Mgida, Mackenzie Makalima and W. Peter. They will appear in court again on December 13 and, according to the prosecutor, will probably be charged under the Suppression of Communism Act. The men are being defended by Mr. B. Zackon.

"Hands Off the Jews"

— Indians Warn Verwoerd

DURBAN.

IN a statement headed: "Hands off the Jews!", the South African Indian Congress attacked Dr. Verwoerd, the Prime Minister, for his "open threat to South African Jews in his letter to a Mr. East of Cape Town."

Stating that the sentiments expressed by Dr. Verwoerd are reminiscent of the attacks made on German Jews during the Hitler regime, the statement adds: "The South African Indian Congress, whilst paying tribute to the significant contribution to South Africa by its Jewish community, is con-

vinced that Israel's support for anti-apartheid steps by the United Nations will not waver because of this threat.

"We surmise that what is foreshadowed in this attack is the possible creation of a separate department of Jewish Affairs in pursuance of the Government's inexorable policy of creating racial departments."

Adding that some among the community appear to want to compromise with the Government by playing up to the Nationalists while others think that in South Africa nothing like racial compartments and ghettos are possible for them, the statement ends: "We sincerely hope that the majority will not be convinced of this fallacy."

AMERICA They said John Foster Dulles was a "Communist Agent"

KENNEDY'S NEW FRONTIER = McCarthy's Stamping Ground

A RECENT decision of the United States Supreme Court has opened the way for a renewal of the witch-hunts that made notorious the name of the late Senator Joe McCarthy. By a five to four majority the Supreme Court rejected a petition by the American Communist Party against an order to register under the Subversive Activities Control Act (McCarran Act), and now U.S. Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, brother of the President, has declared that because the Communist leaders had not registered as "an arm of the Soviet Union" they will be prosecuted under the Act. This means that they will face penalties of five years' gaol and 10,000 dollars fine for each day of alleged violation of a series of separate orders and prohibitions.

Mr. Kennedy's threat—made in a speech in St. Louis—came 24 hours after the U.S. Supreme Court gave the leaders of the American Fascist Party the legal right to organise rallies in New York.

Following increasing activity by extreme right-wing organisations such as the John Birch Society and the Klux Klan, this latter decision, praised by the New York Times as a triumph for "free speech," shows the emergence of a new trend of anti-democratic activity. The ghost of Senator McCarthy is still active and American progressives are finding themselves subject to increasing persecution.

The McCarran Act is quite a history. It was pushed through Congress in September 1950, when the Korean war hysteria was at its height, over the veto of President Truman. In his veto message President Truman wrote: "... the investigation provisions are not merely ineffective and unworkable. They represent a clear and present danger to our institutions."

President Kennedy, who was elected on a strong civil liberties ticket, evidently thinks otherwise. His vaunted New Frontier looks perilously like the old stamping grounds of Joe McCarthy.

Since its passage through Congress, the Act has been the subject of years of legal wrangling in the courts. Now, over ten years later, it has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

SUPPRESSION ACT

The Subversive Activities Control Act is similar to our own Suppression of Communism Act (though its provisions are even harsher) and it places America in the same category as fascist countries like Spain and Portugal, South Korea, neo-Nazi dominated West Germany and South Africa. Under the Act a body of government-appointed officials, the Subversive Activities Control Board, is given the right to decide who may or may not voluntarily associate themselves in any organisation. The Board may decide this, moreover, purely on the basis of the legislative "findings" of guilt in the Act itself. The accused is denied the right to defend himself.

At the same time these laws make it possible to attach the designation of "action organisation" or "front" to political parties, peace groups, labour unions, Negro organisations, and even to civic bodies. After that, their members are deprived of many rights. They become subject to criminal prosecution unless they accede to public self-denunciation as traitors to their country or join the anti-Communist witch-hunt.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE REGISTRATION ORDER CARRIES THE FANTASTIC PENALTY OF A FIVE-TO-TEN YEAR PRISON SENTENCE AND 10,000 DOLLAR FINE FOR EACH DAY OF SUCH FAILURE.

If they register, the Communist leaders would have to supply the names of all members. If the leaders do not do this, then each member must inform on himself. ONCE THIS IS DONE, MEMBERS WOULD LOSE THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL TO WORK IN ANY BUSINESS, TO BE CONNECTED WITH DEFENCE, OR HOLD ANY GOVERNMENT JOB, WHILE EVEN APPLICATION FOR A PASSPORT BY A MEMBER OF THE ORGANISATION WOULD BE CONSIDERED A CRIMINAL ACT.

Persons described as "active" Communists can be gaoled on testimony that it was their "intent" to bring about the forcible overthrow of the government, while under the labeling provision of the Act even the Bible—if distributed by a group branded by the S.A.C.B. as a "Communist agent" organisation—would require to bear on its cover a label designating

it as Communist propaganda. Clearly, Dr. Verwoerd could still learn from the United States.

These provisions do not refer only to the Communist Party; any group considered by the Board to be furthering the aims of Communism can be dealt with under the Act and at the moment at least eleven court cases are pending against so-called "Communist-front" organisations to force them to register. The Communist Party is the first to be attacked but Negro organisations and labour unions will suffer next.

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

Recently there has been a rapid increase in the membership of the sinister new John Birch Society and three corporation executives who formerly headed the now defunct Association of Manufacturers now sit on the Society's executive board. This lunatic fringe group is devoted to hunting out the Communist agents they are convinced are lurking everywhere.

Some of their "finds" include the former President Eisenhower, Mr. John Foster Dulles and General Marshall whom they attacked as "agents of the Communist Party"

But this group is not such a joke as it may seem and may be innocent enough at their hands. Their leaders propose that all methods should be used to fight Communism even those that are "mean and dirty."

The Un-American Activities Committee continues its dirty work of smear and intimidation. The Ku Klux Klan is more active than ever and in the South the Freedom Riders and Sitters are meeting increasing violence. These brave demonstrators have been baited unconsistently by screaming mobs while police look on or take care not to arrive until it is too late. Then the freedom riders are arrested for a "breach of the peace" and taken off to gaol for a further beating by the police or by other prisoners at police instigation.

Time magazine reports that even moderate Negro leaders are arrested on trumped up charges. ONE NEGRO AFTER ANOTHER WAS ARRESTED FOR A PETTY OFFENCE, WAS TORTURED TO DEATH BY POLICE, HIS CRIME? THE CAR HE OWNED WAS TOO "SWANKY." FOR A NEGRO, THE POLICE MAN SAID. Time magazine says the men responsible for this outrage are still unpunished. In spite of the Constitution, most Negroes in the South are kept off the voters' roll.

White hysteria has hit America hard. Private groups are training in guerrilla warfare in order to continue the fight if America is over-run and atom shelters are springing up everywhere. The construction of these shelters is now big business. Meanwhile religious leaders debate whether it is morally right, if there is a nuclear attack, to shoot your neighbour to prevent him from sharing your shelter and food supplies.

SCAPEGOATS

The LONDON TIMES accounts for these happenings thus: "The new outbreak of McCarthyism stems from many things . . . Many people are uneasy—over the possibility of nuclear war, economic recession, multiple social and psychological frustrations—and grasp at any scapegoat. The rising tendency to fix personal blame for disasters is running strong again."

If one remembers the conditions during Hitler's rise to power, one cannot fail to see parallels. In Germany it was the Jews who were the scapegoats.

Yet along with the growing right-wing hysteria there has developed in recent years a determination amongst certain sections of the American people. The mighty freedom struggles of the Negro people have in particular inspired workers, students and intellectuals all over the country to adjust themselves to the realities of the second half of the twentieth century and to appreciate the sterility of anti-communism as a policy.

Meanwhile the embattled but undaunted American Communist Party is fighting back against the latest threat to its existence. Its leaders realise that they have a responsibility not only to their own members, but also to all democratic and progressive Americans whose activities will be affected by the McCarran Act.

Gas Hall, the general secretary of the Party, was quite explicit about his organisation's attitude towards the Supreme Court ruling when he declared: "We will not betray the confidence of a single member of the Party or a single Party supporter. We would rather spend the rest of our days in prison than betray anyone."

Lutuli In Durban Last Week



Chief Lutuli was in Durban last week on a shopping expedition. Before leaving Stanger, where he is confined, he had to obtain permission from the police, and he was followed about by members of the Special Branch wherever he went. Here he is seen photographed with a friend.

And now "Pick-a-box" for Non-Whites

Big Business Moves Into The Black Market

JOHANNESBURG. "PICK-A-BOX," that magic word that has brought a lot of joy to many white South Africans, has now been extended to Non-Whites. Last week, two leading commercial firms presented a gargantuan affair at the City Hall, Johannesburg. Several Non-Whites won valuable prizes including washing machines, radiograms and even a motor car!

The evening was scintillating, with a mannequin parade, music and refreshments were laid on. The show was compered by two leading radio personalities. And the sales talk . . . easy terms, money-back guarantees, six months to pay, take your choice, cheapest in town . . . courteous service . . . anytime!

Never before had the African/Coloured customer been so wooed and persuaded. The gigantic commercial tarantula is reaching out in earnest for that million-pound a day African market! (Let it be noted, according to a 1959 Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce report the African on the Reef spent a total of R2,000,000 each day of the week!)

COURTESY CAMPAIGN The first indication that Big Business realised the value of the money of the African customer was a courtesy campaign which warned White businessmen that they had to be civil to Africans because they might suddenly find themselves without trade.

The "Courtesy Campaign" was highly successful, until African businessmen complained. Business was moving away from the townships, they moaned . . . but now it seems as if White enterprise has really set its heart on "the African market."

Thousands of pounds are being poured into research to determine

the extent to which "the African mind" will react to this or that product. Mind you, advertisers still prefer to parallelism in advertising. The same product will have a White model in a White newspaper or magazine while a black model will illustrate the same product in a magazine or paper intended for Non-Whites.

BURSARY PLAN

The sponsors spare no pains to capture the Black market. One of the companies has announced that a bursary plan for high schools is to be put into operation. The pupils of each class will be given uniforms and schools will be supplied with school uniforms "at low costs and on easy terms."

The scheme, I understand, is to operate on a national scale. Thousands of blazers, badges and uniforms will be sold in this fashion. Meanwhile members of the African Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg in various comments have made quite clear their disapproval not of the schemes but of the fact that they have been left out completely.

"I see in this drive the inevitable elimination of the African businessman among the African people," said one.

If Govt. Enforces Job Reservation Textile Workers Will Impose Boycott

JOHANNESBURG. IF the Government tries to enforce job reservation in the textile industry—which is today an 80 per cent Non-White industry—the Non-White workers will boycott those operations for which a ratio of White to Non-White workers is fixed.

Complaints from White workers that they are being ousted from the textile industry led the Minister of Labour to appoint an industrial tribunal in the industry.

Mr. Don Mateman, who as Secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union (Coloured and Indian) has presented a memorandum to the tribunal, told New Age: "Originally this was an all-White industry, but as the Whites were

Farmers Complain of "Overproduction" but meanwhile CHILDREN DIE IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

SOUTH Africa is producing too much milk, too much maize and too much butter—too much, that is, to be sold for a profit. All over the country surpluses of food are being stockpiled or destroyed.

MEANWHILE THOUSANDS OF SOUTH AFRICAN CHILDREN ARE DYING OF STARVATION AND DEFICIENCY DISEASES BECAUSE THEIR PARENTS ARE TOO POOR TO BUY THE FOOD THEY NEED.

An article in the November, 1961, issue of "Organised Agriculture," the official organ of the S.A. Agricultural Union, said: "The milk flow in South Africa which at present is running a little too strongly for the effective demand, is threatening to become a raging torrent. . . . The Dairy Board along with the milk producers' organisations are alarmed at the situation which is developing."

The article speaks of "threatened chaos in our dairy industry."

Children Dying

Yet children are suffering and dying because they can't get ½ a pint of milk a day.

"It is a fact," said Mr. G. C. V. Graham, President of the Midland Chamber of Industries, at the recent Johannesburg conference on "Bantu" wages and productivity, "that our agriculturists are crying out for increased markets whilst South Africa's consumption of milk and capita is amongst the lowest in the civilised world."

"It is a fact that thousands of our children are dying each year because they are suffering and dying because they can't get ½ a pint of milk a day."

S.A. Special Branch at Swaziland Conference

JOHANNESBURG. A new political group that will press for immediate independence was formed in Swaziland at an inaugural conference at Piggs Peak last Sunday.

The Swaziland National Convention, which elected Dr. Makhosini as its first President, states that it has not been formed in opposition to the Swaziland Progressive Party, but that it aims to unite the whole nation and not just a section of the people.

Reports have been received that a member of the SOUTH AFRICAN Special Branch was seen at the conference taking notes. (Recently our Swaziland Correspondent wrote that South African police vans driven by White members of the Special Branch had frequently been seen driving about the Mbatane location and that the Special Branch were in close touch with the Swaziland Immigration Office.)

The new National Convention, which stands for "One man, one vote," is to send delegates to the forthcoming constitutional talks on the future of the territory in London this week.

exact—and the Maize Board's stabilisation fund made good the loss. The farmers' maize cheque this year will be about R150 million, because the Maize Board can't guarantee the same return next year, it has been suggested in the Financial Mail: "Please, dear maize farmer, cut down your plantings and your production."

Cut down production when the people are starving! This is capitalist economics. But the maize farmer gets his price from the Board even when there is over-production.

Butter

There has been a crisis in the butter and cheese industry as well. Huge stocks of both commodities have accumulated because, since South Africa left the Commonwealth, Britain has reduced her share of the market.

The percentage of deaths is high. Addressing a conference in Cape Town recently organised by the Western Cape Welfare Board and the State Health Dept., Mrs. E. Menz, the Supervisor of Nursing Services in the Cape, said "she was reluctant to give the figures for gastro-enteritis because they were so disturbing." (Cape Times, Nov. 10.)

The Secretary of the Milk Board in Cape Town admitted last week that surplus milk was poured down the drain, but claimed this was only done when the Board could not find enough sales outlets for it and that at present the amount dumped was negligible.

The fact remains that quantities of this life-giving liquid are regularly dumped because it cannot be sold, while children die because they cannot afford to buy it.

Maize In a scathing and angry attack on the Council, Mr. Gordon Bond, Chairman of the Malnutrition Committee, said that malnutrition in the 'model' African township of Kwa Mankwato was in fact worse than it was in the slums of Cato Manor.

Because of additional rent and transport costs, many Africans were being forced to cut down on food with the result that malnutrition was slowly getting worse.

"It costs the Provincial Taxpayer R1 a day to treat one kwashiorkor (malnutrition) patient," said Mr. Bond. "The same amount could prevent the disease by supplying dried milk to 150 children."

"IT COSTS ONLY TWO CENTS A DAY TO PREVENT MALNUTRITION—BUT 300 CENTS A DAY TO CURE IT."

"In the year which ended in June, 1959, the Province preferred to spend R70,000 on treating 1,102 kwashiorkor patients in King Edward Hospital alone, rather than support the campaign to prevent malnutrition," he said.

"Surplus" Maize—While The People Go Hungry



This mountain of "surplus" maize was photographed by a New Age reporter near Heidelberg, in the Transvaal.

Workers' Conference in Kimberley

KIMBERLEY The Kimberley African General Workers' Union is holding its 2nd annual conference on December 9, 1961, from 2 p.m. on the Saturday afternoon running right through the night until Sunday morning, December 10.

The conference will be held at Greenbank Village, Beaufort West, Kimberley, and all workers throughout the North-Western Cape are asked to send delegates.

UNREST IN THE TOWNSHIPS

Alexandra Women Protest To Health Board Manager

JOHANNESBURG.

CONTROL on freedom of speech reached a new low in South Africa this week when the Security Branch decided that it had to listen to a discussion between the Manager of the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board that runs Alexandra Township and five women who had come to present a memorandum to him on the people's grievances.

When the women queried the presence of the Special Branch, as well as that of the District Commandant of the South African Police from Wynberg, they were told that it was necessary "for the security of the State."

MASS ARRESTS

The memorandum dealt at length with the mass arrests and raids on the people for passes and permits, the impossibility of finding work for the youth because of influx control, and the loss of properties under the removal scheme. (It has been said that every single African is ultimately to be forced out of the big township, population 300,000, to Council houses where they may not own land.)

The deputation said that they met with evasive replies from the manager, but finally he told them that even women who had not taken passes would be issued with permits. Until now the practice of the "Peri-Urban" has been to try and force women to take passes by not issuing a residential permit unless a pass is produced.

Mr. Coetzee also told the women that if they would take out permits they would in future be allowed to hold meetings. (Mrs. Muriel David, the leader of the deputation, is one of those who has been charged with

holding an illegal protest meeting against the arrests of women on November 19.)

The manager said that the ANC was misleading the people by telling them not to take permits or passes . . .

Durban Women Want Rents Reduced

DURBAN.

KWA Mashu, the new African township in Durban, to which most of the people of Cato Manor have been forcibly moved, is fast becoming one of the biggest townships in South Africa.

But although the homes provided for the African workers in the township are better than those in which they lived at Cato Manor and elsewhere in the city, the people object to being forced to live there because increased transport costs and rents have driven up their cost of living far beyond what they are earning.

The people in this area are restive and last week over 200 women gathered outside the offices of the township manager whilst a deputation of three amongst them put forward the demand for reduced rents and a stay of eviction that had been threatened against those who were in arrears with their rents.

The manager promised to look into their complaints and to send a report of the interview to the Council.



Women from Kwa Mashu wait for the return of their deputation which complained last week about high rents and transport costs.

Leon Levy Not Guilty

JOHANNESBURG.

When the trial of Mr. Leon Levy, president of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, finally came to court last week he was found not guilty of contravening his ban on gatherings under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The case arose out of his arrest on September 25 in his office by Special Branch men who found him seated at his desk at the time a delegation of unemployed workers from Durban arrived on the Reef on their way to try to see the Minister of Labour.

Dr. Sgt. J. B. Strydom, of the Special Branch, said that when he and his men forced their way into Mr. Levy's office, they found Mr. Levy talking to the five Durban men.

The State argued that the papers found on Mr. Levy's table, including a copy of the memorandum which was handed to the Minister the following day, sufficed to bring out the common purpose of the gathering. These people, the prosecutor said, had gathered "to thrash out the finer details of the memorandum."

Mr. Slovo argued that the State was relying on inferences and that there was no proof of common purpose.

Mr. Levy was found not guilty.

Basotho Delegates to Moscow Conference

MASERU.

The Basutoland Congress of Trade Unions has sent two delegates, Messrs Mhapi and Lefoka, to the conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions which starts in Moscow this week.

MR. PEMBA'S ART EXHIBITION IN P.E.

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE paintings of Mr. M. M. M. Pemba, on exhibition here, have, most of them, a very endearing quality which comes from the simplicity of his approach and the sincerity of his purpose.

The exceptions are the half dozen or so totally superficial works which for want of words to describe them, one can only term "modernistic." (Creatures from the moon, October 5th, etc.)

One feels that these have been painted on advice from those people who, on looking at the work of a man who has never been to an art school, take it upon themselves to "give him a few tips" or to set him straight—taking for granted, of course, that their values in art are those that this unlucky person needs.

It seems almost in these paintings that there has been a conscious attempt at being "clever," an insidious disease which afflicts so much of painting today. Fortunately, Mr. Pemba's common sense actually prevents this happening.

AT HIS BEST

When painting direct from nature or the model, he is at his

best. "Swartkops" and "Home Sweet Home" are painted with understanding, while the two portraits of Jewish children and "Women with orange" show skill, sympathy and great intimacy.

The figure compositions have the true genre quality, and at times this comes off very well ("In the Rio"—a painting of two township kids lounging in a cinema), but at others times unfortunately it distracts from the content of the picture. In "Funeral of a child" and the picture of the Special Branch searching a home, for example, the slightly humorous note deadens the impact such dreadful events call for in a painting.

WHAT ABOUT REALITY?

Taking this point further, one can't help feeling, in the case of Mr. Pemba, that a responsive artist in his situation might show more awareness of the hopes and strivings of his people; that he might find a rewarding field for painting in the realities of their very hard existence rather than in the quaintness of their less consequential activities.

One need not lose one's sense of humour at times like this, however, it seems a little odd that an artist of this calibre should manage to be entirely unaffected by the bitterness of the struggle going on about him.

H.S.

WOMEN ON TRIAL



These are some of the militant members of the Federation of South African Women who have been charged with organising an illegal meeting in Alexandra Township on November 19 in protest against the arrest of women on permit offences. From left to right they are: Mrs. Martha Dhlamini, Mrs. Mary Moodley, Mrs. Muriel David (partly hidden), Miss Florence Mqoosna, and in front Miss Joyce Motaung.

A Poem that Shocked the Special Branch

From Zola Nqini
PORT ELIZABETH.
SINCE the announcement of the forthcoming African Students' Association Conference, which is being held in December, the Special Branch has been continuously interrogating students both in their homes and at school.

A student who has already been interrogated several times has had his home raided twice this week by the Special Branch. Reading material, personal books and pamphlets were confiscated.

Another student who had contributed a poem to his school magazine has been ques-

tioned by the Special Branch. The Special Branch wanted to know who was the editor of the magazine and where the student got assistance in writing the poem.

Because of this regular police snooping in the schools and the increasing number of students interrogated, there is an uneasy feeling among the teachers that they will be next on the list.

The poem which shocked the Special Branch is expressive of the first thoughts of a young and growing mind when it comes face to face with oppression and frustration. Here are some extracts:

"TOIL ON YE SONS OF AFRICA!"
Toil On! Toil On! Ye sons of Africa.

Your way to freedom lies across mighty forces of oppression.

Many a mighty attempt, Have you boldly endeavored, Yet many a snub and discouragement, Your abortion By foes that would have devoured.

Toil On! Toil On! Ye sons of Africa.

No nation was great without striving, No nation was great without undergoing oppression.

For if such a nation could ever have been, Then, tell me Darkies What the reason could be That we Africans should so have been cursed?

So Toil On! Strive On! March On!

Long Live Free Tanganyika!



THE WHOLE OF FREEDOM-LOVING AFRICA WILL REJOICE WITH THE PEOPLE OF TANGANYIKA AS THEY CELEBRATE THEIR INDEPENDENCE THIS SATURDAY, THE 9th DECEMBER.

Tanganyika is a large country (four times the size of Britain) with 9 million people of whom all but 120,000 are Africans. The country's capital and the centre of the freedom celebrations is Dar es Salaam, a city of 130,000 people and the land's chief port through which valuable exports are sent abroad.

The people of Tanganyika have been under two colonial regimes. From 1884 until 1918 it was occupied by German troops and German businessmen. Then after the First World War Britain was awarded the 'trusteeship' of the country as part of her spoils for victory over Germany.

Although nominally a trust territory subject to the control of the League of Nations and then the United Nations Organisation, Tanganyika was in fact a British colony, with its economy tied to

that of Britain and its political life completely dominated by the British Colonial Office.

RAW MATERIALS

The country has been used as a source of raw materials for British monopolists. While the people remain in great poverty, vast quantities of sisal, coffee, raw cotton, cashew nuts, hides and skins, mica, gold and other minerals, and, in recent years, diamonds from the Williamson Diamond Mines have been shipped out of the country.

Despite the boasts of the colonialists that they have prepared Tanganyika for independence, the country has had a minimum of capital investment, industry is practically non-existent and the new Tanganyika Government will be inheriting an economically backward country with immense social problems.

Tribute for the smooth changeover to independence must go not to the British colonialists, who until recently stubbornly resisted any moves towards Tanganyikan freedom, but to the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and its distinguished leader, Julius Nyerere, who built up such a tremendous demand for liberation that the

AFRICA

British had no option but to relinquish political control.

NYERERE

A small, quiet, modest man, Nyerere has emerged as one of the outstanding leaders of our continent and his tenacity and eloquence to his people have provided an inspiring example to African leaders throughout the continent.

Born in 1922 he was brought up as a Catholic and received a Diploma in Education at Makerere College in Uganda. He then gained an M.A. at Edinburgh and returned to his country to take up a teaching post in 1950.

Two years later he gave up his job as teacher to place himself at the service of his people on a full-time basis. In 1954 he started the TANU, which he built up on a grassroots, popular basis to become the overwhelming dominant political organisation in the territory.

Whether pleading at UNO in 1954 the British denounced a UN Commission on Education at Makerere that Tanganyika become independent in 20 years time as 'communist' or leading mass demonstrations in Tanganyika itself, Nyerere showed tireless energy.

Firm on principle but flexible in his search for allies, he succeeded in building up a coalition for independence and in isolating and defeating the diehard colonialists.

SOCIALISM

Tanganyika's problems will be far from over with the coming of independence. Looming large are the problems of land ownership, higher wages, vastly increased education and the obtaining of capital for development. TANU has declared itself in favour of socialism, but the steps which it takes to bring about a socialist Tanganyika remain to be seen.

Yet the main point is that by the very fact of having obtained independence the people of Tanganyika will themselves be in a much better position than before to solve these problems in their own way.

Independence for Tanganyika and the remarkable multi-racial alliance which has been built up over the past few years, will act as an inspiration for all the peoples of Southern and Central Africa who still suffer under colonialism and white domination.

New Age, which has since its inception been happy to carry news of the great freedom struggles of TANU and Nyerere, is pleased and proud to be able to add its congratulations to the people of Tanganyika on the eve of their independence celebrations.

Long live Nyerere! Long live TANU! LONG LIVE INDEPENDENT TANGANYIKA!

A CUBAN VIEW ON THE U.S.A.



Chago in Bohemia, Havana Schooling in Dixie

POLITICAL TRIALS IN WEST GERMANY

CECIL WILLIAMS WRITES TO W. GERMAN PRESIDENT



CECIL WILLIAMS: Well-known S.A. producer and actor.

His Excellency, Dr. Heinrich Lübcke, President of the German Federal Republic, BONN, GERMANY.

Dear Mr. President,

I wish to appeal to you as your powers immediately and directly: to secure the release of OSKAR NEUMANN and other pacifists from confinement in West German prisons; to put an end to the persecution of West German peace workers; to strive for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe;

to recognise and establish cordial relations with the German Democratic Republic, with a view to the peaceful re-unification of East and West Germany.

... What is the world to think of your political courts which in the space of a few months in this present year pass sentence against at least 129 peace supporters?

What is the world to think of your government which in the same period permits the return to positions of authority of more and more active supporters of the detested, abominable, catastrophic Hitler regime? ...

The democratic peoples of the world gave their blood to crush Nazism—and they succeeded. Today they give their energies to the preservation of world peace—and they are succeeding.

Why must West Germany—of all people in the world—not be permitted to play their part in this imperative task? We want all the

THE number of political arrests, trials and prison sentences in West Germany climbed sharply after the Bundestag elections in mid-September.

In less than one month, more than 50 people were tried and over 20 arrested for "contacts with trade unionists in the East," "communist activities," distributing "subversive literature" or on similar charges.

On October 21, a federal court in Karlsruhe sentenced Peter Umland and Artur Hoppe, both 66 and old-age-pensioners, to 31 and 3 years respectively and three of their friends to 18 and 30 months in prison. They were found guilty of printing and distributing documents like the "Germany Plan" proposal of the GDR and Khrushchov's speech to the UN last year. Four of the convicted men had spent many years in nazi concentration camps. The fact that they were "old offenders" was stressed here by the judge when sentencing them.

Only 5 days before Peter Umland, a veteran anti-fascist, was handed down his 31-year sentence, a former Gestapo officer named Krumbach received exactly the same sentence for the proven murder of at least 827 Jews during the war. Krumbach, however, was freed on probation after his sentence.

NAZI DOSSISERS

In another trial conducted in late October against three Ruhr Valley working men, the judge also considered the anti-nazi record of one of the defendants to be incriminating. Using old nazi dossiers as part of the evidence, the judge told defendant Emil Tomy, "So you were working ille-

gally—and that got you 21 years in prison!" The three men are now on trial for having visited the GDR, and helping to arrange holiday trips to the GDR for West German children.

● Hermann Weidlich, a young miner from Datteln, was sentenced to 18 months in prison for his activities in the trade union, youth movement and for "violation of the ban on the Communist Party," although Weidlich had never been a member of that party.

● Rudolf Blum, owner of a small printing plant near Cologne, was sentenced to 16 months in prison for printing leaflets protesting against atomic armaments in West Germany.

● Karl-Heinz Winterstern and Bruno Bachler from Duisburg were sentenced to 14 and 8 months respectively for meeting with members of the GDR's Free German Trade Union Federation and the French CGT trade union federation.

● Eilfriede Kautz, 53, and Gertrud Schroeter, 48, both leaders in an organisation which arranged for holidays in the GDR for needy West German children, were sentenced on November 4th to a year in prison and five-year cancellation of voting and other privileges. Two other members of the group received nine-month sentences. The charges ranged from "continuation of the forbidden Communist Party leadership of an anti-constitutional association."

THE S.A. PEACE COUNCIL has written to West German President Lübcke appealing to him to release Oscar Neumann and more than 100 peace supporters arrested in W. Germany this year.

What's The Score For 1961?

AS expected, 1961 has been a big year for progress in sport. We have made important advances in achieving full non-racial sport for all South Africans.

Not all the scores have been chalked up on the side of the non-racialists, however. The racialists have also made gains. We must look at both.

International

Biggest success has been the exclusion of S.A. from the 1962 Commonwealth Games. The racialists had hoped to stay in, but they paid the price for racialism.

Second biggest success was the exclusion of the all-white Football Association of Southern Africa by the world soccer body. Again this was the price they had to pay for racial discrimination. They will not get membership of the world body until racialism is removed.

National

Three important advances were made:

- The amateur and professional bodies settled their differences and agreed to work together for the good of soccer in the country. And, pro. soccer has given a great stimulus to the game.

- The cricketers got together to improve the decision to dissolve the racial bodies and set up non-racial provincial unions under the Board of Control, Eastern Province set the country a splendid example by reorganising on non-racial lines. And other provinces have quickly followed suit. At the same time, the Board has at

PUPILS WANTED

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ANNO....

The two very latest pamphlets

A SOUTH AFRICAN IN CHINA by Hilda Bernstein

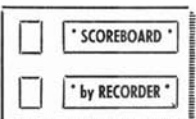
Beautifully illustrated 32-page New Age pamphlet dealing with every facet of life in present-day People's China. Price 1/6 (15 cents).

CASTRO'S CUBA

A 24-page factual pamphlet dealing with the life of the leader of Cuba's revolution, Fidel Castro, and also giving excerpts from Castro's speech to the United Nations in September, 1960. An Afrika publication. Price 6d. (5 cents).

Send enclosed postal order or call at New Age offices

6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.
7 Mercantile House, 155 First Street, Johannesburg.
602 Lodon House, 118 Grey Street, Durban.
20 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street, Port Elizabeth.



last began to move for international recognition by the world cricket body.

- The racial tennis unions finally got around to accepting a non-racial constitution and setting up a single national union under Messrs Accorn and Pather.

The international bodies are ready to receive our approaches in all these codes of sport—Soccer, Cricket and Tennis.

Points Against

In some sections we did not make progress. Messrs Frank Rencke and Sidney Sepanya in soccer, and Messrs Orric and Schroeder in boxing, showed themselves willing to work in bodies which will be racially exclusive and subservient to the all-white bodies. And there are generous offers of help in athletics—if we are willing to accept racialism!

Some of our national bodies have not carried out their work in the interests of sport. In netball, softball, baseball and table tennis there has been too little activity and too little progress.

The SONREIS (Support only non-racial events in sport) campaign has not got the maximum support. And too many sportsmen have supported the New Zealand cricket tour, though they are aware that they are supporting racialistic sport.

For the Future

Future possibilities are many, but a few can be mentioned here:

- There will be big developments in RUGBY following the approach to the International Rugby Board on the question of the Lions' tour and the decision of Danie Craven to hold an inquiry into "Coloured rugby".
 - The pressures against S.A. Racialism in Olympic sports may reach a higher pitch than ever.
 - If the Cricket, Tennis and Weightlifting bodies carry out their resolutions to apply for international recognition we should see big things.
- 1962 WILL TELL.

Thousands of Men and Women have been Jailed ...

THE AKAKEI EMERGENCY IS 1 YEAR OLD

FOR twelve months—a year—life has been a continuous nightmare for the 2 million peasants in the Transkei. Thousands of men—and women have had their share of it too—have been thrown into jail for indefinite periods. Some were released after stewing there for several months, only to be rounded up again and thrown back into jail.

What offence had they committed against the law? They did not know because most of them have not been brought to court to answer any charges. Often their families and relatives did not know where they were. They—only knew that they had been taken by the police, or had heard so.

Unlawful Acts

Last week Mr. Prinsloo, Chief BAD Information Officer, said there never has been an emergency in the Transkei. But—

"It is a State of Emergency—a time when the operation of normal laws is suspended." That has been the gist of replies by BAD Commissioners and the police to questions by distressed relatives about the whereabouts of their people or why they were detained.

But why a State of Emergency? Even in time-of-war a government that enjoys popular support only assumes emergency powers in those fields of activity which directly concern the war effort. It is therefore with great reluctance that it has declared a state of emergency in peace time it must be rotten at the core.

A government that observes the accepted democratic practices never needs to invoke emergency powers to smother criticism of its policies. When, therefore, a government assumes such extraordinary powers in normal times, it gives itself the prerogative to indulge in acts lawlessness. And that is precisely what the Nationalist government is doing in the Transkei.

Martial Law

A year ago—on November 30, 1960—the Government proclaimed a state of emergency in five districts of Eastern Pondoland—Bizana, Flagstaff, Lusitiki, Tabankula and Mt Avill. A fortnight thereafter all 26 districts of the Transkei were blanketed by martial law.

Some of the districts, like Bizana, Mt Avill and Tsomo, had also been affected by the emergency regulations that had been declared on March 30, 1960, after the Sharpeville massacre. So it was only two months after the emergency regulations had been lifted that they were re-imposed in the Transkei. Sweeping powers were granted to all manner of officials—police, BAD Commissioners, Chiefs and headmen—to arrest

(Continued from page 1)

New Moves To Smash Apartheid

FOOTNOTE: Prior to receiving the above news from Mr. Mpho's visit, New Age had received a report from Mr. Temunyane Makiwane, in Accra, to the effect that the All African People's Conference Steering Committee meeting in Conakry, Guinea, recently, authorised Southern Rhodesia's Mr. Joshua Nkomo to help build unity among the liberation organisations in South Africa—but no decision was taken at that stage about the formation of a southern AAPC region.

without warrant whomsoever they chose.

Why did this happen?

Rise or Fall

The people of the Transkei, more particularly those in eastern Pondoland, had challenged the Nationalist government on a vital policy issue—they rejected Bantu Authorities and took positive steps

There was nothing the agents of the Nationalist Government, driven insane by the opposition of the people, did not do to smash their resistance. The police, army and hiring chiefs jailed them, beat them up, wrecked their homes, plundered their stock to destroy their means of livelihood, and resorted to banishment in a desperate bid to rob the people of their leaders.

Oppressors Don't Learn

The Nationalist government scolded off the Transkei as butchers and did not do a thing to smash the public never know the extent of the carnage which takes place daily in the enclosure.

But human beings are not cattle, sheep or pigs, and that is a lesson all oppressors throughout history have failed to learn. Despite the fate of Hitler, Mussolini and Batista, the Nationalist government thinks that tyranny will succeed here because it is practised by Afrikaners, a super-breed. They too will yet learn that man is man, and will resist all efforts to trample him and his spirit under the jackboot of tyranny. No amount of brutality has prevented the spirit of liberty from expressing itself.

End of Tether

The unarmed popular resistance of the people in the Transkei in the face of cruel onslaughts by a ruthless government is proof of this.

On the anniversary of the proclamation of the state of emergency in the Transkei, the Nationalist government is trying to introduce its Bantu Authorities in the urban areas. They will meet with the same fate.

Bantu Authorities marked the end of the road in the people's endurance of Nationalist oppression in the reserves. Signs are not lacking that the workers in the cities have also reached the end of their tether.

The urban Bantu Councils are doomed to fail because the people will never accept them.



to see that they did not work. The government realised that unless Bantu Authorities worked in the Transkei the entire apartheid structure was doomed to collapse. The stakes were high both for the government and for the people.

On March 25, 1960, the spark that set off the revolt in Pondoland was lit at a sub-chief's tribal court.

Two men were given corporal punishment by the people because they had persisted in spreading false ideas of apartheid through the establishment of Bantu Authorities. Saul Mabude, who died a few months ago, was sentenced to similar punishment in his absence, and on the following day he had a narrow escape when hundreds of Pondos closed in on him at his home. He escaped but his home was destroyed.

From then on to the end of November, when the emergency was declared, the police failed to cope with the wrath of the people.

Rifle or Sjambok

Early in December the Nationalist government brought armoured units into the Transkei. The rifle and the sjambok became the chief instruments of ruling.

Like swarms of locusts the police and the army, in close formation, combed the peasant villages, rounding up thousands of men whom they drove in herds to overcrowded jails and barbed wire camps.

Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Saturdays:

Juvenile Maiden Plate (Colts): BEE MASTER, Danger, Mr. Mercer.
Juvenile Maiden Plate (Fillies): LEANDER, Danger, Spanish Choir.

Wynberg Moderate Handicap: MEALIE RUSK, Danger, Warlock.

Kenilworth Progress Stakes: FREE STATE, Danger, Dollar Prince.

Wynberg Open Handicap:
1. CREDITABLE
2. Sun Master
3. Battle Song.

Maiden Plate: FUTURE QUEEN, Danger, Jingo.

W HIGH

Ki (2nd): inger,

Tr

SYLVIA NEAME ACQUIRED

CAPE TOWN.

Miss Sylvia Neame, the C.O.D. member who faced a possible 21-year jail sentence for putting leaders under the protection of seven motor cars, was acquitted on all counts when she appeared in court last week.

Adv. A. L. Sachs, for the defence, quashed the Crown's contention that the alleged offence was part of a campaign of "China Reconstructions", the maximum penalty for which would be three years imprisonment on each count under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Miss Neame was also acquitted on a charge of being in possession of a copy of "China Reconstructions" as the Crown was unable to prove that the magazine had been imported into South Africa in contravention of the law.

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