

GROUP AREAS ROW IN JO'BURG

GOVT'S GRANITE LINE CAUSES DISSATISFACTION

JOHANNESBURG.

DISSATISFACTION over the "granite" policy of the Nationalist Government on group areas is growing in many quarters—and not only amongst the victims of this monstrous piece of Nationalist legislation.

New Age learns that the Johannesburg City Council has offered to set aside a large area INSIDE THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY for future Indian development.

Mr. Keith Fleming, Johannesburg's new Mayor, even approached certain prominent members of the Indian community to help him in his appeal to Dr. Verwoerd.

But THE GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE IS THAT ALL INDIANS MUST MOVE OUT TO LENASIA, 15 MILES FROM THE CITY LIMITS. THEY ARE NOT PREPARED TO COMPROMISE ONE IOTA ON THIS ISSUE.

The sharp differences between the Johannesburg City Council and the Government were also brought into the open at the Pageview/Vrededorp Group Areas hearing here last week.

While the Council is not opposed to the principle of residential segregation on racial lines, it is dismayed at the harshness of Government policy.

COMPENSATION

Counsel for the City Council opposed the Group Areas Board proposal to declare Pageview white on the grounds that those who owned property there (mainly mem-

bers of the Indian community) were merely permit holders and would therefore not be adequately compensated if they were moved.

The hardening of Government policy is also shown by the recent announcement that the entire Indian community of Nyström had been given notice to leave their homes and shops in the town and move out into the veld by the end of February next year.

This decision is in sharp contrast to the Group Areas Board memorandum to the Minister of the Interior (see New Age of January 18) in which the Board asked for greater leniency towards Indians, particularly in economic affairs.

Although the Indians of Nyström are not the first to be ordered to move—thousands who owned property in Sophiatown, Newclare and Marindale have been expropriated or have had summons served on them—they are the only group which has tried to win concessions by offering to negotiate with the Government.

Last year they offered to leave their homes if they were given 10 years to wind up their businesses.

A LESSON

In a statement to New Age, Mr. Yusuf Cachalia, ex-secretary of the South African Indian Congress, said: "This get tough action of the Government has been a lesson to all those weak people who may have hoped that by co-operating with various Nationalist Ministers and their departments they could get some relief from apartheid oppression.

"Neither fear nor supplication is (Continued on page 8)

NEW AGE

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25th
Birthday
Issue
Next
Week

LIVING IN A POLICE STATE



At last week's protest demonstration against Government banning of individuals and organisations organised by the Congress Alliance on the Johannesburg City Hall steps, passers-by were particularly indignant about the ban which has confined Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi of the Women's Federation to Orlando for five years. "This is imprisonment," Mr. Saal Mngadi told New Age. "We are living in a Police State," two men on bicycles shouted as they rode past. Three members of the Special Branch carefully noted down the people's messages to the Nationalist Government.

THUGS THREATENED HER



Mrs. Leonora Marney and her 10-months-old baby.

TERRORISTS STRIKE AGAIN

Mrs. Marney threatened with Rape

CAPE TOWN. MRS. Leonora Marney, who was recently threatened with a gun by two terrorist thugs (see New Age last week), had another nerve-wrecking experience with them on Monday night of last week.

The two men knocked at the door and waited in without waiting for Mrs. Marney to open up. They

asked her where her husband Mr. Cardiff Marney was.

WHEN SHE WOULD NOT TELL THEM THEY GRABBED HER AND THREW HER ON THE COUCH, THREATENING TO RAPE HER. "I was very frightened and so I had to tell them that he had gone to a trade union meeting," she said. The assailants seemed to know a great deal about Mr. Marney's trade union activities. They asked what

he and Mr. Leon Levy, SACTU chairman from Johannesburg, had discussed when they met at Mr. Marney's house the previous Sunday.

She kicked out at them screaming and they ran away. As they escaped Mrs. Marney shouted out for help but when the neighbours came to her rescue the men had driven off in the same black Volkswagen as they had used (Continued on page 9)

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

POLICE ARE A LAW UNTO THEMSELVES

The members of the security Branch have been busy these days removing leaflets and placards from demonstrators and people distributing perfectly legal political leaflets. It is our belief that the security police have received specific instructions to confiscate not only a few leaflets but to remove whole bundles at a time.

It will be appreciated that this action by the police is placing the organisers of these demonstrations in serious difficulties. The African people in particular are finding it increasingly difficult to voice their views on matters that are vitally affecting them. For almost two years now their major political organisations—the ANC and PAC—have been banned with the resultant curtailment of political mouthpieces through which they can organise themselves politically.

The former leaders of these banned organisations are being subjected to unprecedented persecution by members of the Security Branch. Constant raids on their homes and offices are conducted. One of the leaders of the African people, Mr. Walter Simu, has in the short period of three months been arrested no less than three times. Mention must, of course, be made that 12 leaders of various political shades are at present facing a 12-month sentence for allegedly furthering the aims of one of the banned organisations—African National Congress—for demanding a new constitution.

Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, well-known women's leader, has been ordered and confined to "Orlando location". This ban completely deprives her of any means of livelihood for the next five years.

A question may be asked: "Is it the intention of the Government to completely muzzle political expression by the oppressed Non-Whites?" We are in no doubt that Non-Whites have a right like any other group to organise for the redress of their grievances.

The police regard themselves as a law unto themselves whose primary task is to browbeat the political opponents of the Government. The relations between the people and the police have been

tense for a long time now and these wild and provocative actions will only serve to aggravate the situation. What is more is the fact that the Minister of Justice has recently announced his intention to further tighten and strengthen the police. The results of these are obvious.

It is high time that the public should raise its voice high against such actions lest they find that they will be too late for them to correct these fascist tendencies.

ALFRED B. NZO
Johannesburg.

Another Chief Wins Wild

The Bantu Authorities Chief at Rooiwalfontein in the Lichtenburg area is disdainfully disregarding the limited authority given to him under the amended Administration Act and is dragging old women and old men to force them to give money to him and if there is no money he wants to take their cattle.

On Monday February 19 he sent a force of soldiers to attack Richard Molete. The Bakolob tribe does not want this Chief.

We must establish conditions which will enable the people of South Africa to live as one nation in accordance with the values and concepts of Western civilisation. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of the country either directly or through freely chosen representatives.

A READER
Lichtenburg.

NOT LEADERS

New Age of March 1 contained a photo of Mr. Marce, Minister of Indian Affairs, accompanied by Mr. P. R. Pather and A. M. Moola, entitled "Indian Leaders With Marce."

Many Durban readers of New Age will object to the title appearing at the top of this photo. Neither P. R. Pather or A. M. Moola are "leaders" of the Indians; they are merely Indian businessmen.

ANTI-BUNDER LOG
Durban.

SPECIAL BIRTHDAY ISSUE NEXT WEEK

OUR next issue will be a bumper one, with a 12 page edition to celebrate 25 years of the progressive press in South Africa. This presents us with an excellent opportunity to win new readers and supporters, and we hope that you are standing by to go all out to get them.

Special sales drives have been organised at all the major centres—Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. If you have not already been approached, please contact your nearest office and we shall tell you when and where to report.

Let's give it a real go! Every new reader we win strengthens the struggle for freedom!

And, while you are enjoying reading those extra four pages, please remember that they cost extra money, and that New Age is having a tough battle to keep going.

A special occasion and a special edition calls for a spe-

cial donation. Dig into your pockets and

SEND YOUR ANNIVERSARY DONATION TODAY! DON'T DELAY!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
Hotwater R10, S. R10, O.K. R10, Nes R2, Alby R10, Dance Tickets R4.50, Norbas R10, Rec R2, Bob R4, Pret R4, Harry R4, Double Yoik R4, Hats R10, Dice R10, Norman R2, K.P. R20, Don R10, Orb R10, Star R5, Dot R4.

Port Elizabeth:
Wagon Wheel R20, Workers' Friend R13.

Johannesburg:
Jumble Sale R264, Furniture R26, In memory my mother R10, Furniture R10, B. R10, HB, R9.90, J. R2, Will R2, Izzi R4, Jumble R10, Coles R2, Physics monthly R4, Faithful R4, Greenwood R4, Rec R4, M and M R10, Min Colls R10, Benson R10, Monday R20, Monthly R20, Suzanne birthday R1.

Grand Total: R616.40.

Do you like my Ideals, Young Africans?

On the eve of the VI World Youth Festival in Moscow sent a message to the younger generation of Africa through the New Age. On the eve of this 1962 I again sent a message, now with my New Year Greetings, to young Africans through Moscow Radio; it was broadcast on December 31.

"We understand only too well that we must broadly disseminate all those lofty ideas among people which are indispensable in order to preserve Peace"—said my message in 1957.

"Peace is happiness; happiness is an ardent and persistently active attitude towards life. Peace is to be served by all reasonable means," said my message on the eve of 1962.

"Do you like my ideals, young Africans? I like very much having many friends among you. I would be very glad and happy to hear from you to my address directly; mutual understanding and free spreading of ideas greatly contribute to world peace, is it not?"

"A love of Peace, the desire for Friendship—it is on this note that I end my message. Peace through Friendship is my motto and that of all Soviet people. Peace to Africa and may the Sun throughout the world be always radiant!"
IGOR MIKHAILUSENKO
24 Gorky Street,
Flat 10,
Moscow, USSR.

In Defence of Mr. Mokhehle

As much as you are determined to destroy Mokhehle's leadership we are determined to protect and keep him. His election for a period of five years during the 1961 annual conference was calculated not only to show the people's unshakable confidence in him but also to answer your piously repeated recitations through the columns of New Age that he should be removed from the leadership of BCP.

ROPO SHEA
Member BCP Youth League,
Thaba Bosiu.

(Our correspondent's letter consists of an attack on the policies of the Basutoland Communist Party and Communism in general. In view of the fact that our laws make it impossible for the Communists to reply to these attacks, we reiterate that we are unable to publish his letter in full.—Ed.)

"Music Knows No Colour"

Crash! fell the colour-bar on the stage of the East London City Hall, when Mr. Ellery Woodward staged a show with a mixed band to a mixed audience. The mixed band was composed of the Havana Swingers (Africans) and Mr. Woodward's band (White). All seats were occupied and many people had to stand right through the show, not to mention the scores who were turned away.

Mr. Woodward promises to stage many more shows of this nature. So in this sleeping port there are people who do not think in terms of colour any more.

If this can be done on the stage why not on the field (sport)? At least what's the fuss about in every sphere?

I hope when we have another show there will be African music. We do go for Dixieland Jazz and also Kweka.

"THAM-LEX"
Goes to the Show
East London.

EDITORIAL

LIFT THE BAN ON DELIUS AND UYS

BY expelling Mr. Anthony Delius and Mr. Stanley Uys from the Press Gallery, the Speaker has removed from the Parliamentary scene the two sharpest critics of the Nationalist regime. We have no hesitation in regarding this as a serious restriction on the freedom of the press, and in this we feel we express the opinion of the majority of newspapermen in South Africa, even though most of their editors and managing directors are afraid to say so.

The Speaker has the exercise of very wide powers in supervising the affairs of the House of Assembly, and it is conceivable that there may be times when drastic action is called for to maintain the prestige and authority of Parliament.

But whatever action is taken must be seen by the majority of the people to be justified before it can be accepted as necessary. In the case of both Mr. Delius and Mr. Uys no reasons have been published which enable us to understand what their offence is or why it is regarded with such severity as to justify, in Mr. Delius' case, suspension for a year, and in Mr. Uys' case, indefinite suspension.

We have read the two articles which are said to be the cause of the trouble. Mr. Delius' article was a mildly satirical piece on the disposition of pictures in the House of Assembly; Mr. Uys is punished, not for what he himself wrote, but for a few words of buffoonery written by his editor in the Passing Show column of the Sunday Times, making reference almost in parentheses to the expulsion of Mr. Delius from the House.

It is our opinion that the esteem in which Parliament is held by the people of South Africa has not been affected by either article. But even if our opinion is wrong, we cannot for the life of us agree that the punishment fits the crime. A warning from the Speaker would in our opinion have sufficed to prevent a repetition of the alleged offence.

As it is, the very severity of the sentence has had an intimidatory effect on the entire Opposition press. The colleagues of Messrs Delius and Uys, both inside and outside the House, are terrified of overstepping the mark. Their editors are afraid to protest or comment. Nobody is quite sure where the dividing line is between criticism of the Government, which is legitimate, and contempt of Parliament as an institution, which in our law is illegitimate and punishable.

Thus the effect of the Speaker's action has been to inhibit full freedom of expression in a sphere where it is today absolutely vital. For this reason we call for the lifting of the suspension on Mr. Delius and Mr. Uys forthwith, an act which would do something to restore the atmosphere of confidence in which alone the press can perform its functions freely.

THIS IS HOW TO ORGANISE THE WORKERS

A certain factory in Doornfontein is notorious for underpaying the African workers. For several years some of the workers who have remained with the firm have had to suffer through these low wages and bad treatment.

Last year the firm was visited by two officials of SACTU. After conferring with the workers they concluded that the workers needed a trade union as their wages were very low.

Mr. Manamela was appointed by the officials to organise the workers and register them into the union.

Recently Mr. Manamela, who is a native worker, was served with a notice of dismissal by the manager, the reason being that Mr. Manamela invited SACTU into the firm and was organising the workers to join the union.

When the workers heard of this dismissal, they pledged support for Mr. Manamela, and demanded a meeting with the management.

At lunch-time on the appointed day the front of the main building was agog with the noise of the workers. There was whistling and shouting. The brother of the boss of the firm met the workers. He

asked what the matter was. Like one man the workers demanded more money, and promised action if Mr. Manamela was dismissed. The boss' brother asked the workers to appoint one or two representatives to meet him in his office and lay the complaints of the workers. Mr. Manamela volunteered to meet him.

The meeting took place after 2 p.m. and the Labour Department was represented by a white official.

The workers reassembled at 3 p.m. to hear the results of the meeting. The manager announced to the workers that the notice of dismissal served on Mr. Manamela had been withdrawn, that the wage increases would be discussed with the boss of the firm when he comes back from overseas. The Government official asked for the appointment of three representatives of the workers to meet the Labour Department official whenever there were any difficulties in the firm.

As for the trade union, the workers were to discuss with the employer on his return.

WORKER
Johannesburg.

THE TRANSVAAL

Protest Against
Bannings

Leon Levy Banned

3 Arrests at Jo'burg Meeting

AFTER allowing the mass organizing rally of the South African Congress of Trade Unions at Klipfontein last Sunday to continue for three-quarters of an hour, the police moved in and arrested the third speaker, Azz Kaz, of the Transvaal Indian Congress, on a charge of allowing the meeting to take place on the wrong stand.

At the time of his arrest Doctor Kaz was in the middle of an impassioned indictment of the apartheid laws, which he said would all have to be thrown into the ocean.

Mr. T. Mahopo, a former leading member of the now banned ANC, and Miss Anne Nicholson, of the COD, were arrested at the same time on a charge of obstructing the police. All three were later committed to court, and Mahopo was fined R2 for failing to produce a reference book.

The Justice minister's recently announced plan for greater "firmness" was well in evidence at this meeting. The police refused to allow any press photographers to do their work, and arrested the photographer of the "World" when he continued to take pictures; and the Special Branch served a five-year meeting and confinement ban on SACTU's chairman Leon Levy as he arrived to participate.

"This savage behaviour of the Nationalist Government is a sure sign that it knows that it cannot continue in power without eliminating all expression of opposition to government policy", Mr. Levy told New Age.

"But no matter what measures the Government or police take, the workers' total opposition to apartheid and their continued demand for democracy and improved economic conditions will go on. There is nothing so strong as an idea that has gripped the masses."

Congress Organises Counter-Demonstration

PRETORIA.

AT a hush-hush meeting behind locked doors here last week the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Marce, met 15 Indian teachers, businessmen and lawyers who are apparently prepared to work with him on the proposed, totally unrepresentative, Indian Advisory Council.

The men who met the Minister are: Messrs. K. G. Moodley, A. I. Minty, Nadesen Phillips, Ahmed Docrat, Dolie Pather, A. A. Laher, Ebrahim Dadabhai, Andrew Anthony, Haje Ebrahim Joosub, J. G. Vandeyar, Ismail Cassim Adam, L. F. Williams, Abu Suliman, Siva Chetty and Ismail Govoodia.

When Mr. Marce arrived at his office to meet them he had to run the gauntlet of a poster demonstration organised by the Transvaal Indian Congress. The Congressists who stood on either side of the stairs and in the corridor outside his office, held slogans calling for an end to apartheid, to Group Areas, and making demands for full democratic rights in place of racialism and oppression.

While Mr. Marce was busy with the group inside his office, an Indian Congress leaflet was being distributed by the thousand in Pretoria and Johannesburg. It said:

"WE WARN COWARDS AND SELF-SEEKING INDIVIDUALS NOT TO PLAY WITH FIRE. THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO BARTER AWAY OUR FUTURE. THEY DO NOT SPEAK FOR THE INDIAN COMMUNITY. THE INDIAN PEOPLE WILL NEVER SURRENDER THEIR RIGHTS."

Mr. Solly Nathie, Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, told New Age:

"Congress is the only body that represents the Indian people of the

Transvaal. If there are going to be any negotiations whatsoever with the Government they must be made by the democratically elected leaders of the people, on the basis of full rights for all. We will have nothing to do with dummy institutions or the self-seeking individuals who are here today—they represent nothing and no one."

Mr. Marce said: "My difficulty is that I do not know who the responsible leaders of the Indian community are," but he maintained that he had made a "sincere attempt" to secure representation from all sections of the community for the meeting. He said that the discussion with those present was in no way an attempt on his part to persuade you to accept Government policy."

Jo'burg Explosives Case

Defence Objects To Irrelevant Evidence

JOHANNESBURG.

ADVOCATE George Bizos, counsel for the defence, twice interrupted proceedings in the Regional Court today when Benjamin Kamouti appeared at the resumed hearing of the preparatory examination in which he is being charged with culpable homicide and under the Explosives and Unlawful Organisations Act.

Mr. Bizos was objecting to evidence being laid about a number of articles which were submitted as exhibits but which "may have nothing to do with the evidence in this case. An incident which took place at the Native Corporation Buildings in Durban was also irrelevant."

He said that "no proper foundation was being laid for evidence" as was the normal practice. There did not seem to be any relevance in an explosion which took place 400 miles away on a day previous to the one at Dube for which his client is being charged.

The magistrate overruled these objections on the ground that the Prosecutor had given an assurance that there was a connection between these incidents and the case before the court.

WITNESSES

A surprising feature of the case today was that several witnesses from Port Elizabeth and Durban had been specifically brought up to give evidence of explosions which had taken place in those areas.

Following on evidence by several detectives, Major Lukas Moolman's Special Branch office stationed at the "The Grays" in Johannesburg, described how he had gone up to the Foodburg Post Office after receiving a report. He was in the process of examining the damage when he heard an explosion and hurried down to see the Hon. Hans in uniform in another part of the same area. Here damage to the entrance and surroundings was severe while every window of a factory across the street had been broken. Soon after, he heard another explosion

which took him to the Bezuidenhout Street Post Office. The walls and interior of part of this building had been extensively damaged.

Various pieces of plastic bottles, tins and rags, as well as tubes, glycerine, remains of clothing taken at Dube and plastic caps, hypodermic needles and ball pen tubings were handed in as exhibits. A greyish-white powder and tubes bound with adhesive tape were found at various places.

IN HOSPITAL

Major Moolman, who questioned Ramoutis in hospital, said that the accused had told him that he was returning from Phefeni where he had been visiting friends when he

met Molefe whom he knew well. The latter had asked him to accompany him to a shop to buy cigarettes. While they were talking, a motor car drove past, somebody threw an object from it and an explosion took place.

Later Major Moolman asked Ramoutis about his political affiliations and was told by the accused that he was an ex-member of the banned ANC.

At an earlier stage, when an expert was being questioned on the details of the explosives, the magistrate ordered the court to be cleared so that this evidence could be held in camera.

The case is proceeding.

Ten Charges Against Accused

BAIL REFUSED IN P.E. EXPLOSIVES CASE

PORT ELIZABETH.

AT the close of the preparatory examination into allegations under the Explosives Act the four accused—Harold Strachan, 35, an art lecturer, Govan Mbeki, 50, journalist, Joseph Jack, 33, and John Soyeye, 30—were formally charged. Ten charges have been preferred and the main charges carry a maximum penalty of 12 years imprisonment.

They are charged with:

- Wrongful and unlawful manufacture of explosives;
- Unauthorised possession and storage of potassium chlorate and the supply to Sisa Dukada of aluminium and permanganate without legal authority;
- Conducting explosives at Schoenmakers' Kop and Krugakama (these are on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth);

● Conspiring with certain other persons to cause wrongful and unlawful damage to property causing explosions at the Native Tax Office, Engcobo, and the following places in the area of Port Elizabeth; Brickmakers Kloof sub-station, Krugakama sub-station, Labour Bureau office, Administration Office and Samuel Nongongo School in New Brighton, on or about the 16th December, 1961.

The accused have chosen to be tried by a judge and assessors and they are due to appear at the next criminal sessions towards the end of April.

At the close of the preparatory examination defence attorney Mr. Colin Jankelowitz renewed application for bail. This application went as far as the Supreme Court in Grahamstown where it was refused by the judge.

ABRAHAM'S DAY AT ABRAHAM'S KRAAL

DURBAN.

FOLLOWING hard on reports of increasing starvation and drought in the Transkei came the news last week of the most auspicious occasion held in Umtata since the day that town became the "Capital" of the Transkei Republic. This was the opening ceremony of the R200,000 palace built for the Emperor Hans Abraham.

Quietly but characteristically named "Abraham's Kraal" this imposing structure surpasses even the so-called Transkeian houses of Parliament in opulence. It will house the Hon. Hans, his retinue, inebriants, and the staff of the electoral departments.

The Hon. Hans said that this was a great day. Using choice epithets he made another of those "statesmanlike" speeches that have made Umtata a reporter's paradise. Thus the

Emperor: "It is our God-given task to assist our Black friends to attain what we have attained." (He did not mean that all the "Black friends" would have castles worth R200,000!)

Grootbaas de Wet Nel later put in his share. "Those who did not bring their wives and troubles to this haven (meaning Abraham's Kraal) are skells and agitators." Disappointingly the Minister did not use any Bantu proverbs.

The day ended with Matanzima—who by now needs no introduction to soap-opera fans—making the inevitable "We thank the Minister" speech.

Equally disappointed were some of the distinguished visitors—members of the Diplomatic Corps mostly—who hoped to see the Hon. Hans in uniform befitting an Emperor.

Perhaps the Transkeian Parliament will decree March 2 a compulsory public holiday and name it "Abraham's Day"...

Will Griqualand East become part of the 'self-governing' Transkei?

THIS LAND WAS STOLEN BY THE WHITES

WHITE residents of Griqualand East are still in a ferment over the Prime Minister's promise of self-government to the Transkei. Mr. Botha, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, flew down to Matatiele to assure a meeting of farmers that the 'white areas' of Matatiele, Cedarville and Mt. Currie would remain 'white'. Other Ministers and top Government officials have given similar assurances.

gine Maitland, signed a treaty with Faku, recognising his claim to all this territory, which included that later known as Griqualand East.

The Griquas

Exactly 100 years ago, the Griqua Kaptein, Adam Kok, and 3,000 followers left the Orange Free State to avoid being swallowed up by the Boers. They started their epic trek over the Drakensberg, through Basutoland, to that part of Nonmanland later known as Griqualand East. This land had been promised them by the High Commissioner, Sir George Grey. Each man was to have a farm of 3,000 morgen, the High Commissioner guaranteeing to issue titles to that effect.

Sir Walter Currie (after whom Mt. Currie is named), then Commandant of the Frontier Armed Mounted Police, was sent to arrange the occupation. He first visited Faku who offered to cede the northern part of his territory between the Umzimvubu and the Umzimkulu to the Cape government. This was that the Griqua came to own this part of the country, to which was subsequently added that portion between the latter river and the Kenegha.

At the 1951 census, there were in the two districts of Matatiele and Mt. Currie, 85,167 Africans, 10 Asians, 3,711 Coloured people and only 3,459 Whites.

THESE WHITES, MOSTLY FARMERS, OWN AND OCCUPY 490,000 MORGEN, OR MORE THAN 10% OF THE WHOLE OF THE TRANSKEI. (Transkei = 4,944,517 morgen — Tomlinson, p. 43.)

Even the chiefs of the Transkeian Territorial Authority have indicated that they are not prepared to surrender the claim of the African people to these territories. They have insisted that Mt. Currie be represented in the proposed new legislative assembly. They amended the original draft constitution accordingly.

The claims of the Africans to this land go back a long time . . .

The Pandomisi

The emigrant Boers, on reaching Natal, recognised Faku, Chief of the Pandomisi, as long ago as 1839. They made him an offer of 'peace and amity'. But Faku, fearing that he might lose his land, wrote to the Governor of the Cape, declaring that—

"the land from the Umzimvubu to the Umzimkooloo belongs to me, FAKU, King of the Amapondo, and various tribes tributary to me.

Among the tribesmen referred to were Pondo, Basas, Xesibes, and also Bushmen.

In 1844, the Governor, Sir Pere-

In 1874 the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, took over the administration of the Transkei East which then comprised the three districts, Matatiele, Mt. Currie and Umzim-

By a Special Correspondent

kulu. The Griquas were dissatisfied. They wanted complete independence or full citizen rights but got neither. Kok governed jointly with the resident Commissioner, but after his death the Commissioner carried on alone.

In 1878 Captain Blyth was appointed to this position. His high-handed actions, one of which was the seizure of the Pandomisi, sparked off a rebellion. It was soon crushed.

Until 1874 applications for farms from Europeans had been refused, and no Griqua could sell his land without the permission of the Griquas' Raad. This law was now withdrawn.

Dissatisfied Griquas began to sell out. They were duped by land speculators. Others complained that their titles had never been confirmed as promised. Whatever the reasons, "they succumbed to the thrust of European settlement" and Europeans were eager to buy.

In 1869 there were less than a dozen Whites in the whole country. In 1879 the Chief Magistrate reported that "more than half of the farms formerly occupied by Griquas were already sold to Whites." It was at this time too that Boers began to settle on the banks of the Umzimvubu. They founded the town of Cedarville and bought up the surrounding land.

Africans Also Lose Land

The Griquas were not the only

ones to lose their land. In 1880 the Cape government introduced unpopular measures among the Basutos, the most objectionable being the confiscation of their guns. The War of Disarmament began. Other tribes, including those in Griqualand East joined in. After the war, the rebels, or 'disloyal Natives' had their land taken from them.

The Griqualand East Land Commission of 1883, with Mr. Brownlee, Chief Magistrate, as Chairman, was instructed to settle the portions of East Griqualand which adjoin the Drakensberg including the vacant country lately occupied by rebels in the Matatiele, Maclear, Tolo and Qumbu districts. They were to "induce" all loyal tribes in Matatiele to move to Qumbu and Tolo. Those who could not be induced were to have locations reserved for them.

The rest of Matatiele was to be sold to Europeans. According to F. Brownlee, only one quarter of Matatiele was laid out for Africans, the remainder going to Whites.

The Beaumont Commission

The Land Act of 1913 carried the dispossession of the Africans' land a stage further. White colonists, hungry for more land, jumped forward with proposals to transfer most of East Griqualand to whites. In evidence to the Native Land Commission of 1916, farmers in the Mt. Currie district asked that both it and the South East portion of Matatiele be declared white areas—"some of the finest land in South Africa for stock raising, cereals and other crops."

Africans, in their evidence, claimed that they could afford to buy back some of the farms if the Land Act did not put them. In Mt. Currie, the Commission did not recommend any additional scheduled areas in which Africans could buy land. Only 4,038 morgen were set aside for them, hardly more than the size of one farm.

In Matatiele it recommended a bare 1,000 morgen, the total scheduled area being then 9,000. At that time there were but two locations in Mt. Currie. Both have since been disbanded and the residents moved to Matatiele's 19,000 Africans living in Mt. Currie therefore are living on European-owned farms, or in the locations outside Kokstad and other small towns, and no Griqua square mile in the majority of districts in the Transkei is over 80 in Mt. Currie, for all races, only 22.

Based On Force

In describing the acquisition of Griqualand East by the European government, Frank Brownlee, resident magistrate of Mount Ayliff, wrote, in 1923—

"Our ownership of Griqualand East is based nominally on a cession made by the Pandomisi Chief, Faku; in reality it rests on the right of a civilised power to enforce order in districts occupied by barbarians."

The Tomlinson report of 1951 repeats the above description exactly, substituting only the words "primitive people" for "barbarians."

This is old-time imperialist propaganda. White colonists used to argue this way because they

wanted a moral pretext for grabbing the land of the tribes. The point to remember is that Griqualand East belonged to the African people in the first place, and that it was taken from them by a superior force.

The Transkei is only 3.5% of the total area of the Republic. When Africans are as pressed for land as they are today, will they readily give up so large a portion of their 'own' land to white farmers?

Incidentally, the Transkeian Territorial Authority has renamed East Griqualand "Emboiland."

Phthisis, the Miners' Scourge

THEY GO HOME ONLY TO DIE

Pictures by Ernest Cole

JOHANNESBURG.

THE greatest danger to South Africa's thousands of gold-miners, to all those who go far under the earth to dig the gold that will make a few men wealthy, is not a fall of rock or an underground explosion—it is the dreaded PHTHISIS disease that attacks the lungs, and for which there is as yet no cure.

Our pictures show just a few of the two hundred men who are sent home each week from the W.N.L. Mine Hospital near Johannesburg. Examined and certified as unfit for work underground ever again, they receive a lump sum that varies from R240 to R480, depending on the seriousness of the case, AND ARE DISCHARGED WITH NO POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER TREATMENT. Many go home only to die.

Our pictures show:

ABOVE: The contracts are cancelled. Note the hospital uniform. Until they are examined and discharged, the men sleep nightly on beds that have no mattresses—there is only a red blanket between their bodies and the wire of the bed.

RIGHT: Those awaiting discharge are given R20 of their money to spend at the shops before they go home. BUT THEY ARE NOT ALLOWED TO GO INTO TOWN, and are forced to pay whatever the few shops at the gates charge.

BELOW: These men are ill, but there is no one else to carry their suitcase to the station, where they will catch their train back to the Transkei.



B.P.P. Rejects Secret Overtures to Welensky

PALAPYE, the President of the Bechuana-land People's Party, Mr. K. T. Motete, has issued the following statement: "The Bechuana-land People's Party the biggest and most effective political organisation in the Territory repudiates and rejects completely the secret overtures Mr. Serete Khama is alleged to have been making to Sir Roy Welensky

EUROPE IS IT A REAL LEFT TURN IN ITALY?

THERE is yet another political crisis in Italy, but this time new and important elements are involved.

At its recent national conference the Christian Democratic Party, in power for the past 15 years, approved an approach to the Nenni Socialist Party for support in a new government.

In Western Europe there are several precedents of coalition governments between Conservatives and Social Democrats, but this is the first time such an approach has been made to a Socialist party, avowedly Marxist in outlook. One may well ask how did this come about and what is behind it.

NO MAJORITY

The first thing to be clear about is that, without the Socialist support, the Christian Democrats could not obtain their parliamentary majority. In summer 1960 the C.D. tried a move to the Right when, under the reactionary Tambroni, and with the support of the Monarchists and neo-fascists, they formed a government.

Anger swept the country; mighty anti-fascist demonstrations were held, workers were shot down; but the Tambroni government was forced to resign.

After that, under Fanfani, the Christian Democrats formed a government with the Social Democrats, the Republicans and the Right-Wing Liberals.

Last year the two former parties announced their withdrawal from the coalition when the C.D. conference was to be held (end of January 1962).

The Liberals made it clear they were opposed to many of the measures proposed by the Christian Democrats, above all, the proposed Centre-Left government.

At a parliamentary level the Christian Democrats were therefore faced with the problem of having to seek allies elsewhere in order to retain their majority.

Since 1953 when they lost their absolute majority in Parliament, the average life-span of the Christian Democratic governments has been only one year. In the present Parliament the Socialists have 86 seats, the Christian Democrats 273 and the Communists 141.

In the words of a leading Christian Democrat co-operation with the Socialists has become a mathematical necessity.

Thus the Christian Democrats chose a coalition with the two former partners, the Social Democrats and the Republicans; they decided to let the Liberals fall, and they decided to approach the Nenni Socialists for what is called "external support."

That is to say, to seek an agreement with the Nenni Socialists that if they were not prepared to vote for the Government, at least they would abstain.

As C.D. Party secretary Aldo Moro told his party's conference, this necessity for Parliamentary support was not the only reason for the proposal to enter into negotiations with the Socialists.

The aim is to try to isolate Italy's powerful Communist Party, to build a dam against the working-class movement, whose growth has been unable to stem by any other means.

Moro pointed out that both Italy's economic development and the strength of the Left have to be taken into account—a viewpoint accepted by powerful groups of industrialists and even by the Church.

The Christian Democrats are now seeking ways of modernising the outmoded State structure and the

capitalist development of the country. Their programme allows for a certain amount of State planning and an increase of State-controlled industry; greater industrialisation of the impoverished South; increased investment for education.

More stressed Italy's "economic miracle" has led to a concentration of capital, his seven-hour speech did not mention any measure of reducing the monopolies' power.

What he was quite clear about was that the Christian Democrats regard the Communists as their main enemy.

LEFT STRENGTH

Between them the Nenni Socialists and the Communist Party command almost 40 per cent of the electorate.

The Italian Communist Party—the strongest numerically in the country and second strongest in Parliament—has gone from strength to strength.

Its members play a leading role in the trade unions and other mass organisations; in over 2,000 local and district councils it administers jointly with the Socialists; in the past few years it has increased its poll at every election.

The increased support for the Communists is all the more significant because it has taken place at a time of unprecedented economic development in Italy, during which unemployment has decreased and the general standard of living improved.

The Communist gains have also been achieved despite the predictions that the revelations of the Stalin era at the Soviet 20th and 22nd Congresses would split the Italian C.P. wide open.

Far from being split, the Italian Communists have used these revelations as the starting point for the most intensive discussion and debate on socialism ever carried out in Italy. The frankness with which they have admitted their errors in the past, together with the flexible way in which they have analysed in particular the road to socialism in Italy and the relationship between the different parties, won the world communist movement, has won for them increased support (though, interestingly enough, leading French communists have been critical of some of their foundations).

Over the past few years, a new development has taken place within the Socialist Party. While still claiming to hold a Marxist standpoint, the party has been split into a Right Wing, led by general secretary Nenni, and a Left Wing.

On its central committee there are 44 of the Nenni group and 34 of the Left. The Nenni group is favourably inclined to the approaches being made by the Christian Democrats, although it also, as it must, stresses that Socialist support is dependent upon the programme adopted by any new government.

The Left Wing has warned that if a majority on the central committee is obtained inside the Socialist Party, C.D. it will demand a special Party congress.

At its meeting last month the Socialist Party's executive unanimously approved a minimum economic programme.

This includes educational and agricultural reform; autonomy for the regions; nationalisation of the electrical industry; extension of trade union rights; and fiscal reform and an end to the keeping Church and State accounts.

The party's foreign policy platform includes a neutral Italy, no atomic arms for the West German

Bundeswehr. It does not insist on Italy's withdrawal from NATO, but argues it should be a purely defensive alliance.

Unquestionably, the Right Wing would be prepared to make some sort of compromise on both domestic and foreign affairs, but the Left Wing insists the above are immutable conditions for any collaboration with the Christian Democrats.

Communist Party leaders have repeatedly stressed they have never opposed co-operation between Catholics and Socialists; the essential thing is that conditions for this co-operation are agreed.

Speaking in Siena recently central committee member Mario Alicata underlined that the Christian Democrats' new approach, their plan for a Centre-Left government, was the result of the powerful people's movement.

It was true that the new political situation involved risks for the democratic and working-class movement, that the Christian Democrats were aiming to split them.

But there were also dangers for the Christian Democrats arising from their decision to share, at least partially, their old entrenched position.

It would be fruitless to try to calculate whether the risk was greater for the Christian Democrats or the working class and democratic movement, Alicata pointed out. What was decisive was that now, "we are entering a period of even sharper struggle. It is a period in which the Right has the ability to gauge the situation correctly and to find the correct method of struggle."

The problem could not simply be solved on a parliamentary level or by agreement between the parties. The real solution lay in the advance of the Left, a people's movement, which must be united.

The latest developments give no indication of whether it will be the Left or the Right that will gain the most from the Christian Democrats' move to the Left.

A small but definite majority inside the C.D. has insisted on proceeding with the plan to get Socialist support.

The socialist centre committee decided to abstain on the vote of confidence in Fanfani's new 'centre-left' Government. (This was a great disappointment to the C.D., and an indication that the left element inside the Socialist Party is still very strong.)

The Communists decided to vote against the Fanfani coalition (this was a great relief to the Fanfani group, which for one terrible period feared that the Communists might support them!)

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT LEADER FANFANI HAS RIGHTLY FORECAST "SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AHEAD" FOR HIS PARTY.

BANNED!

Books banned in the latest list of "objectionable literature" to be published in the Government Gazette include:

"World of Strangers," by Nadine Gordimer; "When Serfs Stood Up in Tibet," by Ann Louise Strong; "Streetwalker" (an autobiographical account of prostitution); "King Jesus" (soft cover edition) by Robert Graves; "Go Well, Stay Well," by Hannah Stanton; "Guiltless Land," by Patrick van Rensburg; "Chocolates for my Wife" by Todd Matshisest; "A Joint Account," by the Tang and Khruang; and "The usual collection of sex and crime books."

CHILDREN, BUT POLICE NEVER TOLD HIM

NELSON ZULU'S CHILD IS DEAD.

It is not an unusual occurrence for a child to die. It happens all the time all over the world. But these are the circumstances in this particular case:

Nelson Zulu, together with his brother Phikani and a friend, Mokohe Ramakifa, was forcibly torn away from his family in Zululand and banished to the arid wastes of Driefontein in the remotest regions of the Northern Cape.

Last week while lying in his raveland on the corrugated cardboard which serves as a mattress, he received a note from his wife and immediately got in touch with the Human Rights Welfare Committee.

"I am letting you know," he wrote, "that last week I received a letter from home telling me that my child is ill. Today I received another. This one is telling me that my child is dead... now I do not know what to do."

The callousness of the Government in not informing him of his bereavement or releasing him from exile was further aggravated by the fact that the small monthly grant of groceries and money had been withheld for the last three months. In addition to this, the Special Branch came suddenly and raided all the rondavels "because they knew that some Indians had been visiting us."

Mr. Faried Adams, leading Indian Youth member, had de-

livered food parcels to these men on behalf of the Welfare Committee. Immediately on his return to Johannesburg, he was interrogated by the Special Branch at his place of work. They wanted to know all the details of this visit and said that they suspected that Mr. Adams had also transported Nelson Mandela over the border into Bechuanaland at the same time.

"Conditions at Driefontein are appalling," reports Mr. Adams. "There are no facilities at all. The 16 rondavels are hidden amongst the bushes over 100 miles away from Vryburg which is the nearest town. The men are suffering untold miseries away from their families. It seems as if their very souls are being shrivelled up by the fierce sun beating down on the limestone ground surrounding their huts."



"Well, he's a newspaper editor and he's afraid to open his mouth."

Colour Bars Illegal In Swaziland

MBABANE.

DISCRIMINATION in public places on grounds of colour alone has been made a punishable offence in Swaziland according to the official gazette No. 3287 of March 2, 1962. This also ends discrimination in the sale of liquor.

Under the Race Relations Proclamation, 1962, a person feeling that in certain scheduled premises a proprietor or employee has subjected him to racial discrimination, to his detriment, is entitled to lodge a complaint with the District Commissioner.

The District Commissioner will try to promote reconciliation between the two parties. If that fails and the District Commissioner does not consider the complaint to be frivolous, the aggrieved party may lodge a complaint with the Resident Commissioner, who has the power to caution or to fine any person found guilty of an offence under the provisions of the Proclamation to award costs and order, in the case of a third offence, that the licence held by an offender should not be renewed.

Appeals against such orders can be made to the High Court.

Complaints may be lodged also about offensive behaviour toward other races by people using the services of scheduled premises, which are banks, bars, cinemas, eating houses, hotels, restaurants, shops, tearooms and theatres.

The effect of the Liquor Licences (Amendment) Proclamation, 1962, is to allow everybody in Swaziland, regardless of race, identical right to buy and consume liquor at home or on licensed premises.

Have you sent your
donation this
month?
?

UP MY ALLEY

MOSLEMES who generally have to pinch and scrape to save up enough cash to make the pilgrimage to Mecca will no doubt stand up and shout hip-hip-hooray when they learn how much another defender of the faith takes along for small change when he goes on a trip.

He is Oil-King Saud of Saudi Arabia, and the other day he toddled alone to Spain, probably to rest up from counting his oil-gotten gains. Kingy took a bank draft for 240,000 dollars with him to cover expenses, and as pocket money—traveller's cheques worth a paltry one million dollars.

Did I hear somebody say peanut money? But talking about millions, I read that Franky told off la Prowse as follows: "There are millions of girls would give up work to marry me."

What a knob. And since you're seeing stars, you can take it from me that that gal Joan Sims, the scatterbrained blonde of British comedy, is not as scatterbrained as the Jocks. Joany dear just turned down a tour of this here brightland of ours because she is not interested in performing for Blankes Alleen. For that she can have the Academy Award.

Equity, the union with Joan belongs, also put the big freeze on a tour by an ice show for the same reason.

And the next time you go to the butcher for momma take a good look at that steak. It might be hippopotamus.

Of course I said hippopotamus. The U.N. committee responsible for seeing that people get a square meal has just asked world-wide organizations to study a plan for the controlled "cropping" of wild animals to provide food for Africans. Problems which deserve attention in this connection, they say, are concerned with capturing, processing and marketing the hippopotamus in swampy country.

You'll know why hippos should be captured, processed and marketed in swampy country—it probably adds to the flavour—why for Africans only? I would certainly enjoy the sight of members of the Cabinet forcibly made to devour a hippo each. What lovely big bangs would result.

Well, all this has made me feel hungry, so excuse me while I go out and shoot a hamburger.

ALEX L. GUMA.

Strachans Acquitted Of Public Violence Sequel To 1960 Emergency

DURBAN. MR. Harold Strachan, a member of the Congress of Democrats (Port Elizabeth) and his wife, Margaret, were last week found guilty in the Durban Magistrate's Court on a charge of public violence and of refusing to obey a police order.

Terrorists Strike Again

(Continued from page 1)
last time.

COWARDLY. Mrs. Marney told New Age that this last visit had had a serious effect on her nerves. "The house itself haunts me, I cannot even do my work. It's awful for these people who hound me like that. It goes to show what crowds they are to pick on a woman," she told New Age.

Mr. Marney said that it was peculiar that these people seemed to know when his wife was alone in the house.

"These sudden attacks seem to arise directly out of the proposed concession on job reservation we are organising," he said. "Through my wife these men hope to scare me and the other unions connected with this concession."

The Marney household is very upset by these intrusions. Mr. Marney feels it unsafe to leave his wife alone at home exposed to this terrorism. Their 10-month-old baby was woken from sleep on both occasions.

STATEMENT. Mr. Marney last week made a statement to the police about the attacks on his wife. The police asked him whether he or his wife had any enemies who might have been resenting the residents.

Mr. Marney replied that he knew of no one, but in his opinion there was some connection between the attackers and the Special Branch which he thought should be investigated.

The charge arises from a mass demonstration outside the Durban jail during the State of Emergency in 1960.

Appearing as a State witness, Mr. Gehri Strauss, a Durban journalist, described how hundreds of armed Africans marched through the streets of Durban on April 1, 1960 and knocked at the door of the jail demanding the release of their leaders.

In the centre of the crowd, said Mr. Strauss, "I saw Strachan and his wife standing, and behind the crowd stood a group of European spectators."

ORDER TO DISPERSE.

About 20 armed policemen under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lahner, District Commandant, ordered the crowd to disperse but there was no response from the crowd. Lieut.-Col. Lahner then asked the Europeans to move away from the crowd for the police intended opening fire.

The policemen lifted their rifles and sten guns. The Africans on the fringes of the crowd started to run.

INDIAN TEACHERS REBUKE THEIR PRESIDENT

DURBAN. FOLLOWING closely on the decision to reject the formation of the Indian Advisory Boards taken at a full Council meeting of the Durban Indian Municipal Employees' Society, whose Chairman and Secretary recently met Mr. Marney (see New Age last week), the Natal Indian Teachers' Society has taken a similar decision.

Mr. R. G. Rajay, President of the Teachers' Society, was also one of the Indian leaders who met the Minister.

In a statement to New Age, the executive Council of the NITS, regretting the fact that its President attended this meeting, states that "the general public finds it difficult to differentiate between an individual's personal actions and those

and the crowd began to disperse."

The witness said that after the crowd had dispersed Strachan and his wife walked towards Lieut.-Col. Lahner but were stopped by an officer from the Railway Police.

POLICE ACTION

"The officer spun Strachan round, kicked him in the seat of his pants and pushed him away. As Strachan and his wife left, Europeans 'hoosed' them and called them 'White Kafirs'."

Mr. Strachan told the court that the police seemed to be "excited" and he and his wife feared that they might fire on the crowd who were "armed only with sticks." He and his wife stood in front of the crowd because they thought the presence of Europeans in the crowd would deter the police from opening fire on the people.

PRISONERS ESCAPE

An interesting sidelight to the case was enacted in a busy street on the final day of the trial. Two prisoners escaped from the police van carrying Mr. Strachan and three other prisoners to court from the Central Durban Prison. Although the door of the van was completely open Mr. Strachan and one other prisoner made no attempt to escape even though Mr. Strachan faces further charges in Port Elizabeth under the Explosives Act.

... the President has decided not to attend any future meetings that may be called."

The statement reiterated the opposition of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society to the creation of Advisory Councils and to the formation of Consultative Committees.

S.A.I.C. CAMPAIGN

In the meantime the South African Indian Congress has decided to launch a national campaign against the plans of the Advisory Councils and to the formation of Consultative Committees.

A pamphlet by its President, Dr. G. M. Naisker, explaining the need for unity in the face of this threat is in the course of preparation.

TAUGHT HIS UNCLES TO READ AND WRITE



CUBA! FIRST LATIN AMERICAN STATE TO ABOLISH ILLITERACY

No wonder this little Cuban boy looks as pleased as punch: he was chosen to lead a literacy campaign of thousands of Cuban volunteer teachers to mark the successful end of that country's campaign to abolish illiteracy. His particular contribution was to assist his uncles to learn with him how to read and

write. Tens of thousands of other young Cubans volunteered to go out into the countryside to help the peasantry to wipe out illiteracy. When the new popular Cuban government came to power three years ago 40% of the country's population was illiterate. Now the figure is less than 3%, constituting mainly of the very old and the handful of people who refused to learn. Cuba thus becomes the first Latin American State which can claim that virtually the whole population can now read and write.

Sean O'Casey's Vision of World to Come

SEAN O'CASEY, great Irish playwright, humanist and socialist, was among 25 world figures who were asked by *Look* magazine, which is observing its 25th anniversary, to give their vision of the world 25 years from now.

This is O'Casey's vision of the world to be:

In 25 years, either our lovely earth will be a charred lump of rubble circling the sun, or we shall all be well on the way to universal peace. I believe it will be peace. There is no room for anything else, certainly no room for war. All men of war will be but stuffed figures in a waxworks show. Asia and Africa will become equal partners in the work of the world.



SEAN O'CASEY

Undimmed vision at 80

Women will be at all summit meetings, as they should have been from the first day a Summit was held. Class and race distinction will have disappeared. Those with acute and flexible minds and those having peculiar skill with their hands will become the respected leaders. Leisure for all will be abundant. The science of speed will allow even an Irish worker to walk the banks of the Susquehanna as he now walks where the River Shannon flows. All will be able to see the world as easily as they read a book. Scientists will take the field as did the knights of old. The man in the street will no longer be afraid to go with the scientist into the mysteries of the living cell, the atom, the kaleidoscopic motions of the mind. Science, art and labour will go on healing and lighting up the body and mind. For each is a labourer—the scientist, the artist, the philosopher, the author—all unified into the energy and the surge of life. Such is my belief; such should life be; so it will be within the future closing upon us.

ASIA: Menon trounces "anti-Communist" opponent DEFEAT FOR REACTION IN INDIA'S THIRD GENERAL ELECTION

THE recently concluded Third General Election in India has resulted in a resounding win for the Nehru-Menon wing of the Congress Party and a smashing defeat for India's extreme reactionaries, grouped together in the newly formed Swatantra Party.

As was generally expected,

the Congress Party retained its overwhelming majority in both the Central Parliament (Lok Sabha) and most State Assemblies.

For two years, however, a coalition of all reactionary forces in India had been campaigning all out to resist even the modest proposals contained in India's present Five Year Plan and to set up as the major opposition to the Congress Party.

Former feudal princes, landlords and big industrialists formed themselves into the Swatantra Party, whose programme called for the abolition of all socialist aspects of Indian life and a strongly pro-western foreign policy.

Progressive Wing

The chief target for their attack in this election was Indian Defence Minister Krishna Menon, who represents the more progressive wing of Congress.

Menon has succeeded over the years in substantially clearing the Defence Department of inefficiency and corruption. He has also been quietly bringing back into the Congress fold the former discouraged progressive members and encouraging other, especially young people, to join and to build an effective progressive wing in the party. In the United Nations Menon's powerful and sarcastic tongue has frequently been used to great effect in exposing Western manoeuvres.

Though they did not put up their own candidate against Menon, the Swatantra leaders threw all their weight into backing his opponent, Acharya Kripalani, former associate of Gandhi, and now one of the leaders of the right wing Praja Socialist Party. Kripalani was one of the leaders of the anti-Chinese campaign over the past two years and 'anti-communism' formed the main plank in his campaign to unseat Menon.

The western press for weeks hopefully anticipated Menon's defeat and a general right-wing upsurge in India—but the voters had different ideas. Menon, who received the active support of Premier Nehru, defeated his opponent by nearly a two to one majority.

In the country as a whole the only substantial backing received by the Swatantra Party came

from the most backward rural areas.

Communists

Expectations that the Communist Party of India would be virtually wiped out were completely dashed—in fact the CPI increased its share of the total vote by 1% and remains the major opposition party in the Lok Sabha.

Other features of the election results were:

● The increased representation of the reactionary communal Jan Sangh;

● The large drop in the vote for the Praja Socialist Party, which long ago abandoned its socialism and began to concentrate exclusively on anti-Communism;

● The loss in a few states by the Congress Party of its absolute majority in the State Assemblies. Congress will now have to enter into coalitions with other groups.

No elections for the State Assembly were held in Kerala, where a few years ago the central government forced the Communist State Government out of office. The Communists received big increases of support in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, but lost seats in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

With nine results still to be declared the latest position in the Lok Sabha is as follows:

Congress Party	353
Communist Party	29
Swatantra Party	18
Jan Sangh Party	14
Praja Socialists	12
Other parties and independents	59

The position after the second General Election held in 1957 was as follows:

Congress Party	365
Communist Party	29
Praja Socialists	19
Jan Sangh	14

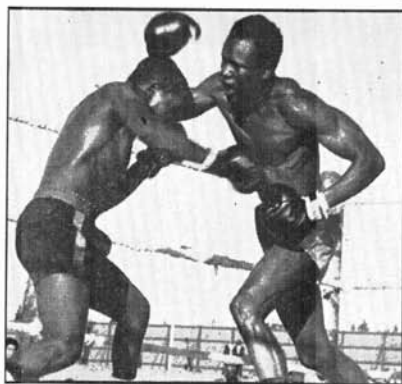
REACTION HAS RECEIVED A GREAT DEFEAT. THE NEHRU GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN GIVEN AN IMPRESSIVE MANDATE TO PURSUE MORE RESOLUTELY THE MORE PROGRESSIVE ASPECTS OF CONGRESS PARTY POLICY.



NEHRU: A mandate for progress.

Join Your Trade Union

Nhlapo Retains Title



Enoch "Schoolboy" Nhlapo, the South African lightweight champion, lands with a right hook to the body as Roy Jacobs misses with a whizzing right swing. Nhlapo won on points in a ding-dong fight that lasted the whole ten rounds.

Transvaal United Goes Down Fighting

DURBAN.
A GALLANT Transvaal United went down fighting 2-3 to Aces United in the first round of the South African Soccer League's R2,000 League Cup competition at Currie's Fountain Stadium last week.

Transvaal, the current League Cup holders, found the hungry Aces showed a strong force to hold. Also the ground conditions, as a result of continuous rain, were against them.

The first twenty minutes of play was dominated by Transvaal, although a strong wind was in favour of their opponents. The visitors had the home side 'keeper Dan Naidoo

MANJE ZIYATHOLAKALI!

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SOCCER

Pirates at Sea—Then Crash in Three

Ronnie Kasrils Sacked

DURBAN.
YET another Congressman has lost his job because of his political beliefs. The latest victim of this witch-hunt is 23-year-old Mr. Ronnie Kasrils, Secretary of the Congress of Democrats (Durban) who was dismissed by his employer, Lintas Ltd., the advertising subsidiary of the international combine Lever Bros.

It will be recalled that Mr. Kasrils was recently banned from attending gatherings. He is present out on bail and faces a charge under the Pondoland Emergency Regulations.

In a statement to New Age Mr. Kasrils said that one day last week he was called into the office of his manager and summarily discharged and paid his wages in lieu of notice.

He added that the Special Branch had visited his Company on a number of occasions.

"This action has not deterred me from supporting the aims and objects of the Congress Alliance for full freedom and democracy for all both Black and White—in South Africa," said Mr. Kasrils.

GROUP AREAS ROW

(Continued from page 1)

of any use in the struggle; only a dignified and principled onslaught against Government legislation in co-operation with all races will avail us anything.

Mr. Gashali said that the evils of South African society sprang from the fact that people were segregated. This Act meant "nothing else but the mass removal of population" as far as the Non-White people were concerned. It meant, in addition, "the uprooting of homes; the destruction of wealth; deprivation of the means of livelihood and devastation of dignity."

4,000 Indians have already been moved from Sophiatown and Maritzburg; 1,500 from Newcastle and contemplated 2,000 were to be moved from Kiptown. In Pretoria hundreds upon hundreds of Indian people lived in fear of eviction. This applied equally to every Indian on the Plateland throughout the Transvaal.

MILLIONS AT STAKE

It is estimated that the value of properties in the Pageview area is between R31 to R4 million and that the 352 stands are almost wholly occupied or owned by Indians. There are also Coloured, Chinese and Malay people living in the area. Relations with the White residents of Vredeoord had always been cordial.

man of the people . . .

CHIEF A. J. LUTULI

A new 32-page biography, fully illustrated, for only 10 cents (post free).

Obtainable from all New Age offices.

(Ple

JOHANNESBURG.

ORLANDO Pirates—favoured champions for the UTC prize this year—made heavy weather against a game Maritzburg City before a cheering 11,000 at Natalpsuit on Saturday.

The first half started at a cracking pace, with both goals being rained twice in the first few minutes. But Pirates were finding it hard to settle down against nimble City, and in the seventh minute Sidney Diedricks scored for City with a pile-driving grounder across the goalmouth.

Pirates fought back to equalise with Sash Mazibuko and Eric "Seara" Somo prominent, but goalkeeper Jagoo was safe for City and the first half ended with them holding their one goal lead.

The second half began quietly. Then in an electrifying burst that had the thousands screaming and whistling, Pirates in an abrupt switch of tactics blasted in three goals in three minutes—two by King Kaiser Motung and another by Mainline.

After that there was a continuous buzz of excitement as Pirates put on a superb exhibition of fancy footwork, but there was no more scoring.

City, who had arrived from Ma-

ritzburg by train the morning before, never gave up and fought gamely to the end. City were never disgraced and folks are saying that if this is the best Pirates can do then they will not be able to stop teams like Blackpool, Swallows or Berca.

Ngidi Wins with a Knock-out

DURBAN.

Joe Ngidi, the dual holder of the South African Middle and Welterweight titles, beat the Orange Free State welterweight boss Josia Nakeli on a K.O. in the seventh stanza of their scheduled eight round non-title bout at Durban's City Hall last week.

In the main supporting fight, Fighting April (1094) won the vacant Natal flyweight title when Michael Ngoboo (109) retired in the fifth round of their scheduled ten round contest.

Other results: Simon Ngoboo (118) beat Mthunz Khambule (191) on points; Lawrence Makhanya (126) beat Anton Makathini (134) on points; Gilbert Petros (155) beat Alfred Mshomo (166) on a 5th round K.O.; Louis Joshua (118) drew with Cyril Moorhead (119); Chester Blaster (145) beat Eric Majola (141) on points.

Malnutrition Experts—but they Pay Starvation Wages

JOHANNESBURG.

AFRICAN workers are paid starvation wages at the S.A. Institute for Medical Research—which is famous throughout the world for the work it has done in connection with the effects of starvation!

Scientists at the Institute have done extensive research into such diseases as kwashiorkor (a type of malnutrition due to lack of proteins) and pellagra (vitamin "B" deficiency).

These sicknesses are due, in the main, to lack of proper feeding brought about by poverty and are particularly prevalent amongst the African population in the overcrowded townships.

In spite of this knowledge, the Institute pays its African workers wages which are far below the breadline.

POVERTY LINE

The "poverty datum line," i.e. the minimum amount of money required to keep an African family of five above starvation level, was calculated to be £243.7d. per month in 1959 when an extensive survey was carried out by the Institute of Race Relations.

Several African workers interviewed by New Age recently confirmed that the average wage earned by them at

SAIMR was between £9 and £12 per month. Some more skilled workers get higher wages, but not one received a wage to conform with the "poverty datum line."

One man interviewed, aged 42 years, is married and has four children. HE EARNS £12 PER MONTH. He lives in the townships and has to pay a large slice of his wages for transport alone, not to mention rent, food etc. His wife works as a domestic servant so as to supplement his earnings. Their combined wages still fall below the breadline.

Another man, aged 26, gets an extra £1 for board and lodging to raise his princely wage to the grand sum of £10 per month. He is unmarried, but supports his aged mother who lives in the reserves.

LOWER PAY

An attempt is being made to train Africans as technicians, but they are paid much lower wages than their white counterparts for the same job. There are no canteen facilities for the Non-White personnel and no Non-White doctors are employed by the Institute.

New Age learns that an eminent scientist made sympathetic representations on behalf of African workers several years ago, but his plea was turned down flat by the Governing Board.

Greenpoint, Cape Town
Saturday, March 17th, 3.30 p.m.
FRIENDLY MATCH
ORLANDO PIRATES
VERSUS CAPE RAMBLERS

PROF
R2,000
Johannesburg, Natalpsuit
Saturday, March 17th, 3.30
BEREA
VERSUS TRANSSVAAL U.

CER
COMPANY LEAGUE CUP COMPETITION
Sunday, March 18th, 3 p.m.
Mors, Pietermaritzburg
NITED
IS MARITZBURG CITY
VERSUS ATHLONE ATHLETIC