

ORANGE RIVER SCHEME CAN RUIN BASUTOLAND

NEW AGE

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5c.

WILL BRITAIN ACT TO PROTECT PEOPLE'S INTERESTS?

JOHANNESBURG.
SOUTH Africa's massive
Orange River development
scheme—to cost R450 million
and to start at the end of 1963
—draws heavily on Basuto-
land waters and could have
two sets of far-reaching effects
on relations between South

Africa, Basutoland and Brit-
ain.

1. A dispute over the source
and ownership of the water could
bring relations between the three
countries to a crisis—like the long-
standing quarrel between Egypt
and the Sudan over the waters of
the Nile.

2. Irrigation and engineering
projects initiated by South Africa
could leave Basutoland high and
dry and gravely affect her econo-
mic future for decades to come.

The Protectorate's involvement
in the scheme—or, more correctly,
lack of involvement—seems to
have gone unnoticed in Basutoland
and in Britain, which ought to
know a good deal better, seeing
that the whole question of Basu-
toland's waters has been investi-
gated at least three times in the
last 10 years.

The Facts

The facts are important.
South Africa's Water Affairs
Department completed its report
on the Orange River project this
year, and outlined schemes to use
the water on the two sides of the
Orange River to irrigate 360,000
morgen of land, and to generate
hydro-electric power for industrial
purposes (in which latter planning
the two most favoured areas ap-
pear to be Bloemfontein and Port
Elizabeth.) Construction projects,
dams and distribution systems are
now being worked on.

But of the untapped water of
the Orange River to be harnessed
to this giant project, more than
half falls inside Basutoland.

And the South African govern-
ment planners are banking on
being able to use all this water,
less only 2½ per cent allocated for
Basutoland uses.

This allocation of 2½ per cent
of the waters harnessed is based
on a reckoning of what Basutoland

is using from the river at the pre-
sent time, without allowing for any
expansion projects inside the Pro-
tectorate or taking into account
rising water and power needs
should projected development
plans come off.

(Continued on page 6)

Why Was C.O.D. Banned?

THE banning last Friday of
the South African Congress
of Democrats brings the num-
ber of outlawed organisations
to four (the three others are
the African National Congress,
the Pan-Africanist Congress
and the Communist Party) and
those banned under the Sup-
pression of Communism Act
to two (COD and the Commu-
nist Party).

The Congress of Democrats was
formed during the Defiance Cam-
paign, with the encouragement of
the then African National Con-
gress and the South African Indian
Congress, to act as a political
movement for Whites who sup-
ported and identified themselves
with the aspirations of the Non-
White people for liberation. It set
itself the task of winning over
Whites to a new way of political
thinking, to reject the Nationalist
concept of the supremacy of the
master race, and to join in politi-

(Continued on page 3)

MOTHER AND CHILD ON TREK



600 COLOUREDS TREK "FOR PROMISED LAND"

CITRUSDAL.

THEY were sleeping on both
sides of the road, under
bushes, in little hollows, huddled
up together for warmth,
without any covering to pro-
tect them from the weather—
the 600 men, women and
children who had trekked
from the farm Elandsdooft,
near Citrusdal, and were trek-
king, they knew not where, to
seek redress for their griev-
ances.

"We will keep trekking until we

get to our promised land," one of
their leaders, Mr. J. Visagie, told
a New Age representative. "We
are non-violent and we don't in-
tend to harm anybody. But we are
determined to stay together as one
community as we have always
lived."

The leaders alleged they had
been told to get off the farm, for-
merly a mission station and now
private property, after a dispute
with the new owner over rents and
conditions of tenure. Most of their
animals have already been im-
pounded for trespassing. They
have no possessions except for the
goods they are carrying with
them on their long march.

They have no clear idea where
they are going—but they are de-
termined to keep going until their
grievances are satisfied.

The Minister of Coloured
Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, alleges
the march is political and blames
agitation by "certain Whites and
Coloureds" for the present situa-
tion. He says the Government will
not be intimidated.

He would do better to rush
emergency relief to the 600
who are destitute and will
suffer terribly if the weather
turns against them.

Our pictures show, above: A
woman tries to protect her sleep-
ing baby from the elements. And
right: A dog keeps watch over a
family huddled under their blan-
kets in the open.

A Dog Keeps Watch



THERE IS ONLY ONE B.P.P. AND ITS LEADER IS MPHÓ

If the claim of Motsete and Matante for the leadership of the Bechuanaland People's Party is sincere, legal and unconditional, why did they shun standing for elections?

Motsete and Matante had a gathering of their own on the same day as the elections, why did they shun standing for elections? The question is: which is the mightier of these two—a national conference, or a show of strength? Which has the final binding decision—a decision of a national conference or party branch delegations, or a show of strength? Who presides the constitution—one who deviates from and disregards the constitution, or the leaders who support and respect constitutional requirements? Who has profound devotion for his party—one who splits or the leaders whose solution is to build? Obviously the claim of Matante and Motsete for the leadership of the BPP is unjustifiable, illegal, insincere and unconstitutional. Their claim is a farce and as such can only be maintained by force, not by wisdom.

The strength of any political party is its general assembly, or national conference, where delegates from different branches demonstrate their strength by conferring as sincere men with the party's leadership. Mr. Mphó demonstrated his sincerity by standing for the elections and won the full support of the people who conferred the leadership of the BPP upon him constitutionally.

At this juncture Mr. Editor I would call upon you to rectify the many errors which your paper recently reported. In your report in the New Age of August 23 you said:

"The Mphó and the Motsete-Matante groups held two emergency conferences on the open sports ground of Lobatse within hearing distance of one another."

2. On the two platforms the speakers attacked one another.

3. Mphó maintained that his suspension was illegal and summoned the branches of the Party to an emergency conference.

4. The Mphó meeting rallied about 200 supporters, and the Motsete-Matante group about 500.

5. Mr. Mphó addressed his

supporters and tried to explain the reason why he was expelled and the cause of the party split.

In dealing with point 1, I would point out to the public that no two conferences were held in the open. The gathering in the open was one, and only one, of the Motsete-Matante camp. This was a mere public meeting. The assembly which was accommodated in the old beer hall was different in composition to the one in the open air. Also, the deliberation of the conference had a more far-reaching effect than the open air public meeting.

It was also not possible for one side to hear what was said by a speaker from the other, yet the press tells us that it was within ear-reach.

Dealing with point 2, at no time did the speakers deliberating in the conference elections attack speakers of the open-air meeting. If Motsete and Matante did it, Mphó and the two speakers at the conference did not.

To my knowledge and that of the branches as a whole, under no circumstances did Mphó summon a national conference of his own as the press reported. Mphó was empowered by the National Executive Committee, after petitions from 26 branches within the territory and the Republic. The 26 branches petitioned Mr. Motsete to summon such a conference failing which the petitioners then directed their appeal to the national executive and it then instructed the secretary-general Mr. Mphó to summon the conference which was assembled at Lobatse on August 19.

It is a deliberate lie on the part of the press to state that Mphó addressed his supporters and tried to explain why he was expelled. Under no circumstances did Mphó attempt that Mphó read to the delegates—before the previous national executive was expelled—a brief account of the history of the

BPP since its formation up to the time of crisis.

Summing up the whole report, it would appear as if the press deliberately attempted to mislead and confuse the people by presenting a distorted picture of the events that took place at Lobatse. Let alone the exaggeration in estimating the figures of attendance.

DITIRO BISHOP MACHENG
Secretary-General, BPP.

(The New Age reporter was in Lobatse to cover the BPP conference and his report was based on what he saw and heard. New Age has made no deliberate attempt to mislead and confuse the people by presenting a distorted picture of what happened. In reply to the specific points raised by Mr. Macheng, our reporter says:

1. He stood in one group and could hear the other.

2. He heard Mphó attack Matante; and of course Matante attacked Mphó.

3. The New Age report is not really wrong. The branches petitioned, but the conference was convened by Mphó, or by Mphó and others.

4. The figures of attendance—200 at the Mphó conference and 500 at the Matante rally: the New Age reporter sticks to his estimates.

5. In the course of his speech Mr. Mphó explained the reasons for his suspension by Matante and Motsete.

New Age agrees that it should not have referred to the two meetings as conferences. The Mphó conference was a legally convened conference of the BPP resulting from petitions from the branches, whereas the Matante rally had no constitutional status. If this omission has caused confusion, New Age regrets it and hastens to correct the impression.—Ed.)

EDITORIAL

Ban, Ban, Ban

THE ban on the Congress of Democrats and on all public meetings at the Johannesburg City Hall steps removes South Africa one step further from the state of normalcy and peace which Dr. Verwoerd claims it enjoys.

If everything in South Africa's garden is lovely, as Dr. Verwoerd makes out, what is the need for such a ban? And if the situation is really so serious as to warrant such a ban, then it can safely be said that the disease will not be cured but will rather be aggravated by the remedy which has been adopted.

What does the Government hope to achieve by this ban? The answer is—to stifle all public criticism of its policies. The Congress of Democrats has been the most consistent and outspoken of the opponents of the Government in the ranks of White South Africans. Ever since it was formed in 1952, at the request of the African and Indian Congresses, it has campaigned ceaselessly for democratic rights for all South Africans and carried the message of the Congress movement into the heart of the White camp. The Government ban is in itself a tribute to the efficacy of the work which has been performed by COD in the last 10 years:

If the Government thinks that by banning COD it can create a solid White front against the Non-Whites, it is making a big mistake. The message of COD found an echo in the hearts of thousands of Whites in all centres. These people are not going to change their minds about apartheid simply because Mr. Vorster tells them so. On the contrary, the ban will simply confirm them in their opposition to a tyrannical Government and prompt them to find other ways of expressing that opposition.

If, on the other hand, the Government thinks that by banning COD it has eliminated the "brains" of the Congress movement, then it has made an even bigger blunder and shown itself to be completely out of touch with the times.

No section of the liberation movement has ever been prepared to accept White domination in any form whatsoever. The Non-White people have a leadership and cadre force which are quite capable of thinking and acting on their own without outside direction. The co-operation between White and Non-White which has been achieved in the liberation movement has been on the basis of complete equality and without dictation by any side.

Vorster can be quite sure that the banning of COD will not in any way diminish the determination of the Non-White people to carry on the fight for freedom until final victory is achieved. No Non-White needs a White agitator to convince him that he is oppressed or to tell him what to do about it.

Which is not to say that the Government's bans must be accepted with complacency. They are an outrageous interference with freedom of speech and association and must be bitterly opposed. While the Communist Party, the ANC, PAC and COD are banned, there can obviously be no guarantee of safety for any anti-Nationalist, no matter how respectable. The elimination of the most militant opponents of the Government leaves all those remaining the more exposed to attack.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROGRESSIVES CANNOT REST UNTIL ALL THESE BANS ARE REVOKED AND THE BASIC FREEDOMS RESTORED TO ALL SECTIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

PROTEST AGAINST WESTERN CAPE REMOVAL SCHEME

CAPE TOWN.
A RESOLUTION strongly protesting against the Government's plan to remove the Africans from the Western Cape and pledging to fight against it to the bitter end was passed at a meeting of the African Youth League held at Nyanga East last Sunday.

About 700 people attended the meeting, which was chaired by Mr. Douglas Mangina.

Mr. Mountain Qumbela warned Verwoerd to desist from this dangerous removal scheme. The Africans had contributed to the building up of the Western Cape and as such were entitled to stay there. Mr. Yangaipi appealed to the people not to forget about the non-co-operation campaign launched

last year by the African hero Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela. He told the people they had no right to co-operate or compromise with a Government that debared them from full citizenship.

Another speaker Mrs. Christina Mlameli of the Women's League told the audience that the Government had offered drinking rights to the Africans because it had lost a considerable number of markets as a result of the boycott of South African goods.

A call was made to African workers to join SACTU and the need for African unity was emphasised.

Among resolutions passed was one protesting against the ban on COD and another demanding the release of the arrested leaders Mandela, Situlu and George Peake.



Photo Contest in Cuba

The Cuban Institute of Friendship amongst the peoples has extended an invitation to professional and amateur photographers in all parts of the world to participate in an international photo contest and exhibition to be opened in Havana on January 1, 1963. The theme of the exhibition will be: "The struggle of the peoples against imperialism."

Entry forms may be obtained from Mr. Giraldo Mazola, Director of the Instituto Cubano de Amnistia con los Pueblos, No. 17/301 Vedado, Havana, Cuba. Entries must be sent in not later than December 1, 1962 and must consist of not more than five prints (either black and white or colour) and should be accompanied by a fee of \$1. There will be valuable prizes for the 10 best prints.

I have written for entry forms, but I suggest that interested readers of New Age might write direct to Mr. Giraldo Mazola in order to save delay.

E. WEINBERG

Johannesburg

This Is The Real Amandla Spirit

THIS week we make special mention of Mrs. Matshediso of Kimberley and extend to her our thanks. In spite of the fact that she has just given birth to an "ama-baby girl," she also found the time to collect R295 for New Age. If all our supporters would show the same spirit, we would never have another moment's anxiety about the finances of our paper.

Enclosing her donation, Mrs. Matshediso says: "May New Age live through these drastic dragon laws of the Nationalists. May the spirits and brains of the banned, jailed, exiled and those who have died for the liberation of Africa, function till freedom is won."

We have also had a heart-warming letter from the All-China Youth Federation who have sent us about 50 Chinese handicrafts to dispose of "as an expression of our solidarity with you."

They say: "We hold New Age in admiration for it has

upheld truth and persisted in the struggle under extremely difficult conditions . . . We sincerely wish New Age greater success in the struggle for national liberation. May the friendship between the people and the youth of China and South Africa grow with each passing day."

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:

Friends (monthly) R40,
Murray R130, Friend R5, N.
R6, M & M R10, Mary and
Bennie R40.

Cape Town:

Aff R2, J & J R2, S.R. R2,
Bubat R6, R. Letsosa 50c,
Lookanath (colls.) R240, Syd
R5, Watches R2, Arch R3,
Rios R10, N.D. R10, Fete
for S & J R2, Sylvia R6,
Mrs. Matshediso (colls)
R295, Double yell R4, From
R2, Lenhal R2, Afton 50c,
Drim R4, Johnny (colls) R3,
Nick R2, S.D. R6, Ruber R4.

Grand Total: R314.55.

WHY WAS C.O.D. BANNED?

(Continued from page 1)
 cal actions in the extra-Parliamentary sphere.

DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN

Since the Defiance campaign in 1952 when, in a new spirit of militancy and dedication, 8,000 people of all races went to gaol in protest against apartheid laws, the people's opposition to the Government has grown stronger and more determined. The Congress of Democrats played its part in this struggle—showing to the Whites generally that they too were affected.

In 1954 it participated in the formation of the S.A. Women's Federation which was later to lead African women in widespread demonstrations against passes. The following year at the Congress of the People, COD members were among the 3,000 delegates from all over the country who adopted the Freedom Charter as a declaration of the aspirations of democratic South Africa. The Charter was later embodied in the constitution of COD. In many other campaigns, too, the Western Areas Removal protest, the Alexandra Bus Boycott, successive national work stoppages, massive protest meetings and processions, COD members were active participants.

PERSECUTION

But the Congress of Democrats soon fell foul of the authorities. Within the first few years of its existence one after another of its leading members was proscribed from belonging to the organisation until only a handful of the founders remained. But new people came forward to fill the vacancies and the work of the Congress of Democrats went on.

TREASON TRIAL

When the midnight swoop of December 1956 led to the Treason Trial 17 members of the Congress of Democrats were among the 156 accused in the dock.

More than twice as many COD members were detained during the 1960 State of Emergency in jails throughout the country.

COD also carried out publishing

activities, producing booklets like "The Threatened People," which charted the course of Nationalist repression, starting first with the most outspoken opponents of the Nationalists and then extending to all opposition; "Education For Ignorance," an examination of the Bantu Education system; the "Bantustan Blues"; "The Pondo Revolt" by Ben Turok, "Face the Future" and "Freedom is the Apex" by Chief Lutuli.

ELECTIONS

Two COD officials won elections in Cape Western, Len Lee-Warden representing the African Workers of this constituency in Parliament, and Ben Turok, COD's national secretary, in the Cape Provincial Council. The two men retained their seats until the Nationalists abolished African representation.

Ben Turok, COD's national secretary, is at the moment in prison serving a sentence under the Explosives Act. And even after the banning of COD as an organisation, echoes of its former activity will continue to be heard across South Africa in the trials, still pending, of numbers of COD members and officials on various political offences, one of these being the prosecution of COD National President Pieter Dieckhoff, Ben Turok and Eve Hall, the Johannesburg regional secretary, on a charge of insulting the dignity of the President of the Republic, Mr. Swart.

Their Best Meal For Days!



Women and children who took part in a demonstration against unemployment in Durban last week, were given some sandwiches and cold drinks by members of SACTU before they went to take up their positions. Many commented that it was the best meal they had for days. (See story on page 4.)

CONGRESS LEADERS, LIBERALS CONDEMN C.O.D. BAN

Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress, said that the banning of COD was yet another move in the Nationalist Government's plan of action to intimidate democrats in this country.

"All steps taken by the Government to intimidate the people have

failed so far and this move will and must also fail," he said.

"As President of the South African Indian Congress, I want to place on record the invaluable service rendered during the short term of its existence by the banned Congress of Democrats. These gallant people, many socially ostracised by their communities, have unflinchingly supported the great struggles in this country for full democracy and freedom for all," said Dr. Naicker.

The Youth Action Committee in a statement said:

"Thank you Codmiks for your contribution to the struggle for full democracy for all. Your banning should not be the end but the beginning of a new era in our united fight against the despotism of the Nationalist regime. Vukayibambe! (Get up and go!)"

Mr. Peter Brown, National Chairman of the Liberal Party:

Minister Vorster has furthered the suppression of opposition under the Sabotage Act. Today it was the Congress of Democrats, tomorrow it will be all those who seek to thwart apartheid, perhaps even the Progressives.

The Government has also ended our right to use the City Hall steps—a traditional forum. The same Department of Justice which failed to keep law and order there has now banned gatherings by law-abiding citizens on the spurious ground that these lead to a breach of the peace.

We oppose the exercise of arbitrary powers by Government officials like Minister Vorster. No appeal lies against his decision, taken in secret and without need by him to disclose his reasons. This is the hallmark of the police state which destroys the Rule of Law.

The Nationalists believe that they can crush the opinions of

their opponents by suppression. But this cannot be done. The Congress of Democrats is entitled to exist for we believe that freedom of expression and association is essential to democracy.

The effects of these many Nationalist bans are ominous. Those denied lawful and open channels for putting their case may well seek their remedy in underground action. Minister Vorster acts in secret. Should his opponents forge their reply in secret South Africa will suffer, for how will South Africa be spared violence?

Mr. Peter Hjul, Cape Chairman of the Liberal Party:

The banning of the Congress of Democrats is a further step into the right of racialist dictatorship in South Africa. Once again the Government has used force to deprive another group of South Africans of their right to meet and organise, by this action it has again demonstrated its fear of racial opposition and its intolerance of outspoken critics of its policies.

The question now is who will be next, and how long will it be before all organisations opposed to White domination in South Africa are declared unlawful.

Mr. A. L. Sachs, former chairman of C.O.D. in Cape Town:

There is no charge, the organisation is not allowed to make representations and there is no redress in the courts. The decision is entirely an arbitrary one and it is obvious that no organisation that seriously opposes apartheid is safe.

The ban seems to be part of a very strong pattern of rule by decree. Those Whites who support Non-White aspirations are now themselves being subjected to the dictatorial rules which for many years have been the lot of the Non-Whites.

One of the reasons for the ban would seem to be to prevent all contact across the colour line.

The Government seems to hope that more and more banning will solve political and racial problems, but experience shows that banning only create new problems and make old problems more difficult to solve.

(Continued on page 5)

A Story the Press Didn't Print

OPPENHEIMER ATTACKED BY U.C.T. STUDENTS

CAPE TOWN.

THE Cape Town University student body was unequivocally condemned for inviting Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer to deliver the T. B. Davis lecture last week, said the Modern World Society in a leaflet which was widely distributed on the campus. "In the past," says the leaflet, "the distinguished personalities who have been invited by the students to deliver the lecture (the theme of which is Academic Freedom) have all been intimately connected with the academic world, the universities, and the fight against university apartheid.

"Mr. Oppenheimer is concerned with none of these, he has done nothing in the fight for Academic Freedom, and inviting him has broken an established precedent at this university."

S.A. FOUNDATION

The leaflet points out that Mr. Oppenheimer continues to give his financial and ideological support to the South African Foundation, despite the fact that it has been condemned by the Progressive Party (of which Mr.

Oppenheimer is an important member) as an organisation "whose programme is detrimental to the interests of South Africa."

But the most disturbing of Mr. Oppenheimer's activities, says the leaflet, was the signing by African Explosives of a £20 million contract with the Government for the setting up of three arms and ammunition factories.

"So that, Mr. Oppenheimer

● Supports the Foundation.

● Makes arms which will be used by the Government to shoot down the people fighting for their rights in this country.

● And, paradoxically enough, supports the Progressive Party at the same time.

"This can only lead one to the conclusion that these are the activities of a business tycoon, whose interests lie in his huge mining empire, and not in the welfare of the people of South Africa. The motives for the university authorities inviting him here are so mercenary and hypocritical as those of Mr. Oppenheimer himself."

DIE TRANSVALER PAYS DAMAGES TO DETAINEES

JOHANNESBURG

DIE Transvaler, the Nationalist Party official newspaper, is paying just under R3,000 in damages to 124 South Africans of all races detained during the 1960 State of Emergency.

This is the outcome of the action for defamation lodged by the 124 who include Faried Adams (accused number 1 in the Treason Trial), Hilda and "Rusty" Bernstein, Yusuf Ca-chalia, Rica Hodson, Paul Joseph, Ahmed (Kathy) Katurada, Stanley Lollan, J. B. Marks and Aron Mahlanga.

The Transvaler article of September 9, 1960, said that the detainees were plotting bloodshed and riots, that the White man would have to yield or quit, and that Minister Erasmus, as Minister of Justice, was planning "firm measures."

Sued by 124 of those detained, Die Transvaler settled out of court.

No Land Slop With Verwoerd Say Swazis

NYASA PAPER PRAISES MANDELA

TIME for positive action against Verwoerd is the headline of an editorial in the NyaSaland paper Malawi News, organ of the Malawi Congress Party, commenting on the arrest of Nelson Mandela.

"Some of us have great reservations about the leadership of the ANC and some of its policies," says the paper.

"But although Nelson Mandela is an official of the ANC, he is, undoubtedly, one of the greatest South African Nationalist leaders.

"He is very much unlike the others who are spineless and believe in fighting Verwoerd from New York, London, Accra, Cairo or Dar es Salaam.

"While we know that it is necessary to have a few leaders out of the country to organise world opinion against South Africa, we do not believe it is necessary for all the leaders to track out of the country leaving the

"S.A. Land Belongs To Us Anyway"

(From Our Correspondent)

MBABANE.

THE projected land deal between South Africa and Swaziland is denounced by the Swaziland Progressive Party, which told New Age in an exclusive interview: "The land which the South African Government proposes to exchange round Piet Retief is in fact part of Swaziland."

Before this land was taken into South Africa there was a Swaz Royal Kraal there. Even the land round Barberton, NelSpruit, and Ermelo and right up to Springs on the East Rand, the Swazi people insist, is really Swazi territory.

The Swazi Progressive Party has cabled the High Commissioner for the Protectorates; Party protests over contemplated cessation of Swazi territory to the so-called Republic of Dr. Verwoerd.

Meanwhile in Mbabane Mr. E. Nkosi, the Information Officer of the Swazi National Council, told New Age: "There have been no negotiations between the Swazi National Council or anybody, or any government, about exchanging Swazi Nation land at Gollel."

PONGOLA DAM

The land swap arises from the Pongola dam which inundate land belonging to the Swazi nation in the south east, round Gollel. In exchange for this area, South Africa is said to be offering the sheep farms on the western border, round Piet Retief and Oshoko, which the Swazi retort, is really not South Africa's to give away! Information on the exact area likely to be flooded by the Pongola dam is on the secret list, but thousands of acres are said to be involved.

Dr. A. P. Zwane, president of the Swaziland Progressive Party who was deported from South Africa last week when he flew in on his way home from an African and British tour, said: "The Swazi people will have no truck with Verwoerd. No deals of any sort."

Mr. C. F. Todd, chairman of the elected members of the European Advisory Council, who has welcomed the land swap, "has no right to speak for Swaziland as he is the main man who is trying to ram down Swazi throats the unwanted constitutional proposals."

Dr. Zwane added that the move by South Africa to build a dam at

Williams Appeals Against 7-day Sentence

Cecil Williams, the stage producer in whose car Nelson Mandela was being carried at the time of his arrest last month, was sentenced to seven days imprisonment for refusing to answer police questions about his association with Mandela.

The magistrate before whom Williams was ordered to appear ruled that Williams had no just reasons for refusing to answer the questions.

When Williams noted an appeal against the magistrate's ruling the prosecutor asked for R500 for the members of the European Advisory Council, who has welcomed the land swap, "has no right to speak for Swaziland as he is the main man who is trying to ram down Swazi throats the unwanted constitutional proposals."

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NEW YOUTH CONGRESS FORMED IN CAPE

THE Freedom Charter was unanimously adopted as the programme of the South African Congress of Youth (SACONY) which was launched in Cape Town last week.

A ten-man provisional committee was set up to "organise branches and members wherever it is needed."

The meeting decided to have its first conference in Cape Town in December this year.

According to a statement issued after the meeting, the principle of accepting members of all races was accepted with the proviso "that for expediency and necessity's sake, and also to avoid overlapping with other organisations which organise on the basis of the Freedom Charter, concentration of the organisation's work should be among the Coloured people, who, in our opinion, need such an organisation now."

NOT APATHETIC

"The Coloured people have for many years been the ball and chain of the freedom struggle in South Africa but this has not been because of the Coloured people's 'apathy' or a desire to be close to the Whites." It is a result of inactive leadership of the existing progressive organisations and the fear of those moderate Coloured individuals who have been built up by the White and Non-

White press as 'Coloured leaders'. "Most of all however it is the result of a lack of an organisation that is not only militant, but also consistent, relentless, with its roots among the Coloured workers and peasants who, like the African, suffers daily under the injustices of apartheid and baaskap."

The South African Congress of Youth believes that the possibility of organising such an organisation rests on the shoulders of youth and it accepts the tasks of this role with conviction."

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions taken at the meeting included one demanding the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and all other leaders of the "people who have been imprisoned for exposing the truths of White baaskap brutality and for trying to lead South Africa on a path of peace and prosperity for all South Africans."

The meeting also expressed solidarity with and support for all opposition of Africans in the Western Cape removal proposals for Africans.

A motion that Nelson Mandela and George Peake be proposed as the honorary president and vice-president of Communist and Unlawful Organisations Acts and were looking for documents dealing with SACTU, the banned ANC, SAIC and the banned COD.

DURBAN RAIDS

Following on the ban on the Congress of Democrats last Friday, members of the Special Branch carried out raids at about 8 p.m. the same evening at the homes of about 12 members of COD in Durban.

The raiding parties were armed with warrants under the Suppression of Communism and Unlawful Organisations Acts and were looking for documents dealing with SACTU, the banned ANC, SAIC and the banned COD.

About 50 people attended the meeting.

Unemployed Demonstration In Durban



A Special Branch man falls down the noses and addresses of those who took part in the unemployed demonstration in Durban last week.

40% of workers are unemployed

DURBAN WORKLESS ARE DESPERATE

DURBAN.

UNEMPLOYMENT amongst the Indian community here is reaching dangerous proportions. Starvation is rife in areas such as Happy Valley, Clairwood South, Sea Cow Lake and other working class districts of Durban. It is not strange anymore in these areas to see tattered, ill-clad and deformed children, pathetically thin, running around at all hours of the day instead of being at school.

The already serious position has been worsened by the callous decision of the Government to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act depriving workers of their unemployment benefit after 26 weeks unless they have worked for another three months at least. Although the Fund stands at R140 million, people who had paid into the fund for several years are now destitute. They cannot meet the barest necessities of life.

There are at least 35,000 Indian workers in Durban alone who are unemployed. The figure is daily growing. No plan, no effort is being made by the authorities to solve this serious problem. Taken together with the numbers that are unemployed amongst the African and Coloured communities, it is safe to say that at least 40 per cent of the working class population in the city are unemployed.

Some of the demonstrators like 56-year-old Mr. Paul Khulan have been unemployed for as long as ten years. Mr. Khulan lives in one room which he uses as a kitchen and bedroom for his wife and six children.

Mrs. Sarifa Mohamed is 30 years old. She has four children. Her husband has been unemployed for over a year.

SFARIE DIET

How do they live? Most all of those interviewed by New Age said: "Spare diet and accumulation of debt." Some added that neighbours, relatives and friends sometimes help them out. Others added that they beg. Some say when they can and when they can't they fill their bellies with water.

SACTU, Natal, has formed an Unemployed Workers' Union with the object of unitedly fighting for jobs for all. The Union is calling a mass meeting next week at which the people's plight will be discussed and plans laid for a concerted move to press the Government and local authorities for jobs, an end to immigration and the opening of skilled jobs for all workers regardless of colour.

Recently the "Altona" company went to Germany to shoot some scenes. De Sica and Sophia Loren were violently attacked in the West German Press for having gone to East Berlin to work for a production with Bertolt Brecht's Berliner Ensemble.

Questioned about these attacks by the Vie Nuove journalist, De Sica replied: "What shall I say to you? It was a demonstration of stupidity."

"There is one scene where Franz, a main character, attends a performance of Brecht's 'The Rise of Arturo Ui.' That is why we went to the Berliner Ensemble."

His company has only gone there because: "It was the only theatre where, at present, Brecht is being performed."

"In fact, we found all that we had sought; wonderful actors—in

No wonder the West German authorities were glad to get rid of him and Sophia Loren They're Still Nazis

—says film-maker de Sica

ROME.

IN the studios of Carlo Ponti (husband of Sophia Loren), just north of Leghorn, Vittoria de Sica is busy shooting scenes for the film adaptation of Jean Paul Sartre's play "Altona," which was presented on the London stage with such success.

from PHYLLIS ROSNER

De Sica, together with Cesare Zavattini and Abby Mann of "Judgment at Nuremberg" fame, has written the script and, as he told a reporter from the progressive Italian weekly Vie Nuove, the film is "political and anti-Nazi, and about present-day Germany."

Famous

De Sica, who has just celebrated his 60th birthday, is probably as famous an actor as a director. He is one of the main architects of Italy's splendid postwar tradition of neo-realistic films, two of his most famous being "Umberto D" and "Bicycle Thieves."

In more recent times his "Two Women," based on Alberto Moravia's novel of the same title, won the Oscar for Sophia Loren.

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DE SICA AND LOREN

there, to this very day, and there is nothing to make us feel they are the same. They are equally satisfied he has left the Federal Republic.

They were evidently only too anxious to get rid of him, but in a few months it will be less easy for them to be shot of the anti-Nazi film of "Altona."

C.O.D. BAN

(Continued from page 3)

The S.A. Coloured People's Congress:

For all their mastery of the art of ideological blackmail and the use of the smear tactic, the Nationalist racists were unable to make any impression on the fine ideological armour and selfless dedication of these few whites gathered in the Congress of Democrats. These courageous men and women dared to put ideas of freedom above considerations of so-called race, or, for that matter, of personal fortune. The Minister of Justice has now therefore carried out the undertaking he gave during the Parliamentarian debate on the General Laws Amendment (Sabotage) Act and has banned them.

The South African Coloured People's Congress is amongst those in the Congress movement who have a special reason to feel oppressed at this abuse of powers of banning and will feel called upon to reaffirm its faith in and adherence to the Freedom Charter, joint program of the Congress movement.

Far from relaxing now that he possesses the most extreme powers over the citizens of this land, Vorster is a quiet, confident, determined to raise his production of the ANC and the PAC, and so the COD had to go and all opposition, white and black, will have to go. The white and black will not forgive their heritage should be warned: Verwoerd's and Vorster's is a tyranny which demands utter submission; destroy it or be destroyed.

Tortured

With a look of disgust, he described a North E incident. "Listen, do you know the attitude of the West German youth?... In one scene the main character is shown in his room. On the wall is a drawing of a man whom he tortured during the war and whose memory obsesses him."

"To study things more closely myself I also referred to a book, 'Yellow Star', on the persecution of the Jews. One day two young extras started leaning through this book; after a few seconds they threw it aside with an expression of disgust as if to say, 'Must we see these things again?'"

He paused and then said, "Yes,

SUPPRESSION ACT CHARGES

CAPE TOWN.

The charges against Welsh Mankanda, UCT student and member of the African Youth League, under the Suppression of Communism Act were withdrawn last week. He had been out on R50 bail following his arrest the previous week.

SHOULD AFRICAN LEADERS WEAR TRIBAL DRESS?

A Reader Wrote Us This Letter:

ONE does not want to say a jarring note at this time of the national struggle to dampen the fighting spirit. But as we are keen for maximum support, we have to mention certain things that may play into the enemy's hands, confuse the masses, and are responsible for division.

It hurts to think a soccer match can draw 45,000 souls and the rally for freedom round a leader like Nelson Mandela be only a few hundreds.

Does not the wearing of South African tribal traditional garb by African leaders play into the policies of the Government, confuse the people and defeat the aims of the leaders?

To the uninitiated it outwardly fits well into the Government pattern:

The Government would happily want to see us appearing in our various tribal costumes, tribal divisions, tribal differences, tribal schools of thought, tribal languages; Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa Shangaan, Pedi, Tsosna, etc. This accentuates tribal differences even among the educated:

Even if emphasis is shown on showing African culture, it is not exactly the reason put forth by the Government when they put up the Tribal Universities where Tribal culture would be taught with their "Lapa" pattern?

Must we just ape the states in North Africa who are more homogeneous in their provinces and have no Nationalist Government exploiting their traditional differences?

Why not be non-racial in wear and imitate Paramount Chief Bereng of Basutoland?

Johannesburg.

A.C.

To Find The Answer We Conducted A Poll:

Mr. JOHN NKADIMENG, ex-African National Congress member and countryside organizer:

One of the things the colonialists do is to despise everything African. The liberation movement of the African people must strive for the restoration of their culture. For what good reason should everything that is western be good all the time?

The people connect their demand for their rights with respect for their traditions and ways of life.

Traditional wear reminds us of the olden days when the people dressed well and respectfully in their traditional way. It is a symbol of confidence in our own culture.

To wear tribal dress does not mean you are a tribalist. Each tribe has its tribal costume but when it wears it at a political meeting it is a sign not of separatism but of respect for the traditional wear. The stress is on tradition, not tribalism.

Mrs. WINNIE MANDELA: We are not going to rub off our culture and traditions because of the fear that the Nationalists will make propaganda use of them. We are Africans and need not regret that we were born Africans. Our children must not forget who we are and where we come from.

Mr. CAMERON MADIKISELA, articulated clerk:

Politics is too serious to be used to promote fashion in dress. The clothing the workers produce is our national dress; the hats and vests and coats made in the factories.

I am not convinced that the way of attracting the uncommitted masses to our political organisations is by pandering to the forgotten and half-forgotten tribal norms.

If we, as a political leadership, were to direct the struggle of the people for liberation well, they would accept us unreservedly whether or not we are wearing our "traditional (and national) dress." We must never underestimate the mentality of the masses. All the masses want is a brave and a clear-minded leadership. That's all!

Mr. TAMI BONGA, clerk, 25 years old, born in Johannesburg:

It is incompatible when we are building a non-racial society to stress tribal dress. South Africa

cannot afford to have her leaders dressed as Zulus, Tembus or in Sotho attire because we have passed this stage of being Zulus etc.

The racist rulers of South Africa are trying to reverse the

AND WHAT ABOUT THIS?



Mrs. Winnie Mandela in Tembu national costume.

wheel of history and to drive the people back to tribalism. They will make propaganda of the appearance in tribal dress of people who are opposed to Bantustans.

If South Africa had one traditional attire, or at least the majority of the people had a uniform traditional dress, it would be different, but under our conditions more harm than good is done by encouraging people to dress traditionally. There is no such thing as a traditional South African dress.

Traditional dress on such occasions as Afrika Day, although it is done in a spirit of nationalism, creates a sensation that overshadows the purpose of the meeting.

A BUSINESSMAN, who wanted his name withheld:

An emancipated leadership often resorts to traditional norms to attract the attention of the people.

Even in the free states of Africa and elsewhere the political organisations adopt or evolve a traditional dress to strike the imagination of the people.

"National attire" gives you a feeling of happiness in the thought that you have identified yourself with the mass of your people. It places you in the midst of the people you seek to lead.

Your oppressor-class which usurps your traditions is the legitimate heir of the best of the traditions and culture of the people.

Is This A Step Backward?



An African takes part in an Afrika Day ceremony in Alexandra township.

ORANGE RIVER SCHEME CAN RUIN BASUTOLAND

(Continued from page 1)

Basutoland has a huge hydroelectric potential but the plans getting under way to use a river which is as much Basutoland's as South Africa's ignore this.

Three of South Africa's largest rivers rise in Basutoland's mountains: the Orange, the Caledon and the Tugela.

The latest British Government report (1958) on the Protectorate, the Morse Commission, summarised the findings of three investigations into the development of the Protectorate's water resources. One scheme envisaged the delivery of water across the Caledon River into the Free State. It was estimated that Basutoland could supply water at a bulk price of from 8d. to 10d. per 1,000 gallons, compared with the Republic's bulk supply price of from 2s. to 5s. per 1,000 gallons. Basutoland's water schemes would be vital for her re-planned agriculture, but would depend on the sale to South Africa of her power and water to pay their way. This, said the Morse Report, "is one of several subjects for discussion with the Union Government."

The Report adds, significantly: "The Orange River is international and any development on it, whether in Basutoland or the Union, can properly be carried out only after discussions between the parties."

Basutoland's plans, if any, are still only in the talking stage.

South Africa has jumped in fast with a giant scheme to keep Nationalist farmers happy and give greater economic stability to the apartheid state. The Verwoerd Cabinet got in first to tap the

waters of the Orange.

But what of Basutoland's rights?

Has Britain had discussions with South Africa on this project that affects the Republic and the Protectorate. If so, what was agreed upon? If not, who, not? Is Britain asleep on her feet, or closing her eyes to this shabby deal for Basutoland? The future of the Protectorate is at stake, for neither Britain nor the people of Basutoland can let the country's major asset, water as a source of irrigation and electric power, be frittered away along the lower reaches of the river.

Planning of the Orange River project is already well-advanced. Construction works being blue-printed, later to be erected at formidable cost, which neglect or underestimate Basutoland's water needs today will cramp her development for years to come.

War of Attrition

The use of the waters of the Orange River, which rises in Basutoland is not a matter for unilateral planning by the South African Government. This is the business of the Protectorate too. South Africa encircles the little Basutoland enclave and has already used its strength to treat Basuto labour as 'foreign'. Is the Orange River project another move in the war to place the Protectorate at the mercy of her more aggressive and larger neighbour? South Africa should not be allowed to get away with this out-flanking manoeuvre, and the Basuto people cannot afford to let her, for the economic future of their country is at stake.

AFRICA

THE COPS WERE WELL AND TRULY COPPED

WORLD TIT-BITS

being further items about international people and affairs

Operation Irony

THE TRIAL in Paris of a former French paratrooper lieutenant, Daniel Godot (the one they were waiting for?) who was sentenced to 20 years criminal detention for OAS activities, has brought to light in startling fashion the complete degeneration of important elements of French society.

It appears that in January 1957 Godot and another hundred officers were given instructions from a high authority to use torture as a means of gaining information from the Arabs in Algeria. Not only were army high-ups involved in the decision to use torture, but also leading members of the once proud and militant French Socialist Party. At the time there were three Socialists in the French Government, who, according to the Guardian correspondent in Paris, must have known what was going on. They were M. Guy Mollet (Premier), M. Lacoste (Minister for Algerian Affairs) and M. Max Lejeune (Minister for the Army).

With the sort of irony that has made Frenchmen famous the world over, the officers coined a special name for their torture operations: they called it Operation Champagne.

Even Brown

HOW LONG IS the Soblen tragedy to be dragged out? Even Labour M.P. George Brown (who provoked Mr. K. into saying that he would rather join the Tories than the Labour Party with men like Brown around) was constrained to say that the British Government in trying to force the dying man back to the United States, had acted in a totally indefensible way. "One presumes that they were put under great pressure by the U.S. but they have no right to give in to it." Rule America.

AMERICA

'Another U-2 Plane Shot Down—Headline



"This all goes to prove what I have always said—that you, my dear countess, will never become obsolete."

THREE police officers of the Northern Rhodesia Police, two of whom were Assistant Inspectors (the highest rank an African can hold in the Northern Rhodesia Police Force at the moment) and the third a cadet (all Europeans) were arrested at the headquarters of the United National Independence Party in Lusaka in the early hours of the morning on the 5th September, writes VICTOR ZAZA from Lusaka.

The National Secretary of UNIP Mr. Maizoa Chona said that a meeting of the Central

Committee was in an all-night session when at 3 a.m. it was interrupted by what he termed "police spies listening to what we were talking about."

It is understood that one of the Committee members at the meeting noticed a European man in the nearby street signalling to another European man who was at the entrance of the UNIP headquarters. Mr. Kaunda said that when they opened the window in which the Central Committee was meeting, another European was on the ledge beneath this window.

Mr. Chona described the matter as serious and declared that the Party was to take legal action if the police would not take any action. "The whole of the African population are shocked to hear

this story particularly in that it involves the police.—The fact that they admit that they wanted to remove a 'KWACHA' sign from the office shows that the European police are anti-UNIP and this is a very great indictment against the police force and its integrity.

"The police should be ashamed to give even qualified support for the so-called junior police officers—absolutely nothing can justify them. Instead of playing it down as they do now, we expect the police and the Government to take a very serious view of this, and any action they take should ensure that no such action recurs.

WAS ZAPU LEADER MURDERED?

MR. Joshua Nkomo, President of ZAPU, said in Dar es Salaam recently that there were doubts as to what had caused the death of ZAPU deputy President Dr. Parirenyatwa, reports a special correspondent.

Earlier this month Dr. Parirenyatwa was reported to have been killed when the car in which he was travelling crashed into a train at a level crossing. His driver, Mr. Edward Danger Sibande, was unconscious for four days after the accident, and has only now been permitted visitors.

Mr. Nkomo alleges that the car was stopped by two European men three-quarters of the way between Salisbury and Bulawayo. They asked Dr. Parirenyatwa for his passport. He expostulated with them, and demanded to know what right they had to stop him and asked why he had to have a passport in S.R. Six other European men then appeared out of the bush and began assaulting the two occupants of the car. Mr. Sibande remembers nothing more until he regained consciousness in hospital. Mr. Nkomo said: "I have



DR. T. S. PARIRENYATWA
"To say the least."

seen the car, and will put it no stronger than, it appears as if the car was stationary when hit by the train." He said that an inquest was to be held, and that ZAPU intended to hold an enquiry so that they could present the real facts to the inquest.

Will Revoke Iron-Ore Deal

MR. Clement Dhlamini, Secretary-General of the

Swaziland Progressive Party, who was on his way home after attending talks with the Colonial Office in London, commented in Dar es Salaam recently on mineral rights that were being granted in Swaziland.

He said that it was imperative for constitutional talks to be held before the end of the year, so that no further mineral concessions could be granted except by the Swazi people. In regard to the recent Anglo-American iron-ore deal, he said that this and all other "illegal agreements" would be revoked by the SPP when they came into power. Only concessions granted by the Swazi people would be recognised.

He attacked the system whereby not only administrative personnel but also artisans and even unskilled workers are recruited by the British administration solely from Whites. This system is denying the Swazi people the right to develop in their own country and is swelling the reactionary settler population at an inordinate rate.

EUROPE



Rakosi And Gero Expelled In Hungary

THE Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has expelled Matyas Rakosi, former Party leader, and Emoe Gero, a former Minister of the Interior, from the Party.

Six others who formed a factional group with Rakosi and Gero in the years of the personality cult, and 17 former workers of the judiciary, the prosecutor's office and security agencies have also been expelled.

FALSE TRIALS

The decisions were published in the Party newspaper Nepszabadsag, and are the outcome of the work of a special commission set up last year to examine false trials

of Labour movement leaders in the 1949-53 period.

The Central Committee is now preparing for the eighth Party Congress.

The committee's decision noted the special political responsibility of the Rakosi clique for fostering the personality cult, for the enormous damage brought to the people, the Party, and the cause of Socialism, and for the political trials and the period of the personality cult.

Documents at the disposal of the Central Committee proved that not a small part of false charges brought up at political trials were invented personally by

Rakosi, who himself admitted this.

SUSPICIONS

Rakosi's guilt was all the greater in that he also voiced groundless suspicions against members and leaders of other fraternal parties and thus caused immeasurable damage on an international scale, the committee said.

The burden of responsibility was shared with Rakosi by Gero, one of the initiators of the political trials. As Minister of the Interior since 1953, Gero delayed rehabilitation proceedings, so that the good name of hundreds of innocent people was not restored for years.

BAD Officials Sent Packing Transkei

Another Tembu Tribe Rejects Bantu Authorities

PORT ELIZABETH.
EVEN though the BAD officials brought gifts, the amaQwati, a section of abamaTembu in the Tsooboo district, would have none of them.

The district BAD Commissioner, accompanied by the chief BAD adviser to the Transkei Territorial Authority and a bank official, came to tell amaQwati that the Government was prepared to advance them money to meet expenses to launch the Bantu Authorities in their area. The sum of money, R1,600, they were told, would be used to build location roads, build offices for the Chief and pay salaries for the clerk.

BAD TASTE

Addressing them the BAD adviser of the TTA boasted that as a young man he had gained fame as a strong man who could tame even the Afrikaner bulldogs which are noted for their strength and wildness. Thus, he said, he would yet tame the amaQwati and wild amaQwati who are one of the strongest sections of the Tembu in their opposition to the Bantu Authorities.

It was an analogy given in bad taste, one of the men present at the meeting told New Age, and by itself was enough to arouse resentment amongst the people.

A speaker rose to tell the BAD officials that the people would not accept any gifts under the Bantu Authorities which they were rejecting uncompromisingly.

TAKE IT BACK

After the BAD adviser had finished another speaker from the crowd of more than 500 shouted: "Take it back, we do not want it. We want freedom."

The men at the meeting also made it plain to the Chief that if he accepted the money he would not spend it in their area. Realising how determined the peasants were Chief Mayeza Dalasile declined to accept the money gift.

At this stage all the men rose as one man to go away and the meeting broke up in disorder.

The Chief and the headmen who had been informed in advance that they would receive a money allowance for attendance remained behind presumably to draw their allowance.

The men came back as a body when they realised this and demanded to know why the Chief and headmen remained behind. As the Chief and his headmen hurriedly left the meeting place the BAD officials also left unceremoniously. Since then Chief Mayeza

Dalasilie has disappeared from his home.

SPLITTING TACTICS

One of the men told New Age that the acceptance of the money would have been the thin end of the wedge which would have resulted in the acceptance of the Bantu Authorities. Moreover, he said, the people would have been taxed to refund the money.

But worse than that the people see this as a move by the BAD officials to divide the Tembu so that Chief Sabata may be isolated. The BAD officials are making these offers of money to sub-chiefs in Chief Sabata's area behind his back. It is their old trick of divide and rule.

Towards the end of last week the Special Branch in the Transkei arrested Mr. Louis Majija who is now detained under the Emergency Regulation 400. Mr. Majija was recently elected chairman of the Committee elected at the Bumbane meeting to draw up a plan which would take into consideration the aspirations of the people for genuine freedom as opposed to the Verwoerd-Matanzima constitution for the increased oppression of the people.

Cape Town Slogan Painting



Our picture shows workmen busy with sand-blasting apparatus removing the slogan "Free Angola" from the Bartholomew Diaz statue in the Public Gardens in Cape Town. Last week two men, Jack Tarshish and Isaac Hoffman, were arrested in Kenilworth in connection with a charge of slogan painting and released on bail of R100 each pending their trial on September 19.

Raid On COD Offices

JOHANNESBURG

HARDLY had it been broadcast that the Government had banned the Congress of Democrats when three members of the Special Branch descended on the head office, armed with a warrant to search for documents and to seize cash books, ledgers, typewriters, nitric acid, plastic containers, rubber gloves, booklets and leaflets.

They removed everything in the office that COD members present could not prove was private property.

The detectives searched through the several offices for close on two hours, piling up posters, letters, bulletins and periodicals in a heap on the floor of the main office. Later in the afternoon seven Special Branch detectives arrived with cartons and removed all the seized material. Everybody except M. Mary Turok, a COD official, was ordered out of the office.

A Special Branch raid said the raid had nothing to do with the fact of COD's banning under the Suppression of Communism Act, but was "a separate thing altogether"; a search for material to prefer fresh charges under other laws.

APPLAUSE FOR GEORGE PEAKE IN COURT

CAPE TOWN.
SPECTATORS in court burst into spontaneous applause when George Peake was led down to the cells at the close of the hearing last week of an application by the prosecutor that his bail of R2,000 should be estreated.

The court orderly shouted for silence and the magistrate warned that if there was another such demonstration the offenders would be punished for contempt of court.

Peake appeared in court in prison clothes, as he has already started to serve a sentence of a year's imprisonment following the dismissal by the Cape Supreme Court last week of his appeal against his conviction for incitement arising out of a speech made at a CPC meeting in Claremont last year.

In the bail case, evidence was given that Peake was in the back seat of one of two cars stopped at

RACING AT KENILWORTH

The following are Damon's Owners Plate: ASH LEOPARD, Danger, Mundane, Maiden Plate: JANET ANDERSON, Danger, Peacockhor, Maturity Handicap: NICODEMUS, Danger, Keep On.

Kenilworth Handicap Tops: GREEN ARROW, Danger, King Cole.

Wynberg Progress Stakes: MIRZA, Danger, Sun Rocket.

Wynberg Handicap B: TASTY DISH, Danger, Ferret Shah.

JUST JAZZ

VERSE IIII

- ★ Chris McGregor Trio
- ★ Cops Kanuka's Quartet
- ★ Tony Schilder's Trio

Rondebosch Town Hall
TUES., 25th SEPTEMBER, 1962

8.15 p.m.

ADMISSION 50c
(INCLUDING TAXI)

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PROFESSIONAL SOCCER

R2,000 UNITED TOBACCO CO'S LEAGUE CUP COMPETITION

SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1962
NATALSPRUIT, JOHANNESBURG

CURRIES, DURBAN

SUNDAY, 16th SEPT
SHI

ND ROUND

AVALON ATHLETIC

HEARTS

LITZBURG

VS

VS

EA

MOROKA SWALLOWS ORLANDO PIRATES

MOROKA CITY