

# PEOPLE'S REVOLT

## NATAL



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### Apartheid, Police Terror Drive Africans to Desperation

From M. P. Naicker DURBAN.

THE situation in Natal has reached a dangerous state. Following bloody clashes between the people and the police in Maritzburg and the surrounding districts, the people's anger against the authorities is growing. The agitation throughout the province against Bantu Authorities, passes and for £1 a day is reaching new heights.

THE ONLY SOLUTION IS NEGOTIATION BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES AND THE PEOPLE. RELIANCE ON BRUTE FORCE AND MASS IMPRISONMENT WILL ONLY PROVOKE FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

The women in the New Hanover district whom I interviewed last week told me that they did not fear jail or death any more as they cannot put up with the starvation conditions in the reserve.

When they were asked by the Native Commissioner why they had destroyed the dipping tank, they replied:

"We did not intend to destroy the dipping tank. We were really writing a letter to the authorities which they could read. If we had written an ordinary letter you would not have replied."

A significant feature of all the demonstrations is that they are aimed at Government and municipal officials and police, and in no case has there been any attack on other local inhabitants. Attempts by some to turn the anger of the Africans against the Indians have failed completely.

Here are reports from the main trouble centres:

#### ★ Maritzburg

Trouble began early last Friday morning when two bus-loads of African women from the Table Mountain Reserve, about 15 miles from Maritzburg, arrived in town for a meeting with the local women. They were met at the bus terminal in Maritzburg by Congress attorneys Messrs. R. I. Arenstein and N. T. Naicker who were on their way to defend 600 women

at New Hanover. On the advice of Mr. Arenstein, the women, who were all armed, disposed of their weapons and proceeded to the meeting place at Edendale, a local suburb. Here they were informed that the local women who had gathered for the meeting had all been arrested earlier for being in possession of dangerous weapons.

These women, together with others who joined them, then marched to the local police station and demanded the release of the arrested women.

Their spokesmen made it clear that if the women were not released they would all court imprisonment. After discussion with the police they were met by the local Assistant Native Commissioner and police officials. They pointed out that they had merely intended to have a meeting and to present their grievances to the Native Commissioner. After much discussion the arrested women were released.

#### BATON CHARGE

The women then decided to hold their meeting in the quadrangle at the Maritzburg Municipal Beerhall. Soon after they assembled a strong force of armed police arrived and, according to several eye-witnesses I interviewed the same evening, baton-charged the women. This happened at about three p.m.

By 5 p.m. a large crowd of angry men gathered outside the beer hall and when the police attacked them with drawn batons they retaliated with stones and sticks.

Two constables were injured and an African and an Indian were arrested following a pitched battle which lasted almost half an hour.

On hearing of these clashes, Africans in the surrounding districts were reported to be organising

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## POTATO BOYCOTT TO CONTINUE

### May End in Sept.

JOHANNESBURG.

THE potato boycott is still on. It will go on, said the African National Congress last week, till an official notice of the date of its ending is announced by ANC headquarters. This date is now under consideration.

New Age understands it will probably be the end of September. The boycott is not to continue "indefinitely" as some newspapers announced last week. It has also not been called off, as other newspapers announced.

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LEFT: This shell of a house was all that was left of the Resha's home in 134 Good Street, Sophiatown, after the Resettlement Board demolition team had done its work.

While Robert Resha was in Court, They

## PULLED DOWN HIS HOME

JOHANNESBURG.

WHILE Robert Resha sat in the dock of the treason trial in Pretoria and his wife Maggie, a midwife, was on a call in the south-west townships, a demolition squad of the Resettlement Board set to with crowbar and chopper and pulled down the house in which they had been living in Sophiatown.

By the time the Reshas returned to Sophiatown after 6 p.m. that day they found only the shell of a house, their furniture and clothing standing out in the street, and their two little girls taken in by Mrs. Resha's sister nearby.

The Resha house was demolished the day after the 30 accused in the treason trial, Robert Resha among them, had heard the Crown outline as part of the treason case against them their active cam-

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Mrs. Maggie Resha and her two little girls took temporary shelter in a friendly Indian shop nearby their wrecked home. Bed and belongings were piled against the shop showcases.

### 13 Congressmen Arrested in Port Elizabeth

#### Sequel to Zakele Killings

PORT ELIZABETH.

FOLLOWING the recent clashes in Zakele (Site and Service) in which five people died, 13 Congressmen, including the Vice-President of the Cape ANC, have been arrested on a charge of public violence.

They are being kept in custody pending their appearance in court, which has been set down for August 28.

The thirteen men are: Alvern Bennie, Mvuyo Mcondobi, Kolistie Mdwayi, Arnold Malwa, Mali, Douglas Sikwana, Freddie Nel, Sipo Bala, Jackson Boo, Hobson Bwama, Wilson Kaingo, Maxwell Masekiso and Edmund Komantisi.

The men were mostly arrested at  
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## BRITISH IMPERIALISM WILL BE DESTROYED

Last March Congress leaders and their supporters were brutally assaulted and arrested and put into detention camps under the false accusation that Congress planned a massacre of Europeans. In April the British Government sent a commission of inquiry under Justice Devlin to investigate the disturbances.

The Devlin Commission has submitted its report and has found that there was no massacre plot, that Nyasaland is a police state. Now the British Government and the Governor of Nyasaland deny the report of the Devlin Commission because it did not do injustice to the Africans.

The Prime Minister, Colonial Secretary and the Governor only shed crocodile tears over the 52 Africans killed and 70 wounded. They pretend to regret the death of poor Africans, but in fact they are pleased to suppress and murder the Natives who strive for their freedom. The Western imperialists claim to be Christian, but they carry bibles and guns together.

We shout, "shame on the imperialists". We are bound to suffer all consequences for the sake of our land, but every thinking African in Nyasaland is determined to resist the imperialist aggression and brutality. We are

sure that the British Empire is losing its prestige in Africa as a whole and will finally vanish away.

The British Government encourages its colonists to do everything possible to gain Africa, but we are sure that they are declining and will be eliminated from the African soil for the evil they are pursuing.

Nyasaland

N. Z. S. J.

## Police Visit Our Readers in S.W.A.

It has become a habit for the police to visit any person who reads New Age or writes to or receives letters from Mr. Konzonji and Mr. Getzen who are in America.

You are asked why you read New Age and whether you know these two men. When saying that you know their name and address are taken by the CID and at night your house is watched by them.

If the South West Government does right they will have nothing to fear, even if we write letters to our friends in America. So it simply shows that there is something to hide which the Government fears.

The only newspaper which one has to read is the "Suidwester" which is the Nats' best one in this country, and the driest.

South Africa is no more in the darkness and we struggle for freedom. We follow the footsteps of our father, Chief Lutuli, as the Whites follow Dr. Verwoerd.

NORTHERN OBSERVER  
Syoob, S.W.A.

## TO CONGRESS

Symbol of hope, unyielding  
To force, tempered like steel,  
You are firmly and resolutely  
Cleaved to the exalted ideal,  
Fiery, vigorous, herculean and  
Brave yet full of wisdom,  
Unbound, free with open wings  
You are the child of freedom.  
O mighty crusader, fulfill  
Your task in the people's name,  
For no one dare smite you  
Lest they be put to shame!  
We shall labour and sacrifice  
With you in the gravest peril,  
Knowing well the sweetness  
Of triumph and rout of the devil.  
Carry on crusader! Carry the  
Torch of liberty to every home,  
You are the fountain of freedom  
And no longer to old or roam.

STEVENS ODWYER

Johannesburg

## ARE THESE RUMOURS TRUE?

Recently there were reports about anonymous intimidation and violent vandalism carried out by a secret terrorist society—called the "Ku Klux Klan"—against opponents of the Government. Mr. Swart has described these reports as "rumours"—and I agree with him.

## AUGUST 9 IN BLOEMFONTEIN

I heard from the President of the Women's Federation that the city fathers of Bloemfontein refused to allow the women to hold a prayer meeting on August 9. Their excuse was that the police objected to meetings being held on Sundays and week-ends generally. This is what is condemned as a sheer restriction on the freedom of prayer. The President then made an application to hold the meeting on Friday 7. The Council agreed to this but the time stipulated made it impossible for the people to be able to attend, so the prayer meeting was held on the 7th at the Batho Village, Freedom Square. African churches were asked to observe the 9th as a day of prayer against the inhuman pass laws.

An afternoon service was also conducted in St. Patrick's Church, Bloemfontein, by the Rev. Father Martin. In his sermon he said that freedom was the freedom to love mankind, to do good to others and to hate evil. Prayers were said and a few minutes' silence observed in the church.

JAOSBOHI  
Bloemfontein, O.F.S.

## NEW CONVERT TO CONGRESS

It is through the impetus of appreciation bred and born in the hearts of I express these words of joy.

It was at a meeting held in Newlands on Sunday, August 8, that I felt that the ANC is a good organisation which is against the downfall of any race. I have often been undecided as to the motives of this organisation, but now I have no further doubts.

As a man who has been taken as an agitator, and visited twice by the Special Branch, I have been compelled to join the chorus of the ANC. I have written myself to Congress, wishing it good-luck and success in all its efforts. May the spirit that permeates me be felt by others.

Mayibuye Afrika,  
S. TSHAWHE  
Durban, Natal

## EDITORIAL

## WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

THE so-called "rebellion" of the African people in Natal once again highlights the deepening tragedy of this country.

In the Natal country districts an outburst has taken place over the issue of the dipping tanks. In Maritzburg there has been another clash between the women and the police, once again, as at Cato Manor, over the issue of the beerhalls. But of course these were only the last straws.

What has got the African people of Natal into a ferment is simply this: they are desperately poor, and getting poorer as the country's economy plunges deeper into the slump. They are overburdened with restrictions—pass laws, removals, police raids. What remains of their tribal independence is being destroyed by the Bantu Authorities Act. Their past is gone, the present is agony and they have no future. The slightest extra prick can touch off the explosion.

It is not as if the African people haven't tried. They have endured mountains of repression with astonishing patience. They have taken their grievances to authority, peacefully and respectfully, over and over again. They have gone on deputations, made representations, forwarded memoranda. They have elected people to represent them on advisory boards and in Parliament.

But to the apartheid maniacs in power, it hasn't made one single atom of difference. African opinion and African protest has been steadfastly ignored. On top of everything, those few channels through which Africans were legally permitted to convey their views have been abolished. The old formula used to be: "We will hear you before we decide." Now it is: "We don't want to listen. We have already decided."

### Possibility of Change

The South African social and political system seems already to have been gripped by rigor mortis. There seems no flexibility left, no room for expansion or contraction. Authority is not even prepared to make concessions to widespread public clamour in which Black protest is joined by a considerable section of the Whites. Since the bus boycott of 1957, for example, the country has been swept by a demand that African wages should be raised. Even organised industry and commerce have agreed—but how many Africans have, in the last two years, had wage increases? Only the tiny minority.

The Government and the forces which keep it in power have set their faces against any form of progressive social change, regarding this as the inevitable prelude to "integration" and the consequent destruction of White supremacy. The most they are prepared to countenance are minor adjustments within the present set-up. Wider African aspirations are fobbed off with the fraud of Bantustan.

Naturally, this policy builds up terrific tension and frustration among the various sections of the population of this country. The demands and complaints from the people become more insistent, more strident. The Government's answer is more repression, treason trials, banishment, bannings and Saracens. The body politic is racked with ever more severe stresses and strains.

In this framework, Cato Manor, Harding and Maritzburg are only the beginning. We have already had Zeerust, Sekhukhune-land and killings in the Transkei. A show of police force may bring about a temporary calm, but beneath the surface the tensions will remain, and far worse and more bloody outbreaks will be stored up for the future.

Who can save our country from this continual conflict and bloodshed? Not the Government, which provokes it. Not the United Party opposition, whose frantic spokesman, Mr. Mitchell, blames the Government for not acting tough enough against the poor, hounded, desperate victims of apartheid in Natal.

### United Crusade

What is needed in this country is a united crusade of the sane, a crusade which will bind together all men and women who believe in two simple propositions:

● There must be a halt to the present apartheid madness, which threatens to destroy us all;

● There must be built a new South Africa based on justice and freedom for all.

Let us not haggle over the details. The basic principles of such a new South Africa were agreed upon by a wide assortment of people of all colours and races at the Multi-Racial Conference held in Johannesburg in December 1957.

IT IS HIGH TIME THAT ALL THOSE WHO TOOK PART IN THAT CONFERENCE GOT TOGETHER AGAIN AND DECIDED TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT. CAN WE DARE CONTEMPLATE TO FIDDLE WHILE ROME BURNS?

"MOSSOLB SUTOL"

Stanger, Natal

## HELP US TO FIGHT FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

WITH each month that passes, the political situation in our country steadily deteriorates. The old order is coming apart at the seams and men's political ideas are in a ferment.

The Nationalists—and Mr. Mitchell—imagine they can slash things up with sten guns; an illusion fraught with danger for all South Africans. No one can be either safe or happy in a bullet-riddled country.

Mores and more thinking people are beginning to realise this truth and beginning, too, to realise the need for fighting for the only peaceful and democratic policy—the policy of peace, friendship, equality and consultation.

New Age stands in the forefront of those who are helping to show the way out of the present impossible situation.

New Age points the way forward, fights for the victory of those ideas that will, in the end, prove stronger than all the bullets and batons.

That is why we ask you to support our paper.

That is why we ask you to give us your donation today.

HELP US TO FIGHT FOR  
YOUR POLICY

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:

R. £3, A.L. £2, M.H. £2,

Shoemaker 10s., X £10, Collections

£12.

Port Elizabeth:

Friend £1, Arnold. £1,

Chance 10s., Friends £5.

Cape Town:

NPDT 5s., McSweeney £1,

B.H. £20, Dr. K. £1, Double

York £2, Ken £1, Crookery

£1.10, J.Z. £8, Lists £2.7,

Brains £5.8.

TOTAL: £79 3s. 8d.

# JEWRY TRAILS SHIP THE BENCH

## But Crown Seems Unwilling

From Robert Reha

**T**HE six organisations, African National Congress, South African Indian Congress, South African Coloured People's Organisation, South African Congress of Democrats, South African Congress of Trade Unions and Federation of South African Women, all strongly opposed apartheid and Government legislation and denounced the Government. They criticised the present constitution of the Union and demanded a new and radically different Government. In particular they advocated universal adult suffrage and the abolition of all race discrimination.

These admissions were made by Mr. I. A. Maisei, Q.C., leader of the defence team, at the Trial last week.

Mr. Maisei made these admissions to the Court in an attempt to shorten the trial in the interests of the 30 accused and following a suggestion to this effect by the Bench.

He said that the defence would admit that in 1952, the ANC and the SAIC conducted a Defiance Campaign of certain "unjust" laws to bring about social and political changes. And that the Congresses supported the Congress of the People, the collection of demands and the adoption of the Freedom Charter.

These organisations further opposed the Group Areas Act, Natives Resettlement Act, Bantu Education and Pass Laws. The African National Congress conducted a campaign for the boycott of Bantu Education Schools and called upon

the people not to move voluntarily from the Western Areas and African women not to apply voluntarily for Reference Books.

### EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITY

Mr. Maisei stated that these organisations accepted that extra-parliamentary activity was needed, and advocated and carried on such activity.

He said that the ANC, SAIC, S.A. Congress of Democrats and SACPO recruited or supported the "recruiting of Freedom Volunteers." They also criticised the colonial system and sympathised with the efforts of the colonial countries to obtain self-government.

After this the Crown continued to lead evidence on the documents seized at the offices of the African National Congress during the nationwide raids of September 27, 1955. Former Detective-Sgt. T. E. Moeller handed-in the documents found at the offices on that day.

### HOW LONG IS THIS TRIAL GOING TO LAST?

The reading of the minutes of the 1954 Conference of the South African Indian Congress by Mr. Liebenberg, a member of the Crown team, led to cross-examination by the Bench.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: Are you going to read the whole of that enormous volume?

Mr. Liebenberg: Only the portions we are going to rely on to prove our case.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: The view of the court is that the Crown should draw up a summary of facts on these documents and submit them to the defence. If this could be handled with consent, it would shorten the trial.

Mr. Liebenberg: A letter has been written to the Defence.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Why a letter? Has it been posted?

Mr. Liebenberg: I am not sure if it has been posted, but I am sure it is being drafted this morning.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Have you given serious thought as to how long this case is going to last?

Mr. Liebenberg: My Lord, it's difficult to say, but using the experience of the Preparatory Examination should not be more than six months.

### "I DID PARAPHRASING IN STANDARD SIX"

Reading a document on the election of delegates to the Congress of the People, Mr. Van Niekerk, who became a Q.C. in the course of the first week of the Trial, was questioned by the Bench as to why he was reading the document. He replied that it was very difficult for the Crown to know everything at this stage.

The presiding judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff then asked: "Why does the Crown not know at this stage?"

Mr. Van Niekerk said that this document was going to be dealt with by an expert.

Mr. Justice Rumpff then said that he remembered that when he was in Standard VI, VII and VIII they were asked to paraphrase. Why did the Crown not paraphrase these documents?

Dealing with other documents Mr. Justice Rumpff said that the Government might be asked to put stamps on these exhibits. The Court might get tired of hearing the same evidence over and over again.

On Monday of this week Judge

Rumpff added that the Crown gave the impression that it was very unwilling to make moves that might shorten the trial.

Mr. Terblanche, another member of the Crown team from Natal, addressed the Bench for the first time in this trial. But the document he intended dealing with was withdrawn. Detective-Sergeant E. Moeller said that the document did not bear his marking. The document was then withdrawn and Mr. Terblanche resumed his seat.

### INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE

Mr. S. Kenridge (for the defence) asked that two documents, one a pamphlet entitled "Road to Higher Wages" issued by the Council of Non-European Trade Unions, and the other the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" be declared irrelevant and inadmissible. He said that apparently the Crown thought the first booklet had been kept openly by the South African Congress of Trade Unions, but this was not so. With regard to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, he said that this document was found in the briefcase of a servant of the organisation who was not even a co-organiser.

If this type of thing was to be accepted the position would be tolerable because if the "Rand Daily Mail" or the "Transvaler" published an article about trade unions in China, that could also be used as evidence.

The Crown argued that it was relevant and that it would later show the relevancy. Judgment on this issue was postponed.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESS MOELLER

Mr. Maisei: All the documents you seized at the offices of the ANC were kept openly on the desks, shelves and drawers? There were no secret cabinets, not so?

Mr. Moeller agreed it was so. Mr. Moeller also admitted that the search of the offices was not a novelty to the ANC. He agreed further that there were a lot of newspapers, magazines and other documents he did not seize at the offices of the ANC, such as the "Times," "The Observer," "New Statesman," "Bantu" (issued by the Government Department of Native Affairs), "Digest of South African Affairs" (issued by the S.A. Government).

He did not remember seeing a copy of "Die Transvaler" nor a book entitled "When Smuts Goes", by Kepple-Jones.

He admitted that as far as he knew Congress policy was non-violent.

By the beginning of this week the treason trial had reached the second Crown witness. The first detective had been in the box reading documents and under cross-examination for one week.

### Racing at Milnerton

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Au-Revoyr Handicap: IRRADIATE, Danger, Curn Feast.

Milnerton Handicap: ANGOLA, Danger, Nonchalance.

Ascot Handicap, Top: RED COPPER, Danger, Lumpy.

Ascot Handicap, Bottoms: VINO, Danger, Quercus Love.

Trial Handicap: DUNCKLING, Danger, Danger, Thunder By God.

Maiden Plate, 7 furlongs: STONE HAVEN, Danger, Wall Street.

Maiden Plate, 5 furlongs: KEBREN, Danger, Dear One.

## A. RUPERT BACKS BANTUSTANS

CAPE TOWN. Support for the Government's Bantustan policy was expressed by Mr. Anton Rupert, managing-director of Rembrandt, in an address to the Worcester Sakeemmer recently.

On relations with the Africans, Mr. Rupert said: "We have seen what happened to the Netherlands in Indonesia and now it is happening with the French in Algeria. Against that, we know that the Jews are still maintaining their existence in Israel as a result of partition."

"Broadly speaking, therefore, one cannot but agree with the policy of the State and the latest steps in that regard can introduce a new period in our history. It can avoid crowding together like Harlem in New York."

"Unfortunately, however, it is the case that policy is tested by the situation of the nation. We often fall short there."

## 13 Congressmen Arrested in Port Elizabeth

(Continued from page 1)

their places of work. Their homes are in New Brighton and Zakele. The situation at Zakele is now quiet although wild rumours of impending attacks continue to be spread, so that the police have been keeping Saratons ready nearby.

The ANC alleged that hoodlums are spreading these false rumours to mislead the police and so create a situation where it will be possible to maintain a war of nerves.

### WOMEN TOO

The arrests of the men were preceded by those of five women, who were released after several days in the cells on bail of £30 each. They are being charged with robbery.

Some women are accusing them of robbing them of their dom passes and destroying them. Mrs. Florence Matomeka, who is charged with robbing the complainants, was found not guilty and discharged in a similar case only a fortnight ago.

A further five people were arrested over the week-end.

### TAMBO'S VISIT

Interviewed in Port Elizabeth over the week-end, Mr. Oliver Tambo, Deputy President-General of the ANC, said he had come to obtain first-hand information on the Zakele situation, about which the ANC had been disturbed. After meeting the leaders of the organisation, he gained the impression that the situation was well under control.

After expressing sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, he said he was issuing an appeal to ANC members and the public at Zakele to co-operate in efforts to restore the position to normal. He said he would place the facts obtained during his visit before the National Working Committee, which will decide on what course of action to take.

Mr. Tambo was accompanied by Mr. Tom Nkobi, National Organizer,

## BANTU CONGRESS PARTY HITS OUT

London Agreement Violated by Draft Proclamation

MASERU. The draft Local Government Proclamation for Bantustan contradicts the Cowen Report and the London Agreement as embodied in the White Paper presented to the Bantustan Council in July, 1958, says the Bantustan Congress Party.

In a resolution adopted unanimously at a public meeting held at Maseru on August 5, the charge is made that the Local Government Proclamation "gives very extensive powers to the Commissioner of Local Government which he may use to hamper the proper growth of local government in Bantustan and makes nonsense of Basotho self rule."

"Reduces the status and powers of the Paramount Chief."

"Introduces subordinate councils which are not subject to the control of (elected) District Councils and which smack of discrimination and perpetuate the myth that so-called Government reserves are little Crown colonies within Bantustan over which the Paramount Chief and the Basotho nation have no control; and

"Will serve to stifle the growth

of ministerial responsibility on the part of unofficial members of the Executive Council."

The resolution demanded that the Proclamation be scrapped and re-drafted in accordance with the London Agreement.

### COWEN AGREES

Confirmation of the Bantustan Congress Party's charge has been provided by Professor Cowen, who told the Press last week that the first drafts of the Bantustan constitutional documents were defective and needed revision to bring them fully into line with the main provisions of the London conference agreement.

Professor Cowen said he had made suggestions on these lines to the British Government and had every expectation that the necessary changes would be made.

### DIAMOND MINING

A further resolution passed unanimously at the Bantustan Congress Party meeting in Maseru protested against the grant to Col. Jack Scott of rights to prospect and dig for diamonds for 10 years, subject to automatic renewal for another 21 years, contrary to an earlier decision of the Bantustan Council.

The resolution also objected to Col. Scott's request to be allowed to cede his mining rights to the Berentson Company, contrary to the decision of the Bantustan Council that he and he alone should enjoy those rights.

Objection was also lodged to "the introduction of South African capital to be supplied by De Beers Company to the new Bermuda Company for the new railway to be built from Col. Scott as this spells danger to our country and our freedom from the tyranny of the Union of South Africa."

Finally the meeting expressed its lack of confidence in the Resident Commissioner, Mr. A. G. T. Chaplin, and called for his removal.

"This irresponsible manner in which British officials work contrary to the wishes of the people is the cause of merciless and wanton destruction of the lives of innocent and defenceless Africans throughout all British dependencies," stated the resolution.

## STEN GUNS TO STOP A CONCERT

PORT ELIZABETH. One night last week the police walked into a quiet and peacefully conducted concert at the T. C. White Hall, One, holding a sten gun at the ready, mounted the stage and ordered the concert to close.

While a discussion took place on the reasons for the order eye-witnesses say he hit one man on the head with the gun.

In the meanwhile other people had started attacking the people indiscriminately with staves. Outside the hall the police opened fire, but it is not known if there were any casualties from bullets although a number of people received severe wounds on their heads.



"The Ovambos are very happy and satisfied with the existing administration," said the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for South West Africa, Mr. Bruwer Blignaut, last week. But in a memo to U.N.O.

## SHANTYTOWN REVUE IS AN OUTSTANDING SHOW

PORT ELIZABETH.

"SIR, there's something wrong with my horn, please give me a chance," said Humphrey Njikelana the trumpeter. But the talent-scout Norman Nishinga was not interested in his plea and sent him packing with typical Yankee wisecracks.

The story of Shantytown Revue is a simple one. It depicts in music and drama some aspect of African urbanisation. The opening scene quite appropriately shows a love-making scene—boy-meets-girl and the use of magical herbs can win one a beautiful girl. Then musical scenes follow to present the honest nature of beer-drinking in a tribal atmosphere ably supported by the backdrop. There are several such scenes before the revue depicts the present-day nature of musical talent in the slums where Non-Whites live.

### GIFTED ACTOR

Gordon Naka is a gifted actor and singer in all the parts he plays. On his lips is a "mummy" who sells liquor in the parks whilst looking after baby, as a tribal boy who uses love potions to win the queen of hearts.

Velle Ngondela is another star of the show whose singing and acting ability were well-cast by the producer Stanley Nathan. Norman

Nishinga steals the show as the talent-scout who went into the slums of Shantytown to meet Humphrey who brought him the talent which he required to form his "Klub Kangaroo". From this point to the end Shantytown Revue is the story of Norman's efforts to find the stars of his Klub. He rejects Humphrey who then challenges him to see his own show in Shantytown. Humphrey takes him to Mabel's shebeen where all the talent lies dormant. In this shebeen he meets Dennis Maana who thrills him with a rendition of "Lucky Old Sun". Norman invites all the talented singers to his "Klub Kangaroo" but turns his back on Humphrey.

### TRUMPETER

The curtain falls as Humphrey plays "Oh my Papa" on his trumpet. This he does with a touching restraint and softness as he blows the high notes. Humphrey Njikelana is a trumpeter of class and a man who brings back memories of the late Zululube Cele who was murdered in the slums of Pinville. The underlying theme of Shantytown Revue is epitomised in Humphrey's plea "Give me a Chance". This is an outstanding play which has minor faults but which deserves full public support, especially because it is in aid of charity organisations.

EMMA D. MQOTA

# Ovambos Complain "We are Treated Like Slaves"

WINDHOEK.

**A**N appeal to the United Nations to take immediate steps to remove the territory of South-West Africa from the administration of South Africa, to place it under United Nations trusteeship, and ultimately to grant it independence, is contained in a memorandum sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Ovamboland People's Organisation.

"We are treated like slaves by the Union Government," says the memorandum, which accuses the Government of harassing labour associations "to sell our young men to White settlers in the Police Zone as contract cheap labourers."

All Ovambos, Ovakavovels and the Ovahimbos of Okavovogeld are not allowed to go into the Police Zone to seek work, they are allowed to enter the Police Zone on contracts which last 18 months. The people are not allowed to choose the type of work they want to do, even the European for whom they are going to work is decided for them by the labour association.

"We are sold like poor slaves in our homeland. We have no rights, nor do we have any choice about the wages for which we are going to work. . . . The wages are 1s. 3d. per day without increments through the whole period of 18 months."

### PAYMENTS AND REPRISALS

The Europeans pay the labour association £8 for a man with one year's experience and £12 to £18 for experienced men according to the number of times they have been on contracts. If the contract is broken, the European usually

demands his money back, but it often happens that he takes reprisals on the labourer who breaks his contract or tries to abscond.

The memorandum gives a list of some of the people who are alleged to have lost their lives in this way. In 1944 Mr. Kume Kimene was beaten to death by his master on a farm in the Gobabis district. In June, 1952, Mr. Immanuel Johannes Itope was killed by his master on a farm in the Marienlat district. Daniel Johannes was beaten by the police on a farm in the Matlahobe district because he refused to work overtime for which he was not to be paid.

In December, 1955, Mr. Shanka Njunjane and another were shot dead by their master on a farm in the Bethanie district. In June, 1953 an Ovambo was shot dead and two others were seriously wounded because they refused to work overtime without payment. In August, 1954, one man was shot dead and another wounded by the police at Tsumeb because they refused to work overtime without payment. Two other Ovambos were badly wounded by police at Brandberg mine also arising out of a refusal to work overtime.

"This is a very clear indication that we have no security in our homeland at all."

### BANTU EDUCATION

Conditions in the Unpolice Zone are also bad, says the memorandum. There are no Government hospitals, only mission clinics. There are no Government schools in Ovamboland and Okavovogeld while there is not a single school of any kind in

the Okavovogeld.

Bantu Education is in force—the pupils are taught through their mother tongue and the only foreign language taught as a subject is Afrikaans. "English is completely unknown there."

"The system of Bantu Education has been introduced by the Government of the Union of South Africa in order to prevent the people from reading good books and newspapers in which they might be informed about the world situation or even what is going on at the United Nations."

### COURT OF JUSTICE

The memorandum asks the United Nations "to refer the question of South West Africa to the International Court of Justice for compulsory jurisdiction by this year," and authorises the Rev. Michael Scott, Mr. Jarretandu Koozonguzi and Mr. Mburumba Kerina to speak for them at the United Nations.

## UP MY AILEY

**A**LL we need now is for the Herr Doktor to divide up the air into black and white. It is no possible (!) for the Minister of Lands to reserve for the use of any racial group "the whole of the sea or any specified portion of such sea."

It might also now be a good idea for him to add to his title and call himself the Minister of Lands and Sea. On the other hand I hear that a feud has arisen between him and the Minister of Water Affairs who thinks the lot should have come his way. This might lead to a serious crisis in the Cabinet and Herr Doktor Verwoerd is contemplating appointing an Under (water) Minister in order to solve the problem.

The biggest problem I suppose is how the State Information Bureau is going to explain the ridiculousness of sea-partition to people overseas who I am sure must be spluttering, along with us, at the depths to which racial prejudice can sink.

★

**A** DAME who got her come-uppance was the one who was told by a magistrate in Rhodesia that every member of the police force was an officer of the law, regardless of rank or colour. Because she was brought up in South Africa, she said, she did not regard Afrikaans as gentlemen.

But she was still a little mixed-up, she said: "Afrikaners in South Africa are treated like human beings, but not as gentlemen."

★

**BANNED** book, "Lolita," said to be very objectionable, is being smuggled into South Africa marked "religious matter" and addressed to a fictitious donnie.

Who said a donnie was a good cover-up? ★

**WHICH** reminds me that reports say that contraventions of the Immorality Act are increasing.

Sounds almost like a defence campaign.

**A** READER said to me the other day that no one would dare to steal the magic sceptre of Pharaoh Tutankamen Verwoerd, since a Saracen would be difficult to hide.

Tut. Tut. ★

**T**HERE might not have been any split in the vote over De

★

By ALEX  
LA GUMA

★



Villiers Graaff's statement that "these primitive people (of Ghana, Sudan and Indonesia) were incapable of applying the parliamentary democratic system as it has been developed in the western world," but it means that South Africa is the best example of the application of that "democratic system," then I am afraid that there are a lot of primitive people in this country, and they're not Non-White, either.

In any case, who says people must be wedded to the western world in order to practise democracy?

## Sekou Toure Message to Indian Congress

JOHANNESBURG. Premier Sekou Toure, of Guinea, in a message to the Transvaal Indian Congress general meeting last week-end, stressed that only the efforts of all the persecuted people in this country, and to oppression in Africa. He called on the Indian people in South Africa to continue their struggle with their African brothers for the disappearance of the humiliation of segregation.

The general meeting, which took place in the Gandhi Hall, elected Maulvi Saloojee as President.

## They Pulled Down His Home

(Continued from page 1)

paigning against the Western Area's rent-cut scheme.

This is the second Sophiatown home the Reshas have seen wrecked about them. They moved to 134 Good Street after a house in Bertha Street in which they had been sub-tenants was pulled down last year. They have lived in Sophiatown since 1946.

Sophiatown these days looks like a bombed out town and the joy and pride many of its residents found in its vital, exuberant—and rowdy—life has turned to bitter gall. "Sophiatown is finished" they murmur these days as they look at the ruins of homes, the heaps of rubble, and the flattened plots where the demolition squads first moved in.

The township is already half-murdered.

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## P.E. NURSES BOYCOTT APARTHEID ELECTIONS

Port Elizabeth

A second attempt by representatives of the South African Nursing Association to persuade the African nurses at the Livingstone Hospital to elect advisory boards and committees under the Nursing Act failed dismally.

In a circular letter, the Organising Secretary of SANA, Miss D. H. Radloff, had appealed to the nurses to turn up at a meeting which the officials of the local branch would convene.

She asked the nurses to elect people to form:—

● A Bantu Advisory Board for SANC.

● A Bantu Advisory Committee for SANA.

Early in the month a local member of SANA called a meeting at which less than 10 nurses turned up. When they were asked to elect they advised that the meeting be postponed to a later date. The second meeting was then set down for the 14th.

Two days before this date the Eastern Cape Branch of the non-racial Federation of South African Nurses and Midwives (FOSANAM) released a statement setting out its attitude to the establishment of Advisory Committees and Boards under the Nursing Act:

"As we are not prepared to com-

promise on the question of upholding the universally accepted moral and professional standards throughout the civilised world we decided to establish the FOSANAM which represents nurses and midwives of all racial groups and is dedicated to fighting racial discrimination in the profession."

The statement then warned in advance:

"Accordingly the local branch of FOSANAM calls upon all the Non-White nurses to disregard the invitation to attend the meeting of August 14 at which they will be asked to elect people to operate the machinery of discrimination."

To participate in the implementation of the discriminatory Nursing Act would mean the betrayal and abandonment of their principles.

### DON'T SOIL HANDS

In a leaflet distributed amongst the nurses FOSANAM referred to the boards as "tribal committees".

The leaflet advised the nurses: "DON'T SOIL YOUR HANDS. Let those who have planned this evil deed do their own dirty work. Let the Minister appoint his own stooges as he has already provided under the Act."

Not one of the 500 nurses turned up at the sitting room where the SANA representatives, who were accompanied by the Matron found neatly arranged rows of empty seats.

## MIDDLE EAST

# IRAQ COMMUNISTS CRITICISE MISTAKES, CALL FOR UNITY

**T**HE unity of patriotic forces and the correction of mistakes which endangered unity, was the subject of a recent editorial in the paper of the Iraq Communist Party, *Itihad el Shaab*.

The editorial was a sequel to a sharp deterioration in relations between Prime Minister Kassem and the Iraq Communists following on the recent Kirkuk incidents. Kassem is reported to have "torned" by what he saw there as a result of the street fighting.

Taking advantage of this, anti-Communist elements in the Government proceeded to arrest more than 1,000 Communists and sympathisers, including leaders of trade unions and peasant associations.

According to reports in various British newspapers, the paper said: "In the act of crushing conspiracies, some mistakes have occurred due to the over-zealousness of some simple people to defend the Republic and its democratic achievements."

The article dealt with the way the democratic organisations had exercised discipline in the course of the Iraq revolution and limited the number of excesses, which are inevitable in any great change.

THE REAL REASON FOR EXCESSES, STATED THE ARTICLE, LAY NOT IN DIRECTIVES GIVEN BY THE EVER QUARTER "BUT IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC."



Brigadier Kassem.

The article said that to concentrate on criticising patriotic organisations did not help the Republic. The people should instead be warned that dangers would result from attacks on democratic organisations and on civil liberties.

"All loyal patriots," it stated, "are called upon to realise that the intensification of reactionary activities are directed not only against the Communists but against all patriotic forces."

The article, stating that Communists have always declared their mistakes in order to learn from them, called on the people to stop disagreements and reunite national ranks in order to march forward with the revolution.

The newspaper said that the central committee, at a meeting in mid-July, had adopted resolutions that reflected "the determination to pursue a policy of solidarity with the national role,

cementing the unity of patriotic forces for defending the Republic and the gains of the revolution."

The party's demand (later dropped) for participation in the Government was said to have "back-fired" because its consequences were not carefully studied and it was presented to the masses wrongly. Insistence on the continuation of party life through the creation of the United National Front also led to differences with the "highest authorities" and other national forces.

### "MISTAKEN UPSURGE"

The party must bear some responsibility for the "mistaken upsurge of the masses because the Communist Party and other political forces could not give the masses full political education."

It was admitted that the party had "miscalculated the political situation and the nature of the highest authorities and the national forces which proved capable of defending the Republic."

Irresponsible acts by some were due to their disregard of Leninist principles of collective leadership. Thus all criminal acts attributed to Communists were acts of ill-advised individual leadership. The party severely condemned this attitude, and would remain loyal to the revolution and the Republic under the leadership of the Prime Minister.

### CONCEIT

"The party," said the newspaper, "has done great deeds, but due to the drunkenness of victory and the conceit resulting from its great achievements, it has wrongly assessed its own powers, exaggerated its own importance and given insufficient attention to the

roles played by other national forces." Furthermore, the paper itself has "dealt in an inflammatory manner with certain events."

The London Observer comments on the situation:

"It is noteworthy that neither General Kassem nor his National Democrat supporters have ever attacked the Communists by name. They always use the circumlocution of 'anarchist elements'."

"This suggests that General Kassem still hopes for Communist support, and judging by the present tone of the Communist Press he is likely to get it, at any rate in the short run."

## TOGOLAND FREE NEXT YEAR

**P**REPARATIONS for celebrating the independence of Togoland are being made in Lome, the capital, and other cities in this territory.

Togoland, at present under French Trusteeship, will become independent next April. The chairman of the Togoland Independence Celebration Committee told a correspondent of the Ghana Times recently that about 500 distinguished guests would be invited to the celebrations.

Before the guests arrived, the capital would have electrification laid on, and the roads would be tarred, he said.



Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam.

"Of course, independence—but they must first learn to stand on their own feet."

## SOCIETY AD FOR . . .

### 1. GUIANA?

**T**HE British Guiana Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Chedoke Jagan, said in Bonn recently that the British Government had "more or less indicated" that British Guiana could accept loans from any country.

Dr. Jagan was on a two-day visit to discuss West German participation in British Guiana development projects. He flew to America the next day.

Asked whether he would accept a Soviet loan if one was offered, Dr. Jagan said: "Why not? After all, I want my country to be developed. There are people starving in my country." He said he had taken no steps to get a Soviet loan.

### 2. Cyprus?

**M**AYOR Costas Parthenides told a Press conference in Limassol recently that both the Soviet Union and China had offered unconditional aid to Cyprus when it becomes an independent Republic next year.

"You Cypriots saved the situation realistically. The British wanted to stay in Cyprus for ever. In their wish to do so they were helped by the Greek Government."

## EUROPE Why doesn't the West take Action when the "RED HAND" TERRORISTS STRIKE AGAINST AFRICAN FREEDOM?

**H**OW long will the Western nations tolerate in their midst the political murder organisation known as the Red Hand?

Formed initially by men who fled from France in 1945 to escape being put on trial for crimes committed on behalf of the Nazis, and joined later by other French fascists, in the last few years the Red Hand has carried out murders in Paris, Rome, Bonn, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Geneva, Tunis and Rabat.

ITS VICTIMS ARE THOSE WHO IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER HAVE ASSISTED AFRICAN FREEDOM.

The record of its activities reads like an ultra-sensational detective story. Had the crimes been committed by an organisation of the Left, newspapers would stream out the story day after day in splash headlines.

But the Red Hand is very respectable. It is said to have the protection of the Deuxieme Bureau, the French secret police organisation.

The Red Hand's most recent crime has aroused more public indignation than most. A trap bomb, placed under the car of a Tunisian journalist in a Rome street, went off prematurely and killed a boy of ten who was playing nearby. Five other children were injured, one seriously.

TWO MONTHS earlier, in May 1958, a member of the French Bar, Ould Aouida, was murdered. On the evening before he was to defend some Algerian students accused of having organised a banned organisation he was talking to some of them in his chambers. He then left to consult his colleagues associated with him in the defence.

But he never reached them. As he stepped out into the deserted street—it was eight o'clock in the evening—he was killed by two 0mm. bullets.

This was the work of a specialist in murder. When the body was found in the morning there was no evidence but the body and the bullets.

THIS CRIME meant that any barrister who had the courage to get up in court and argue that their clients had been tortured by French troops in Algeria now left they were threatened. All those who habitually defended those who fought for the freedom of Algeria felt themselves threatened.

The day after the assassination of Aouida the seven other defence counsel of the Algerian students received letters numbered from

two to eight with a message composed from letters cut out of newspapers, spelling out "You, too! Also you!"

Some Paris papers said the police held the theory an absurd one—that the crime was the work of "Algerian terrorists."

But there were precedents for this murder. On November 5, 1958, Alt Abecere, head of a semi-official delegation of the F.L.N. (Algerian Liberation Movement) to Bonn, got in his car to visit the Tunisian Ambassador.

A GREEN MERCEDES followed him and a Volkswagen in front of him blocked his way, despite repeated signals.

As Abecere turned to go into the Tunisian Embassy a burst of light machine-gun fire shattered the back window of his car and he fell over the steering wheel, fatally wounded.

The green car was found to have been hired from a Frankfurt garage by a man named Ben Ali Mohdani, who was born in Algeria but lived in Paris.

AFTER INQUIRIES in France, Interpol declared that Mohdani's papers and name were false, but as this was a political crime it did not lie within its sphere of investigation. The inquiries pointed

in the direction of a French secret organisation.

According to the West German paper *Der Spiegel* of November 19, 1958, a deputy president of the West German criminal court, Dr. Dickopf, while visiting the French Surete in Paris on other business, examined the file under the name of Ben Ali Mohdani.

Contrary to what had been said at Bonn, this man existed, as the files of the Surete showed. But the French police then, said Dr. Spiegel, "in defiance of all international conventions, refused to put the photograph of the presumed murderer at the disposal of Dr. Dickopf."

THESE TWO MURDERS are typical of many others. Some of the victims have been arms manufacturers who sold their goods to the Algerian Liberation Movement. Alt Frankfurt in 1958 an arms merchant named Puchert, alias Capt. Morris, was killed by the same kind of trap bomb under a car as was used in Rome. In Hamburg the mother of another arms merchant, Otto Schluter, was killed.

On April 14, 1959, Heinz Wolf, Frankfurt Public Prosecutor, said: "Inquiries have established that they (the murders) were committed by a secret organisation called the 'Red Hand,' which works in co-operation with the French Deuxieme Bureau or is given a free hand by it."

## SPORTLIGHT

by "DULEEP"

## S.A.S.A. TO HOLD ALL-IN CONFERENCE

THE South African Sports Association will be holding one of the biggest conferences in the history of sport on Saturday, October 3, 1959, at Port Elizabeth. All the national units, affiliated to it, will be present with direct representation, but any other provincial unit or club can also present themselves as observers, who will be registered with a voice but no vote.

This conference will have far-reaching effects on the future of sport in this country, and interested parties should avail themselves of this great opportunity to play their part in our sports renaissance.

Mr. Reg Honey, Chairman of the S.A. Olympic Games Association, has been invited to open this event, after which from 10 a.m. they will get down to serious business. The agenda will include elections of a conference chairman and a secretary, messages, resolutions and discussions of the problems in the development of S.A. sport, and finally solutions and resolutions.

SASA is only convening this conference, but the actual conduct of the sessions will be undertaken by those present.

What will conference discuss? Firstly, the consideration of candidates for the Olympic Games in Rome next year, ways and means of liaison between the White and the Non-White bodies and the final selections issues like the World Cup soccer series, Davis Cup (tennis), Commonwealth Cup (golf), international rugby, cricket, hockey, baseball and table-tennis (already accepted in the world body).

FOOTNOTE: Table-tennis authorities should retain an active interest in SASA, for being already recognised, they can be of enormous value to SASA in obtaining international recognition for other branches of sport. Their fight is by no means over until other sports gain similar status.

## The Rugby Test

THE rugby Test between the S.A. Coloureds and S.A. Africans played at Cape Town a fortnight ago, which the former won by the odd point in seventeen, proved above all that there is unbounded talent in Non-European rugby. The type of rugby displayed by the two national sides was both attractive and entertaining.

The game started off slowly which can be expected, for it was the first time the members were playing as a team; but gradually developed into a very exciting affair, and towards the end many backline movements were seen in which forwards combined as well. The Africans were exhibiting a fair, and towards the end many backline movements were seen in which forwards combined as well. The Africans were exhibiting a fair, and towards the end many backline movements were seen in which forwards combined as well.

On the other hand, the winners although getting the ball with monotonous regularity from the scrum, failed to win points through Abed's play, but mostly

Wolfson & De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Eng.), Qualified Sign-testing and Dispensing Chemists, King George Street (between Bree and Plain Streets), Johannesburg. Please note Change of Address. Phone 22-284.

20% Reduction to Africans

through the great defensive work put in by the African backs. At the same time, they took all the opportunities that came their way.

Elsewhere, it has been said that referee Basadien and linesman Bohardien helped the Coloureds to victory. Let this thought be completely eradicated from our minds, for together with a number of other press reporters, we adjudged this game as best of the best handled by one of our young referees. Bohardien, the injured Coloured captain, has been renowned for his sportsmanship, and never at any stage did he fail to hold up his flag, as has been alleged.

## Non-White Golfers

IT is good indeed to see that the Transvaal Golf Union is planning to send money to the stranded African golfer, Edward Johnson Sebide, who has such a sensational debut in the British Open Golf championship last month. Sebide no doubt is a good golfer, even if not the best in the country. Given the assistance which he desperately needs, he could prove an asset when he comes back, for the experience he will have acquired will be of enormous benefit to golfing enthusiasts.

"Papa", as a professional coach at the proposed club in Durban, is going to do just that.

## Penalty

THE Border Bantu Rugby Union, an alleged "trebel" unit who upset the plans of the proposed tournament in East London, will not be playing against any of the affiliated units of the National body, it was decided at the Board's meeting. The S.A. Coloured Body were likewise informed of this suspension.

## Will Sandra Join Althea?

MUCH concern has been voiced in certain circles over rumours that Miss Sandra de Klerk, South African tennis wonder, is planning to join Miss Althea Giphys' professional troupe of female tennis players. First of all it will be a bitter blow to South African tennis, for Sandra is this country's greatest prospect for a Wimbledon title. Secondly, if she does join this troupe, they would never be able to perform in this country, for Althea, being a Negress, is not permitted to play against Whites here.

## Chance for Mabena

COMING nearer the home front, a star of the National who is considered one of the best prospects for years, even better than Jake Tuli, has finalised plans to campaign in England, where his challenge to the British Empire featherweight champion, Percy Lewis, if he succeeds in getting a shot at the title, then South Africa can add another name to its growing list of Empire title-holders. Like Joe Ngidi, Mabena is definitely a world class contender, and other the titled fighters are evading our talented fighters. Let's hope he gets a break, like Tuli did, in his first fight in London.

## Ageless Archie

AGELESS ARCHIE" Moore has done it again, and confounded critics by his phenomenal run of success, even at the retiring age of 46, which he is presumed to be.

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## LITTLE LIBBY - THE ADVENTURES OF LIBERATION CHABALALA

by Alex ha Guma

THE ISOTIS TRY TO ENTICE LIBBY



though others say he is 48. Yvon Durelle, who was knocked out in the third round, was no match for the wily Moore, who looked good enough to fight for many more years. He is busy negotiating fights with either Ingenaz Johanson, the heavyweight champ, or Sugar Ray Robinson, the famous middleweight title-holder. On his present form he could tick both.

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## "NON-WHITES VOTING WITH THEIR POCKETS"

—Ngwenya

## CAPE TOWN.

THE non-white people have decided to vote with their pockets," said Mr. Thomas Ngwenya, member of the regional executive of the ANC, speaking at a lunch-hour symposium on "The Boycott" organised by the Institute of Citizenship.

Eleven million people in South Africa had no say in making the laws of the country, Mr. Ngwenya told the audience. For that reason they had to use extra-parliamentary methods, and had embarked upon a campaign to boycott Nationalist goods.

"People here might argue that the boycott is a two-edged weapon, and that hardships might be caused for the African people. But we are used to suffering."

The other two speakers in the symposium were Professor Hutt and Mrs. E. Stott, who spoke against the boycott.

Mrs. Stott said that she found it difficult to condone something which she opposed in principle.

The boycott would affect guilty and non-guilty alike and furthermore its restriction could be to make Nationalists more conscious of their nationalisation, and Afrikaners of their Afrikaanderdom, and further disturb racial feeling. She was sure that methods other than the boycott could be found.

The boycott was legal, Professor Hutt said, but had under a good government. Under the present Government it was morally right but could not succeed because the Nationalists would use any weapon to crush it. Other methods should be found to get the Government to resign. A new leader was needed to dispense the White people's fears in order to bring about a change.

Replying to the discussion, Mr. Ngwenya said that the boycott could be found to get the Government to resign. A new leader was needed to dispense the White people's fears in order to bring about a change. Replying to the discussion, Mr. Ngwenya said that the boycott could be found to get the Government to resign. A new leader was needed to dispense the White people's fears in order to bring about a change.