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5c.

### TERROR SPREADS IN TRANSKEI

THE Government having failed to cow the gallant Pondo revolt against Bantu Authorities has now apparently handed over its authority to Botha Sigcau to deal with the situation.

This so-called Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland has already issued notices banishing at least three families from their TWO HAVE BEEN BANISHED FOR 20 YEARS. AND ONE FOR LIFE.

Reports received by New Age indicate that there are scores more who have received similar notices Mr. Sejeni Makiloyi, his fathet who is over 55 years old and all other members of his family have been handed such a notice permanently deporting them from Bizanz Landskith.

to Luskisiki.

Both Mr. Makiloyi and his father were recently found no guilty of murder in the Bizana Magistrate's court.

## THREE MORE **BOMB BLASTS** IN P.E.

PORT ELIZABETH. THE calm on the evening of Boxing Day was shattered by three blasts along the Uitenhage Road on the outskirts of Zakele.

Immediately after the blasts the police rushed to Zakele and were deployed on the southern outskirts of the Township. Following on the

(Continued on page 8)

Two others of whom New Aga Two others of whom New Ag, was informed are Mr. Gilber Macingwane who has been deporte. From Luskiskik to Bizana and Mr. Gambushe Baleni who has to mow with his family from Bezana to Tabankulu. Both Mr. Macingwan and Mr. Baleni have been ordered to move to their new areas for a period of twenty years.

#### No Homes

They have not been provided with any homes, nor do they know what they can do for a living Obviously the Government and Signatu do not care and unlesthese people can get some assistance from tribesmen in the areas to which they have been deported they will face starvation.

Tribesmen interviewed by New Ace said that every if they were

Tribesmen interviewed by New Aee said that even if they wen able to get such assistance from local tribesmen, it would have to be done very carefully as Sigeau's spies were everywhere and anyon, who helped might be victimised. But, they added, the spirit of the majority of the people is still high and the struggle against Bant A. William of the struggle against Bant A. William of the struggle against Bant and the struggle against Bant what with intimidation, arrests, deportations and detentions, but the majority of the people are still in a fighting mood," they said.

### PRIME MINISTER OF NEW TANGANYIKA



Prime Minister Julius Nyerere driving through streets crowded with cheering Tanganyikans of all races after the swearing-in ceremony during the recent independence celebrations.

### "The Struggle is in South Africa. I'm Coming Back"

-Tom Sharpe

# Shares Cell with 2 Alleged Murderers **Before Deportation**

CAPE TOWN. THE struggle is in South from Africa. I'm coming back," were the courageous words of



Mr. Tom Sharpe

Tom Sharpe, C.O.D. leader from Maritzburg, interviewed by New Age in Cape Town whatso before he was deported to England in the Cape Town Castle

last Friday.

After his arrest in Maritzburg the had refused to comply with an order to leave the country voluntarily, Sharpe was brought to Cape Town by sea from Durban and detained in the Immigration Barracks. There were no adequate facilities for him there, and so he was removed to Roeland Street jail on Christmas Day. WITH 37 ANATING TRIAL PRISONERS AND ACTUALLY SHARED A CELL WITH TWO ALLEGED MURDERERS!

The worried prison officials then

The worried prison officials then put him into the jail's isolation hospital where Sharpe was able to talk to a number of African pri-soners. Finally, he was taken to Caledon Square Police Station, where he was well looked after.

Sharpe gave this message to a New Age reporter: "The struggle is in South Africa. I have no wish whatsoever to leave. In fact, I'm coming back and shall return Swaziland.

"In England there is nothing for a man like me to do towards liberation. My place is here, There are already competent men, more highly qualified than I, doing what-ever has to be done in England and elsewhere abroad. Whites must stay here to make their contrib

"It is probable that the authori-It is probable that the authorities were moved to jump on me for the production in London of my play. The South African, but I am convinced that they also wanted to stop my work in the Congress of Democrats.

"I am proud of my membership of COD and its honourable posi-tion in the Congress Alliance.

alk to a number of African prioners. Finally, he was taken to
laded on Square Police Station,
there he was well looked after,

Sharpe's Message
Cheerful and optimistic, Tom

all freedom fighters.

# Mother Arrested for Pass Offence

## SICK BABY SPENDS 10 DAYS IN JAIL

JOHANNESBURG.

THE terrible inhumanity of South Africa's passlaws - and the total lack of concern of the officials administering them — was highlighted in Alexandra Township here recently when a three - month - old baby who was severely ill with gastro-enteritis spent ten days in jail because his mother had been arrested for a permit offence.

for a permit offence.
The incident occurred when
Mrs. Jacobeth Malulcka was on
her way to the Clinic, deeply
worried and concerned, to get
treatment for her small son.
She was stopped by the 'PeriUrbans' (the township police
force) and arrested with many
other women for being in the
township without the necessary
serap of paper.

Mrs. Maluleka was taken to the police station despite her pleas and explanations of where ne was going. SHE WAS SENTENCED TO SIX WEEKS IMPRISON-MENT AND SENT TO THE FORT, STILL WITH THE SICK CHILD ON HER BACK. Mrs. Maluleka was only released TEN DAYS LATER—at long last—because of the baby's condition.

Since her release the Clinic has asked the Peri-Urban Health Authority to issue her with a

has asked the Peri-Urban Health Authority to issue her with a permit, at least while the baby is still under treatment. The Authority has flatly refused. Not the property of the property of

It has been reported that the Native Commissioner and the Health Authority each blame the other for the 'unfortunate' fact' that a severely ill baby spent ten days in jail.

IS THERE NO LIMIT TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICAN AUTHOR-ITY WILL GO IN ITS ATTEMPT TO PUSH PEOPLE ABOUT AND CONTROL AND



## De Wet Nel Came To Drink With "The Natives"

Beer Halls are fast becoming universal in the cities, towns and villages of South Africa. Intoxi-cating liquor has become so popucating liquor has become so popular that everyone will soon be running to the bottle stores for liquor, like the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. de Wet Nel, who came running all the way from Pretorin to Vryburg Beer Hall to have a nice drink with the Natives (now Bantu) and who left the beer hall quite a different man. opened the se-called "Batswana Territorial Tribal Authority" in Mafeking where the headquarters are. The "Diamond Fields Advertiser" (a local newspaper) quoted him as

"Diamond Fields Advertiser" (a local newspaper) quoted him as saying that the Batswana must have pride in themselves as a nation (a new nation created by De Wet Nel in the twentieth cen-

De wet Net in the twentien cen-tury!). Some chiefs of various areas in the Vryburg and Mafeking dis-tricts were not at this ceremony because they did not and still do not know what it was all about. The Bantu Authority Act and its administration is commonly known or pronounced as 'forty—Bantu-forty' with the emphasis on the 'r'. Some are opposed to it but others support it because they are ignor-ant of its implications, like the

# SHAME ON YOU!

CAPE TOWN is the only area which has figured in this column for the last two weeks, and then only in a small way. If this is the shape of things to come in 1962, then NEW AGE HAS NO HOPE OF SURVIVING.

Fach week we need about R800 to keep going, of which about R400 must be in donations. It is true that some weeks we get more than this. But look at the so-called "Grand Total" at the bottom of this column. That sum of this column. That sum isn't enough to keep us going for more than an hour, let

one a week.

What's happened to Johan-What's hancened to Johan-neburg, Durban, Port Eliza-beth, and all our friends in other centre? Surely not everybody has gone on holi-day. And even if you are on holiday, if you're reading this, we exceet you to put your hand in your pocket and send-ing on one single day of your holiday. holiday

That isn't much to ask But it can make all the difference to us—whereas your indiffer-ence can kill us.

ence can kill us.

Don't let your paper down!

Don't let the freedom movement down! Send your donation today—and DON'T PUT

IT OFF TILL TOMORROW!

Last week's donations:

ane Town: Katie — konfyt	for n acc
"In Memory of	R 2.00
Celestini" — (	C.W. R10.00
L.L.	R 1.04
A.W.A.	90
Hats - fete	50

TOTAL R14.44

Batlharo Tribal Authority in the Kuruman and Districts area who were the first to accept it and whose people are now paying heavy taxes to maintain an office and a van which runs around at the expense of the poor une ployed inhabitants of Batlharos

ployed inhabitants of Ballharos.

I was present at the official opening by 'Tonakgolo' de Wet Nel of the beer hall in Vryburg Location. The beer hall was unfoficially onende a week earlier and on its first day a man died of stab wounds and three ofheat landed in hospital. That was De landed in hospital. That was De Wet Nel's Xmas present to the African people. Let members of the Nationalist

Party and their henchmen sing 'Hallelujah' over our dead bodies in these notorious beer halls in their Republic.

JOE MOROLONG. Vryburg.

#### The Right Of Self-Determination

Nowhere in Africa today is a Nowhere in Africa today is an nation's destiny determined by another excent in Colonial Africa. The white minority in Africa base their oppressive and discrimina-tory lesislation on the myth that they are God-chosen, destined to rule and lead the African recopte. The colonial and the African recopts and the African recopts are all the colonial and the difference as a superior of the colonial and the Since the white man landed here.

Since the white man landed here in 1652 there have been wars, and our leaders today are eneaged in struggle not only against colo a struggle not only against colo-nialism, imperialism and capital-ism, but against the denial of the African recople's right to deter-mine their own destiny. Many obstacles face the Africans in their struggle, among which is the chris-tian religion, certain of whose dieturns are not conducive to human

The Africans are also faced with an arrowant and unfriendly white press which defends white minori

nress which defends white minority rule.

The African neonle have shown in no uncertain terms their complete disapproval of western imperialism—they do not, however, instend to channe one master for another. In the structed against innoerfailism they believe in their conditions and their own methods. They reject the idea of heir liberated, for therein lie the seeds of their domination by another nower in place of wasby another nower in place of wes

by another nower in place of wes-tern innerialists.

When Africa is freed the will maintain a nolice of friend-hip and co-operation with all freedom-laring peoples of the Fast and West on a basis of equality. She will iealously and vicorously West on a basis of equility. She will icalously and visorously mand her independence and free-dom to build her society in her own way without any power or power bloc whatseever trying to ram a particular brand of ideology or vosten down her throat.

Our aim is therefore politically.

Our aim is therefore politically, or a comment of Africans by Africans with newtybody and the political of the p

who owe his only loyalty to Africa and who is prepared to accept democratic rule of an African maiority being regarded as an African. We guarantee no minority right because we think in terms of individuals—not groups. In the name of our chefs and on behalf of the Basuloland Congress Party and Sechaba s and Sechaba stop and the control of the second o

morrow is too late!

TELLO MONGANGANE Teyateyaneng-

#### Missions Working For The Government

It has been seen by many that It has been seen by many that the former missionaries as well as present ones are working for the government. An example is that at places like Maungan, Beuster and other branches, the missionaries settled, there as servants of God and told and preached to the peoand told and preached to the peo-ple that God wants them to co-operate and not to worry about the wealth of the country. That they would get endless wealth in

the same time they made these places mission stations and all Africans living there are forced to pay R6 per village which is actually their own ground. Therefore it is clear that the

Therefore it is clear that the work of these missionaries is to rob us and to send the money which we are forced to pay to the which we are forced to pay to the government. And that our money is buying ammunition to protect them against the Africans of South Africa, and as an example I would quote the killing of our brothers at Sharpeville,

SAMUEL M. MAHWASANE,

#### Whites Will Look Back With Shame

When reviewing the sessions of UN this year, we are hopeful when seeing the trought shallon seeing the transparent of the trans

clear reason

clear reason.

In our own country we regard
the coming of Xmax with mixed
feelings because, whilst it is infeelings because,
will so the over and once again
we will be knocking the same
grantic wall of oppression grantic wall of oppression,
white will come when the
whites will look back with share
at the mess left by their predecessure.

Mighty Africa has risen! Come what may, no part shall remain

asleen LEVIM MOLEFE. Pretoria

### EDITORIAL

# DEATH PENALTY FOR SABOTAGE?

AFTER the recent bomb explosions, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, is reported to have said he was satisfied that White agitators were to blame and he was contemplating legislation to curb them. There have been reports that he intends to place his opponents under house arrest or some sort of curfew, and some newspapers have even been speculating about the possibility of the death penalty being introduced for sabotage.

We don't think much attention need be paid to rumours at this stage, but at all events it is clear the next session of Parliament will see some more repressive laws on the Statute Book. The Government will make yet another attempt to legislate out of existence what it doesn't like.

The Government's success in this field has not been in any way remarkable. Though there is a Suppression of Communism Act and an Unlawful Organisations Act on the Statute Book, the Communist Party, A.N.C. and P.A.C. are all very much alive. Not even the Immorality Act has been able to stamp out "immorality"

Isn't it about time the Government started asking itself whether something cannot be done to remedy the grievances of the people instead of futilely trying to silence the "agitators" who voice them?

The Government's justification for whatever action it proposes to take will no doubt be that law and order must be maintained, and that no government can tolerate attempts to overthrow it by the use of force and violence.

In a democratic society, there might be validity in this argu-ment, but it should not be forgotten that in South Africa it is the Government which, by depriving the Non-Whites of the vote. has been the first to resort to force—and this is force used by the minority against the overwhelming majority. How, under these circumstances, can the Government expect any response to an appeal to "law and order"? Why should the majority of the people be expected to accept the morality of a "law and order" which they have had no hand in framing?

New repressive laws will not be designed to compel a re-bellious minority to accept the wishes of the majority. On the contrary, they will aim at preserving the power and privileges of the White minority against the rising pressure of the people. As has been proved by 13 years of Nationalist rule, in the long run this cannot lead to stability. It can only inflame tempers on both sides, and intensify the atmosphere of tension and conflict which has already done so much damage to our country

We have no hesitation in declaring that most South Africans want to see PEACEFUL change to a democratic society in South Africa. It can now be seen, if we fail to get it, that the main responsibility rests with the Government.

# This Is What The African Wants Today

THE men of Zululand coming from the toil of vears of oppression and hard work turn toward the nation and again ask in the name of fifteen million the privilege of a hearing.

Over the years the hatred to-wards Africans has flourished. Stealing the black man's land has progressed and discrimina-tion as regards travel and publie accommodation has spread so that our weaker brethren so that our weaker brethren are actually afraid to protest against colour discrimination, Bantustan. Bantu Authorities, School Board etc., and are now simply whispering for the privi-lene of ordinary descripts.

The men of Zululand will never be satisfied until we gain our full manhood rights. We claim every rights. We claim every single right that belongs to a free-born White South African —political, civil and social, and until we get these we will never cease to protest. We fight the fight for all true Africans! Our demands are clear.

First we will vote, and with this goes the right of freedom,

manhood, honour of our wives, chastity of our daugh-ters, the right to work and the chance to rise. We want full manhood suffrage and we want it now, henceforth and forever.

Discrimination must cease. We claim the right of cease. We train the right of free men to walk. talk and be with those with whom we wish to be. No man has a right to choose another's friends and any attempt to do so is an im-pudent interference with the most fundamental human privi-

We want laws enforced against rich as well as poor; against capitalist as well as labourer; against white as well as black. We are no more law-less than the white race but we are more often arrested, con-victed and mobbed. We want justice—even for criminals and outlaws. We want the constitution of our country rigid and enforced and we maintain that no state should be allowed to base its franchise simply on

We want our children educated-Bantu education in South Africa is a disgrace.

We want the national gover We want the national government to wipe out illiteracy and when we call for education we mean real education. We want our children trained as intelligent beings and we will fight for all time against any proposal to educate black boys and girls simply as servants and underlings or simply for other popule to make use of. These are the chief things we want.

How shall we get these things? By voting when our time comes, by persistent agi-tation, by hammering at the truth, but most important of all

truth, but most important of all by sacrifice and work.

We do not believe in Patrice lence, but we believe in Patrice Lummba, in that incarnate spirit of justice, the hatred of a lie, that willingness to sacrifice money, reputation and life itself and here on Patrice Lumumba's martyrdom we reconsecrate ourselves, our honour and property to the final emancipation of the race which he died to make free.

B MEPHO

Zululand.

# **Indian Pensioners** Forced To Queue In The Open | sun for over eight hours out-side the offices of the Depart-enmt of Indian Affairs in Dur-

Over 2,000 Indian old age pensioners stood in the broiling

#### Bantu Stooges Thrashed In The Ciskei

BANTU Authorities stooges in the Kingwilliamstown and Keiskamahoek districts are having a tough time.

The wave of unrest has now broken in this area, which has hitherto been quiet. Peasants are prepared to go to any lengths to show their opposition to the Bantu Authorities

Authorities,
The Paramount Chief of the area,
Velile Sandile, has aroused the
anger of the people by declaring
his intention of supporting the
Government policy of Bantu Authorities

#### STOOGES THRASHED

STOOGES THRASHED
In Mtombe location in the Kingwilliamstown district the home of
Tununu Zake, a BAD Committee
member, was visited by three men.
He was given a thorough beating
and is now reported to be in a
serious condition at the King Hosnital

Another man similarly beaten is

Another man similarly beaten is Tiyana Mbovane. The police are busy investigating, but so far no arrests have been made. In the Keiskamahoek district the natural forests which are the graz-ing area were fenced in spite of the cently all appeared to be callin, but now the anger of the peasants has buret out.

The fence which divides the pas turage into small allotments for grazing a limited number of stock has been uprooted and cattle were

let in to graze.

After the incident six men were arrested and sen,enced to R30 fine in the BAD Commissioner's Court.

The men arrested were those whose stock wandered into the pasturage after the fence had been pulled out. Amongst them were Messrs G. R. Mabilwana, N. T. Siwa, and S. N. Gamlana

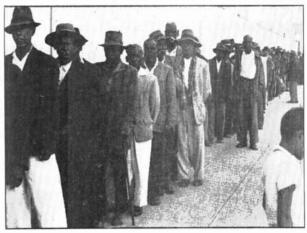
ban last week to collect their pensions.

The old age pensioners, some of whom had travelled several miles from the outlying districts of Durban, queued on the pavements outside the pension offices from as early as 6 a.m. until late in the

While White old age pensioners wine while old age pensioners can collect their pensions from post offices nearest their residence, Non-White pensioners are compelled to travel great distances into town to collect their pensions. The authorities have refused to accede authorities have refused to accede to repeated demands made by social workers that Non-Whites be allowed to collect their pensions at post offices.

In the past the pensioners collected their money at the office of the Protector of Indian Immigrants

in Stanger Street. Now this depart-ment has been absorbed by the Indian Affairs Department.



Waiting in the broiling sun, these Indian old-age pensioners queued out ide the offices of the Department of Indian Affairs last week to collect their pensions. Some of them stood for as long as eight hours with of Indian Affairs last week to collect their pensions. Some of them stood for as long as eight hours with of Indian Affairs last week to collect their pensions.

Bechuanaland People's Party Makes Great Progress

# 00 delegates at )NFERENCE

From Beata Lipman

LOBATSI. OVER 500 delegates were present at the opening of the Bechuanaland People's Party conference at Lobatsi last week-end. A strong demand was made for one man one

vote.

The jampacked Kgotla at the The jampacked Kgolla at the Place of the People resounded with shouts of "Afrika Mayibuye, Amandla Awetu" and the singing of the traditional Freedom songs of Southern Africa as delegates from as far afield as Rhodesia.

Cape Town, Windhoek and the distant areas of Bechuanaland it-self were introduced to the throng, which soon overflowed the Kgotla Place into the hot dusty square beyond.

The speeches of greeting from the different delegates, who in-cluded Mr. Fish Keitsing, a former treason trialist from Newclare, and Mr. Motsamai Mpho, the Party's secretary general, all stressed the need for unity among those fighting against oppression in Africa and the need to create a union of African States with one common nationality for all.

Mr. Mpho, who returned only

conference in Ghana of represen-tatives from Kenya, Tanganyika, Malawi, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Angola and South Africa, outlined The B.P.P., which since its in-

his party's plans for the future in great detail. meet detail.

"We demand independence by 1963." he said. "We will allow no discrimination based on tribe, colour or nationality, and all Native legislation will be abolished. The land will be held in communal ownership in the traditional African way and all foreign ownership and title deeds will be taken over by the new non-racial Government.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The grave concern of all think ing Bechuanas about the fact that foreigners may own land under the present Protectorate constitution and thus vote in Legislative Council elections was highlighted on Saturday aftermoon in the presidential address of Mr. K. T. Motsete, the popular Leader of the Party. He said that many South Africans, including a present member of Vermoerd's cabinet, had recently bought large rangels, in the series. Protectorate

bought large ranches in the terribought large ranche; in the terri-tory. This could become a great threat in the future because these men could become members of Legco and thus work for Republi-can policies and even ultimate— and legal—incorporation into South

can policies and even minimate and legal—incorporation into South Africa.

The crucial issue of the value of ultimate freedom without a healthy and developing economy to the company speaker.

From the floor, many speaker, and we we do not work the land properly nor do the traders give us fair price.

Other speakers supporting he spoke of the need for co-operative inter-tribal farming and marketing beyond a mere subsistence economy, particularly with the threatened loss of work facilities and revenue if the Nationa's Republic were to expel all "foreign Native-John.

#### NEGOTIATIONS

The delegates spoke with anger of their ignorance of what was taking place between the Nats and

the present time, and reiterated their demand for self-government.

The B.P.P., which since its im-auguration only one short year ago, has established 14 branches and has a membership of 3,000 men and women, expressed its solidarity with the freedom fighters of Alge-Angola, South Africa, Congo and the Rhodesias.

In a moving speech Mr. Motsete told his grave audience: "It is our liftm belief that Phoenix-like they will soon rise like the valiant and resurgent Zimbabwe African National Union, ennobled and iavigorated to pursue and attain the goal of their destiny—freedom,"

He stressed that, when the three He stressed that, when the three Protectorate parties met together early next year they would work out the maximum measures of mutual struggle in common issues like education, economic develop-ment and their forthcoming indement and pendence.

#### NEW PARTY

The tremendous growth in popularity of the Bechusnaland Peoples's Parly is seen as a serious threat by many chiefs and whites in the territory, as a result of which behind-the-scenes talks are going and present for the formation of present for the formation of the property of the present of the property of the present of the present of the present of the property of the present The tremendous growth in popu-

- They want to retain undisputed leadership of the people;
- The B.P.P. attacks most strongly their power and influence over the tribesmen and exposes the cale exploitation labour on the large-scale on the chiefs' forced

### BUT JAPANESE ARE WHITE



Dr. Verwoerd told the Handelsinstituut recently that investors had more faith in countries where a White administration was in control.

lar will and try to establish in

their place subservient puppet

The reasons why conspirators

receive a warm wescome in such countries as the Republic of

logo is not difficult to under-

stand, these countries are essen-tially the places on the African

Conunent where neo-colonialism

has its strongest hold and there-tore where neo-colonial interests are the most powerful.

These interests stand for the

balkanisation of the African Con-

tribalism, which provides a kind ot moral justification for the creation of very small states.

Purty in Ghana has always stood

for regionalism on a tribal basis, there is naturally an ideological attenty which can be exploited.

On the other hand for certain

interests the existence of colonia-ism or neo-coloniaism means great financial reward. The intri-

gues of the mining companies interested in Katanga have been

made plain for all the world to see. These interests have, up till now, successfully defied even the

United Nations and have created

a puppet regime which ensures that their profits will be in no

The same type of interest which is responsible for the Katanga situation operate: throughout the whole of the

African Continent, Ghana is a

because it has shown in practice

that an African S.ate can exist independent of the political sup-port of foreign capitalist enter-prises which have hitherto domi-

nated the African Continent.

High Income

based upon a copy of the

For this reason, commercial

tion are only too anxious to

support any subversive move-ment which would destroy the Ghanaian economy and would prove that Africans were unable

Provided that the Ghanala

economy is allowed to develop along the lines now being

South African system,

object of their ven

way diminished.

United (Opposition)

Neo-Colonialism

regimes.

# GHANA EXPOSES IMPERIALIST PLOT AGAINST AFRICA

On Monday, December 11, 1961, the Ghana Government issued a 41-page White Paper explaining the steps, including preventive detention, which it had taken "in connection with the recent conspiracy aimed at a coup d'etat and the actions it will take in the future to safeguard the security of the State".

Though the Western Press on the whole dismissed the White Paper as "unsatisfactory", it did not give its readers the opportunity of acquainting themselves with its contents,

New Age publishes this week a few extracts from the White Paper to give our readers some idea of the Ghana Government's case,

described was to create a state of chaos and confusion in the country so that first an appeal could be made for foreign aid and that then the Army could be persuaded to enter politics on the pretext of restoring order and preserving national independence.

The conspirators hoped by this to overthrow the Constitution, silence Parliament and remove all those of progressive ideals from power, either by assassination or arrest, and, in the case of the President, if public opinion would not stand for this, by relegating him to some high but meaning



President Nkrumah

The price which the conspira tors were prepared to pay was country and the ceding, to the Republic of Togo, of the former Republic of Togo, of the former British Trust territory of Togo-land now incorporated as an in-tegral part of Ghana as a result of a plebiscite under United Nations auspices. The Republic of Togo, and, to a lesser extent, other neighbouring African terrisother neighbouring African terri tories were used as bases by the

#### The Origins of the Conspiracy

It is a depressing fact that in all emergent countries there exist small disgruntled and disconten-ted groups of individuals who, knowing that they have no popu-lar support, still believe that they can get their way by assassination and violence and that they can achieve constitutional change by organising terrorism and murde and by creating chaos . . .

In considering the present conspiracy it is essential to under-stand its root causes. It is the product on the one hand of colonialism and on the other hand of conditions which are almost bound to arise after Independence in any newly emergent

Colonialism was responsible for

PHE object of the plot here Ghanaian "elite" drawn from the protessional clases and the agents and senior employees of the great merchant houses and educated to look at every social problem from an essentially colonial standpoint. They hoped on Independence to step in o the snoes of the former colonial rulers but they had no intention of altering the social system which they hoped to inherit.

### Outside Interference

IT would be very naive of the Government of Ghana if it ignored the unhappy fact that certain colonial and imperialist powers do intervene, directly or indi ectly, by fomenting plots and

chaccomong communication and the communication of t

# WORLD STAGE SPECTATOR

ACTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

conspiracies in other countries because of their vested financial interests. This type of intervention is sometimes undertaken by interests with at the jost the connivance of their own

On other occasions, unfortunately, it is actually carried out in a planned way by govern-mental agencies who have become so powerful that their activities may be hidden even from officials who are supposed to control them.

The Government of Ghana has evidence that some such govern-mental agencies are actually at this moment engaged in planning certain subversive terrorist acts in regard to Ghana. In such in regard to Ganna. In such interference use is made of dissident elements who are represented as "great patriots", "true democrats" or simply "anti-communists" when in fact their real purpose is merely to subvert a Government which they dislike.

These persons attack regimes based on mass support and popu-



adopted by the Government of Ghana, it is likely that the deve-loping prosperity of Ghana will, in itself, be a threat to all those regimes which are based upon the theory that Africans can only be employed as unskilled worker in the service of a minority master race.

#### Ghana's Policy of Non-Alignment

MUCH of the attack which has appeared in the foreign press is pased on a misconception ate misrepresentation, of Ghana's policy of non-alignment.

One of the subconscious aspects of colonialism is that tormer colonial powers expect their former colonial territories to continue after independence on exactly the same lines as they

did in colonial days.

Ghana has never been accused in the western press of being aligned because the Government continue to employ United King-dom officers in the Armed Forces. Once, however, a proposal was made to dispense with some of these officers it is imme-diately alleged that this is a sign that Ghana is aligning itself with the eastern bloc. Similarly trade and financial

samparity trace and manufactures agreements with western powers are regarded as natural. Similar agreements with eastern states are looked on as a proof of alignment. Any number of technical experts may be sent to give ass stance from a western country but the presence of even a

handful of experts from the east, is regarded as positive proof of the abandonment of the policy of non-alignment.

It is exactly because those who have plotted the present conspiracy have so little support at home that they look for support abroad. The whole argument. arroad. The whole argument ...
is that Ghana should return to
the policy of alignment with the
western powers, which was naturally followed when the country
was a dependency of the United
Kingdom. There is thus an identity of interest between those who wish to force Ghans into an to force Ghana into an aligned position and those who wish to change the Government



BY ALEX

foot-and-mouth and eat it, you

This gave a sour note to the

whole celebration and the P.M. went off with a pained expression to the Department of the Posterior. But he was given a good send off with the singing of "Vir hy's 'n vrolike kerel," which Pam-

poen-onder-die-bos claims was

stolen from them by the British

many years ago and converted into "For he's a jolly good fel-

Once again the only guest present who objected was Colone! Paperbotham (Kaffir Wars, Rtd.) who growled that the F.M. should have been given Half Caledonia for not referring even once to that very old Pampoen-onder-diebos tradition of piping in the ordered advance to Hinggis).

buts wherever they can. Our pictures show, above: farm labour tenants helping one of their unfortunate compatriots to move the shell of his but: and right: men, women



### Homeless in the Land of their Birth

More and more Africans are being turned into homeles; refugees in the land of their birth. In the Vryburg area, Natal, hundreds of squatters bave been removed from the farms where they and their families have been living for generations. Some have migrated to Swaziland: others are just roaming around the countryside, trying to erect their

and children trek with their belongings, not knowing where to so or what to do.



The African student sees that he s to form the intellectual elite of people that suffer as a nation Among students of late one has from subjection by a minority government. History has shown that in every people's revolutionary net the question: "What are we movement, where nation opposes movement, where nation opposes nation, it is the people who suffer most that fight bardest, and it is these that bring about all progress

in society.

The African student is lettered among his people: there is a natural hope among his people that he will take a leading position in their

struggles.
The student himself suffers special

disabilities, especially under the Bantu Education system. The student has begun to feel that he must grapple with himself, and without self-pity throw his might against his disabilities. He must talk up before the next man becomes aware of his neighbour's

So naturally and by logic the African students responded to the call for a national conference of students and the African Students' Association was launched.

From the beginning it was clear that the May 1961 student strikes would have a definite effect on the character of any new African stu-

dents' organisation. Notice these salient points about the end of May students' strikes:

1. The response was almost ex-clusively from the African stu-

dents,
2. The campaign gained mass support from students in the col-leges and schools.

3. It was joined by both African secondary schools and the Uni-

frequent in the boarding schools, over such matters as food, treatment by the boarding master and similar complaints. Today students will go on strike as a sign of their

revolt against the system as such.

Lutuli kwelola laphasheya Zithim iingcamango zakho Nge Afrika.

Ngelixhesha lethu thina Bantsundu kunye nabamhlophe Masimanyane csibche banye

students help wipe out this scourge, important than this is the ease with they ask? Students have started to which university atudents have acceled—almost spontaneously—that they have a mission which they counterparts as equals. Their aspirations of the counterparts as equals. Their aspirations of the counterparts as equals.

AFRICAN STUDENTS

HAVE A MISSION

#### A RAMPART

So now African students are building a fort and a rampart fo

composed chiefly of the pre-unive

# by THABO MBEKI National Secretary of the African Students' Association

hemselves - the African Students Association.

Their programme will include elping students to further their education with loans and bursaries national student newsletter; edu-ational and cultural activities; and

Here could be an important nev cornerstone for the movement of our country. Time will tell what degree of determination and enthu-siasm students will bring to their new Association.

The students want to speak and The students want to speak and act in an organised body. ASA springs from the students themselves. Their demand is national unity and their programme the solution of the problems plaguing African students of our country.

#### Tambo to Speak at London Conference

A conference on "Southern Africa the Unholy Alliance" is to be sectionary across and me control of the control of January 20, under the auspices of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Council for Freedom in Portugal and the Colonies, and the Move-

The students maintained a remarkable degree of level-headedness maintained a remarkable degree of level-headedness maintained a remarkable degree of level-headedness maintained a remarkable of level-headedness that their springboard; it is their student problems which must receive priority; and the main aim is to unter the African students on students with the students of the stu

The background to student society
among Africans must be remembered, and certain general characteristics of African student society.

REVOLT

In the past strikes were fairly
the past strikes were fairly
the past strikes were fairly
the boarding schools.

"With the exception of Algeria, this is the scene of the last head-on clash between African nationalism and White-minority rule. The strength of African nationalism is

revolt against the system as such, and winterdinority ruc. Inexpressing oposition to a principal whose remarks and policy are obleted to, or to a teacher who is believed to be spying on the stubelist take on this larger, more political character.

"If we take strong and united of the prevent this crisis from resulting in violence and brutality."

We all races in this era.

ourg was brightened last week sang a song, dedicated to Chief

spired Mr. Ntsutsu. "My song the great inspiration African people get from him."

The man, Johnny Ntsutsu, is

South Africa. "Chief Lutuli undoutbedly is one of the greatest African statesmen alive," said the in-

Here are the English and

Zulu words of the song by Mr. Ntsutsu.

# T.B. Patient's Song For Lutuli

New Age office in Johannes by a man who came in and

a tworevulosis patient who has been suffering from the illness since 1953. In spite of his han-dicap he has been studying music for the past three years and hopes to get a degree in music from the University of

All the Blacks together with the Whites, Let's work together with the Whites for the future Of Africa.

We shall follow Chief Lutuli On the paths that he will lead us all.

Black, White and Brown, we march together To freedom.

# UP MY ALLEY

Ghana is, in national income per head, the second wealthiest country on the African Conti-nent. In the wealthiest country, OF course Pampoen-onder-diebos could not do without its annual bust-up, and this took place on New Year's Eve — although the singing of Auld Lang Syne was omitted from the the South African Republic, the per capita income is so unevenly distributed that not only the Lang Syne was omitted from the agenda as foreign and un-PODB. In fact, a Commission of Inquiry was immediately established to go economy but the whole internal stability of the state is threatened. The fact that this inequality is into the matter of finding some dictated on a colour basis add to the danger of the collapse of the regime in South Africa and of those other regimes in Africa, such as the Rhodesian Federa-

into the matter of finding some-thing more Pampoen-onder-die-bosish to replace the ditty. Anyway, if they didn't have Auld Lang Syne, they had a speech by the Prime Minister. This gent, full of national pride tion, whose political organisation and the rest, and draped in the national flag, spoke on "Onse Traditions" and said that the and financial interests which have large stakes in African exploita-

The vote would be extended to all blanke bossers over the age of fourteen since if the lads were entitled to firearms they were certainly entitled to vote. At all times the traditions of Pampoen-onder-die-bos must be

encouraged.

At the same time steps would be taken to prevent political-

fall-out which was polluting the atmosphere as a result of bomb tests carried out recently by elements who intended to introduce such foreign ideas as liberty, equality and fraternity The matter of preventing the fall-out would be left in the hands of the students of Pampoen-onder-die-bosch Univer-

poen-olog-rade-bosch Univer-sity. (Applause from several volkspelers who flung their kap-pies into the air.) "Next year negotiations will (hie) also be arranged with the PODB Department of Carpentry for the manufacture of several thousand ox-wagons with which to strengthen our Isager," quoth the P.M. "We will see to it that our borders are surrounded by wagons so that we will live in

our traditional manner. In fact we might even call it the ox-Interjection from Oom Van der Mielieblaar: "And what about the foot-and-mouth, mencer?"

P.M. cros.ly: "What about it? It's our traditional disease, like black spots. You can't have your

The S.A. Foundation is busy Whitewashing Apartheid

### BIG BUSINESS PLAYS THE into the political struggle on side of the Government. GOVT. GAME nd which will lead to drastic cur-ilment of criticism of apartheid. What Can Be Done?

THROUGH the medium of the South African Foundation, big business—here and abroad — is teaming up with Nationalist Government giving its support to apartheid.

Formed by Major-General Sir Francis de Guingand, a British business man, the Foundation has become one of the most reaction-

become one of the most reaction-ary forces in South Africa today. Its aim is: profits? To achieve profits it is using its formidable resources to prevent criticism of apartheid. Its excuse is that it is protecting South Africa's "good name".

For some time it has become apparent that big business has decided that it must learn to live with apartheid. As a result, it has surrendered to the Nationalist Government on the vital issue of public opposition to apartheid policies.

#### The Beginning

The Foundation was launched The Foundation was nathened— into action, that is—just before Sharpeville, 1960. Sharpeville and the world-wide blast of criticism that followed, put the Foundation temporarily out of action.

### NYERERE ON S.A. BOYCOTT

At a pre-independence press-onference, Prime Minister Nyerere ated; "The Government of Tanstated; ganyika will do it

ganyika will do all it can to strengthen the boycot of South African goods, including South African spiss and aircraft."

Asked if he would follow the British and American example of perusading South Africa to change its racial policy, Mr. Nyerer said, "I do not believe they can persuade the South African government to change their policy any more than they can persuade them to change thier religion—their policy is a relizion to them".

thier rengion—their policy is a religion to them".

The Prime Minister also disclosed that he had agreed to a request made by the Soviet delegation that the Soviet Union should establish diplomatic representation in Dar es Saluam. It has been officially announced that the Peoples' Republic of China and Czechoslavakia will also open embassies in Tanganyika. However, owing to the great ex-pense involved, Tanganyika could not at present afford to reciprocate establishing missions in these

We have no intention of letting a friendly country choose our enemies. We are going to make our own decisions. If we choose to make enemies we are going to make that decision and no one will make it for us", the Prime Minister said,

#### GWALA BANNED IN MARITZBURG

Mr. T. H. Gwala, Maritzburg chairman of SACTU, was last week served with two banning orders prohibiting him from taking part in any

trade union activities as defined in the Industrial Conciliation Act. He is also banned for five years from attending any gatherings in South Africa.

Slowly, however, it has been tetting back into its stride. At he Commonwealth conference in the Commonwealth conference in London last March, it was seen working hand-in-glove with the South African Information Office trying to "sell" apartheid to the British public.

Its activities overseas, however, are a minor part of its mission.

are a minor part of its mission.

Its main work is here, in South
Africa. When it was launched,
Die Burger told it what its only
useful function could be: to silence
the criticisms of the Opposition

The Foundation has taken this The Foundation has taken this advice to heart. It is a propaganda organisation today, working with Government propagandists to create the concept of a "common South African patriotism". Radio South Africa is dedicated to the same task.

### By A Special Correspondent

This is the Nationalist Govern-This is the Nationalist Government's biggest propaganda objective at the moment; to enforce this "common patriotism" and to create a norm for a "true South African".

One needs only to read the speeches of Sir Francis de Guingand to appreciate what "patriotsm" is. It is the avoidance of criticism of Government policy because criticism makes the econ-

because criticism makes the econ omy unstable.

Sir Francis's interest in South

Africa is financial. He is a British subject who is not involved in our struggle. All he wants is a stable economy.

#### Press Control

Through its members, the Foun-dation has been able to exercise an influence over the Opposition

of its members is Mr. G.

Press.
One of its members is Mr. G.
H. R. Edmunds, chairman of South
African Associated Newspapers,
Ltd. (Rand Daily Mail, Sunday
Times, Sunday Express, Friancial
Times, Sunday Express
Marian
Times, Ltd.
Another member is Mr. F. A.
Berrill, chairman of the Central
News Agency. Others are Mr.
Clive Corder, a director of the
Cape Times, Ltd., and Col. E. O'C.
Magggs, chairman of the Bantu
Press (Ply.) Ltd., publishers of
The World, which poses as such
a staunch champion of non-White
rights.

Politically, the Foundation is a otch-potch; financially, they all otch-potch; hang together.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, the money-bags of the Progressive Party, rubs shoulders with Mr. J. G. F. van der Merwe, president of Die Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, and with Dr. M. S. Louw, noted Broederbond economist, chairman of Saambou Building Society and a director of SANLAM and Volks-

Mr. Sam Cohen, "liberal-minded" joint managing director of O.K. Bazaars, rubs shoulders with Pro-fessor J. C. Coetzee, Broederbond rector of Potchefstroom Univer-sity, the Hon. William Nicol, for-merly (Broederbond) Administrator of the Transvaal, and sundry other Nationalist academicians, like Professors C. H. Rautenbach (Rector, Pretoria University), Professor S. Pauw (Principal, University of South Africa) and Professor H. B. Thom (Rector, Stellenbosch University).

Thom (Rector, Stellenbosch University).
Of course, Mr. Charlie Engelhard is there, and Mr. W. B. Coetzer, chairman of the Federale Mynbou, Eric Gallo, Harry Goldberg (Ellis Furnishers), C. H. Leon (Elephant Trading), A. J. du Tole, Charling (1998), A. J. C. Leon (1998), A. J. C. K. Ersamus (1998), J. C. K. Ersamus (Boere-Saamwerk Bpk.), S. Moshall (Moshal Gevisser Holdings) and G. E. D. Sutton (Lion Match). Our old friends from Britain, Sir George Usher (Dunswart Iron and Steel Works), Sir Nicholas Cayzer (Union Castle and Clan Lines) and Lord Fraser (Frasers Ltd., of Maseru, etc.) are also there.

there.
Other British members are George M. Mason, head of the Africa department of Imperial Chemical Industries, and H. C. Drayton, a director of Consolidated

Drayton, a director of Consolidated Goldfields, Midland Bank and Standard Bank. One even finds the name of Dr. J. B. Webb, chairman of the Southern Transvan District of the Methodst Church of South Africa. It is unnecessarily brief article the manifold activities of the South African Goudald activities of the South African Toundald activities of the South African is a Government propaganda agency and a potent one because it operates mainly from within the osition enclosure

Opposition enclosure.

There is good reason to believe that it had a finger in the "voluntary" Code of Conduct which the South African Press is adopting

The question which must be asked is: what can be done about this organisation? The Congress movement, specifically, should ask this question and also answer it. In the first place, the Congress movement should consider approaching all the direction— and asking them whether they are warner of the consequences of plunging to deeply

side of the Government.

In the second place, overseas branches of the firms (in some cases the headquarters are overseas) could be asked whether they approve of their local director's political affiliations.

This is a big task, but an urgent and very important one. The insidious influence of the Foundation is being spread rapidly in South Africa and overseas.



he Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department entrance. "Whites Only" says the sign in Zulu. A "blackjack" guards the entrance.

# JIM CROW COMES TO JO'BURG

# Non-Whites Barred From Buildings, Lifts

IN Johannesburg, metropolis of more than one million people—over half of them African—city of skyscrapers, enormous wealth and an overflowing liberalism . . . Jim Crow, symbol of race discrimination, is still alive!

There are at least four buildings in the city where a man with a black skin cannot use the main entrance of a building merely be-cause he is black!

At one building a New Age re-porter, armed with a camera and an angry mood, was bumped on the chest by an enormous "babythe crest by an enormous bady-head" knobkerrie. At the end of the stick was a uniformed, highly indignant "guard-boy," who de-manded what the reporter's busi-

manded what one reporter's ousness was there . . .

"Abhelungu," he explained, "do
not want black people to come
through here. You must use the
entrance in the next street." A
flash of reluctance on the part of the reporter was immediately followed by another poke in the

Later on New Age telephoned

the agency which leases the building . . "sure Natives are allowed into the building but they have to come in the other doors," came the voice . . .

New Age: "But why in this modern day and age must a man be submitted to the humility of being stopped just . ."

The Agency: "Because they are just Natives . . . that's why!" and then, S-L-A-M! He put his phone

This particular building is ten floors high, has four entrances and four guard-boys, one "Native's en-trance" and houses one of the largest insurance companies in the Republic. It stands proudly facing eastwards in the heart of the city while its owners dabble in petty, disgraceful discrimination.

#### WORST TREATMENT

The biggest perpetrator, ironically, is the Johannesburg "Non-European" Affairs Department building in Albert Street. Here there are no bones about it, Europeans have two separate entrances and get first-class courteous ser-vice. Africans, on the other hand, who go to that building by them-

selves to try to fix up a pass get pushed around, shouted sometimes have to wait for hours sometimes have to wait for hours to gain admission to the place ... and then only when they have a letter stating their business there. If they go with a White, everything goes smoothly.

N.E.A.D. officials glibly explain that this system of glaring discrimination is "only for conveni-

ence!

People with black skins have to People with black skins have to face a great many insults when it comes to lifts. A fight often deve-lops between old aggressive lift-drivers and hasty Non-Whites. In modern Jo'burg the Non-Whites are told ... "Sorry but you have to use the steps!"

"But sir . . . there are three lifts and I have to go to the 22nd floor!"

"I'm sorry my boy . . . but you have to use the steps or wait for the goods lift!"

#### U.S. EMBASSY

And the building which houses And the building which nouses the embassy of one of the world's leading nations, the United States of America, is housed in one of these JIM CROW establishments!

# FREEDOM IS A STRANGE FEELING

Says HENRI ALLEG, Algerian resistance hero whose book on the tortures to which he and others had been subjected first showed the world that the French colonialists were using in Algeria the same methods as the Nazis. Alleg recently escaped from a French jail after five years imprisonment and is now in Czechoslovakia,

NOW that I am free there is an odd feeling that I cannot shake off.

It is the strangeness, after years in prison, of being able to walk freely in the streets, of being able to open a window and finding that no iron bars obstruct the view

Now my heart does not shrink every time I meet a policeman; now I can smile at him, knowing

he is a friend.

I often think of the prison where I left so many friends.
Particularly do I remember the hard times in the De Barberousse

Prison in Algiers.

In a few days' time it will be two years since we began a hunger strike which was to have lasted 12

days.

My prison mates and I were just above the death cell in which there above the death cell in which there were 120 prisoners at that time.

We staged the hunger strike to obtain some Improvement in the terrible conditions which prevailed in that and all other Algerian

The French colonialists refused

to consider us as political prison-ers. Our people were often treated worse than the common criminals who enjoyed advantages we were denied. didn't have beds, hedelother We

or tables. We ate from rusty pots on the floor.

#### The Guards

The prison guards beat the pris mers with keys, fists and constantly insulted them. On the slightest pretext prisoners got two or three months' solitary confinement.

pretext prisoners got two or three months' solitary confinement. Each morning death awaited two or three Algerian prisoners. At night we waited in vain to sleep. Sometimes sleep would not

#### Bechuanaland Bans Sunday Meetings

PALAPYE

"Khama's law for the Bamang-wato and the tribal law which is observed throughout the tribal ter-ritories does not allow public as oncoad to private meetings to be held on Sundays," states a letter from the Government Secretary to Mr. M. K. Misho. Secretary of the Bechuanaland People's Party.

Drinking and sports activities are regarded as social events of a private nature and not public meetings and are therefore excluded from the ban, states the letter, which adds that the Government does not want to interfere in this matter "particularly as in thic case it would seem that the attitude of the Tribal Authorities has the support of a considerable weight of public opinion in this rural conservative area."

The B.P.P. feels that this ban is a deliberate tactic to prevent the development of opposition political parties in Bechuanaland.

"If the Government want to test the feeling of the people on this matter, let them put it to the peo-ple." Mr. Mpho told New Age. "It is because the public support us that they attend our Snday meetings in their hudreds, and this is what the Government fears."

come, and when it did we hoped that we would not wake up in the morning to see another of our friends die.

Nor did those sentenced to death sleep. They remained awake so that they would not be surprised by the sudden arrival of the guards and the police who would drag them to the guillotine hardly

They wanted to die fully awake and alert so that they could shout their confidence in the victory of their country. Or if others were to die we wanted to hearten them

We lived under such conditions in 1957 and 1958. Thanks to the actions organised by the prisoners actions organised by the prisoners and our hunger strikes, thanks also to international solidarity and, above all, the struggle of the Aigerian people, things changed. There were some improvements, but no sooner were they won than the French administration put an end to them and our problems

started all over again.

This is why hunger-strikes were held so often. A recent one lasted until the Algerian prisoners forced the French administration to con-cede to their demands and grant them the status of political pris-

This was a big victory for the prisoners who had been demanding this for years.

#### **Patriots**

Their determination and their heroism have won the admiration of the whole world. Yet it is still necessary to say that the conditions of the concentration camps in which patriots are held, are reminiscent of those of nazi prisons.

The Algerian people as a whole have suffered terribly during the seven years of war. More than a million of their sons have been murdered by the French colonial-

ists.
Thousands of Algerian men and



Henri Alleg

en who have been driven out of their villages now live in camps. In spite of this they continue their struggle under the leadership of their Government. But their

their struggle under the leadership of their Government. But their hopes for peace are great. Peace is possible if the French Government stops manoeuvring if it stops talking about peace while continuing the war, if it ends its plans to divide Algeria, and if it sincerely wishes to negotiate with the provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

No matter what happens, Algeria will become independent sooner or later and the people of Algeria will take the road of social progress and real democracy.

**British Guiana** 

# **Jagan Wants** Indépendence By May 31

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Prime Minister British Guiana, and a guest at Tanganyikan Independence the Tanganyikan Independence Celebrations, told a press-conference in Dar es Salaam that he was meeting Mr. Maudling, the Colonial Secretary, to demand the fixing of independence date.

Secretary, to demand the fixing of his country's independence date. The main opposition party had asked for independence on May 31, 1962, and he was in full agreement. Asked if British Guiana would become a member of the Commonwellth, he said that his country was committeen and the best of the commonwellth of the commonwellth of the best of the commonwellth of the commonwellth of the best of the commonwellth of the

Jagan said that Guianian trade with South Africa had been suspended since 1960. Legislation had been enacted at the begining of this year to bar trade with the Republic. He told another questioner that his country would either be called New Guiana or Eldorado. He stated that he was a Socialist and would maintain friendly relations with Cuba and other West Indian ter-ritories.

His Government was not at this His Government was not at this stage considering the nationalisation of anything but he stated that colonial looting was responsible for the prosperity of Britain and other metropolitan countries. In international relations a policy of non-alignment would be followed by

# Lutuli's Portrait At Tanganyika Celebrations

One of the sights at the recent Tanganyika Independence celebrations at Dar Es Salaam was a huge picture of South Africa's Chief Lutuli displayed alongside the new Tanganyikan flag, writes New Age reporter James Hadebe in a dispatch received this week.

## AT THE STATE BALL



The Duke of Edinburgh dances with Miss Lucy Lameck, member of the National Assembly, during the recent independence celebrations in Tanganyika,

Many of the visitors from all Many of the visitors from all over the world remarked on the stupidity of the Nationalist government in refusing Chief Luttli permission to attend the celebrations, Mr. Hadebe adds.

Other highlights of the celebrations were:

The unveiling of the Indepen The unveiling of the Independence monument, a stone obelisk 33 ft. high and surmounted by a torch. At its base is the inscription "Uhuru na Umoja" (Freedom and Unity), which is also the new inscription on the Tangan-wika coat of arms. vika coat of arms

The lowering of the British flag to the cheerine of some 80,000 citizens, and the raising of the new ereen, black and gold Tanganyikan flag to the accompaniment of the Mungu ibariki Afrika (Nkosi Sikelea i Afrika in Swabili) the Tanganyikan national anthem. The Governor Sir hill) the Tanganyikan national anthem. The Governor Sir Richard Turnbull and the Prime Minister Mr. Julius Nyerere stood close by the flag-bost throughout the ceremony and looked coldly at each other for a few moments. Those were the most thoughtovokine and deen moments of this particular occasion.

After the adjournment of the Parliament of the first independent Tanganyikan Government, which will reassemble on February 13, 1962, the Prime Minister and the 1962, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education, Mr. Oscar Kambona, and other ministers and members of the House, went I round greetine the thouseands of supporters gathered outside the House of Assembly shoutine "Uburu na Umoja". The crowds responded

spiritedly and with much enthu-

siasm.

A procession of thirty floats toured the newly pronounced City of Dar Es Salaam. The first and second prizes for the best floats were awarded to those which carried the South African refugee-freedom-fighters. They received silver troubles. freedom-fighter silver trophies.

conference attended At a press by about 150 members of the oversea press the Duke of Edin-burgh chatted for several minutes to the New Age representative about South African affairs and asked about Chief Lutuli and his

Mr. Nyerere, the Prime Minister, received the gifts to Tangan-yika from various governments at his official residence. These at his official residence. These included £20,000 from Nigeria "to spend as he deemed fit", £3 million from West Germany, 10 million dollars from the U.S.A., 100 scholarships for various courses from Israel. and scholarships from Australia. from Australia.

There was a colourful youth display at the National Stadium attended by the Prime Minister, foreign guests and local citizens. The youth of all races vieorously took part, very impressively showine pride and awareness of their role in the new Tanganyika.

The celebrations went off smoothly, too smoothly in fact, for there was a lot of the very stiff, formal and British conservative atmosphere. The city was pleasantly decorated, and the westher good throughout.

Tanganyika has added.

Tanganyika has gained independence. All that remains is KAZI-as the Tanganyika African National Union slogan savs — Uhura na Kazi — FREEDOM AND WORK. There is every indication that that struggle too will be won as peacefully as the colonial one, given the time.

# LET'S SORT OUT THE RUGBY SCRUM

his all-white Rugby Board are a worried lot. THE BRITISH LIONS TOUR DUE NEXT YEAR MAY BE CALLED OFF.

BE CALLED OFF.

The South African Sports Association has already written to the International Rugby Board and its members and a strong letter by Alan Paton in the London Times has made things hotter.

So worried are our white rugby-bosses that they have begun talks with the non-white rugby players and have stated that they are will be also the state of the COURED Fifther agame for a COURED Fifther and the state of the

No Coloured group should accept this racialism. Nor should they make a deal without consid-ering our many African rugby

The whites have a strong argu-

ment they are preparing to use against us. It is strong because it is true: There is at present no body which represents all ruggerites who stand for non-racial rugby.

This is true. And it has been

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# SCOREBOARD

true for a long time. FAR TOO LONG

by RECORDER "

#### Stalling

There has been stalling from the coloured Board with its HQ in Kimberley – for which Kester, Abass and Co. must take the blame

Abass and Co. must take the blame because many of their affiliates are genuinely against racialism—e.g. Eastern Province and Border. But there has also been stalling in the "African" Rugby Board—and this will continue unless President Louis Mtshizana uses a strong hand on some of his co-officials who have been dragging their feet and are themselves

This matter must be sorted out soon. Certainly before the Lions

Previous attempts at conferences have achieved nothing. But some-thing must be done. If there are no real efforts for a meeting, SASA will have to call the bodies con-cerned to a Conference at P.E.

cerned to a Connectical during Easter.

Perhaps then we can field a really strong team in our fight for non-racial rugby.

### THREE MORE **BOMB BLASTS** IN P.E.

(Continued from page 1) blast, which was heard for a distance around, hundreds of men at the Zakele single men's quarters came it and were shouting expressions iov at what had happened. A little later the same evening the

A little later the same evening the Special Branch again raided homes in the townshins, some of which had been raided the previous week. On this occasion a number of other people in town were also raided, including Coloured teachers and Indian traders.

indian traders.

Indian traders.

A special Branch unit has been formed at Utenhage. Up to now all bolitic and a special Branch unit has been formed at Utenhage. Up to now all bolitic and the special Branch has a special Branch has already undertaken a number of raids in the location. Amonst those raided were: Vuysisle Tole, Tom Charlieman, Temba Paulos, Mrs. Mbaniwa and Miss Manyandela Materials confiscated included the recently issued badges of Chief recently issued badges of Chief

recently issued badges of Chief Lutuli.

At the location administration office the staff, headman and white employees maintained a day and night guard over the Christmas weekend.

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# ANOTHER JO'BURG REMOVAL



Johannesburg's south-western complex—residents of the oldest African township, Western Native Township, are seen on their way to new homes in Moroka. Another exodus to Jo

Arrested by Salazar's Secret Police

# 2 MEN DISAPPEAR II MOZAMBIQUE

Two men who were arrest the end of August last year for voicing their opposition to the despotic rule of the Portuguese regime have completely disappeared.

appeared.

All efforts by their families to trace them have failed. They have never appeared in Court.

Mr. Halaie Karim was arrested on August 28. His family have been to every police station and Court session in Lourence Marquest but in vain. The police deny all knowledge of the case.

A few days after Mr. Karim's arrest a friend of his, Mr. Carverinho, was also taken. Mr. Carverinho is a married man with two children. His wife is desperate—she has no idea where he has been taken.

taken WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO

THESE MEN?
Habeas Corpus, which applies in other countries and by which any

Habeas Corpus, which applies in other countries and by which any arrested man or woman must be brought before a cour of fact, does not apply in countries under Portuguese facsist rule. There are prisons and detention camps dotted all over Morambique containing hundreds of men, and it is impossible to find out how many of them have ever been formally charged. The resistance of all those suffering under the Portuguese yoke in Africa, and who may receive treated the course of their struggle, has been except the course of their struggle, has been extended by the armed fight that is going on in Angola, the Portuguese colony on the West African coast. In Morambique itself the MDM (Morambique Democratic Movement) is busy organising against

#### SASA REJECTS BAN ON BRUTUS

PORT ELIZABETH. PORT ELIZABETH.
The South African Sports Association has unanimously agreed not to accept the offer of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. D. Brutus, to resign. The matter was referred to the affiliated and supporting bodies for a decision after the Secretary had offered to resign following an order from the Minister of Justice ban-indicated to the second of the secretary had offered to resign following an order from the Minister of Justice ban-indicated the second of the second of

Mr. Brutus has been asked to carry on until his term of office expires in 1963.

JOHANNESBURG.

WO men who were arrested in Lourenco Marques at lee and of August last year for the Portuguese dictatorship in Goa, Damon in Lourenco Marques at lee and of August last year for the Portuguese Colonies, biggs Salzars system, it will not be the condition of the Portuguese Colonies, biggs Salzars system, it will not be the conditions of the Portuguese Colonies, biggs Salzars system, it will not be the more proposed to the programment of the Portuguese Colonies, biggs Salzars system, it will not be the programment of the Portuguese Colonies, biggs Salzars system, it will not be the programment of the Portuguese of the Salzar regime, and results placed by the programment of the

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