

GOVT. PLANS BIG NEW BLUE

NEW AGE

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B.P.P. LEADERS IN CHEERFUL MOOD



Leaders of the Bechuanaland People's Party photographed at the successful Mass Conference held recently at Lobatse. They are, from left to right, Moseu Moshamaai Mpho, Secretary; Kgalemmen Motate, President and Phillip Matiane, Vice-President. (See story and further picture on page 3)

Arrested for Pass Offence in Transit to Swaziland

DR. ZWANE PROTESTS TO BRITISH GOVT.

JOHANNESBURG.
DR. AMBROSE ZWANE,
Secretary of the Swaziland Progressive Party and a fraternal delegate to the 1st Annual Conference of the Bechuanaland People's Party that had just ended in Lobatse, was arrested last week at Zeerust, FOR NOT BEING POS-

SESSION OF A REFERENCE BOOK. He was in transit to Swaziland.

Dr. Zwane was travelling on a British passport and travelling permit. He was taken to the Zeerust Police Station after he had heard one policeman say to another: "He looks political. Tell him to come along." He was carefully searched and documents in his possession impounded.

After two days in jail, Dr. Zwane was brought to Court. He asked for a postponement so that he could brief a lawyer (he had not been allowed to contact one from the jail). The case was remanded to January 22, and Dr. Zwane released on R10 bail.

Dr. Zwane has been charged under a 1952 Act which states that every "Bantu" in South Africa must be in possession of a "dompass". A "Bantu" is defined as a member of any aboriginal tribe in Africa.

As far as is known, this is the first time that anyone travelling on a British passport from the Protectorates has been arrested under this particular Act. The arrest may be a pointer to the difficulties which may arise when the present Standstill Agreement between South Africa and Britain expires in May this year.

REPRESENTATIONS

Immediately after his release, Dr. Zwane made representations to the British High Commissioner's office

in Pretoria. Dr. Zwane asked the Commissioner to ensure that those travelling on a British passport are given safe passage through South Africa in future. Mr. C. R. Latimer, the Assistant High Commissioner, promised to contact his London office to ask them to take the matter up.

The British Ambassador has been ordered to make an investigation. The reason why Dr. Zwane was thought to be "political" was because he was wearing a Chief Luthuli lapel-badge when the policeman flashed his torch on him. But the policeman got things rather mixed up, referring to it as "that picture of Nkrumah".

Petrol Bombs at City Hall

CAPE TOWN

FIRE alarm bells rang frantically in the Cape Town City Hall late Monday evening, soon after the end of a concert by a group of Malay Choirs.

On investigation it was found that two petrol bombs had been planted in a small store-room under the stage. Although there was some fire and smoke very little damage was caused.

The motive for the attempt is obscure, but it is believed that the chorus which took part in the concert are those which have given support to the CAD in the past.

The police are investigating.

'Independence' for Transkei?

THE WHOLE PROPAGANDA MACHINERY OF THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED TO LAUNCH THE BIGGEST EVER CAMPAIGN TO SELL ITS BANTUSTAN SCHEME TO THE WORLD AS A GENUINE PLAN FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT AND INDEPENDENCE FOR THE SO-CALLED BANTU HOMELANDS—MEANING THE POVERTY-STRIKEN 17 PER CENT. OF SOUTH AFRICA NOT OWNED BY WHITES.

Strict secrecy was demanded of all taking part, but many leakages have already taken place. Three days after B.A.D. Minister De Wet Nel officially denied any change in the time-table for Transkei self-government, "Die Burger" had to give front-page banner headlines to a report that the government is "apparently" on the point of announcing "big plans for the quicker construction of Bantu homelands".

It is clear that despite De Wet Nel's denials the Nationalist Government is on the point of announcing what it considers to be a master-stroke that will answer all the critics of apartheid at home and abroad: self-government and "independence" for the Transkei, as the model and pattern for other "Bantu States" within the Republic (which will, needless to say, remain dominated exclusively by the White minority).

DOUBLE-TALK

One's first reaction, of course, is to dismiss the whole thing as another piece of Verwoerdian bluff and double-talk. The Prime Minister is a master of the pseudo-science

of semantics and he can blame none but himself if, when he comes with all sorts of new, glowing promises, everyone is wondering anxiously what new nastiness and burdens he has in store for them.

At the same time, it would be unwise to assume that the new "Transkeistan" plan will be merely the old Verwoerdian mixture of double-talk accompanied by still greater oppression.

The intensity of militant resistance at home, coupled with worldwide condemnation of South Africa's race policies which is obviously on the point of moving from words to action, has begun to penetrate even the granite skulls of the Nationalist Cabinet. The heroes' welcomes extended to Verwoerd and Louw on their return from abroad could not conceal the reality that both their missions had been hopeless failures.

Neither of these super-salesmen could sell apartheid to the world, even though they changed the label to "separate development" and packaged it as attractively as they could. It has now dawned upon

(Continued on page 3)

GOVAN MBEKI ARRESTED

Still More Bomb Blasts In P.E.

PORT ELIZABETH
GOVAN MBEKI, one of the accused in the Pietermaritzburg leaders' case, was arrested at the home of a friend in New Brighton last Friday evening. He was in shirt sleeves when arrested but was later taken home to collect clothes and other personal effects.

He appeared in Court on Monday, when he was remanded in January 18 and charged together with Messrs. H. Strachan, Joseph Jack and Soyeye under the Explosives Act.

Two other men have been arrested in the Transkei on similar charges. One is Mr. Win Mabandla of Tsolo district, who was stormed and detained by the police at the Kei Bridge on Sunday, December 31. He was later taken to Umntata by Social Branch men from that centre. The other arrested man is Mr. Mdaka, from Enosobho. More homes in New Brighton were raided late on Sunday night. Among those raided were Messrs. Alven Bennie and Caleb Mafu. Police activity has been still further intensified following a new series of explosions on the night of January 2, the third occasion on which bomb-blasts have been heard in Port Elizabeth.

NEAR POLICE STATION

On this occasion one bomb was exploded at a point near the Eskome Power Station at Swartkops and another near the Zakele police

station situated in the heart of the township.

The bombs were apparently of considerable power, as the explosions were heard at New Brighton, about two miles away. Electric light bulbs flickered uncertainly for a few seconds, presumably as a result of the explosion near the power station.

INDIGNANT



Dr. Ambrose Zwane



Mr. Govan Mbeki



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

FORT HARE NOW FORT FEAR

When one speaks of Fort Hare of the past, the multi-racial Fort Hare now buried by the Fort Hare Transfer Bill—the Fort Hare of the son of C. P. Dent (a former principal of Fort Hare), the Fort Hare of Z. K. Matthews, Duma Nokwe and Mangaliso Sobukwe; the Fort Hare of Xavier Carelse and a number of Naidoo, Pillays and Moodleys; and even the Fort Hare of Manzana and Sobou—one must help but realise what indeed it was then—a true University College, representing all the racial groups of South Africa in one nation—the South African nation.

"What a diversity in one we have been—a what a university... But we regarded ourselves as... normal and healthy community in the abnormality and neurosis of our country. It was not that on any side we were trying to overcome any sense of difference; it was simply that we were unaware of "ethnic groups" in human relationships. Friendships formed here seemed to have a quality found in no other community. Mental and spiritual stimulation, inspiration come naturally in this atmosphere."

Fort Hare! Should it be called by its name any longer? Definitely not for now Fort Hare is a misnomer. It should be renamed Fort Equilibrium with the advent of BAD, since it has now become an exclusively Xhosa tribal college and many of the outstanding and outstanding lecturers (English speaking) and students were expelled without any reasons whatsoever.

Even to the present day ex-pats are still being deported and the place has become Fort Fear. Fear by way of intimidation has been instilled into the hearts of students. Fear of lecturers.

How Is Your Hangover?

YOUR holiday hang-over headache may have ended, ours is much worse. It won't get better until you give us sufficient money to keep us going for at least the first few months of 1962.

All indications are that we shall soon be in the midst of the very toughest political struggles and, as always, the role of New Age will be a vital one.

For our part, we keep asking ourselves: how long will New Age last? Sixty days? Ninety days? That is how long New Age is to extinction.

THE ANSWER DEPENDS ON YOU!

You have not let us down in the past. We hope you will not let us down now—BECAUSE NOW IS WHEN WE NEED YOU MOST.

New Age must be kept going at all costs. If you agree with that simple proposition—and we think you do—then SEND YOUR DONATION IMMEDIATELY!

Last Week's Donations:
Mrs. Hooper, R10.00, Rev. Blaxall R2.00, New Year's Eve Party R64.31, Ray and Jack R10.00, N. and S. R2.00, Bob R2.00, B.A. R10.00, I. Mallesiane 40c, Check R2.00, K.P. R10.00, Total R112.71.

fear of fellow students, fear of the future. Fear! That is the present Fort Hare.

Having witnessed the exodus of the Church from Fort Hare and the advent of BAD into Fort Hare, I can safely state that the future of Fort Hare is bleak. The reasons are not far to seek:

- The number of students enrolling has been almost halved since BAD took over;
- The number of matriculants taking degree courses is almost negligible;
- Tribal University Degrees are suspect;
- African youth is not blind to indoctrination policies followed by the Verwoerd Government.
- Bodies giving scholarships avoid the Tribal Colleges like wild fire.

PAST STUDENT.

Call To Churches

Ever since the White missionaries came to Africa there has been no peace between the White man and the African. Wars were in progress and the Africans lost more and more confidence in the White man, especially when the Treaty of Vereeniging excluded the African, was signed.

Since their arrival here the White men have not allowed our forefathers to forget that the poor are "blessed", while they, on the other hand took the last of African soil. The White men seized everything for themselves and instead of sharing, they passed laws which discriminated against the Black man, while telling the African "thou shalt not steal".

Let me warn all who claim to be South Africans that we are faced with the inevitability of seeing very shortly the race problem in Africa becoming an integral part of the "cold war". Race is a problem men argue about not with their brains, but with their blood.

Therefore call on all South African churches to organise a conference of reconciliation to fight this great evil of racialism and apartheid before it is too late.

Rev. J. MALUKAZI, Nyanga.

NOT SO DUMB!

I am a deaf-mute in very poor circumstances. Although the only bread-winner for my old mother and six sisters I have been employed for the last twelve months.

I believe that even deaf-and-dumb people should play their part in the struggle and am doing my best to organise them for freedom.

God bless you!
Edward Nkwanyane, Benoni.

Correction

On December 7, 1961, you published in your "Letter Box" column a letter entitled "Offenders Flogged in Dawetown Court." The facts are that, although Mr. W. Tamana was summoned to Mr. Sinaba's garage, he was not taken there.

The man who was flogged was Mr. Damazana. Mr. Tamana is leading the opposition against Mr. Sinaba.

ABEL CHILOANE
Johannesburg

This is Nkrumahism

Nkrumahism is a philosophy which aims at a stage by stage solution of the concrete problem of freedom from foreign domination in Ghana and in all Africa. It is a kind of socialism based on the African way of life and thus Nkrumahism projects the African personality.

The characteristics of Nkrumahism are love for one's country, hard work, unity, co-operation and action. These basic principles are apparent in the Oyofo himself who is the embodiment of Nkrumahism. He was able to conquer imperialists in Ghana and indirectly in other parts of Africa.

There is no doubt that it is the principles of Nkrumahism that have inspired the demand for freedom throughout the continent of Africa which has led today to a number of Independent States on the continent of Africa. It is these very principles that are inspiring African leaders in Dependent territories to dedicate themselves to the task of liberating their countries.

Nkrumahism is a fire which is sweeping throughout Africa, and will, as sure as the day follows the night, envelope the whole continent and thereby culminate in the political unity of the whole of Africa. For has not the Oyofo himself said so often that Ghana's Nkrumahism is a fire which is linked with the total liberation of the whole continent of Africa?

Nkrumahism favours hard work and leaves no room for idleness. Under Nkrumahism there is equal opportunity for one and all. Nkrumahism knows no discrimination and aims at restoring the African personality which we have lost through the evil machinations of the Colonial powers.

Long live Nkrumahism!
Long live Star of Africa!

Away with the god of white domination!

TELLO MONGANGANE
Basutoland

Neo-Nazis Must Be Exposed

I recently paid a visit to both Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen and saw with my own eyes the horrors of the Hitler regime. The gas chambers, the furnaces for burning the bodies, the mass graves and the other indescribable methods of murder and torture. I saw the human hair, the gold teeth, lampshades and other ornaments made from the tattooed skin of human beings.

But I also saw evidence of the courage and resistance of the victims—Buchenwald liberated itself and Sachsenhausen was liberated by the anti-Fascist papers everywhere should make it known to their readers and torturers.

Anti-Fascist papers everywhere should make it known to their readers that former Nazis—people responsible for the concentration camps—are now back in harness in the Western German Government. Dr. Hans Globke, the person who helped to draft Hitler's Anti-Semitic laws, and Gerhard Schroeder, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, are but two of many Nazis who are serving the Western German Government. There are 1,000 judges dispensing justice in the West German courts who were faithful servants of Hitler and the Nazi regime.

We all must do our duty and speak the truth about what is taking place in the world today. We must expose the truth about politics wherever and whenever they come to our notice.

New Age is doing a wonderful job in telling the truth about world affairs to the people of South Africa.
ARNOLD SELBY.

Growing Unemployment Hits Cape Town Africans

CAPE TOWN.

HUNDREDS of African unemployed queue daily for jobs at the Langa Labour Bureau and are dismissed from the Cape area because there is no work for them, while certain categories of work are reserved for coloured or white workers.

A visitor to Langa is struck by the long queue of weary African workers standing in the sticky heat for hours anxiously waiting to know whether they can still remain in town and seek work, or must face the dreary expulsion.

Mr. Philemon Kumalo told New Age he had been unemployed for five months and is expected to quit the Cape immediately without money and security for his wife and three children. He lost his job in August when he fell ill, and has been receiving treatment from Groote Schuur hospital where he was supplied with the necessary medical certificate to keep him secure from arrest while unemployed.

When he recovered he got himself a job, but when he first went to Langa to get the "yellow card" he was told to wait until he felt fit to work.

Now, however, he is told another story.

"When I came to obtain a permit I was told to quit," he said. "I don't know what to do. I have a wife and three children to support and rent arrears for three months."

This is only one of many such distressing stories.

UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Another man whose name cannot be disclosed for fear of prejudicing his chances of getting a permit, said, "I have been unemployed for three months. I can't get any job I want, my family has nothing to

live on. Besides I fear I might be bundled on to a lorry and taken to a farm." This has been the fate of many.

Many similar cases can be quoted. These victims are all indignant about their pending removal to the "Bantu Homelands", and alarmed at the misery they and their families will have to face in the uncertain future.

The unemployment position is not improving as the Government would have the country believe. The building industry is most affected by the apparent slump, more African workers are without jobs and more hysteria from the advocates of the "Back to the Transkei" movement can therefore be expected.

More Arrests in Transkei

PORT ELIZABETH.

The Qitsi location in Matanzima area continues to be a centre of unrest. Recently 18 men were found guilty of holding an illegal meeting and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

In the Tsomo district, too, three men were detained under the Emergency regulations for opposing Bantu Authorities. The men, all from the Nezza location, are: Wovw Siquangwe, M. Sonyabasha, and Yedra Bezezi.

Three others from Lumanji Location, Langa Manintela (a headman), Duma Nzabela and Myatapa, are also to appear at the Tsomo Bantu Authorities' Court for alleged opposition to Bantu Authorities.

WHITE CHILD OF BLACK BRAIN

Apartheid is the white child of a black brain. It is rejected by the African because it is neither black nor white. Its birth was the illegitimate consequence of a marriage between a betrayed conscience and a soul that desired truth with the devil.

Apartheid is impossible for the white man because, to keep the white man apart from the black man would mean the negation of the whiteness for there is no single activity in the whole of South Africa that would survive if black labour is withdrawn.

Apartheid laws were made to exploit black labour. If the African was given the freedom to think, half the industries in this country would fall to his hands for he is the main spring. These laws do not bog him down, rather do they drum him into submission; they awaken his aversions, and when these are all solidified, the pressure of his birthright will force the recognition of his freedom.

Power does not come out of the mouth of gods, but rather

WE DONT RECOGNISE GOVERNMENT'S LAWS

During my visit to East London for a few days without the necessary permit, I was sent away. When I was chairman of the Bantu Government. I was arrested during the bus boycott and charged £5 of 5 weeks' imprisonment. I paid the £5 but was sent back to await trial and finished a week there. Then I was deported to Idutywa and arrested by two policemen. When I arrived at Idutywa I had to travel seven miles on foot to reach my home.

In spite of all this I would still encourage you to fight for our rights. We do not recognise the laws of a government that oppresses its people.
Chief Zwelinile Ntlokondala.
East London.

out of the mouths of children who have been betrayed.
Louis Mtimkulu,
Evaton.

HAIL LUTULI!

Hail to Chief Lutuli! His performance in gaining the Nobel Peace Prize has cut short Verwoerd's, and other Nats' declaration that Africans are too raw to rule themselves, and that if the Natives of South Africa were to get self-rule a second Congo would occur here.

Chief Lutuli has given them a lesson which has bitten into their hearts. Shame has befallen them but they will not show it. A person whom they said cannot handle the reins of this country has won the honour of peace before their very eyes.

Hail to Lutuli! Freedom is in the air!
DAN MDLULI.

Witbank.

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Bridal Postal Orders, cheques or Bank Drafts accepted.
Post to:

New Age, 6 Barrack Street,
CAPE TOWN.

THEY WANT CO-OPS

The mass conference of the Bechuanaland People's Party held at Lobatse two weeks ago (New Age January 4) ended its proceedings by adopting a number of resolutions embodying the demands of the Bechuanaland people.

Among the resolutions was one totally rejecting the present Legislative Council and others demanding:

● That the present electoral law be amended so that Bechuanaland citizens have the right to a postal vote if they are working outside the territory;

● a secret ballot in accordance with normal democratic procedure.

● That any legislative or executive body be elected on a completely non-racial basis.

● That the people be provided with water in every Settlement by the Government and that irrigation schemes be instituted wherever possible.

● That positive steps be taken by the Government to encourage the establishment of industries and co-operatives in Bechuanaland.

Road Blocks In Kwa Mashu Bus Boycott

DURBAN

THE people of Kwa Mashu heralded the New Year with a demonstration against the poor transport services in the location, when they launched a boycott of the PUTCO buses operating in the area.

The boycott started on the morning of January 2 after hundreds of workers had stood at the bus rank for over two hours waiting to be transported to the city. Having lost their patience after the long wait, the angry crowd resolved to boycott the buses. Road blocks were set up on roads leading from the township, and only buses entering Kwa Mashu were allowed to travel.

The police arrived soon afterwards and attempted to intimidate the residents into boarding the buses by pointing their revolvers in front of the people in an effort to frighten them. But the large crowd at the depot, after failing to get a suitable reply to their demand for better transport, decided to stop all outgoing buses as well.

It was when four buses were stoned that the police advised the company to withdraw all its buses.

A lorry bringing beer to the Men's Hostel was also turned back by the women, who shouted that they did not want the "white man's beer." "We will brew our own beer for our men," they said. The police made no effort to interfere as the truck turned back.

Mr. C. Ndlovu, secretary of the Kwa Mashu Residents' Association told New Age that his association, acting on the mandate of the people, had sent a memorandum to PUTCO in May 1961, demanding improvement of the bus services. The company had only made promises which, he alleged, were not fulfilled.



Some of the peasant-farmers who were delegates to the first Annual Conference of the Bechuanaland People's Party in Lobatse at the New Year. They spoke strongly in favour of irrigation schemes for their drought-stricken lands, and urged the Government to establish marketing co-ops.

ANTI-COMMUNISM PARALYSES B.C.P.

WHAT has happened to the Basutoland Congress Party? According to an observer at the Party's recent national conference, it has, since then, ceased to be a broad fraternal organisation which could include in its ranks patriots from all classes and groups in Basutoland. This is the result of an anti-communist witch-hunt which is rendering the BCP completely impotent.

Here are some observations on the conference made by a correspondent.

HARDLY REPRESENTED

● Basutoland itself was hardly represented at the conference. According to the official report 286 delegates attended. Over 200 came from the district of Berea and from

South Africa. *Quthing* was represented by one man, who is a member of the National Council and an ex-officio member of conference. *Mafeking* and *Quthing's* *Mek* were not represented, and *Maseru* only partially. The Transvaal sent over 100 delegates, although according to the financial statement they were entitled to 39. Durban branch was excluded on the grounds that their subscriptions were late.

● Most of the sessions were closed to the public. But on Sunday 24 December 1961, there was an open session at which the President, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, was to have delivered his Presidential address.

LONG ATTACK

The address was not written but was a speech made extempore. It was one long attack on the Communist Party of Lesotho and a series of abusive attacks on personalities opposed to Mr. Mokhehle's policy. The same applied to his closing speech in which he maintained that the CPL had already destroyed four or five branches.

Mr. Mokhehle's did not explain precisely what his opponents are supposed to have done, but prefaced all his remarks with "I understand," "It is said," and "I believe."

● Apart from this there was not a single constructive idea presented in his speeches. Nothing about the way forward to freedom. Nothing about proposed changes to the constitution and what BCP's line would be.

● Mr. Mokhehle has also made it clear that he would not allow Basutoland to be used as a spring-board into the Republic. This remark was obviously made to please the authorities.

● Those BCP members who were in jail, like Mr. J. Mosiame and others, were not considered at all.

● The impression gained was that the whole conference had been

GOVT. PLANS BIG NEW BLUFF

(Continued from page 1)

them that some improvement will have to be made in the quality of the product itself.

BIGGEST-EVER

Hence the biggest propaganda effort ever is being prepared to sell "Transexistan" to the world as a real genuine move towards independence and self-government.

All the resources of Mr. Waring's Department of Propaganda, of the South African Foundation, of the S.A.B.C. in all eight languages will be harnessed in an effort to show that Transexistan is just as free and independent as Ghana or Tanganyika. We may see all sorts of fancy paraphernalia such as a flag and an anthem and a change of Mr. Abraham's status to Ambassador — perhaps even an application for a seat at the United Nations — brought into play in an all-out effort to clothe this image with the appearance of reality.

CARICATURE

Of course the whole thing is, and is intended to be, bluff and propaganda. The Nationalists have no intention of partitioning South Africa. It is a caricature of self-determination; the people of the Reserves have never been asked their views of their future destiny, and the Transkei, in particular, has been living under martial law and a reign of terror these past twenty-one months, which makes a farce any pretence at "consulting" them.

But the Nationalist Government should not be too certain that what they intend to be their biggest bluff of all might not get beyond their control and back-fire on them.

The people of the Transkei have proved themselves, time and time again, to be good South African patriots. They want, and we all want, a free Transkei in a Free South Africa; and all know well enough that one cannot be achieved without the other, and that freedom can never be realised or secured in our sub-continent if the White Supremacy is abolished and equality of rights established for all.

Nonetheless, the Transkeians may well reason that any escape from the prison of nations which is South Africa is better than their present status.

Poverty-stricken though their territory is and incapable, in the long term, of viable existence they could be by insisting on full political democracy now, with all institutions elected by universal adult franchise, and untrammelled freedom of intercourse with the New Africa and the outside world at large, transform a shabby independence into the real thing.

THE TRANSEXIAN MAY YET CALL THE GOVERNMENT'S BLUFF.

Not Guilty, Yet Forced To Move

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Government, through its Resettlement Board, industry, is once more lashing out ruthlessly at the poor. This is the general feeling of the Urban Africans, particularly those living in the yet yet's so-called "paradise" of Johannesburg. Take the case of Mr. D. L. Mosisage.

On June 3, 1960, Mr. D. L. Mosisage, formerly of Sophiatown, left under the Western Areas removal scheme, having been promised a house at Diepkloof. On August 22, 1961, after completing a year and five months in Diepkloof, he received a letter from the Resettlement Board stating that he should leave Diepkloof by September 30, 1961. Mr. Mosisage refused to obey the order.

Police were sent out to demand a statement on the reasons for his refusal, and when this was not forthcoming, he was ordered to appear at the Forfeiture Courts on October 17, 1961, charged with non-compliance with a ban and/or a permit to be in Johannesburg. In court Mr. Mosisage produced both these documents, together with a document entitling him to live in Diepkloof. His rent receipts showed that his payments were up-to-date.

ORDERED TO GO

Yet the Magistrate when giving judgment decided that while he could not find Mr. Mosisage guilty of the charge, he nevertheless found himself powerless to rule against Mr. Mosisage's expulsion from Diepkloof.

It was clear to him, he decided that the Board wanted to get rid of Mr. Mosisage, and at the request of the Prosecutor, he ordered Mr. Mosisage to leave Diepkloof within three days of the Court hearing.

Mr. Mosisage, obeyed the court's order, because he had nowhere else to go. He found a temporary shelter for his family of eight, while he himself used his tiny coffee-cart at Western Native Township as shelter. At present Mr. Mosisage is staying, together with his family, at his cousin's at Western Native Township, under conditions which are far from ideal. The two families, of nine each, are sharing a tiny three-roomed house.

Mr. Mosisage, an ex-member of the banned A.N.C., is crippled as a result of an accident in 1959. Both he and his wife earn their livelihood from the meagre takings of the coffee-cart.



Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle

He Knew What To Do

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. AMSDEN SLOMKO, 89-year-old veteran New Age seller was arrested and locked up in the cells on two occasions last week.

"The police on the Western Reef know me and hate me because I sell New Age, as well as pamphlets which help to educate the people," he said. "But no matter how many times they arrest me, I will carry on doing this good work because I know what to do!" The police tried to "persuade" him to "leave this work" and were infuriated at his refusal to do so. "The way they rushed at me and grabbed my suitcase away from me, one would think I was carrying daggas. What they found instead were several Amsden pamphlets called MOLA O'LE NEVA (The Law and You) which teach the people what to do if they are arrested. So when I myself was arrested I certainly knew what to do!"

Mr. Slomko was fined R1 for failing to pay his poll-tax after a diligent search had been made through his "dompas".

Mr. A. SLOMKO

There has been a temporary improvement in our economic situation as a result of control measures, but the basic situation remains unhealthy

S.A. ECONOMY IS STAGMATING

It is difficult to assess South Africa's economic position accurately because of the appalling lack of up-to-date and comprehensive statistics in this country.

Important sources of information such as the census of industrial establishments are always several years out of date. Figures on unemployment—a vital indicator of the state of the economy—are completely inadequate as they only give information on those who are registered as unemployed. They provide no information at all about African unemployment and the figures for registered unemployed in the other racial groups are a good deal lower than those actually unemployed.

This is particularly the case among the Indians in Natal where large numbers of unemployed do not register and therefore are not included in the official figures.

It would seem that it is a deliberate policy to keep our statistics inadequate so as to avoid being embarrassed by the true facts.

False Impression

Only our financial, banking and international trade statistics are reasonably comprehensive and up to date. A superficial look at these statistics may give the impression that the economic situation has improved in recent months.

But this masks the true position which is far from healthy.

The favourable developments in recent months can be listed as follows:

- (1) A decline in the net outflow of private capital since the middle of 1961.
- (2) An increase in exports of newly-mined gold and merchandise, concurrently with a decrease in imports.
- (3) The surplus of exports over imports plus the decline in the outflow of private capital have had the effect of improving the balance of payments, with the result that South Africa's reserves of gold and foreign exchange have been rising since the middle of 1961 (from R142 million in June to R247 million on December 1st, 1961—an increase of R105 million).
- (4) An easing of the internal monetary and banking situation has led to some fall in short-term interest rates culminating in the reduction of the Reserve Bank to lower the Bank Rate from 5% to 4½% on December 7, 1961.
- (5) An increase in prices of shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange—particularly the price of industrial shares—as compared with 1960.

These favourable developments, however, have been very largely artificially produced. The rise in share prices is a good example of this. Share prices have risen largely as a result of exchange and import controls rather than a revival in confidence on the part of local and foreign investors.

Similarly it is exchange control that explains the fact that the outflow of private capital has declined. Because South Africans, and for the first time foreigners who own shares registered in South Africa, cannot take their money out of the country, some of this money has found its way back to the share market, with the result that prices have risen.

By An Economist

of some South African industries while the rest of the country has to be controlled. Although import controls can have some stimulating effect on local industry, it is usually short-lived and will not encourage investment in new industries if it is felt that the controls will be removed at a later date. It also restricts consumer choice and raises prices.

Exports

Although exchange and import controls have been largely responsible for the improvement in the balance of payments, an increase in exports in 1961 has also played its part. 1961 has been a good year for South African exports owing largely to an increase in world prices of many of the important commodities that we export such as wool, diamonds and minerals. Gold production has also continued to increase during 1961.

The future outlook for South African exports is, however, not so rosy. The rise in world prices can easily be reversed, as has happened in the past. In due course gold production will level out and when the uranium contracts expire, the combined value of gold and uranium production may even fall.

The full potential of the boycott of South African goods has not been felt as yet. At present the loss of trade to boycotting countries has been relatively small, but there is every reason to expect that it will grow in importance.

The loss of potential markets, particularly in Africa, is just as important as the loss of actual markets from the point of view of manufacturing industry which must increasingly depend on exports if it is to grow.

Then there is also the uncertainty about South Africa's preferential treatment in the British Market should Britain join the Common Market.

Stagnant

The present liquid position of the banks and financial institutions is not so much an indication of a return to economic health as a reflection of the rather stagnant nature of the economy at present. The banks and building societies

Farewell To Youth Leader



A large crowd attended the funeral of Mr. Tyrone Makasi, popular member of the Nyanga West Youth League. Mr. Makasi was murdered on December 24. He was 23 years old, Evangelist H. Marawu officiated at the burial, which took place at Langsa.

"The Bell Is Tolling For Apartheid"

— Dr. Y. Dadoo

LONDON. MANKIND has entered a great new epoch of freedom and happiness and the liquidation of apartheid and colonialism is the order of the day, states Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, former president of the S.A.I.C., in a special message to New Age.

His message reads: "The year 1962 will bring no comfort to Verwoerd, the white racists and the colonialists. The final and complete liquidation of apartheid and colonialism is on the agenda of history. During over power immediately to the Indonesian Government."

NOT LONG. "Three-quarters of Africa has won political independence and it will not be long before the remaining quarter overthrows the heavy and murderous yoke of colonial oppression."

"Not all the dollars, arms and white mercenaries which Western Imperialist Powers can provide, and not all the shady manoeuvres which they employ, will help their arch-enemy Tshombe to halt the onward march of the Congolese people inspired by the heroism and supreme sacrifice of Patrice Lumumba, to bring the secession of Katanga and the powerful monopoly interest of the Western Powers to an end and build a great united democratic Republic of the Congo."

"At the same time the triumphant journey of our beloved Chief, Albert Lutuli to Norway to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, and the proceedings at the United Nations, should serve as a clear warning to the racists of South Africa that the bell is tolling for Apartheid all over the world."

COMING TRUE. "The age-old dream of philosophers is coming true. We are entering into the great new epoch of the deliverance of mankind from the exploitation of man by man."

"Verwoerd has no friendly voice left save that of Fascist Portugal and that voice is falling. Neither will the support of the monopoly capitalists of Britain and the United States be of much avail since their financial and political interests are caught up in the web of contradictions."

"The unity and determination of peoples everywhere are wresting political power and independence. Out while supremacist rulers cannot escape the inexorable laws of social development."

"It is therefore with supreme confidence in the future that I, in this new year of 1962, send my fraternal greetings to all the freedom fighters of South Africa. The era of Peace, Labour, Freedom, Equality and Happiness for all peoples of the earth is upon us. Amanda ngawethu! Power is ours! Forward to Freedom!"



Dr. Y. Dadoo

ANDERSON GANYLE APPEARS IN COURT

Charged With Attempted Murder

DURBAN. Barefoot, head high, and escorted by a large number of armed policemen, Anderson Ganyle, the young Pondo leader, appeared briefly before Mr. J. H. Potgieter in the Umhata Magistrate's court on January 5. He is charged with attempted murder and incitement to commit murder. The case was remanded to January 19, when a preparatory examination will open.

New Age learns that this was not, as thought originally, his first appearance in court. He appeared for the first time on December 22.

No legal representative was present on either occasion.

Anderson Ganyle was exiled to Frenchdale in November 1960, when Pondo opposition to Bantu Authorities was at its height. From there he escaped to Basutoland.

Ganyle, in a letter smuggled from Kokstad pool in September 1961, alleged that he had been kidnapped from Basutoland by members of the South African police on August 26, 1961.

A Habeas Corpus application, heard by Mr. Justice Wome, was rejected after a lengthy delay. An

VANDEYAR OUT ON BAIL

JOHANNESBURG. Mr. Reggie Vandeyar, who was released on December 30 when he was charged with being in unlawful possession of a firearm, and who did not appear in court on that day because he was said to be in the prison hospital, made an appearance on January 3. He was granted bail of R100 on condition that he reports twice weekly to the Fordburg Police Station.

Profits mean more than Politics

OPPENHEIMER TO MAKE ARMS FOR GOVT.

JOHANNESBURG. MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, wealthy mining magnate, member of the Progressive Party and Chairman of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, is working hand in glove with the Nationalist Government for increased arms production. The British Government is also providing assistance.

Plans are already at the drawing-board stage for the building of an ammunition factories at Modderfontein, the Johannesburg branch of African Explosives, and at Somerset West in the Cape. The expected cost of the buildings and equipment is expected to be in the range of R14,000,000. Production is scheduled to start late in 1963 or early in 1964.

It is believed that the British Ministry of War is assisting with the design of the factories, and that they are to send out experts to give day-to-day advice.

IMPERIALIST LINK. The African Explosives & Chemical Industries of South Africa is closely tied up with the international industrial cartel of Imperial Chemical Industries, whose main shareholders are British, French and German.

African Explosives has a charter from ICI to manufacture everything South of the Equator in Africa, apart from a few items like kitchenware which ICI makes locally. Recently orders from South and North - of the Equator have diminished greatly, and African Explosives have had to shift their other development plan to concentrate on new orders from Verwoerd's Government.

The factory to be put up on Acenly Explosives' 15-square miles of land at Modderfontein will be built and staffed entirely by personnel of the company. During the last World War Modderfontein was entirely switched over to the production of arms. It is the Granitic Government now planning another war-time time against its own people?



Anderson Ganyle, handcuffed, on his way to Frenchdale in November, 1960. The police were making sure he would not escape en route.

In a Frenzied Campaign of Repression

SECRET POLICE TORTURE MOZAMBIQUE PATRIOTS

The Portuguese secret police (PIDE) are engaged in a mad hunt for Mozambique patriots in the Northern Provinces of the colony, writes New Age special correspondent in Dar-es-Salaam.

When caught these patriots are systematically tortured and those whom the PIDE decide are the most dangerous are killed. The PIDE often arrest someone about whom they know nothing just to see what he will say under torture.

A prisoner spends the first 48 hours without food or drink and is savagely beaten on the third day. He is then brought to a large refrigerator and locked up for a few minutes.

From a large group recently arrested in the North, 10 will be flown to L.M. any day now. They include 9 Africans and an Indian. DROPPED IN SEA.

There, at the PIDE headquarters, they will be subjected to more tortures. It is alleged that after the PIDE men have finished with them, they ARE TO BE PUT INTO AN AIR FORCE PLANE AND DROPPED IN THE SEA.

The only way to save the lives of these patriots is to give the wildest possible publicity to what is going to happen to them. The Portuguese fascists will think twice before committing a public murder.

Things Stir In L.M.

ANOTHER correspondent who arrived direct from Lourenco Marques says that life goes on calmly in that famous African holiday resort. But under the surface things are stirring.

The interment of 1,500 Indians whose fate is still uncertain, has left a part of commerce paralysed, and Portuguese, Pakistans and others are grabbing with both hands the opportunity to fill the gap.

Rumours are rife that businessmen who have been shut down will be expropriated and sold up, as a sort

of compensation for Portuguese losses in Goa.

Many children are separated from their parents, though parents were given the choice of taking the Portuguese national children with them to the interment camp if they wished. The more fortunate who have children old enough have left them to carry on business as best they can.

The interment camp, lying on the outskirts to the south of L.M. is guarded by a squad of soldiers.

The building — a newly completed holiday resort for railway employees — is divided into two, with men in one section and women in the other. Boys over seven are with their fathers. Feeding and sanitary facilities are adequate, but time hangs heavy on these internees who have been made the pawns of international politics.

Generally there is a strong anti-Salazar feeling among all races. More enlightened circles among whites are anti-colonial, and want to see a local government and constitution established. They resent Lisbon exploitation and Lisbon government.

Enfranchised Africans, called assimilated, of whom there are about 4000, play little part in the political arena. In any event all opposition is ruthlessly persecuted by the PIDE. Phones are tapped, people disappear, mail is opened, all newspapers are censored and houses of suspects watched. It is even a punishable offence to give information to foreign journalists.

In the north some 10,000 troops are watching the Nyassaland and Tanganyika borders. It is also in the north that African anti-colonial organisations like the Movement for a Democratic Mozambique (MDM) are strongest, but there seems to be little co-ordination between them and the opposition groups in Lourenco Marques.

S.B. SEARCHES HOLIDAY VISITORS

CAPE TOWN. TWO Johannesburg members of the Congress of Democrats, Mr. and Mrs. John and Pixie Benjamin had their car stopped and searched by members of the Special Branch while they were on their way to Cape Town for a holiday with their three children. The Special Branch continued to badge them after their arrival.

Recounting the incident, Mrs. Benjamin said that they noticed they were being followed soon after leaving Worcester. At the entrance to Paarl they were signalled to stop by two uniformed policemen and two plain-clothed men who emerged from a car parked at the side of the road.

When asked why they had stopped the car, the police replied that they had reason to believe that there was something in the car they would be interested in. Without producing a warrant they then gave the car and its contents a thorough combing.

Two other cars, one with a Rustenburg registration number, then followed them all the way to Simonstown and from there all the way back to the Cape Town railway station. There a railway policeman refused to let them take possession of luggage they had sent down by rail.

A Special Branch man then arrived. When asked to produce a warrant he said he did not have one and proceeded to search the luggage in spite of strong protests by Mr. Benjamin.

Nothing was removed from either car or luggage and one presumes that the Special Branch will now leave the family in peace to enjoy their holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin are taking legal opinion with a view to bringing an action against the police.

"A NIGHTMARE OF DEBTS, ARRESTS AND IMPRISONMENT"

Jobless Tenants Like Criminals

JOHANNESBURG.

"WE CLAIM THAT THE AFRICAN WORKERS LIVE IN A NIGHTMARE OF DEBT, ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT. The amount paid to the City Council in fines for rent arrears is not offset against rent owed. It represents a loss of earnings which could be spent on food and clothes. WE CLAIM THAT THE RENTS ARE TOO HIGH."

The strong attack on the Johannesburg City Council's rent policies was delivered by a joint delegation from the South African Congress of Trade Unions and Residents Associations from the townships in the south-western complex when they interviewed officials from the Non-European Affairs Department recently.

The shocking living conditions of workers in the urban areas were spotlighted in a memorandum handed to Mr. Patrick Lewis, Acting Chairman of Non-European Affairs, during the interview. It stated that African workers were the only group that did not qualify for sick pay, and that only those earning more than R10 a week qualified for unemployed pay—and even those only for six months.

DISASTER

As a result illness or the loss of a job meant immediate disaster—and yet over and above this Africans were the only group who were criminally prosecuted for rent arrears.

"The African workers believe that they are prosecuted because they are African and because of their poverty. The danger to race relations in South Africa inherent in this belief is beyond estimation," the memorandum states.

Rent prosecutions and the system of rent collection in Johannesburg's townships was such that it was impossible to administer it humanely or with justice. The Council had 60,000 tenants, and the number of cases that had come to the attention of SACTU and the Residents' Associations, or been highlighted in the Press, where mistakes had been made or sum-

mons delivered in error were innumerable.

The question was: "How many hundreds of prisoners are doing hard labour at Middelburg jail because they have been victims of jumbled accounting?"

It had also been found that in practice the tenants were issued with "Final Warnings" to pay their rent arrears seven days after the rent had become due, and not given a reasonable time in which to find the money before being charged and arrested. When a tenant fell into arrears, and had his current rent to pay as well, he was forced to spend ONE-THIRD of his wages on rental.

GREAT HARSHIP

The Council itself paid starvation wages to the majority of its employees, despite a recent promise of a 10% increase. As a result it then jailed and fined those employees for not being able to pay the rents which the Council itself has fixed.

The deputation quoted examples where summonses had been issued in cases of great hardship and most unjustly—the case of Mr. S.M. of Mofolo Village, who has been permanently disabled with a lung condition since 1958, and who has

been served with four summonses in the last eighteen months despite the fact that the Superintendent of Mofolo knows of his condition.

Or the case of Mr. T.M. of Orlando East, who was ordered to pay off his arrears at the rate of R2.00 a week or serve 30 days. Mr. T.M. paid regularly for nine weeks and then began to miss payments. No attempt was made to find out why he had stopped, and he was jailed for the full period before the money that had been paid.

OFFICIAL COMMENT

And the official comment from the Non-European Affairs Department? "HE BROKE THE LAW."

The deputation demanded that the criminal prosecution of African tenants should stop immediately, and that all arrears rentals be waived. The Johannesburg City Council should give the lead to other Local Authorities by making representations to the Central Government to scrap the relevant Act at once.

Mr. Carr denied that the decrease in the number of rent prosecutions in the last month had anything at all to do with the campaign mounted by the Trade Union Congress.

BAILEY EXTENDS HIS EMPIRE

JOHANNESBURG.

JIM BAILEY, the millionaire owner of Golden City Post and Drum magazine, has become the major shareholder in South African Associated Newspapers Ltd.—the company that owns the Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Times, Sunday Express and the Financial Mail.

The Bailey Trust, through its agents, Syfrets, recently bought out a large block of shares in the company held by Mr. L. A. Jackson. These, added to the shares they already hold, have made them the "owners" of these newspapers.

Mr. Bailey, who wrote a very good editorial on the vital necessity of the non-racial democracy for South Africa in the Golden City Post last November, is now entitled to become the Chairman of the Board of Directors of South African Associated Newspapers if he so wishes. On the other hand, he may place one of his nominees in the position.

Perhaps now—and at long last—the Sunday papers owned by this group will give a more adequate news coverage to Non-White areas and substitute the word "African" for the currently used "Native".

Lamberts Bay Move Condemned

The S.A. Institute of Race Relations has expressed "unqualified disapproval" of the official action resulting in the separate of African men in Lamberts Bay from their wives and families.

The harshness imposed on these families must be regarded as immoral and in diametrical opposition to Christianity, to the Western tradition, and to the dictates of the conscience of any decent person," says a statement issued by the Institute's Regional Organiser.

Klerksdorp Man Railed

An ex-member of the banned A.N.C. Mr. H. H. Mdingi was visited by members of the Special Branch here recently, who searched his house without producing a search-warrant and it is not known whether they gave reasons for searching.

They took with them several letters, written articles, newspaper cuttings and copies.

Mr. Mdingi is under medical treatment at the moment and it is believed he has not attended any meetings since the banning of the A.N.C.

ALEX LA GUMA



"MY MIND IS ALWAYS TURNING TO MY COUNTRY"

JOHANNESBURG.

"MY mind is always turning to my country," Johannes Matlala said recently when his nephew, Andreas visited him in Mount Fletcher in the Cape.

Johannes Matlala was banished from Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal eight years ago for taking the "wrong" side in an inter-racial quarrel over the Chieftainship. For eight years he has seen no one near and dear to him and for eight years he has been lonely and homesick.

Today he is an old man, no longer capable of working on the roads to earn something each month, and he is desperate to return to his family.

Not that they are any better off—the Chief to whom they showed opposition is since acceptance by the authorities, taken away all their land and had it redistributed among his and the Government's supporters, so that they are dependent on neighbours and the Human Rights Welfare Committee for all their food.

But Johannes Matlala feels he can no longer endure his misery alone.

SCATTERED

Between 1951 and 1954, 20 men and 3 women were banished from Matlala's Location. They are still scattered all over the Union. Of these 23 men and women, five men have already died in exile. Only two have been released, and one died soon after they returned home.

Not all the Matlalas have been able to endure this pitiless and stony treatment. Today there are only seven families who have still not severed all allegiance to the Chief and the Nationalists; the rest have had their land returned to them.

The staunch in opposition were being urged into the Welfare Committee began to assist them a few months ago.

Andries, a 22-year-old scholar in Pietersburg, is thin and listless, his skin has no healthy glow. He and his three brothers have lived with an aunt since his father, Jeremiah Matlala, and his mother, Mphahlele, were banished ten and nine years ago respectively.

MOTHER VANISHED

His family has known no home-life together for ten years, yet today they have an even greater sorrow. His mother has vanished, and the two youngest children (one born in exile) have disappeared with her.

The Committee sent Andries to look for her during the July holiday, but his search was in vain.

"When I questioned my father about her," Andries told New Age, "He said that she had become very sickly and unhappy as a result of the exile. She spoke repeatedly of returning home, and one day, while he was away building a new

house for them over the hill, she left, taking the children with her. Since then she has been seen once briefly in Johannesburg, and never again. We are quite desperate to find her."

And Jeremiah Moroko, who was one of the first to be banished, and who is still in Matlalele in the Cape for his supposed part in the murder of one of the Chief's supporters who was in Pretoria appealing to the Government when the murder took place, said:

"Today my children too have no land to plough. What is THEIR mistake?"

Welensky Accused Of Aiding Salazar

THE Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Roy Welensky, has been accused of collaborating with Portuguese dictator Salazar by agreeing to supply Portuguese troops with arms and ammunition to suppress the Angolan people.

Making this accusation in Rabat recently, the President of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, Mario de Andrade, appealed to the Governments of other African countries to consider new and more effective ways of aiding and supporting the national liberation struggle of the Angola people.

He proposed that these governments call a meeting of experts or Foreign Ministers to discuss ways and means of coping with the Portuguese government measures in Central Africa, especially actions to be taken in Angola.

De Andrade said: "We will soon intensify the campaign for the release of our political leaders, and in particular Ildio Machado who is detained in Luanda, Pinto de Andrade and Des Neves who are being arbitrarily put under house arrest in Portugal, and Agostinho Neto imprisoned in Lisbon."

He declared that "the true attitude of our movement towards the Salazar government is one of implacable struggle."

PUPILS WANTED

Beginning of First Term, 30th January, 1962. Excellent boarding and lodging facilities available. Classes from Grade 1 to Std. VI.—English and Afrikaans. Also expert tuition in Arabic, Urdu and Gujarati, by two qualified teachers.

For full particulars apply—The Secretary,

Leslie Educational Institute, P.O. Box 131, LESLIE, TVL. (Phone No. 39) (FOR INDIANS ONLY)

UP MY ALLEY

OF course there are people who are in the news every day. Take this fellow Thombe, for instance, and Welensky and even Mr. Eric Louw. But apart from these birds there are certainly others who might not raise big black headlines but who certainly deserve attention.

Like Sally Meyer, I bet you never heard of Sally Meyer. Neither did we until her name cropped up in the local daily the other day.

For refusing to make tea when her employer told her to, Sally, who is a domestic, was fined R6 under the Masters and Servants Act.

I'm voting her Miss South Africa. Ah! Our South Africa.

FATHER Christmas of the world unite. The most recent trade union to be registered in Canada is called the "Union of Santa Clauses of the Province of Quebec."

I'm not kidding either. The aim of this organisation is to ensure that proper wage and working conditions are maintained for Santa

Clauses working in stores during the Christmas rush.

JAPAN is expected to propose increased sales of steel to the Soviet Union, says a news item. Will they make Mr. K. Honorary Japanese?

THEN there's a gent by the name of Joe Francis who spoke up at the recent conference at the Coloured Legion of the BESL and his comment on Colouredists was: "South Africa resembles a scrambled egg. No scrambled egg can be unscrambled because the cook has had an hallucination. No, not even if that cook is Dr. Verwoerd!"

Did I tell you that quote sold as an illuminated address.

ON the other side of the account is a Mr. Mattings Hulshes (small type please) described as a rifle shooter and who has some thing to do with one of those shooting clubs: "Boys want to shoot. Let them shoot. Encourage them to shoot", says he.

ALEX LA GUMA

Across Algeria's Borders — World Help to Brave People



Soldiers of the Algerian Liberation Army prepare for an attack.

HERE in the barren sands on the Tunisian frontier 170,000 have found a desolate refuge from direct military attack. With anxiety they think of those left behind; daily they hear of compatriots being shot.

Obscene

A Page of the most respectable Western newspaper appears obese amid these people. Increased arms spending, troop movements, companies' balance sheets, diamonds for fair ladies, napalm bombs for dark children. The struggle of the Algerian people for self-determination is not a conflict in which honest people can raise doubts on whose side justice lies.

One hundred and thirty years of French colonialism, of exploitative oppression followed by the present massacres are ample justification for the Algerians' demand to be again masters in their own land.

It is often forgotten that the people of North Africa are by no means "primitive" people. Their civilisation goes back 3,000 years. This is the spot where the great town of Carthage stood, the most important trading centre of the Mediterranean. For 100 years the whitelash Roman imperialism until she was mercilessly razed to the ground in 146 B.C.

North Africa not only served as the granary of the Roman Empire; she also contributed her fair share in human material culminating in the election of a North African, Septimus Severus, as Roman Emperor (A.D. 193).

St. Augustine the churchfather, was a native of North Africa. Ibn Khaldun, the first sociologist and greatest historian of the Middle Ages, lived here.

The whole country gives ample evidence of past splendour. Punic harbours, Roman amphitheatres, magnificent Arab architecture; few people know that our own contemporary architecture and cubism were directly inspired by the North African building style.

"Don't tell me what they were

in the past," a tense, red-faced French soldier said to me in the train. "Today they are savages. They can't do a thing for themselves unless we do it for them. One can't reverse history."

The same old story: "an inferior race"—the usual justification for exploitation and oppression. Ninety (new) francs they pay him per month while stationed in Algeria. Roughly twice as much as he would earn in a civilian job in France.

"Did you never hear about Orzjour, the French village the Germans razed to the ground in the last war? And about the French maquis who fought to liberate France from Nazi occupation?" I asked him.

One cannot learn from history unless it is taught at school. The Western Establishment has done all in its power to keep the minds of the youngsters ignorant about the most recent past.

In spite of all the squalor, the malmed and the undernourished people I saw, the positive factors overwhelmed me and moved me most. The epic of a great people unled in struggle.

Prior to French military occupation Algeria could boast of five Arab universities; there were faculties for medicine, pharmacy, law, science and philosophy. There were colleges in Alger, Constantine, Biskra, Tlemcen and Mazoune. These colleges were on a par with similar institutions of learning of Europe or Egypt.

Indebted

People in the West must know that the modern scientific development in Europe is greatly indebted to the Arab contribution to learning.

A great deal of Arab science entered Europe through the Jews who found a refuge in Holland when they were expelled from Spain by the Catholics. They brought the art of lens-making into Europe (Spinoza was a lens maker) which was the prerequisite for microscopical research and modern medicine.

The French colonialists closed all institutions of higher learning in Algeria, leaving intact only the obscurantist religious schools at-

tached to the mosques. A tiny elite of Algerians had access to French education, the rest of the people were forced to remain illiterate.

Ninety per cent of all teachers had to be Frenchmen. The best qualified Algerian had fewer chances than the least qualified Frenchman.

For the Algerians: menial jobs, and long stretches of unemployment.

Several hundred thousands were forced to leave their families and seek work in France. Even these were not given equal pay. They did not have the benefit of the family allowances which the French worker receives in addition to his basic wages. Nor did the health insurance cover the needs of his family in Algeria.

So the Algerian worker in France is forced to send the better part of his wages home to feed his family. The sad result is seen in the high proportion of Algerian patients in France suffering from deficiency diseases and stomach complaints caused by inadequate diet, as a French doctor pointed out to me in Paris.

The great turning point of the Algerian struggle was in May 1956, when the Algerian workers in France struck unanimously in support of the F.L.N. This strike was supported by the Algerian students in French universities as the first great expression of solidarity between the Algerian intelligentsia and the working class. Most students lost their scholarships and had to find jobs to maintain themselves.

At that moment an assistance committee of the Algerian Trade Unionists in France emerged to raise funds to help the students to continue their studies. Most of the students had to find a refuge in Switzerland and continued their studies in Lausanne.

Seized

In January 1958 the funds for the students' assistance were seized in a raid by the French police. Over a million (old) francs were lost.

An appeal had to be launched to the World University Service; private and public scholarships were made available in many

countries so that over 1,000 student could be kept in universities.

In spite of the heavy toll of their war casualties (200 Algerian doctors were killed in the war) they have more trained people at their disposal today than at any time before.

Not only the Socialist countries, but also such organisations as the West German trade union movement adopted young Algerians to be trained in skilled industrial work, a development the French always tried to prevent.

A splendid feature is the educational work which the Provisional Algerian Government has organised for the orphaned refugee children. With the exception of a Dutch woman doctor and the French wife of an Algerian educationist all people in charge are Algerians.

In spite of the appalling shortage of teaching equipment, the lack of textbooks and maps, their schooling is excellent. Most of the children are between eight and 13. They are taught Arabic, French, maths, history, geography and art.

I wondered why they do not invite teachers from other Arab countries to help, to ease their tremendous work.

"Only we know what our children went through," said Mustapha Hamman, the gaunt, intensely dedicated young director of the school. "Once they are older they may go and study anywhere, but we would not like a teacher to be unjust or hard on them, because he does not know their backgrounds as we do."

Love

Considering what these kids went through, considering the lack of comfort and the inadequate diet, I felt it was simply the love and the patience of these people who care for them that turned them into such delightfully affectionate little persons as they are now.

Teachers, helpers, cooks and children, they all live together, a huge family all waiting for the day when they can go home and rebuild their country.

The solidarity of the international working effort of thousands

of friends the world over have greatly helped the Algerian people in their struggle.

DUAR CHOTT, Tunisia.
A PERSON'S views are bound to change profoundly when he makes the short trip from the fashionable places on the French Riviera across the Mediterranean.

There the luxury hotels, the obligatory six-course dinners, the yachts of the oil magnates; on the other side the Algerian people, haunted, starving, heroically resisting through seven years in one of the most ferocious colonial wars.

By A Special Correspondent

Friends

All parcels are beautifully wrapped up with little shoes, socks and underwear for the cold season. Even toys and coloured pencils tucked into jacket pockets and a note of greetings with a reply card attached.

"We want to know who our friends are," the president of the Algerian Red Crescent said to me. "Our people want to thank them, personally, and we shall not forget them once we are free."

"Please tell our friends how very much we appreciate their help; please send us your penicillin, antibiotics, vitamins, tonics. We shall never forget the help you are giving us now."

They are wonderful, generous people. Not one of them will fail his people. Neither must we fail them.

Cuba Ready For Invaders

CUBA recently celebrated the third anniversary of its revolution with an hour-long military parade, accompanied by a flypast and followed by a speech by the Prime Minister, Dr. Castro.

Dr. Castro warned in his speech that any invader of Cuba would face execution. He said: "We are going to exterminate any enemy who lands on our coasts."

"Referring to the tanks at the end of the parade, Dr. Castro said: "These were not tanks against a people, but a people with tanks. They are not offensive weapons."

"Without Yankee imperialism we would not need a single tank, a single gun, a single aircraft, a single soldier," he added.

SPORT

Papwa Cracked By Tough Opposition

KIMBERLEY

From L. HIMSON

ISMAIL CHOWGLAY, the 26-year-old Western Province left-hander caused the biggest upset in the record book of the South African Non-European Golf Association when he won the 1962 open 72-hole championship which was played over three days on the White Kimberley Golf Club's new grass course here last week.

With so many thrilling finishes and switching of top places, this year's championships had all the tony-luxury aspects of snakes-and-ladders. Climbing the ladders were the tall and crowd-pulling Chowglay, Fiver Mazubuko, the noted Transvaal golfer, and the Pretoria Country Club's caddy master, 24-year-old Johannes Semenga. But sliding down the snakes was the former champion Papwa Sewgoolam of Natal, Simon Cox Hlopo and last year's runner's up and holder of the Free State and Transvaal titles, and David (Bobby Locke) Motai with them were many other top-ranking golfers like the Western

Province champion Phillip van Diemen.

Not only did Chowglay turn out to be the shock rival to the defending champion Papwa, who encountered the toughest opposition since he won the title at Cape Town in 1959, but he also proved to be the saviour of Western Province—by restoring their lost glory in non-white golf.

FIRST ROUND

In the first round Chowglay snatched an one stroke lead, though he was level with Phillip Van Diemen and Percy Mazubuko of Transvaal with a one under par 35 after the first nine holes. He finished with a par 37 for the next nine holes for a total of 72. Close behind was Fiver Mazubuko who filled second position with a par round of 73. His elder brother Percy was next with a round of 74.

The Western Province champion 48-year-old Phillip Van Dieman and the Transvaal Veteran Jacob Gumbi shared fourth position, Simon Cox Hlopo was next with Borman and Butelezi of Durban with 76. Five

strokes behind the leader, Papwa shared the six place with four others.

But Papwa cracked badly, he could only return 82—the best he could do on the first nine holes was 43 and he finished the homeward journey in 39.

Apart from being 13 strokes behind Chowglay and filling only the thirteenth place, Papwa just made the qualifying total.

This is the sad chapter of a golfer who was the golfing wonder and who has almost become a legend.

RESULTS

I. Chowglay (W.P.) 72-74-77-297
F. Mazubuko (T.V.) 73-74-76-78-301
J. L. Semenga (T.V.) 79-72-72-79-302
P. L. Paul (N) 78-75-76-77-306
S. Cox Hlopo (T.V.) 76-73-77-80-306
R. Ditsebe (T.V.) 20-76-75-76-307
G. Diamond (E.P.) 80-77-79-72-308
S. Papwa Sewgoolam (N) 77-82-77-72-308
E. O. Lee (T.V.) 77-73-80-79-309
P. Mazubuko (T.V.) 74-78-79-78-309
S. Dondatshie (T.V.) 77-74-84-74-309

ELANDSFONTEIN TRIBESMEN OPPOSE EXPROPRIATION

DURBAN
THE militant spirit of those whom the Government is trying to push off their land all over South Africa was demonstrated once again recently when a section of the Bakwena tribe here at Elandfontein made an application to the Supreme Court to appoint someone over the heads of their Chief who would help them oppose their proposed expropriation.

In his application Mr. Alexander Motsepe, on behalf of the tribe, said that the Government was going to expropriate Elandfontein and that the tribesmen living there were supposed to move to Hammanskraal, near Pretoria. But the majority of the others, none of whom has yet moved, were opposed to the expropriation. They had not been given proper notice of the expropriation meetings, and those meetings that had been held were neither properly constituted nor representative.

The application was dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Steyn. The judge said the Bantu Tribal Authorities Act did make any provision for a Chief to be superseded if the tribe did not agree with the course of action decided on his behalf. Mr. Motsepe had not been taken into account in the best interests of or on behalf of any number of tribesmen.

Eighty-four members of the tribe

Object To Police Searching Of Women

GRAHAMSTOWN
People are indignant at the manner in which the police have been stopping buses and searching people in an attempt, it is said, to curb the illicit liquor traffic.

The mailers have been having a difficult time, and have had to run for it with their bottles, but a shocking feature of the raids has been the searching of the women on the buses. Their baskets have been ransacked and they themselves have been subjected to innumerable indignities.

The men regard this searching of their wives and mothers as degrading and feel strongly that it should be stopped immediately.

who have lived on Elandfontein for over sixty years, subsequently appeared in Court on a charge of "wrongfully entering or remaining on a farm without the permission of the owner, the Department of Lands".

The hearing was adjourned pending a further application to the Supreme Court to have the expropriation order set aside.

S.B. Intimidation Tactics Against Indian Youth

DURBAN.
A CAMPAIGN to intimidate the officials and members of the Natal Indian Youth Congress has been carried out by members of the Special Branch in Durban. The intimidation tactics came a week after a successful Youth Congress demonstration against Prof. Olivier, the Rector of the tribal college at Salisbury Island, who was invited to address the annual speech day at the Clairwood Indian High School. (See New Age, December 14.)

Parents were also intimidated and told that if their sons associated themselves with Youth congress activities, their jobs would be jeopardized. Among those interrogated was Mr. Sonny Bhagwan, the secretary of the Natal Indian Youth Congress. He was questioned about the explosions that were attempted in Durban recently.

In a statement to New Age, Mr. Sonny Bhagwan said: "These Gestapo methods will not succeed in frightening the youth, who are determined to fight Nationalist Baasskap rule till the end".

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Your Slip Is Showing!

THE SABC's slip is showing. Judging by letters signed by Mr. Jan Olivier, the News Editor, someone on the staff of that organisation is badly in need of an elementary course in basic English.

Here are some excerpts from his latest letter to correspondents:

● "Allow me thus to explain to the other correspondents aid of what this questionnaire is."

● "Will be interested to help us to give to . . ."

● "It will be appreciated if you will return . . ."

Talk of bilingualism, this is really English as the ain!

RACING AT MILNERTON

The following are Damon's selection for Saturday:

Care of Good Hope: 1st Vagabond, 2nd Valliant Lass, 3rd Roderick.

Progress Five: 1st Quick Response, Danger Plato.

Milnerton H/Cao (2nd Dev.): 1st In Jest, Danger Top Travel.

Moderate H/Cap: 1st Mealie Rusk, Danger Barnstormer.

Western Province Colts Nursery: 1st Gibson, Danger Cherry Chatter.

Progress Eight: 1st Feroze Shah, Danger Flower Bowl.

3 Year-old Stakes: 1st Panata's Girl, Danger Cherry Cove.

Javeline Plate: 1st Carbonate, Danger Lianda.

Have you sent your donation this week?

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"Mr. Paljas" Comes To Cape Town

"Mr. Paljas," a new Musical with a distinctly Cape flavour, will play to multi-racial audiences at the Labia Theatre, beginning with a Gala Opening in aid of Eoan Group funds on Saturday, January 13.

A multi-racial venture, "Mr. Paljas" is full of fun as well as fish hooks, with its setting in a simple fishing village. According to Fred Engelen, the distinguished Flemish producer directing the play, "Mr. Paljas" is "a vital theatrical experience".

Local talent has been given full opportunity to prove its worth. The cast is headed by Danny Joseph in the title role, with Aysha, an accomplished singer, as his leading lady. Sons and daughters of Hout Bay fisherfolk lend authenticity to this bright and colourful musical. Several members of the "King Kong" cast will also take part.

Harry Bloom, of King Kong fame, has written the script and his wife, Beryl Bloom, the lyrics. Music is by Stanley "Spoke" Glasser, choreography by Gwen Michaels and decor by Frank and Doreen Graves.

ABOVE: George Tau, leader of the chorus discusses a tricky point with "Spoke" Glasser, who wrote the music for "Mr. Paljas." George has only recently returned to South Africa after playing in the successful overseas run of world-famous "King Kong."

BELOW: This lovely lady's stage name is Aysha. An accomplished and experienced singer, she takes the part of the heroine, Tina.



KIMBERLEY SPECIAL BRANCH IS BUSY

KIMBERLEY.

THE Special Branch have been active in the Kimberley district—both at work and at play—according to reports which have been received by New Age.

On one occasion five members of the Special Branch invaded a committee meeting of domestic workers in Galeshewe Village and took the names and addresses of those present. One of the detectives dropped his revolver while doing so.

The people present later left for a public meeting at Greenpoint. One of them, Miss Monica Mathediso, told the detectives that the too was going to Greenpoint, but she learned later that the detectives had been to her home in the middle of the night and had knocked up her nick motor to find out where she was.

Nine Special Branch detectives with a tape recorder, together with 12 armed policemen, were in attendance at the Monkcynuts Hall meeting in Greenpoint.

Detectives again visited Miss Mathediso on December 8 and asked her where she had obtained her Lutuli badges and where local workers' conference was held. They received no inform from her.

Meanwhile in the Vryburg area last week, Mr. Joe Morolong told New Age that certain members of the Special Branch used his name to give themselves a good time during the period of the May demonstrations.

SUCH NICE FRIENDS

In the process of their search for Mr. Morolong, whom they could not find, members of the Special Branch visited people whose addresses they had obtained from letters taken during raids on Mr. Morolong's home. Two of them introduced themselves to one man as being close friends of Mr. Morolong, and said that they believed he was in the vicinity.

Mr. Morolong was to have come with them on this visit, they said, but they had missed him as he had left earlier.

"It was the talk of the town, that day, that I had such nice friends running around in a fish-tail sedan," Mr. Morolong told New Age. "I had never been before and given VIP treatment by both black and white. They ate and played and were entertained by using my name for their own ends."

d cause harm ind to his poli- r. Morolong

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