

'BRITAIN IS FAILING TO PROTECT US'

S.A. Refugees Alarmed By Ganyile, Itholeng Arrests



Vol. 8, No. 7, Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper 6d.
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, November 30, 1961 5c.

The Police Are Black But The Law Is White



Mr. Jack Mosiane, former ANC leader from Cape Town, is here seen passing under heavy police guard from the courtroom in Maseru into a waiting police ferry on the way to jail following the recent disturbances in Basutoland. In front of Mr. Mosiane is Mr. Tshabo Motselele, Maseru branch secretary of the Basutoland Congress Party.

Day And Night, Africans Are On The Run PEOPLE ANGERED BY ROUND-THE-CLOCK POLICE RAIDS



Chf. George Peake has been banned from gatherings for five years.

Banned
NEWS from all centres speaks of round-the-clock police raids and round-ups which are goading the people to furious anger.
Day and night, in town and in the townships, Africans, young and old, are on the run. Every car which looks as though it might be driven by an African is liable to be stopped and searched. **AND THE POLICE ARE NOT JUST LOOKING FOR DAGGAS.**
Last week a European motorist driving an old-model car in Pinesands, Cape Town, was stopped by police who thought he was an African. They gave his car a cursory examination and let him proceed.
Over the week-ends cars entering and leaving New Brighton, in Port Elizabeth, are checked and documents demanded from passengers.

A taxi leaving Livingstone Hospital for New Brighton one Saturday evening was stopped. In the car was a mother with a sick and groaning baby in her arms.
The driver told the police they had just taken the sick child to the hospital. The police let them go, but warned: "The doctor at the hospital should have given you a night pass."
Similar reports have been received from other centres.
This increased police activity follows a round-the-Union tour by police chief du Plooy in which he was said to be co-ordinating police tactics to combat "crime."
It also follows mass raids in all the main centres of the Union in which thousands of so-called "criminals," "loafers," "totsias" etc. have been rounded up—most of them in
(Continued on page 8)

FOLLOWING the arrest in Ladybrand last week of Mr. John Itholeng, former chairman of the Kimberley branch of the African National Congress, political circles in South Africa and Basutoland have expressed indignation at the apparent ease with which the South African police and their agents are able to operate in the British Protectorates.

The British authorities have done nothing to stop the South African police and their agents from invading the Protectorates. IN FACT, THERE IS MORE THAN A SUSPICION THAT THE BRITISH ARE ACTING HAND IN GLOVE WITH THEM TO GET RID OF UNWANTED POLITICAL "AGITATORS."

● First there was the alleged kidnapping of **ANDERSON KHUMANI GANYILE** by South African police on August 26. The British have not uttered a word of protest about this and have even tried to pretend that nothing happened. Questions in the House of Commons have been sidestepped with the excuse that the matter is sub judice. (It is now six weeks since Mr. Justice Wynne reserved judgment on October 18 in a habeas corpus action in the Grahamstown Supreme Court demanding the release of Mr. Ganyile.)

● Now there is the case of **MR. ITHOLENG**, who was lured from his refuge in Maseru to a long period of imprisonment and a flogging in South Africa.

Reports have been received from other South African refugees in Basutoland and Swaziland that they are constantly being trailed by South African police.

After the Ganyile and Itholeng incidents, the refugees no longer feel safe. "Britain is either unable or unwilling to give us the protection we have sought," one refugee told new Age.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE S.A. POLICE ARE OFFERING £50 FOR ANY SOUTH AFRICAN REFUGEE THEY CAN GET HOLD OF.

In search of safety, some of the refugees have been forced to leave the protectorates and apply for asylum in countries further afield.

What Happened

To Itholeng
Mr. Itholeng fled to Basutoland last January after losing his appeal against a sentence of 18 months imprisonment and six strokes for incitement during the state of emergency in 1960. He had also been sentenced to six months or R200 for burning his reference book.
He had lived peacefully in Basutoland since his escape from South Africa. Arrangements had been made for his family to join him in Maseru on December 7.
Last week Mr. Itholeng was per-

suaded by a male acquaintance to take a night out. While the two were drinking, they were joined by a well-known shebeen queen from Ladybrand, who suggested they cross the border into Ladybrand for further entertainment.

A taxi was called and Mr. Itholeng and the woman got inside. Mr. Itholeng's male acquaintance at this stage bucked out of the party and disappeared.

STOPPED BY POLICE
The taxi was stopped by the police shortly after arriving in Ladybrand. The taxi-driver asked
(Continued on page 8)

No Protection For Them



MR. JOHN ITHOLENG, former chairman of the Kimberley branch of the banned A.N.C. who was lured across the Basutoland border and is now being held in Kimberley jail.



MR. J. MOKITIMI, leader of the Basutoland Congress Youth League, now serving a sentence of six months imprisonment for entering Basutoland without authorisation.



NEW AGE

LETTER BOX

WHY INDIA VOTED AGAINST SANCTIONS

I believe I am in a position to explain the reason for India's attitude with regard to her not supporting the vote for diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa and would like to expound my reasons in order that Congressmen and others interested in the well-being of their race

should not for a moment believe that they are being let down, as it were, by their Mother Country.

In the first instance I should like to point out that India is a non-belligerent country and has managed, since independence, to ward off all her assaults by peaceful negotiation through the mediumship of her excellent Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, without whom the country could never have held the position and respect it holds today in world affairs. Pundit Nehru is not a dictator and consequently believes that any country, knowing the facts about South Africa, will act according to its own reasoning without force, pressure or reward.

As mentioned in your article "S.A.C. Call to India," India has already imposed sanctions against South Africa and in my opinion "actions speak louder than words."

P. G. WATKINS

Johannesburg.

Bechualand Wants Independence

Dear sons and daughters of the soil, I believe that it is time for us to tighten our belts, roll our sleeves and follow the B.P.P. in the struggle to form a powerful Batswana Nation.

We have heard that some irresponsible elements advocated that our leaders be killed. Mpho in particular. This was said at the kaftas to smear the names of our chiefs with dirt in the eyes of the world. The B.P.P. sides neither with our leaders nor with the chiefs, since both form part of our Batswana Nation. The policy of the B.P.P. is to educate those who are not with us, not to hate them. Our policy is to unite our people.

I call upon our people wherever they are to join the B.P.P. Bechualand belongs to the Batswana and all those who live in it and regard themselves as Batswana irrespective of race.

Let us unite and demand self-rule. Our enemies are not our chiefs, but the Legislative Council Constitution which divides us into races. Let us destroy it.

Independence now.

A. M. TSHEPE

Secretary, B.P.P. Johannesburg Branch

Struggle Before You Succeed

White South Africa must learn to live with Non-Whites, and must not be selfish. Apartheid will soon be abolished, and that will be the end of the Nationalist Government. Freedom is round the corner, irrespective of whether Britain and America support South Africa. Everyone knows they are our biggest enemy in the world.

LONG LIVE LUTULI!

LONG LIVE NKURUMAH

AFRICA! FREEDOM IN OUR TIME!

D. S. KUNENE

Cape Town

XMAS IS A MOCKERY FOR THEM!

THE toys and the tinsel are already in the shop windows. Thoughts are turning to the festive season: to the problem of how and where to get that little extra needed for the Xmas cards, the Xmas presents and the Xmas dinner...

For many, at this time of the year, the political struggle becomes a little blurred and hazy, something to be forgotten, even if only temporarily.

For others, the political struggle will remain a grim reality. They will have no chance to forget it.

There will be no Merry Xmas for the detainees in Pondoland and the Transkei, for the many exiles rotting in remote corners of the land. Prison walls and barred windows mock at joy.

They would not want us to forfeit our right to enjoy ourselves. Neither would they like us to forget them—or the political struggle.

In that struggle New Age plays an indispensable role. Do not forget New Age over

the coming period or at any other time. YOUR INDIFFERENCE COULD KILL US.

WHAT LITTLE CASH RESERVES WE MANAGED TO ACCUMULATE DURING THE YEAR WILL BE COMPLETELY EXHAUSTED AT THE END OF THIS MONTH.

Whether we survive the holiday period or not depends entirely on YOU.

DON'T LET NEW AGE DOWN—SEND YOUR DONATION IMMEDIATELY! OUR NEED IS URGENT!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:

Ev-Boss R10.

Port Elizabeth:

Wagon Wheel R20, Workers' Friend R14, Rand R2, Doc R2, Brother R1.05, Friend R2.10.

Durban:

N.T. R10, Nad R6.

Cape Town:

Only R10, Legal R25, Cars R6, Max R4, Micky R6, Fete R6.45, Friend 90c, M.K.K. 90c, Hot Water R4, Ships R20, Rebecca & Zeke Mshahle R4.90, C & S Z.R. R100, Dod R10, F.L. R20.

Grand Total: R268.20.

Advice From

Nigeria

I have read many reports about treatment given to our 'brothers in arms' (the black South Africans) and I have often wondered why they should be treated thus. They may have dark skins, but their hearts nevertheless are pure white.

God made us all equal with heads above our shoulders. And we are all one. Should you fight the eye, the nose will cry.

The caning of youngsters, punishment of female nurses, jailing of tenants and workers without grounds, raping of housewives should be discouraged as far as democracy is concerned.

Why we fail to do our duties as a free nation? Whilst other nations are going forward we, in South Africa, are marching backwards like people along the forgotten roads leading to old Jerusalem. We must wake up for the better.

SYLVESTER KIANOSIME
Nigeria.

Pray For Lutuli

I appeal to you all South Africans, white and black peace loving people and Christians, to pray very deeply the day after tomorrow, J. Lutuli departs in his air liner for Oslo.

We must pray God to guide him to and from overseas.

Good wishes for our leader! Power is ours!

J. T. MOSUPIOE

Johannesburg

Should Lutuli Tour U.K., U.S.?

The behaviour of Great Britain and the United States in the Congo and elsewhere, and their refusal to support sanctions against the Verwoerd Republic makes us feel that it is undesirable for Chief Lutuli to tour these countries.

He should go to Oslo to receive the Nobel Prize, but should cancel his acceptance of invitations to go on lecture tours to the imperialist countries.

SIPHO P. KOTI
Johannesburg

Former PAC Leader Congratulates Lutuli

When I heard of the honour given Chief Lutuli I visited Mr. C. Fazzie, one of the former leaders of the Pan African Congress, to ask him to comment on Mr. Lutuli's Nobel Peace Prize Award.

After moving to and fro in his store, he replied in these words:

"Respective of the fact that I do not believe in racialism as Mr. Lutuli does, I cordially congratulate him on his achievement in gaining world recognition as a South African who worked for peace. I think all same Africans (in the term Africans I include Europeans who do not despise us, but regard us as human beings just as we are) ought to rejoice, because a fellow African has received that distinction."

Mr. Fazzie has been prohibited from attending meetings for five years because of his political views which were not palatable to those in authority. If Africans express views different from those in authority that is regarded as blasphemy, and the unfortunate Africans must be banished from their homes, or be detained under the Suppression of Communism Act.

J. H. MZOZOYIYANA
East London

EDITORIAL

NATS. PREPARE FOR CIVIL WAR

THE fatalistic and defeatist attitude of the Government towards the future was revealed in a recent speech by the Deputy Commandant-General of the S.A. Defence Force, Gen. R. C. Hiemstra, who said there was no danger of an African army from the north rolling down on South Africa, but there was a likelihood of internal troubles similar to those in Angola.

"Many of our compatriots may perhaps have the same fate as a certain section of the inhabitants of Angola. But I do not believe that the survival of our people will be threatened," he said.

In other words, rather than contemplate any extension of democratic rights to the Non-Whites, the Government is preparing for war against its own citizens, and has already in its own mind sacrificed the lives of an unspecified number of South Africans of all races to ensure the maintenance of White domination.

This is a horrible prospect to hold out before the people of this country, but it is apparently all the Nationalist Government can offer. The possibility of peaceful negotiation and honourable agreement has already been rejected.

As far as the Nats are concerned, there will be no National Convention, no new constitution, no votes for Non-Whites—and no peace. "Blood running up to the horses' bits" is apparently all they can think of nowadays.

We say that by behaving in this way the Nationalist Government is teaching the people violence. Since it is determined to close every door to progressive social change, it will have only itself to blame if the disaster which it believes is inevitable eventually comes about.

And the outcome may not be quite what Gen. Hiemstra predicts. "Our" people may survive, but the Nationalist Government and all it stands for most certainly will not.

Non-White Churches Must Fight For Equality

It is customary in South Africa to regard Europeans as the bearers of the gospel to the Non-White. But this situation now definitely belongs to the past.

The vast majority of church-goers today in this country are Non-White, and it is their task to fulfil a missionary role themselves and to convert Whites who are Christians to see what Christianity really means in terms of a rejection of colour prejudice and justice for all races.

African and Coloured Christians are in a stronger position than ever to influence the churches to be militant against apartheid. Furthermore churches are experiencing difficulty in obtaining new sites. The best sites are reserved for the Dutch Reformed Churches even before they apply. Sometimes

a church that applies first, is told that no sites are available, or the excuse is used that certain denominations are not purely 'Bantu' and that they therefore have no right to build churches in 'Bantu' areas.

By this means the authorities hope to split the churches on racial lines like the D.R.C.'s. This has been hinted at in a letter from the Department of Bantu Administration asking certain churches what they propose to do to prevent Africans gaining positions of authority over Whites.

The only course open is to expose and fight the apartheid heresy.

Let all Christians throw in their lot with the struggle for liberty. Let African Church leaders preach religious freedom and equal status with the Whites in their own churches from the pulpit. The whole future of Christianity in Africa depends on it. CHURCH MEMBER Johannesburg

Will Britain Never Learn?

One would have hoped that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference should have taught Britain a great lesson, as Africa has long demanded democracy. No part of the continent should or wants still to live in bondage. But here again we see Britain supporting the Nationalist Government of Verwoerd.

To shield behind the argument that the "three neighbouring territories will suffer the more" is not a good reason. We are prepared to suffer temporarily only to have everlasting peace from oppression eventually.

The Non-White people of South Africa have called for a National Convention representative of all the people of South Africa to plan the future of the country. Yet the reply was mass arrests. We the Non-Whites shall continue the struggle with forceful determination.

LEVIN M. MOLEFE
Pretoria

Race Hatred Growing

It is unfortunate that our beloved country has fallen into the hands of white barbaric Nationalists.

Spread among the races of South Africa is day by day gaining momentum as a result of their sinister apartheid policy.

Instead of trying to solve a complex colour problem which has reduced the position of our country among the civilised societies of the world, they are busy hating guns and worsening the situation by further forcibly implementing apartheid under new terms: separate development, Bantu Authorities and Bantu Councils.

How long will our country remain in such a state of panic? WILSON B. NGAYIYA
Orlando

"Only One Person Killed At Sharpeville!"

C.O.D. PROTEST AT U.S. AWARD TO NAT. M.P.

JOHANNESBURG. CONGRESS of Democrats members told the United States Ambassador last week that the "foreign leader" grant to Dr. Carel de Wet, prominent Nationalist M.P., to tour the U.S. should be cancelled. The deputation made these points:

● Since the start of the "leader exchange" programme between South Africa and the United States a succession of Government supporters including leading Nats and a former Chief of Police have left to tour the United States—but not one of the recognised leaders of the Congress movement has been invited.

● Now, the latest award has gone to a fanatical, extremist Nationalist. By this action, the United States is doing a grave disservice to the world-wide movement for the condemnation of the South African Government.

The COD deputation to the U.S. Embassy took with it extracts of some of Dr. Carel de Wet's speeches to prove its point. On the day of the Sharpeville shooting he said:

● "It is a matter of concern to me that only one person was killed. On behalf of the voters of my constituency, on behalf of the white people of South Africa and on behalf of the Bantu, I wish to say that when it becomes necessary to use force it must be used in such a manner that it makes it clear to everyone that there is no place for murder."

Six months ago the same Dr. de Wet told Parliament:

● "As far as the white area of South Africa is concerned, the Black man is a person from outside, and we ought not to allow the honourable member to plead that the Black man should be allowed to govern this country together with us. That is what ought to be punishable. It ought to be an offence." (May 9, 1961.)



These are the members of the COD deputation photographed outside the United States Embassy last week.

Next Stage In The Struggle For Power—3

TIME TO GO ON TO THE OFFENSIVE

By Adv. Duma Nokwe

WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR AN EFFECTIVE ATTACK THROUGH NON-CO-OPERATION?

The Nationalists can only be effectively stopped from continuing to rule the country in defiance of the demands of the people if they are faced with powerful, militant resistance organisations of the people which can paralyse the apartheid political and cultural institutions, and cripple the economy which flourishes on the oppression and exploitation of the people.

It is therefore essential that throughout the country, the peasants, the farm labourers, the youth and students, the women and the workers in their trade unions should be organised into powerful organisations and infused with the spirit of actively defying apartheid and undermining apartheid schemes.

The past struggles of the people have already created a basis for all these organisations and they now require building and strengthening. It is only powerful organisations that can win a tug of war for political power against the Nationalists.

What are the Targets of the Non-Co-operation Campaign?

The broad targets of the non-co-operation campaign are all political and cultural institutions based on apartheid and all economic, agricultural, betterment and rehabilitation schemes, Native (Settlement of Disputes) Act etc.

However, the immediate and central targets are the political institutions, Bantu Authorities, Urban Bantu Councils, Coloured and Asiatic Affairs Departments which represent the positive rejection by the Government of the most fundamental demand of the people. These institutions must be throttled, if possible, even before they are established, and where

they have been established they must be smashed.

Whilst the full weight of the people's organisations must be directed against these institutions it is not necessary to remain inactive and first await their establishment. There are in every area numerous specific disabilities of the people, like high rents, transport costs and the like which are a direct result of apartheid practices. The wrath of the people must be directed against these too.

What Must Be Our Strategy in This Campaign?

Non-Co-operation can be a struggle taking different forms in different parts of the country and at different times. It might involve a frontal attack on apartheid institutions and schemes, it might also involve the use of various forms of industrial action.

Its success will depend on the united force of the people defying and undermining apartheid in different ways. Uniform and simultaneous action will not always be possible throughout the country. At the same time isolated fighting in one part of the country might

lead to disaster by getting the Government to concentrate all its machinery in that area and crush the resistance of the people.

It is therefore essential that when one area has acted other areas should immediately prepare to act in support of that struggle so that the whole campaign can snowball throughout the country and thus present a formidable problem.

Weak and Frightened

Within the laager of sarcasms, women's pistol clubs, home guards which the racialis have built, they are weak and frightened. The panic measures they are adopting and the civil war atmosphere they are creating arise from a desperation.

They know that in a showdown for political power the night of the people will deal them a crushing defeat. Non-co-operation has tremendous potentialities.

But we must prepare and organise now and go on to the offensive now, otherwise we might miss the opportunity which gives us tremendous advantages at this very moment. (Concluded)

Special Branch Invade Union Committee Meeting

DURBAN. A COMMITTEE meeting of the Durban Branch of the Textile Workers' Union had to be postponed after two members of the Special Branch invaded the meeting and refused to leave.

Mr. Emanuel Isaacs, the secretary of the Union, in a statement to New Age said that an ordinary monthly meeting of the Union's executive was being held one day last week when three African members of the Special Branch arrived. They were asked to leave by the Chairman

who told them that the meeting was only for members of the executive of the Textile Workers' Union.

They left and later arrived with two White members of the Special Branch. The two White members then entered the offices of the Union where the meeting was being held and, in spite of requests by the Chairman, members present, refused to leave.

"The only way you could get us to leave is to throw us out of the meeting," they are alleged to have told those present.

A strong letter of protest has been sent by the union to the Minister of Justice.

Is it a crime to say

"Smash Verwoerd And His Govt.?"

DURBAN. I CALL on you to arise and smash Verwoerd and his Government," or words to that effect are alleged to have been said at a meeting by Mr. George Mbele, former Organising Secretary of the banned African National Congress, according to the charge sheet handed to him when he appeared before a Durban magistrate last week charged with having:

● performed acts calculated to further the aims of the banned African National Congress;

● advocated, advised, defended or encouraged the achievements of the banned ANC;

● committed an act which was calculated to further the achievement of any of the objects of the banned ANC.

In a second charge Mr. Mbele is accused of incitement to public violence in that at a meeting held in Durban on October 21, he is alleged to have made a call to smash Verwoerd and his Government.

The case was adjourned to November 28.

ALEXANDRA WOMEN FACE TRIAL



Numbers of women continue to be arrested daily in Alexandra Township where the Peri-Urban authority is trying to clear the township of all those who cannot produce the necessary documents. (If you don't have a pass you don't get a permit) Apart from the crowds of women—and men—brought before the courts for permit offences, leading women, including Mrs. Mary Mooldy of the Federation of S.A. Women, are being charged with holding an unlawful protest meeting in the township. Their cases are due to be heard this week.

GOVT. PLAN TO DEPORT 1 MILLION "FOREIGN NATIVES"



Morris Banda feeds his 4-year-old child. "We eat once in two days." Every Nyasa who has got a job supports nearly 12 others out of work.

It is part of the Government's apartheid policy that the 1,250,000 "foreign natives" should be deported from South Africa by May 1962.

They are called "foreign natives", as though a native of any land could be a foreigner. And they are to be sacrificed on the altar of apartheid even though they may have lived and worked in South Africa for 20 years or more.

The hardship and heartbreak involved for the men, women and children who are victims of this latest cruel purge of the race maniacs are described in the article below.

JOHANNESBURG.

MILES Banda is 30 years old. He was born at Fort Johnstone, Northern Rhodesia. In 1949 he came to South Africa. The prospect of getting £5 to £10 a month in the Union overshadowed the danger of swimming the Limpopo river to this economic "Eldorado."

He got his first job with a building contractor in Boksburg. £11.9 a week seemed to him wealth beyond comprehension.

Then he came to Johannesburg armed with a working permit under Section 20 which affects 'foreign natives'. Again he worked for a building contractor. But then he lost his job. And his pass.

During this time, he had married a Mosuto woman who had borne him four children.

ONE NIGHT HE DID NOT COME HOME. This was in 1959. He was charged with being a vagrant. He got 2 months at Boksburg's "Stone-Yard."

In September, 1959, freshly released, he was again arrested. This time he went in for three months. He came out at the turn of 1960.

Three Times

In 1960, Miles Banda went to jail three times. His record is two months at the Fort, three months at "Stoneyard", three months at Molder B. He came out of jail in 1961. He had hardly been out a month when he was arrested in February of this year and he spent another five months at Leuwokop Prison Camp. It has always been the same: no pass, no money so: "Loafing! Vagrant! Criminal!"

YET! ALL HE WANTS IS STEADY WORK AND A ROOF OVER HIS HEAD.

Miles Banda now sits in a

deserted shack in Kliptown. With him are nine of his Nyasa folk-mates. No documents, no money, Afraid and trapped. Nine proud Nyasas, family men, once willing and able workers. Now jail-soaked and sad, and broken.

They are 'Foreign Natives'. They are victims of that vicious paradox of being 'Native' but yet 'Foreign'.

There are said to be 1,250,000 of them in South Africa. They are being thrown out... It is Government policy to get these people out before May 1962, according to the latest threats.

Many have lived here half a life-time. Their families are here.

Got The Sack

Two weeks ago, 16 Nyasa workers at a glue factory near Protea in the Transvaal got the sack. Almost simultaneously another 30 were discharged by a leading disinfectant firm. Both employers gave the same reason: "It's not that you men cannot work... indeed you are very good workers, but the Government does not approve if we employ 'foreign Natives'."

At one factory the men's passes were taken away and they were told that they must make arrangements to go home. After this step the story falls into the Morris Banda pattern.

"They say they will deport us," is the angry comment of Johannes Ndaonavuta, secretary of the South African branch of the Malawi Congress Party. "Then let them

deport the bones of our dead brothers killed on the farms..."

In a pre-election vote-catching speech Bantu Affairs Minister De Wet Nel told a Nationalist Party rally: "Foreign Natives are one of our biggest problems... not a day goes by without the expatriation of them."

Now a Bantu Affairs inter-departmental committee headed by Mr. G. J. Froneman, Nat M.P., is sitting on the problem of how to reduce the population of one and a quarter million 'foreign Natives'. There are problems: how to convince the home territory that the repatriate does in fact belong to it; the lengthy borders with the Protectorates and the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa. It is hinted that the Government will tighten the screw on employers of these Africans; even place on employers the onus of repatriating 'foreign Natives'.

An official of the Federation and Nyasaland Government made one strong point: "I feel it is morally wrong," he said, "that after a man has been allowed to remain in a country for more than five years, or a period long enough for him to get settled and establish a family, he should then be expatriated, even if he did enter the country illegally. Most of the Nyasas and Rhodesians have been given permits under section 20 for so long that sudden expatriation now is an inhuman destruction of them as people."

A good, valid argument.

Britain's Stand

But what of Britain's attitude, and that of the governments of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland?

For far too long Britain has sat by with folded arms and eyes turned away from the scene, knowing that the South African Government extracts the sweated labour of thousands of Nyasas and Rhodesians on mines and farms (the only places they are allowed to work), but hounds and harasses them with cruel persistence as soon as they try to find better jobs and higher wages, and settle down to live a family life.

Name any prison in the Transvaal: Leuwokop, Number 4, Heidelberg, Cinderella, Stoneyard, Witkop, Molder B, Pretoria—and you will find a Nyasa or a Rhodesian who is in for a pass offence.

Like a Goat For Slaughter

Here are extracts from an experience written by Johannes Ndaonavuta, the 30-year-old secretary of the Malawi Congress Party of S.A., arrested on mine property by mine police:

"... I was then handcuffed to a pole like a goat to be slaughtered and the men were told that I had tried to burn the compound..."

"... I was beaten and then taken to jail. It was the fifth time in 18 months that I had been arrested for being without papers... when I complained that the papers had been taken by the police I was again assaulted. I cried like a baby. A hardened criminal made me wash the lavatory... the doctor saw me and said there was nothing wrong, he discharged me without even having seen the wound on my head... Later I lay sobbing in a pool of my own blood at the farm."



Johannes Ndaonavuta, secretary of the S.A. Malawi Congress Party, reads the Bible to his colleagues. "We can't move," says Ndaonavuta.

And so the story goes on, a story of brutality and bloodshed, of backbreaking labour, of assaults and killings.

Dumped At The Border

In 1947, recalls 45-year-old Green Dimbo, thousands of Rhodesians and Nyasas were rounded up and bundled into lorries. Overnight they were dumped at the border of Southern Rhodesia. Ten lorries came back after having completed "Operation Beit Bridge"... but the Nyasas and others returned. Some on foot, some by rail. They could not leave their families behind.

After Froneman has made his report, the Nyasas and others expect a similar purge. What will happen then nobody seems to know.

AMERICA Nationalised Coca Cola just as good! CUBA CANDIDLY ASSESSES PROGRESS TO SOCIALISM

By Cedric Befrage HAVANA.

WITH a candour as dramatic as it was impressive, Cuba publicly reviewed every aspect of its changing economy in a week-end "production congress" held last month.

Delegates from all industrial and agricultural enterprises, participated with government leaders, economists and planners in assessing failures and successes of the struggle to convert colonialist anarchy and privation into socialist sanity and plenty, and in a sharp but comradely crossfire of criticism and self-criticism.

For the New York Times the congress indicated "crisis," "hunger" and an impending "purge"; Cubans, watching on TV or reading reports in their press, joined in the delegates' hilarity at Premier Fidel Castro's reading of the Times story.

Leaving the nation with a full understanding of where the battle now stands, the congress spread new determination and confidence that Cuba will by 1965 have built the solid foundations of abundance. The balance sheet for the first half of 1961 is that overall production is up substantially compared with the first half of 1960, but that the planners were too optimistic about levels achievable in this stormy year of imperialist invasion. For example, they estimated a 23% higher output of shoes than has been achieved, although production is up 57% over the first half of 1960. On the other hand production of cigarettes has exceeded the plan.



CASTRO TOO

The congress was an expression of faith in an informed people. In every enterprise, Castro said, every worker should know what is being done, what its assets and problems are and how it fits into the national scheme. Castro called himself "one of those most to blame for the lack of attention to planning" up to now.

Minister of Industry Guevara, condemning tendencies to "ascribe all our troubles to imperialism," called for "correcting our own errors by publicly discussing them and launching a barrage of criticism of the various ministries, starting with his own."

The tremendous problems created by transformation of the U.S. from a "paternal" tyrant into an aggressor emerged in one report after another. The cutting off of the U.S. supply source just as mass purchasing power is rapidly rising has brought food shortages—which emergency supplies from socialist countries have kept from becoming serious. The congress set dates for liquidation of the main shortages: Root vegetables, January, 1962; chicken, February, 1962; fish, June, 1962; fats (now rationed), January, 1962.

Formerly self-sufficient in almost nothing, and getting 73.5% of its imports from the U.S., Cuba plans by 1965 to have invested 800 million dollars in 100 factories, including a big steel plant. By the end of 1962, small new plants will be producing acetates, plastics, folders, fibres, antibiotics and a dozen other necessities.

For transportation Cuba will receive soon a 10,000-ton East German merchant ship (present fleet, 21) and by 1964 an operating shipyard from Poland, 10,000 motor trucks and jeeps in addition to 10,000 already bought from socialist countries; 10 Soviet planes for internal flights (present fleet, 2 international, 4 national, 2 C-47, and 2 An-2); 250 more Soviet and Czech buses. Problems frankly raised at the congress included the desertion of Cuban ships' officers, aviation technicians and pilots, and urgent need for more technical schools.

Criticism was aimed mainly at administrative bureaucracy and the old Cuban custom of individuals' acting "por la libre" (on one's own)—a habit officially declared anathema by Castro, since it was "the exact opposite of planning." Guevara found his own Ministry guilty of "an overdose of bureaucracy" and a lack of "vision, co-ordination and contact with the masses."

Targets of Guevara's barbs were the failure to appreciate the importance of statistics and the persistent notion that "quality of production, including packaging, is a capitalist vice." He called Cuban matches "one of our Ministry's biggest disgraces."

Hardly a person doesn't agree with us whenever he strikes one." Guevara also chided enterprises for "too much democracy" in making decisions—too many meetings and not enough delegation of authority.

"TOOTHPASTE CRISIS"

Cuba's imperative need for a "do-it-yourself" approach was emphasised repeatedly and most of Guevara's praise went to the workers for initiative and imagination in this area. Workers' committees have had remarkable success in dealing with the "continuous crisis" of spare parts, and a campaign has started to "build your own machine—copy those we have if you can't get new."

In the area of raw materials formerly U.S.-supplied and now lacking, a "toothpaste crisis" has been licked by discovery of a substitute ingredient. The glass shortage (which produces empty bottles from milk, soft drinks and beer) is being solved with a Cuban raw material producing yellow-coloured bottles. Substitute materials have brought back full production in industries partly idle earlier in the year; such as soap and detergents, and are being sought for production of bottle-tops (cork), dolls (rubber), and paint, for which materials formerly came from the dollar area...

Nationalised Coca-Cola has had no trouble in "penetrating" that popular drink's "secret formula" and purveying it as before to thirsty Cubans.

Manpower to get in the sugar cane remains one of the biggest problems. Mechanisation with Soviet technical aid is on the way, but 450,000 men will be required for the next harvest. This year's plan to harvest every cane was not completed due to labour shortage, though the harvest was 16% above 1960's. Another headache is the lack of warehouses, which has caused bad bottlenecks at all ports, especially Havana. Formerly arriving in many small ships, Cuba's imports now come in big freighters. From as far as two months' voyage away, the port of Santiago de Cuba's port—a mammoth task necessary for the new industrial centre to be created in that area—will take some of the strain off Havana.

After almost two days of critical exchanges at the congress, Vilma Espin of the Cuban Women's Federation raised the question of why so few of her sisters were in top administrative positions. Women direct about 30 hairdressers' establishments, but otherwise only one canning plant and one sugar central are headed by women. Admitting Castro has not yet even tackled the problem of prostitution, Guevara gave this answer to Senora Espin:

"Because women have been only half liberated."

In connection with Guevara's criticism of the Armed Forces Ministry, Castro pointed out that hundreds of delegates were in uniform and that the country's defenders and producers were in the main the same people. But military leaders must bear in mind that the strongest defence force would have little value "if afterward we had no meat, no fish, nothing to defend," Castro said.

In Cuba, he said, all agreed that armed forces were unproductive and deplorable as they were still necessary. But "already we have almost forgotten that we had to mobilise three times as many men in a year, sometimes for weeks, taking some of our most vital men and equipment away from production."

Castro concentrated on the continuing—though much reduced—favouritism for city dwellers over country folk in the distribution of items in short supply. (Short supplies in Havana today are often largely due to consumption in the country of commodities which formerly were used only in cities.) Commenting on the New York Times report of "hunger" and "purges," Castro said: "The problem of Cuba is not that there is too much food—that was in the old days when three or four hundred thousand people had not a centavo in their pockets."

"It is precisely because they have work and money that there is an extraordinary rise in their purchasing power. There are some shortages, but there would have been none at all but for the economic and military aggression of the U.S."

The main thing, Castro declared, was to learn from publicly said mistakes. "WHAT WOULD BE SERIOUS WOULD BE TO THINK WE KNOW A LOT. WE BEGIN TO KNOW WHEN WE UNDERSTAND THAT WE DON'T KNOW MUCH."

MASS RALLIES TO HONOUR LUTULI ON DECEMBER 10

JOHANNESBURG.

The Honour Lutuli Committee is organising a mass rally for December 10 at Freedom Square, Newclare, in honour of Chief A. J. Lutuli, Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1960.

Among those who have been asked to speak are Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress; Prof. Z. K. Matthews, Mrs. P. Levy, and Mr. W. B. Ngakane, who will be in the chair.

An application has been sent to the City Council to hold the rally at Orlando Stadium, but no reply has been received as yet.

In an interview, the Secretary of the Committee said that the aim of the rally was to get the people of South Africa together to honour and celebrate the outstanding honour conferred upon Chief Lutuli.

The Committee felt the award was made to Chief Lutuli not merely as an individual but as the leader of men and women of all races who have dedicated themselves to the struggle for freedom.

All political and church organisations on the Rand have been invited.

During a raid in Macosa House this week, the Secretary of the Committee was searched by Special Branch men, and letters addressed to the Garment Workers' Union and the Residents' Committee of Mzimphole were confiscated.

PORT ELIZABETH. A Lu-Tribute Committee is to be formed here to sponsor a public meeting on the after-

STUDENT SPLITTERS ORGANISE RIVAL CONFERENCE IN DEC.

DURBAN.

AFRICAN students in Durban are shocked and angry after hearing that a small group of students with leanings towards Africanism are organising a rival conference in Johannesburg on December 16, the very day on which the inaugural conference of the African Students' Association is to be held in Durban.

Students of all shades of opinion were canvassed before the decision to hold the conference in Durban was advertised. Now, the Africanist group have decided to split the student front with their conference which, according to circulars issued at the Natal University, is also to form a student body.

"What is the purpose of this conference?" asked one student. In his opinion it was obvious that the "splitters are out to play their historic role in South African affairs. Now they hope to create division on the student front."



This family never ventures out during the day for fear of arrest.

The Nats have a Black Record of Anti-Semitism

LOVE LOST BETWEEN VERWOERD AND THE JEWS

TRYING to justify his anti-Semitic outburst last week, the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, speaking impromptu ("out of my heart") at a meeting of the Witwatersrand Executive of the Nationalist Party said:

"IF I WANT TO THREATEN THE JEWS OF SOUTH AFRICA I WILL NOT DO IT PRIVATELY. I WILL THREATEN THE WHOLE LOT OF THEM."

His contemptuous words reveal that perhaps he has not yet spoken out his whole heart on the Jewish question. He is still hopeful that what he has already said will be enough to whip them into line behind his apartheid policy.

"I do not want to divide the White people of South Africa. I want to gather them in one group."

Playing Ball

The implication is plain: so long as the Jews support apartheid and stay in the White camp, they will be spared from persecution. But if they deviate into the ranks of the "integrationists," Progressives, Liberals, Congresses, Communists and what have you, then the "tragedy" at which he hinted in his original letter to Mr. East is likely to befall them.

Verwoerd claims: "This Government has never been anti-Semitic." The facts of his own history and that of his Party tell a different story.

Anti-Semitism was always a prominent plank in the Nationalist Party platform during the thirties and forties.

In 1936 Dr. Verwoerd, then a Professor at Stellenbosch University, together with five other Stellenbosch professors, went on a deputation to the government to protest against the admission into South Africa of Jewish immigrants who were escaping from Hitler's terror in Germany. Verwoerd's colleague Eric Louw, now so "gallantly" defending "White civilisation" at UNO against the massed hordes of Black, Brown, Red and Yellow barbarism (a Burger cartoon suggested he should be awarded a Nobel Prize for courage) was at that time to be seen at the dockside demonstrating against the arrival of a shipload of Jewish refugees.

As Hitler's strength grew greater in Europe, so Nationalist-inspired anti-Semitism grew stronger in South Africa. In February 1939 Eric Louw, as a member of the opposition, introduced in Parliament his Aliens (Amendments) and Immigration Bill to put a stop to further Jewish immigration into South Africa.

"Alien Element"

Here are some of the remarks he made in the course of his second reading speech on that Bill.

"I, and those who feel with me, are worried about the extent to which a race alien to and unassimilable with the English and Dutch-speaking population in South Africa has during past years been securing control of business and industry, and also of the professions."

"Communism since its earliest days has been linked with Jewry and it was the intention of the Communist Party in South Africa

to create a Black republic." (As usual, the Jews were to blame for everything, both for being capitalists and for being communists! The truth is, of course, that they were at fault in Eric Louw's eyes merely because they were Jews.)

"The Jewish race is a race not suitable for immigration into South Africa."

"The Jew is not assimilable . . . because owing to certain racial characteristics he creates a problem in any country as soon as the Jewish population exceeds a certain percentage of the total . . . In South Africa the Jewish population has already reached that percentage and consequently we have with us today a Jewish problem."

By Our Political Correspondent

"The attitude of the Nationalist Party is that the Jewish population of South Africa is already too large. It has exceeded the danger point percentage . . . We say that Jewish immigration must be completely stopped."

Extreme Racism

The United Party Government of the day refused to accept Mr. Louw's Bill. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. R. Stuttaford, remarking:

"When I read the Bill, I appreciated that it is racial in the extreme and reactionary, and it had the musty smell of the times of the Middle Ages . . . The main object of the Bill, and the honourable member has not concealed it, IS PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS."

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr was even more forthright in his denunciation of Mr. Louw's Bill.

"The principles which lie at the foundation of this Bill," he said, are "unworthy and despicable." One provision in it, he said, **EXCEEDS EVEN THE WORST NAZI STIPULATIONS.**"

Bitter Fruit

Mr. Louw's Bill fell by the way, but his activities and those of his party were not without their bitter fruit.

I met a Jewish man only the other day who told me that relatives of his, who had already been granted permission to come to South Africa at that time, later had their permits cancelled by the United Party Government which had been forced on to the defensive by the vicious Nationalist attack.

THESE RELATIVES WERE LATER TO PERISH IN THE NAZI DEATH CAMPS.

And there may have been hundreds of others like them, possibly thousands, who were denied the chance of life and a refuge in South Africa because of the virulent anti-Semitism of the Nationalists and their Greyshirt allies, and because of the cowardly appeasement policy of the Herzog-Smits Government which was in power at the time.

Yet there are still to be found Jewish leaders who today defend

Verwoerd and send telegrams of support to Eric Louw at UNO!

With the outbreak of the war and the initial Nazi successes, the arrogance of the Nationalists knew no bounds. They were convinced Hitler would win and their day would dawn in South Africa too.

Tool Of The Nazis

During this period, Mr. Justice Millin decided in the famous libel action which Verwoerd, then editor of Die Transvaler, had brought against the Star, that "the Verwoerd did support Nazi propaganda, he made his paper a tool of the Nazis in South Africa, and he knew it."

The judge found that Verwoerd had falsified news and supported German propaganda.

The Germans could have found nothing more convenient for their purpose than what the plaintiff did . . . It was calculated to cause alarm and despondency and it is not open to doubt that it was of great service to the enemy in the way of supporting his propaganda for the damaging of the war effort of the Union."

Verwoerd was later, in a notorious speech in Parliament, to dismiss this judgment as unimportant with the innuendo that Mr. Justice Millin was biased against him because he was a Jew!

New Line

And this was after the Nats had come to power and adopted their new line of being friendly to the Jews, in the hope of caddging a few Jewish votes at a time when every vote counted in their bid for absolute power.

Anti-Semitism ceased to be official Nationalist Party policy, but continued to run beneath the surface, but was to break out once or twice in ugly remarks by Nationalist back-benchers in Parliament.

While on the one hand Dr. Malan was to allow his name to be inscribed in the Golden Book of Israel, on the other hand, notorious anti-Semites were promoted to high positions in the Nationalist Party.

Weichardt, former Greyshirt leader, is now a Senator, if you please. And Von Moltke, former leader, in the 30s, of the "S.A. Gentile National Socialist Movement" whose object was to combat and destroy the alleged "perverse influence of the Jews in economics, culture, religion, journalism and statecraft and to re-establish European Aryan control in South Africa for the welfare of the Christian peoples of South Africa—a man who had to pay £750 damages for defamation arising from the publication of a forged anti-Semitic document based on the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" which he boasted had been stolen from the Western Road Synagogue in Port Elizabeth—this Von Moltke was later to become chairman of the Nationalist Party in South West Africa, a position from which he only recently resigned owing to ill-health.

One of Von Moltke's companions in the Port Elizabeth synagogue episode, a certain Inch, was so fortunate. In addition to paying £1,000 damages for defamation, he was later prosecuted for uttering a forged document, making false statements, perjury and receiving stolen letters know-

ing them to be stolen. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment, later reduced to three years—and no doubt we have this fact alone to thank for the fact that he, too, is not included in the ranks of our legislators.

Now finally Verwoerd himself has spoken "out of his heart" and made it plain that the leopard has not changed its spots, but has merely camouflaged them for reasons of state.

The danger of an anti-Semitic campaign in South Africa will exist as long as the Nationalist or any other racist Government remains in power.

Bearing the Nationalist black record in mind, and in the light of Verwoerd's latest outburst, how is it still possible for some leading Jews to send telegrams of congratulations to Louw for the stand he has taken at UNO?

What would they have thought of a Jew who had congratulated Louw on his 1939 speech calling for a halt to Jewish immigration?

Do they not pause to wonder what Black Africa thinks of those Jews and non-Jews alike, who continue to support the Nationalists' apartheid policies in the face of the condemnation of the whole world?

Hitler did not last for ever; neither will Verwoerd. And when the day of reckoning comes, what will be the position of those leaders who have proved, during this testing-time, to be the misleaders of their people?

SYMPATHY

The Editor and Staff of New Age express their deepest sympathy to the family of the late Mr. Wilson Cele, former Durban District Committee member of the banned S.A. Communist Party and journalist, who passed away after a brief illness last Monday.

Principal of Lovedale Resigns

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr. J. P. Beynon, Principal of Lovedale Institution since the Bantu Education take-over and also Principal of the High School, together with Mr. E. N. Brown, the Principal of the Training School, are leaving Lovedale at the end of the year.

Both these senior men of Lovedale had decided to give Bantu Education a try but it appears that they have now had enough. They are going to be high school teachers in East London and Port Elizabeth respectively. The Bantu Education Department is having difficulty finding men capable of quelling the seething revolt among the students which came into the open in May this year. The institution was closed twice in one quarter, students expelled, and a departmental commission set up to investigate the unrest. The findings of this commission have never been published.

Mayekiso Acquitted

Evidence of Police Assaults on Accused

PORT ELIZABETH — The State case against Mr. Nelson Mayekiso, charged with the murder of police Major Olav Kjelvei on June 25, collapsed here last week after the court had ruled his confession inadmissible.

Mr. Justice De Villiers, giving his ruling, said that he was not satisfied that the confession had not been made under duress.

Dr. Miller, who examined Mayekiso on July 30th, said that he had found burn marks on the throat and injuries to the left ear caused by heavy blows.

Giving evidence, Mr. Mayekiso said that at least five policemen had taken turns in the assault. They had punched him, knocked his head against the wall, pressed their knees into his stomach and beaten him with a rubber truncheon. A certain constable de Preeze had twice pressed a burning cigarette against his throat.

Other witnesses, among them Freddie Mali, Wilson Fakile and James Bloem, alleged that they had been subjected to similar torture and assault.

Mr. D. M. Williamson, defence counsel, was instructed by Noosh, Jankelwitz and Zart.

Fifty-three men, originally detained with Mayekiso and about 200 others on the night of June 25, are still awaiting trial on a charge under the Unlawful Organisations Act.

How Very Near The Gallows He Came!



Nelson Mayekiso photographed with his mother shortly after the judge had found him not guilty of the murder of Major Olav Kjelvei.

In a message to his people on the 8th anniversary of their armed struggle against French colonialism the new President of the Algerian Provisional Government takes his stand on the side of agrarian reform and nationalisation of the country's natural resources



BEN KHEDDA SPEAKS

In the course of the next month the Algerian revolution is about to enter its eighth year, and it presents itself by now as a dynamic force on the point of achieving its final objective: the independence of Algeria.

One can hardly speak about our revolution today without having at once an image of a people united in struggle, proud and determined in its resistance against the forces of colonialism. Fighting Algeria represents foremost the masses of our peasants who play the decisive role in the struggle. The Algerian fellah blut from the first day of the war their entire physical and material resources at the disposal of the nation. They constitute the most important force of the revolutionary army in action and, therefore, had to bear the heaviest blows.

Neither the massacres, nor the destruction of their homes, nor even the deportation into the "regroupment centres" could diminish the patriotism of the Algerian peasantry. They are supported by

the intellectuals and the students and to an ever greater extent by the women and young girls in the towns and villages.

Women Freed

The Algerian revolution has liberated the women. It has opened a new chapter in the lives of Moslem women. They are fighting with their menfolk in the ranks of the F.L.N. and all the old social prejudices which the colonialists nursed, and tried to preserve against our interests have been discarded. Seven years of fighting have smashed obsolete social structures and liquidated out of date political conceptions.

THE STRUGGLE HAS THUS TRANSFORMED OUR SOCIETY AND FORGED US PEASANTS, WORKERS, INTELLECTUALS AND BUSINESSMEN, OLD AND YOUNG, MEN AND WOMEN, INTO A NEW NATION, SURE OF VICTORY AND DEDICATED TO REALISE THE ASPIRATIONS WE SET OURSELVES.

The policy of the European rulers has not changed. It is still the policy of total war and the exter-

mination of the Algerian people. By holding fast to their economic interests which permit them to wield unlimited influence on the army and the administration, they continue to oppose our national demands for independence. The term "integration" (of Algeria into France) cannot cover up the feeling of racial hatred and that religious fanaticism of the French Ultras against us.

The classical type of settler, the money-bags and big landowners have for the time being handed over to the army officers and the professional torturers. The O.A.S. (fascist underground army), which is in fact the result of France's inner corruption, present themselves to the world as men of strength and grandeur. The truth is rather that the military operations of the O.A.S. are perfere confined to certain parts of the towns and the villages where they can count with the assistance of the regular army and the police. Those which are known as "Les plastiques" (the bomb throwers) are indeed the final exorcism of moribund colonialism and French fascism. They constitute a real danger not only to the people of France but also to the Europeans of Algeria.

Planning The Future

The Republic of Algeria as a democratic and social idea has struck

root in the hearts and the minds of all Algerians as their actions prove.

● All Algerian citizens irrespective of race, sex and religion will be free to express their views; their individual liberties will be guaranteed; discrimination on the basis of race, religion or sex will be banned.

● The liquidation of colonialism will at the same time remove all remnants of medievalism and develop the new nation to allow for the innate abilities of the individual citizen.

● The Algerian people are craving for social justice; our natural resources must be exploited in the interests of the whole nation. An agrarian reform constitutes one of the chief aims of the revolution as a fundamental act of social justice towards our peasantry which has suffered so badly from colonialism and throughout the war.

● Real democracy, economic prosperity and cultural renaissance are the fundamental aspirations of our revolution. Independent Algeria will not permit the installation of neo-colonialist structures which are by nature always in conflict with the free development and the sovereignty of nations. We are on the other hand ready to co-operate as free people on an equal basis with other peoples, in particular with the French people, but always with the safeguard that co-operation has to serve the interests of our people and that our dignity and equality as a nation is being respected.

From "El Moudjahid."

"AFRICA IS ONE!"



MR. OSENDE AFANA, Kamerun representative at the Afro-Asian Permanent Secretariat in Cairo, urges a mass meeting in Cairo to pledge its full support to the glorious freedom fighters of Algeria on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of their armed struggle against French imperialism. "We know that freedom is one, that Africa is one, that no country in Africa may be really independent and enjoy total security as long as even a small part of our continent is still dominated by imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist forces. In their war of extermination against our Algerian brethren, French imperialists are getting the support of their NATO allies and especially of the U.S.A. and West Germany Against these common enemies we, the anti-imperialist and progressive force, should always stand up firmly"

Similar mass rallies in support of Algerian independence were held throughout Africa and Asia, while Algerians in Algeria and France demonstrated in huge numbers their overwhelming support for their Provisional Government headed by Ben Khedda.

EUROPE

CZECHS END LAST TRACES OF 'CULT'

SWEEPING measures to eliminate all traces of the personality cult were announced in Prague following a recent three-day meeting of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

A resolution adopted by the Central Committee charged the Political Bureau of the Party to take the following steps:

1. To complete work on the long-term plan for the development of Czechoslovakia to 1980 and submit it for approval to a nation-wide discussion and to the 12th Congress of the Party in October, 1962.

2. To remove the Stalin monument in Prague and appoint a commission to work out a plan for the future utilisation of the dominant site overlooking the city which it occupies.

GOTTWALD REMOVED
Other Stalin monuments are to be removed and streets and enterprises named after him will be renamed "in a more suitable manner found to express our friendship with the Soviet people."

3. The remains of former President Klement Gottwald to be removed from the mausoleum where they now are and enterprises, streets and other places bearing the names of living persons to be re-named.

These decisions were taken after the Central Committee had heard a report on the results of the 22nd Congress of the Soviet Communist Party from President Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

THOSE CULTY

On the question of the personality cult, President Novotny placed the main responsibility for violations of legality between 1948 and 1953 on the former first secretary of the Party, Rudolf Slansky, and his accomplices, executed after trial in 1952.

HE SAID THAT "THE PERSONALITY CULT UNDOUBTEDLY BEGAN TO APPEAR, TOO, IN KLEMENT GOTTWALD'S ACTIVITIES," BUT THAT, "IN SPITE OF HIS FAULTS AND SHORTCOMINGS, GOTTWALD WILL KEEP HIS PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF THE PARTY AS A LEADING REVOLUTIONARY."

A group of 15 members of the International Committee for the Co-operation of Journalists representing Brazil, China, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Venezuela) will meet in Mexico in January 1962 to decide on a programme for the holding of a Third World Meeting of Journalists.



Osney Robinson, Paris
"Should we call this integration or self-determination?"

C.O.D. LEADERS FOR TRIAL

DURBAN. Leaders of the Congress of Democrats, Dr. Graham Meindling (Chairman), Mr. Ronnie Kasrili (Secretary) and Mr. Melville Fletchler (Executive member), were committed for trial at the end of a preparatory examination on a charge of incitement arising out of leaflets published by the Congress which was distributed through the post to White settlers in Pondoland.

The examination, which was held at the Magistrate's Court, began last Monday. On Tuesday the Court adjourned to allow the Prosecutor to change the charge sheet against the Court met again after the adjournment the Prosecutor decided to convert the trial into a preparatory examination.

Evidence was presented to show that leaflets headed "Crisis in Pondoland" issued by the Congress of Democrats had been posted to various people in Pondoland. Under cross-examination one of the State witnesses said that he did not think that the contents of leaflets incited the reader to violence.

BASUTOLAND T.U.C. COMMITTEE



Committee members of the recently formed Basutoland Congress of Trade Unions include, from left to right, A. S. Makhele, N. N. Sejake, S. S. Lefoka, Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking, P. Tsaluba, C. Mokeki, G. Ntamelole, N. Mefane and B. Masilo, seen here giving the clenched fist salute outside the conference hall.

'Britain is Failing to Protect Us'

(Continued from page 1)

the police why he had been stopped, and was told to come along to the police station and find out.

When they got there, the police said: "This is the man we have been looking for," and placed Mr. Ithologeng under arrest. The taxi driver

returned to Maseru alone.

Mr. Ithologeng is now in Kimberley jail, where it is presumed the sentences imposed on him will be enforced. He is also liable to a further charge of contempt of court for failing to surrender himself when his appeal was dismissed.

Refugees Flee From Swaziland

From Parks Mangena

MBABANE.

THREE students who were involved in the trouble at Turfloop Bantu University early this year, and crossed the border to seek refuge in Swaziland, later changed their minds and fled from the Protectorate again because they feared they might be kidnapped by South African police who were trailing them.

I found the three refugees in a candlelit grass thatched house which was offered them by the Swaziland Progressive Party on the eve of their departure.

AFRAID

At first they refused to be interviewed unless I assured them I would not reveal their names and their destination, because they feared that their families at home would be victimised.

"One cannot rely on British protection nowadays," said A. "I am afraid what happened to Ganyile in Basutoland can also happen to us. We are being trailed by South African police."

They told me that Swaziland Progressive Party members warned them to keep indoors. A South African pick-up van had been seen roaming round the location and one day a flying squad van with White Special Branch men was seen parked next to their house.

"After a long time they drove off. Perhaps they thought that we were not in the house because we had drawn the curtains," said B.

A TRAP

On another occasion a woman had told them that a little girl was looking for them, saying she had been sent by Mr. Nguku, President of the S.P.P., to tell them they should not go anywhere the next day, because he wanted to see them. They became suspicious because Mr. Nguku was in England at that time. They went to find out from some S.P.P. members, who denied any knowledge of such a message.

"We have no doubt it was just another trick of the Special Branch," said Mr. C. "So instead of staying indoors that day we went away."

The men told me that when the S.A. Police arrive in Swaziland they always call at the Swaziland immigration office and that the local police work together with them to track down political refugees.

"The earlier we make a getaway the better," said A.

SOCCER

Eastern Transvaal Win Inter-Provincial Shield

From L. W. Himson

KIMBERLEY.

EASTERN Transvaal won the inter-provincial match shield when they beat the integrated Griqualand West XI 6-2 in the final of the South African "African" Football Association's Moroka-Baloyi series at the King George VI Sportsgrounds here recently.

There was never any doubt as to who were the accomplished footballers. But the Transvaal team had to call on their reserves of experience over the disjointed but not disjointed Griqua side who have only themselves to blame for their defeat.

Though the home-team at one stage looked as if they were getting on top, they lost concentration and their defence went to sleep. Transvaal were quick to capitalise on Griquas mistakes and pressed home their advantage.

Though Eastern Transvaal's defence were hard-pressed in the closing minutes of the first half, it was a different picture in the second half, when Eastern Transvaal not only carried in their opponents' half, but scored five goals to put an end to Griquas championship chances.

The game started off at a cracking pace within eight minutes Eastern Transvaal opened the scoring when Mischack Springs beat Griquas pintsize goalkeeper Norman (alle hookies) Isaacs with a shot that hit the underside of the crossbar and bounced into the net. Soon afterwards Sakkie Pailman equalised for Griquas when he scored from a crosskick. Pailman scored again when he netted, from a cross by centre-half Dan Toala to give Griquas a 2-1 lead at half-time.

Eastern Transvaal had the ball twice in the net after the interval but one by Clemens Khoza was disallowed. Andries Zwane, however, not only put Eastern Transvaal into the lead but made the game safe when he scored two goals in quick succession. His brother Joseph

sealed Eastern Transvaal's victory with two more goals in the closing minutes from good frontline movements.

Spring-Benoni and Districts won both their matches against a second division Griqua team 7-4 and 5-2.

PEOPLE ANGERED BY POLICE RAIDS

(Continued from page 1)

connection with pass offences.

The man-in-the-township is tired of all this loose talk of "crime" and "criminals," which is used as a justification for any and every form of police activity against the people.

The main purpose of the mass police raids seems to be (a) a security check-up and (b) pure intimidation.

But instead of frightening the people, this indiscriminate raiding is deeply angering them and creating the same sort of tension as triggered off the Cato Manor killings and the events of 1960 preceding the declaration of a State of Emergency.

If the police want to avoid an explosion — THESE RAIDS MUST STOP. The people's patience is wearing thin.

THE NEW AFRICAN

A monthly review for radicals

16 pages — 15 cents

The first issue — January 1962 will contain articles by Rev. Ntabingani Sithole, Anthony Delius, Dennis Brutus, Fr. Trevor Bush

Subscriptions: R1 (10s.) for six months R2 (£1) a year

Write to: SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER P.O. Box 432 CAPE TOWN

ALL-NIGHT DANCING AT JO-BURG YOUTH FESTIVAL

JOHANNESBURG.

PREPARATIONS are under way for a Festival of Youth to be held on December 15 and 16 at a farm about 12 miles from here. A variety concert and a one-act play

"White Man" by a South African writer, Michael Picardie, will be performed in the open air by a multi-racial cast.

This will be the first production of "White Man" in South Africa after its favourable reception by thousands of television viewers in London recently.

Part of the interesting and enjoyable programme planned will be an open-air dance lasting all night. A well-polished dance floor and a popular dance band have already been booked.

On Saturday morning a team of "Old Crocks" composed of prominent personalities in the city will challenge a team of youths in a football match.

The aim of the festival is to get together young people of all races so that better understanding can be promoted amongst the various race groups in South Africa.

The Youth Festival promises to be the event of the year. Further information can be obtained from P.O. Box 10120, Johannesburg, or 8 Somerset House, 110 Fox Street, Johannesburg. Phone 33-0975.

PUPILS WANTED

Beginning of First Term, 30th January, 1962. Excellent boarding and lodging facilities available. Classes from Grade I 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)

KHRUSCHOV

Concluding speech at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU dealing with

- THE ALBANIAN QUESTION
- THE STALIN CULT

Price 7c cents post free

Also available:

Extracts from Khrushchev's Opening Speech at the Congress

Price 5c post free

Soviet Policy on Germany

Price 10c post free

Send the required amount in stamps or uncancelled postal order to: SAPP/SU, P.O. Box 2920, Johannesburg.

Nyanga West doesn't want Bantu Councils

CAPE TOWN.

A resolution rejecting the introduction of Bantu Councils and beraths into Nyanga West was passed at a mass meeting of the Women's Federation held in Nyanga West last Sunday.

The resolution further demanded the immediate repeal of the pass laws and pleaded the meeting's full support for the decisions of the Maitshu conference calling for a sovereign National Convention to draw up a new constitution for South Africa.

Published by Real Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 4 Barkers Street, Cape Town and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Dufferin Road, Salt River. This newspaper is a member of the South Bureau of Circulation. New Age office: Johannesburg: 7 Berrington House, 123 Princes Street, Phone 25-4225. Cape Town: Room 50, 8 Barkers St. Phone 2-2327. Telegraphic Address: Newage, C.P. Durban: 102 Ludlow House, 110 Grey Street, Phone 9897. Port Elizabeth: 25 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street, Phone 4276.

"I WILL NOT BE INTIMIDATED"

— Cllr. Peake

CAPE TOWN. COUNCILLOR George Peake, executive member of the Coloured People's Congress, has been banned from attending all gatherings in the Union and South West Africa for a period of five years. Meetings of the City Council are excluded from the ban.

"I refuse to be intimidated by this ruthless invasion of my right to freedom of speech," said Mr. Peake in a statement to New Age, "and shall continue in the struggle for a democratic South Africa."

Mr. Vorster's malicious use of the law to muddle and harass the liberatory movement is indicative of the Nats' inability to govern. Whilst they may ban people from publicly expressing their opposition to abhorrent Nat laws, they can never ban ideas.

"I do not share Vorster's optimism because the writing is on the wall for the Nats. Long before this ban is due to expire, South Africa will be well on the road to a democratic future."

This is the second time Mr. Peake has been banned. The first was from 1955 to 1961. This week Mr. B. M. K. Kies, a Cape Town advocate and leader of

the Unity Movement, who had previously been banned from gatherings for five years, was served with an order confining him to Cape Town.

Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damons selections for Saturday:

Juvenile Maiden Plate (Colts and Fillies): ERL KING, Danger, Sylvan Lady.

Maiden Plate (5 furlongs): WELCOME HERALD, Danger, Royal Command.

Maiden Plate (12 furlongs): WAR LORD, Danger, Spectrum.

Wynnt — Progress Stakes: FEROCES SH

Diad

EX-

Roy

Ken

F

Wyn

N

ON

ular

both winners in the optical double.