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END EMERGENCY RULE IN TRANSKEI



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Public Has No Confidence In Verwoerd's Promises

THE GOVERNMENT'S SELF-GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE TRANSKEI ARE PHONEY—THIS IS THE OPINION OF A WIDE CROSS-SECTION OF POLITICAL LEADERS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN AND MEN IN THE STREET, BOTH BLACK AND WHITE, INTERVIEWED BY NEW AGE.

● "This is not self-rule," says Prof. H. J. Simons in an exclusive article on page 4 of this issue.

● "This is not democracy," says Dr. A. P. Zwane, General Secretary of the Swaziland Progressive Party, in an article on page 4 comparing Verwoerd's Transkei plan with the aims of his party and the Basutoland constitution. Meanwhile the demand is being raised on all sides: "LIFT THE EMERGENCY IN THE TRANSKEI."

According to the Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. de Wet Nel, in the Assembly last week, there is no emergency. Certain regulations were promulgated at the request of the Bantu Authorities and would remain in force until these leaders asked for their repeal.

Call it what you like, the fact remains that Government opponents in the Transkei can be arrested and detained without trial, deported and banished at the whim of appointed tyrants who are responsible to nobody.

There can be no free elections in the Transkei, no self-government, no democracy, no peace while these regulations are in force.

Verwoerd lifted the 1960 emergency in order to stage the republican referendum in conditions of normalcy. LET HIM PROVE HIS "SINCERITY" ABOUT SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE TRANSKEI BY LIFTING EMERGENCY RULE IMMEDIATELY.

(Now see pages 4 and 5)

SOUTH AFRICA'S GIFT TO TANGANYIKA



The Congress movement's gift of a number of trained nurses to the new State of Tanganyika arrived at Dar es Salaam last week to take up their new duties. They were met at the airport by the Minister of Health, Mr. Derek Bryceon, and other Government officials. Our pictures show (above) Mr. J. J. Hudebe, ANC representative, with Sister Edith Newana and (below) some of the nurses at the airport with Tanganyika Government officials. (See story on page 7.)

Nelson Mandela in Addis Ababa

Will Return On Completion Of African Tour

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.

MR. Nelson Mandela, underground resistance leader from South Africa, eluded the police net thrown to catch him in the Republic and has reached this capital to attend the top-level conference of all South, Central and East African countries now being held here.

Mr. Mandela left South Africa for Ethiopia and this conference specially to give in person an up-to-the-minute report on the political struggle and movements of South Africa.

Shoulder to shoulder with him at Addis Ababa are also Mr. Oliver Tambo, Mr. Tennyson Makwane and Mr. Robert Resha, all three African National Congress representatives abroad. Mr. Tambo and Mr. Mandela thus renew an old partnership, for together they were not only ANC leaders in South Africa before the banning of the Congress but also partners in their well-known legal firm.

Mr. Mandela told the New Age special correspondent in Ethiopia this month that he left South Africa several weeks ago with the full approval of all his close associates with whom he had carried on secret talks for a long time before slipping over the border.

The highlight of Mr. Mandela's African tour will be his meeting with (Continued on page 7)



HOW I WAS KIDNAPPED

BY ANDERSON KHUMANI GANYILE —SEE PAGE 6

25th Birthday of the Progressive Press

OUR issue of February 22 will be an anniversary issue celebrating the 25th birthday of the progressive press in South Africa.

We think it would be a good idea if our supporters all over South Africa would use this occasion to raise funds for the paper. It is an achievement of no mean order that in a country like South Africa we have been able to maintain an independent and outspoken newspaper for a quarter of a century.

Thirteen years of this have been under Nationalist rule and time and time again the Government has lashed out at this

free press and tried to stifle it and the people who work for it. In spite of these hardships and the economic boycott of the paper from national advertisers, our paper has continued to play its role in South Africa. If you have been reading our appeal column recently, you will have noticed that only small amounts have been acknowledged — amounts not large enough to cover our expenditure.

Cape Town and Johannesburg at both planning celebrations and we would like our readers everywhere to do something, however small, to celebrate this occasion. We are hoping that through these celebrations we will be able to acknowledge donations which

will ensure the appearance of New Age for the months ahead.

MAKE YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY!!

ARRANGE YOUR FUNCTION RIGHT AWAY!!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
N.D. R6, Fete (Margaret's dresses) R4, Marjorie's picture (scr B & S) R21, F. Carneson (fete) R7.25, K.P. R10, Norbus R10, Ego R4, Bob R2, Dot R2.

Johannesburg:
Anon R2, Friend R1, B. R1, Anon R7, Min colls R17, Greenside R4, Jubile dress R6, Two friends R30.

Durban:
G.G. R4, L.G. 40c.
Grand Total: R188.65.

Pressmen Reject "Code of Conduct"

I am sure that readers and newspapermen alike will be pleased to hear that the Eastern Province and Midlands branch of the South African Society of Journalists has rejected the plan of the Newspaper Press Union to impose control on the press.

The plan to establish a Board of Reference and Code of Conduct has been entirely rejected by the Branch. I believe that this decision should be given wide publicity in the hope that other branches will be inspired to take similar courageous decisions.

The BBC has just closed down its office in South Africa; it becomes extremely difficult in many instances to obtain the facts; these are all reasons why we should be able to depend on a free and un-muzzled press.

As things become increasingly difficult, one of the first casualties is likely to be the Truth; we shall need a vigilant and fearless press.

D. A. BRUTUS

Port Elizabeth.

EDITORIAL

Out Of Their Depth

THE lifting by the Pretoria City Council last week of its ban on the Japanese swimmers is, if anything, even more sordid and disgusting than its original imposition. For it was not done on principle but as a matter of expediency.

The whole episode demonstrates that in the capitalist world, money talks, and principle is sacrificed to profit. If Verwoerd and his fellow racists, Afrikaans as well as English-speaking, were consistent, they would shoot themselves before they allowed an Asian to set foot in their swimming bath. But because the Government has just concluded a R90 million deal with the Japanese, it has become State policy not to alienate them and they have been declared honorary Europeans.

Nor do the Japanese swimmers come out of the whole affair any better. If they were to show true national pride, they would refuse to visit South Africa after the humiliation to which they have been exposed. In fact, as Asians, they are expected by the majority of the South African people to support the anti-apartheid struggle and abide by the international sports boycott called for by the Congress movement and the South African Sports Association.

But again, for the sake of profit (three of the swimmers are attached to the Japanese steel company concerned in the recent trade deal), the Japanese have swallowed their own pride, as well as that of the victims of apartheid in this country. They are prepared to swim in Pretoria's swimming bath, although they can have no illusions about the way most of White Pretoria probably feels about their appearance there.

The matter should not be allowed to rest there.

● Representations should be made to the Japanese Government and sporting organisations calling upon them to heed the demand of the South African people and the AB-African People's Conference and refuse to have either trade or sporting relations with South Africa until the curse of apartheid has been wiped out.

● The fight for democracy must be stepped up in our own country. If Japanese Asians, for any reason, are considered good enough to swim in Pretoria's swimming bath, why not South African Asians? Why not Indians as well as Chinese? Why not Coloureds and Africans as well as Indians? If skin colour is not the criterion, what is? Surely the goodwill of our own citizens is more important than that of foreigners?

LET'S HAVE AN END TO THIS RIDICULOUS COLOUR BAR WHICH CAUSES SO MUCH HATRED. LET'S LIVE IN PEACE AND FREEDOM WITH EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.



People Cheered When Ganyile Appeared In Court

It was in August last year that the world learnt with awe that Anderson Ganyile and his two friends had been kidnapped from Basutoland. All this time Ganyile's friends were looking for him. Information leaked out that he was being detained in the Umntata jail.

One day a woman related to him went to ask for permission to

see him. The authorities were very harsh to her and demanded to know who told her that Ganyile was in Umntata. Eventually she was dismissed and told that the police too did not know where Ganyile was. On the first day that Ganyile appeared in court after the legal applications he was untidy and barefoot. (The police had all his clothes and made him appear like that for the fun of ridiculing him.) His untidy appearance made no difference to the Africans who had assembled to see him. As he came into the court they cheered and lustily. Their handclapping was silenced by the police.

Ganyile was charged with attempted murder. After this the people were allowed to take him food, cigarettes, clothing and books. But they must not be 'silly books', the police said. From then on parcels and visitors started streaming into his cell until Ganyile was allowed bail. The African boarding house where he stayed was always crowded out by his visitors.

Then the people read in the newspapers that the Government had withdrawn all the allegations against Ganyile and he was free to return to Basutoland. He is now back there, his place of refuge after escaping from the notorious Frenchdale. People who knew Ganyile before say that this ordeal has not changed him: he is more intent than ever on his goal.

A READER
Somewhere in Umntata

NEED FOR PEACE BRIGADE

I sincerely deplore, while understanding, the bomb blasts of "Umntata We Scream" (The voice of the Nation). There is, indeed, urgent need for action within the borders of South Africa.

Freedom, prosperity and peace cannot be found through sabotage or intimidation. Volunteers are wanted who will adhere to the rules of a Peace Brigade as developed directly out of Gandhi's ideas and experiments in India.

T. KLOPPENBURG

Durban.

Greetings From Berlin

As an Englishman, living and working in the Socialist German Democratic Republic, I should like to congratulate you and all the staff of New Age for the really outstanding job they are doing in the interests of racial harmony, the unity of the African working class and the end to the infamous Verwoerd racist, nazi-type policies.

We are constantly referring to your excellent paper in our work here on the GDR and consistently exposing all forms of racial discrimination and its accompanying hardships, inflicted by the Verwoerd gang.

Your journal is read here with great interest. It is a real guide to us in our day of responsibility of exposing not only the menace of West German militarism (a subject, we are pleased to notice, you also deal with in New Age) but also all the designs of the imperialist powers to further suppress and divide the African peoples. In the day and age of the inevitable and final collapse of the colonialism, the imperialists are using every dirty trick they know to keep their grip on the oppressed peoples and shackle those African states which have battled for their independence, with economic ties.

All power to your elbow in your courageous fight against such policies and for a peaceful, democratic Union of South Africa.

CHARLES DUKES

Berlin.

Organise And Fight For Peace and Freedom

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."

—TENNYSON.

Many years have passed since the Nationalists assumed power, years which have brought strife and turmoil, misery and starvation, bans and banishments, suppression and repression, Sharpevilles and Langas, emergencies and detentions, deportations and restrictions, destruction of homes, properties, means of livelihood and what have you.

These were to be years of peace and prosperity—the post-war years —when mankind's highest aspiration — UNIVERSAL PEACE AND FREEDOM — was to be realised. Alas! It is not so. The millions who laid down their lives fighting fascism and in defence of human brotherhood and dignity have been betrayed.

Man is still oppressed, enslaved, degraded because of the colour of his skin and denied basic human

rights in vast areas of the world. The evil policy of racialism still persists. Wars continue. Concentration camps are still prevalent. Poverty and ignorance, hunger and disease stain the earth. After 17 years the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations is still flouted and dishonoured. Instead of peace, powers are at work to plunge the world into the most devastating war man has ever known, a war in which the very survival of the human race and life itself is at stake.

Such is the picture confronting us as we begin the year 1962. As oppressed people, members of the human race, part of this world, are we to sit back and see the further whittling away of our rights; the enslavement of innocent men, women and children; the destruction of homes and schools; the bombings of young and old in villages; the revival of fascism and preparations for a nuclear war?

The answer most emphatically

is NO. But, the reader may say, "WHAT ARE WE TO DO?"

YOU CAN DO A LOT. Join the organisations of the people and strengthen the fight for liberation. Speak for righteousness and justice and do not bow down to injustice or be cowed into submission. Organise your friends, your family and relatives to take an active interest in the welfare of the people. Inspire them to stand up as MEN in the defence of civil liberties and for the attainment of full democratic rights.

Raise the battery of Peace and Freedom so that every nook and corner of our land is aflame with a dynamic spirit of resistance—a spirit that will resist tyranny and oppression and which is determined to end the subjugation of man by man.

M. MOOLLA

Chairman,
Transvaal Indian Youth Congress.

Will These Men Serve On Indian Advisory Board?

Congress Demonstration At Maree Meeting

DURBAN.
A GROUP of so-called Indian leaders, hand-picked by the Indian Affairs Department, were embarrassed and angry in turn when they had to almost force their way through placard-carrying Congressmen and women to attend a meeting with Mr. Maree, Minister of Indian Affairs and Bantu Education, at the Durban offices of the Indian Affairs Department last week.

Among those who met the Minister were:

● Mr. A. M. Moola, President of the non-existent South African Indian Organisation;

● Mr. P. R. Pather, President of the Natal Indian Organisation, which has never held a public meeting or any meeting of its membership;

● Mr. Jack Naidoo, acting principal of the M. L. Sultan Technical College which was built by a fabulous donation from the late Mr. M. L. Sultan and which is now a Government institution.

● Mr. A. S. Kajee, former official of the NIO, whose only claim to fame is that he attended the inauguration of the President of the Republic, Mr. Swart, in Pretoria;

● Mr. R. G. Pillay, acting Principal of Sastri College and acting President of the Indian Teachers Society;

● Mr. K. M. Pillay, Editor and proprietor of the Indian weekly "Graphic"; and,

● an assortment of Indian doctors and businessmen who have no following whatsoever amongst the Indian community.

The meeting appears to have been a prelude to the setting up of a Department of Indian Affairs and an Indian Advisory Council, in line with the recent announcement by Dr. Verwoerd that an Indian Parliament on the same basis as the Transkei Parliament would be established for the Indian people in "their own areas."

DEMONSTRATORS
Among the slogans on the placards of the Congress demonstrators were:

"Lutuli-Naikier for Parliament."
"Away with Maree and his stooges."
"Away with Dummy Parliaments."
"We demand: One Man, One Vote."
"Maree's Board means oppression."

"Down with Bantu Education,"
"Freedom—Yes! Racialism—Never!"
"We demand a National Convention."

Demonstrators interviewed by New Age said that they were not concerned with what was discussed at the meeting. What concerned them was that such a meeting was held at all.

"The Government knows that the Indian people want full freedom and the vote on the common roll; why waste time with these discussions which can only be held on the Government's terms?"

"In any case who are these Indians who attended this meeting? They represent no one but themselves," said Mr. Nathooal Desai, one of the demonstrators.

DEATH OF JOCK ISACOWITZ

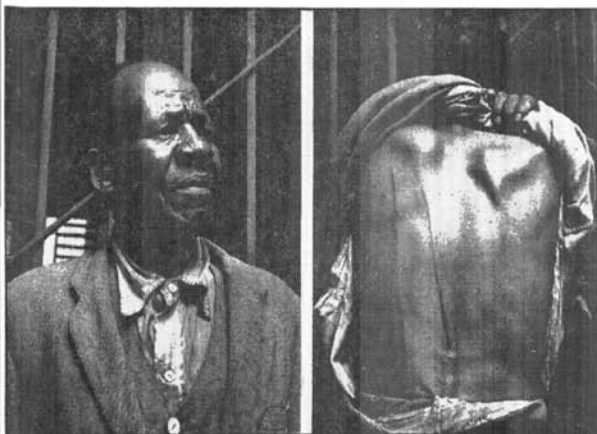
JOHANNESBURG.

THE death has occurred in Johannesburg of 'Jock' Isacowitz, known to ex-servicemen throughout the country as one of the founders of the Springbok Legion in 1941.

Imbued with modern ideas on the state's responsibility to servicemen and their dependants and accurately assessing the importance to the political future of South Africa of the war's anti-fascist character, Jock brought the Springbok Legion up to be the most influential ex-servicemen organisation in South Africa. Equally vigorous in his campaigns for better demob. conditions, housing priorities, higher pensions, especially for African ex-soldiers, and in the campaigns designed to frustrate the Nationalists, the Greyshirts and the Ossewa-Brandwag, Jock Isacowitz gave a lead to the ex-servicemen which was courageous, clear-sighted and unrelenting. His guidance of the anti-Nat election campaign in 1948 and his inspired direction of the beginnings of the Torch Commando were magnificent in every aspect.

As the Legion's national president for so many years, it can be safely claimed that for the welfare and political well-being of South Africa's ex-servicemen, no individual made a greater, more rewarding and more honourable contribution than Jock Isacowitz.

CECIL WILLIAMS.



Sixty-year-old Mr. Joel Motise was flogged for refusing to carry out the instructions of the Bantu Authority at Mabieskraal.

60-Year-Old Flogged By Bantu Authority

RUSTENBURG.

THE militant men of Mabieskraal, who have refused to cooperate with the authorities since their Chief Jeremiah Rakoko was deposed for refusing to implement Bantu Authorities, have been threatened by the new Government-stooge Chief with whipping if they refuse to implement his orders.

THE STOOGES CHIEF, MOKGLATE MABE, HAS ALREADY PUT THIS THREAT INTO PRACTICE BY ORDERING ONE OF HIS REGIMENTAL LEADERS TO WHIP SIXTY-YEAR-OLD JOEL MOTISE (SEE PICTURE ABOVE) FOR REFUSING TO WORK ON BUILDING A NEW

SCHOOL FOR THE TRIBE.

There are already two Primary Schools at Mabieskraal. The vast majority of the tribe are strongly opposed to the building of another school, and have said so at the tribal kgotla. As a result, the Bantu Commissioner for the area has already set aside the "voluntary" levy of cattle that Chief Mabe had imposed, as being irregular and contrary to tribal custom, according to which such things must be decided by a majority vote.

Now the tribe say that if the levy was not valid, the contribution of voluntary labour for building the school is also completely out of order. They have refused to work on the site, and not even the foundations have been built yet. ALL HAVE BEEN THREATENED WITH WHIPPING BY THE CHIEF.

FOOTNOTE: The hundreds of cattle impounded by the Chief have not yet been returned to the men, despite the Commissioner's order.

Dr. Xuma Fought For His People

THE man who ran the ANC as President-General for 19 years, Dr. A. B. Xuma, died at his home in Dube recently at the age of 68 years.

Dr. Xuma's entry into politics goes back to the days of 1936 when the Hertzog Government clamped down on the parliamentary representation of the Africans by reducing it to three MPs elected on a separate roll. This brought about the All-African Convention of which he was vice-president. He threw himself fully into politics in 1940 when he became President-General of the ANC.

A shrewd and brilliant speaker with statesman-like qualities, Dr. Xuma put the ANC on a firm organisational basis.

SPADEWORK

His leadership of Congress in the early forties did the spadework for the militant action of the 50's and 60's.

When in 1946 General Smuts was presenting the United Nations with his humble philosophy of world peace and friendship, his police were mowing down African miners who came out on strike for 10/- a day.

Dr. Xuma caustically remarked "African miners who ask for bread get lead!"

In 1946 he flew to New York to lobby support at UNO for his

people and in fact did the pioneering work on the question of South Africa's annexation of SWA long before even the Rev. M. Scott made his appearance there.

NEW PHASE

Under his leadership the ANC reached a decisive stage when it formally joined hands with the Indian people in the celebrated Xuma-Dadoo Pact. This historical association changed the political face of South Africa culminating in the establishment of the Congress Alliance.

But by the time of the fifties Dr. Xuma was eclipsed by the rising band of younger African Nationalists with their Programme of Action.

Although no longer in the official leadership of the Congress at the time it went forward into the Defiance Campaign, the Treason Trial and the front line offensives that led eventually to its being outlawed, Dr. Xuma remained a forceful advocate of his people's rights, an unwavering opponent of the Government and all half-way schemes for African advancement. He was himself a victim of apartheid when the Western Areas Removal scheme ejected him from that well-known house on the Sophiatown corner. But whether in Sophiatown or Dube, in the Congress executive or out of it, he was up to the end of his life a brilliant son of his people, advocate of their freedom and a dauntless fighter.

P.J.



Congress demonstrators greet A. M. Moola, President of the S.A. Indian Organisation, on his way to meet Minister Maree in Durban last week.

THE SKEI PAN IS NOT SELF-RULE

WHEN announcing that he was now willing to give the Transkeian people self-government, the Prime Minister put forward the following argument:

1. World opinion is strongly in favour of granting colonial peoples independent status;
2. Afro-Asian and Communist states are pressing for the extension of political rights to all;
3. The Transkeian Authority has asked for self-government;
4. It would unethically continue to divide South Africa into separate racial states rather than extend the Transkeian within a single, multi-racial state;
5. Responsibility would be transferred gradually to the Transkei;
6. Therefore there was no reason to fear that an irresponsible government, which could lead to other dangers, would be created for the new state.

Conflicting Pressures

It is evident from this summary of the Prime Minister's statement that he is trying to strike a balance between two conflicting sets of pressures.

On the one hand is the demand of the vast majority in South Africa for political rights. They have the solid backing of the great majority of nations in all the continents. It is moreover admitted that their claim to exercise political rights is morally just.

On the other hand, the Government and its supporters will not emerge from their retreat to share political power with dark-skinned South Africans. The Prime Minister says that to do so must lead inevitably to African domination because numbers would count in the end.

This is one of the great issues in the controversy over the future form of the South African state. I shall not discuss it here, but should like to draw attention to one aspect that Dr. Verwoerd did not mention, though it must have been present in his mind.

A Diversion

An extension of the vote to Africans or to Coloureds and Indians, would increase the size of the opposition to the Nationalist Government and, in all probability, lead to its downfall. No party in power will give the vote to people who are bound to turn it out of office.

The proposal to give self-rule to the Transkei is a good future date—and by implication to other large, coherent African communities—is therefore a diversion. It is the Government's answer to the old, tried and true method of force impacting on the immovable object. The answer is to deflect the force into the 'Bantu homelands'.

The Government has shown great skill in evading urgent questions with verbal solutions; but even it must be excessively optimistic to believe that the proposed constitution, as outlined in the press, will satisfy Transkeian Africans or conciliate world opinion.

We should rather think of the policy as a device to buy time and furnish Government spokesmen with debating points at the United

Chieftainship Entrenched

Even as a second step—the first was taken 50 years ago when the basis of the Transkeian council system was laid—the constitution can hardly be said to make a serious attempt to prepare the people for self-government.

It is not that the functions to be exercised by the proposed Legislative Assembly are unimportant. There is nothing trivial in the administration of education, justice, industry, commerce, agriculture, lands, health and communications, which are to fall within the scope of the new authority.

BY PROF. H. J. SIMONS

The deficiency lies in the composition of the Legislative Assembly. It is to consist of 151 members, of whom 95 will be chiefs (68) and the nominees of chiefs (27), and 36 elected, nine of them by Transkeian inhabitants living in the towns. (No representation is allowed to the tens of thousands living on the farms.)

Now chiefs are appointed—and deposed—by the President of the Republic. He is expected to pay due regard to 'native law and

Facts About The Transkei



AREA: 15,000 square miles. (Total for the Republic is 472,359 square miles.)
 POPULATION: Between 1½ and 2 millions. (The total population of the Republic of South Africa is 16 million, of whom 3 million are White. The number of Africans living outside the reserves is 6,600,000.)
 INDUSTRIES: Nil
 MINES: Nil
 PORTS: Nil
 LAND: Overworked. One third of the peasants have no land of their own to plough.

custom' when making an appointment, but chiefs are Government officials who take their instructions from the White administration and answer to it for their actions.

In view of the resistance to Bantu Authorities, it cannot be seriously argued that the chiefs represent the opinions of the culturally active section of the population.

Yet without the support and participation of this section of the population an efficient and progressive government cannot take shape.

Falls Short

In this respect the draft falls far short of the Basutoland constitution, on which it is said to have been based. In Basutoland it has been possible for a people's movement, the Congress Party, to win a majority of elective seats in the assembly and to play a dominant part in its proceedings.

The Transkeian constitution opens up no opportunity for the emergence of a powerful people's party in the elections or legislative assembly. The elected members will be in a hopeless minority. Moreover, as experience of the old Bunga system showed, the chiefs inevitably exercise a decisive influence in the election of district representatives.

The President's Veto

The draft states that all laws passed by the Transkeian government shall be submitted to the President of the Republic for his assent.

It follows that he will have the power to veto any Bill passed by the Assembly.

But the President is advised by his Ministers, who are the Cabinet of the Government of the Republic.

lic, and not by the Executive Council of the Transkeian government. It stands to reason that the S.A. Government will advise the President to withhold his consent to any Bill which conflicts with that Government's policy.

Would the Transkeian Legislative Assembly be allowed, for instance, to repeal the Immorality Act, or Group Areas Act, or the Native Administration Act—all of which bear on matters that are to fall in the scope of its powers? If the Government follows the precedent set by the British in their colonial system, we may expect to see a considerable amount of autonomy granted to the Transkeian government even in such matters.

But there is a big qualitative difference between the British colonies and the Transkei. The latter is an integral part of South Africa. The repeal of racial legislation in the territories is bound to have repercussions on the thinking and practices of people in the rest of South Africa.

I and it hard to imagine the Transkei being allowed to abolish institutions and policies—such as the Bantu Education Act—which form the basis of the South African Government's system of apartheid.

White Bureaucracy

The third great obstacle to self-rule is the proposed retention of the White officials. In the past they have been the chief opponents of self-rule in the reserves, or the admission of Africans into the higher ranks of the public service. Yet they are remaining in their eventual withdrawal, and the substitution of an African civil service is contemplated. By this process, which has scarcely begun, will have to be completed before there can be genuine self-rule.

I attach much importance to the comments made by Mr. Leibbrandt, the Chief State Affairs Commissioner in Umtata. Under another ten years of European supervision, he said, the Transkei's potential would be raised by 50 per cent.

The training of Africans for positions of responsibility would take a number of years, he predicted. 'I don't see anyone who would be capable of taking over my job, for example.'

He added that there were bound to be agitator groups under the new system, but 'that type of person can be dealt with.'

Typical

This is the typical outlook of the colonial administrator, and it has done enormous harm in African territories before and after the granting of self-government. Every African state has had to free itself of White officials who cling to the autocratic habits of an outworn and discarded system.

The men and women who are fit to take over the administration are not found among the chiefs and their supporters who sit in the ranks of the educated and politically conscious people who constitute the 'agitator groups.' The lawyers, doctors, teachers and others who have the training and aptitude to govern the Transkei are there, but no place has been made for them in the draft constitution.

Since internal security (ominous phrase) as well as defence will remain under the South African Government, it is the White administration that will deal with opponents of the chiefs and dissidents.

Chiefs, their followers, business men and a section of the educated and white-collar group will accept the constitution and derive what benefits they can extract from it.



VERWOERD: What are you making a fuss about? I'm telling you, you like it.

BANTUSTAN NOT FOR US

I HAD the impression that the constitution in the Transkei would be based on that of the Basutoland constitution. I would therefore like to point out weaknesses in the Basutoland constitution.

In a Legislature of 80 members, there are 40 elected on the common roll and adult suffrage basis. The other 40 are nominated by the British and the Chiefs.

This Constitution in Basutoland can work at the most for a couple of years because it is a dead-end sort of constitution. What is wanted is a Constitution which gives the elected section of the legislature an overwhelming majority and only a few representatives for special interests.

But now from what I have read, the real elected representatives of

the Legislature will be a tiny minority in the Transkei. The Legislature will be packed by nominees or people selected by the Chiefs.

It is a pity that the Government is cheating the people because you appear to give them something valuable with the one hand, but you take it away with the other.

I should also like to comment on the difference between the development in the Protectorates as opposed to the Transkei, with regard to the relationship between Blacks and Whites.

In the Protectorates, we of the national movement insist on extending political rights to all people irrespective of race, colour or creed.

I notice in the Transkei, Whites will not be able to vote. Instead they will vote in the S.A. elections.

In Swaziland for instance, I would like to see Whites voting

even if they were South African. But then they will have to choose between voting in S.A. or in Swaziland.

We consider dual citizenship dangerous. I would like to emphasize that the Whites who are working for social, political, educational and economic integration. The pattern in the Transkei is one of separate development between the races.

You can see we are following policies therefore which are poles apart however similar they may appear to be superficially.

By Dr. A. P. ZWANE
 Secretary of the Swaziland Progressive Party

I have heard many comments made by the man in the street about developments in the Transkei. I think the main issue really will be how soon the Republic's Govt. will be prepared to allow this Transkeian Legislature to control its external affairs.

Shop Window?

Someone put it to me this way. He said that the scheme looks like a shop with goods in it. Now if I take a poor man into that shop and I say to him: 'Look all that is in here is yours but don't take anything to your house', the man still remains as poor as he was at the beginning.

On the other hand, the British have a great obligation to see that if they really mean to have the Protectorates as shop windows in Southern Africa they should put some goods into the windows. That is to say, the African must be given all political rights and there should be no hump about it as in the Transkei.

There is a tendency for example in Swaziland to grant white settlers 50% political rights in the country although they only consti-

JOHANNESBURG. NOT even as good as an Advisory Board. (At least the majority of Board members are elected!) This is the verdict of the African people here on Verwoerd's phoney 'independence' and 'self-government' for the Transkei.

Here are the views of some of those interviewed by New Age: ADVOCATE DUMA NOKWE, former secretary-general of the now banned African National Congress: 'The scheme won't work. It conflicts with what the people want, but let us not forget even this proposed plan is a result of the irrevocable pressure put on the Government by anti-Nai forces here and abroad. The fact is the Nationalists have been compelled to modify their previous plans, and this shows that if you build up sufficient pressure and take advantage of the weaknesses in the enemy camp, the whole structure of White domination can be brought down far sooner than we could have anticipated before.'

STEPHEN SeGALL, African youth leader: 'I am not sure the government but only the Nationalist Government trying to get stooges to run the show for them.'

Is the Government serious when it says the urban Africans will be represented by the tribal ambassadors? The 'ambassadors' who are acceptable to the very tribes they are supposed to represent in a free democratic South Africa where equal opportunities will be granted to

all? The colour question cannot be solved by the 'self-govt' of the Nats or the Federation Scheme of the U.P. in the Transkei. But what is the solution to the colour question is a democratic, non-racial, educational and economic integration. The pattern in the Transkei is one of separate development between the races.

Former leading P.A.C. member who has just been released from a long term of imprisonment: The P.A.C. is supposed to be dead, having been banned by the Government. You will notice that no statements are made to the Press by an ex-P.A.C. man. Only Sobukwe is allowed to do this.

MR. PAUL MOSAKA, a leading African business man and one of the sentenced Continuation Committee men: This offer is a fraud. The Government could not really offer self-government or full independence of the territory without creating a major political crisis in the country.

The offer is intended to give moral justification for the policies of apartheid by offering the shadow for the substance.

The Government's proposals will make homeless not only the two million people of the Transkei but actually all seven million Africans. They will all be regarded as foreigners under this new legislation.

The people of the Transkei have Continued from previous column: This is the type of humbug we are talking about. By all means let the white man have his share of political power but it should not be out of proportion to his numerical strength.

If you couple this 50% political power with the white man's economic power, you will find that it becomes the dominating factor politically, socially and economically in the Protectorates.

This is not the policy we think Britain should carry out. We think it should be integration of a proper democratic nature as envisaged by the Swaziland Progressive Party.

Therefore we cannot ever be attracted by the type of so-called self-government which the S.A. Government is supposed to be implementing in the Transkei.

IT'S ALL A BIFF, SAY AFRICANS

no choice but to demand complete independence with the prospect of seeking financial and technical aid outside—in the remote possibility of such independence being granted.

MR. ANDREW LUKOLE, African attorney: The rulers of this country cannot and will not of their own accord extend full citizenship rights to the Non-White section of the population. Their policy from the time of Union is that the Non-White is not a citizen but a source of cheap labour. To retain him in that status, they keep him outside the body politic.

This so-called self-government is a fake. There is only one economy in South Africa and so there can only be one rule. The Herrenvolk retain rulership and appoint stooges—their Chiefs—to function as administrators for them. These chiefs will administer in the interests not of the people but of the ruling class.

AFRICAN MOTOR CAR PARKING ATTENDANT: You want to know if it is bad or good? Afri! It's bad because why? We don't get our own freedom. They will not let the people choose there. Why must the Government favour the Transkei? Dr. Verwoerd it came as a surprise because the people are living under police persecution. No meetings have been held to inform the people of the Government's intentions and the people have not been given a chance to express their views on the matter or to find out if this self-govt is not the same as the Bantu Authorities which are hated so much by the Transkei peasants.

When the announcement was made by Dr. Verwoerd it came as a surprise because the people are living under police persecution. No meetings have been held to inform the people of the Government's intentions and the people have not been given a chance to express their views on the matter or to find out if this self-govt is not the same as the Bantu Authorities which are hated so much by the Transkei peasants.

A MAN WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE TRANSKEI, interviewed in Cape Town, said: I saw police raids, arrests and searches for firearms in the Tsolo district, and self-government. People are living in a state of emergency in the Transkei and there is fear everywhere.

MR. PETER QOBOZE, leading African member of the Progressive Party: With regard to the Transkei, it is unacceptable to us at this stage that there should be a free democratic South Africa where equal opportunities will be granted to

What Happened At Umtata

From Zola Ngidi
 PORT ELIZABETH.

The Territorial Authority's Recces Committee met behind closed doors last week to discuss the proposed constitution for the territory, much of the belly-crawling that was enacted there is now common knowledge.

State Information experts, BAD officials and Special Branch converged on Umtata to greet the occasion.

There was sharp division among members of the Recces Committee. The broad-minded members, a group of nine with four other uncertain supporters, presented a reasonable, democratic draft constitution. This was not even discussed as Chairman Malanzana introduced his hot trick draft, which met with the approval of the Government representatives and won the day.

To what extent it was Government sponsored even before it came to be Malanzana's draft proposal was clear enough.

This is the draft to be presented by a special delegation of the Recces Committee to Verwoerd.

The document does not touch on the question of real independence for the Transkei. Rather it entrenches chieftainship and the powers attached thereto.

It is significant that the running agenda of the Government of the Transkei, Malanzana, pressed not for the things denied in the constitution but for the speedy transfer of the administration of Justice. Controlling the police, he would do a more thorough job of oppressing the people than he has so far managed to achieve with his Home Guards.

in the Transkei, Matanzana, pressed not for the things denied in the constitution but for the speedy transfer of the administration of Justice. Controlling the police, he would do a more thorough job of oppressing the people than he has so far managed to achieve with his Home Guards.

REFUSED
 The nine members who wanted a more democratic constitution refused to take part in the deputations to Verwoerd.

Two lines of opposition to the Malanzana draft emerged. One was to attack the procedural irregularities of the programme of the Recces Committee in the next meeting of the Territorial Authority and then nullify the draft constitution that by then shall have got Verwoerd's approval. Of course irregularities would be ironed out and unimpaired obtained because Malanzana is boss of the Territorial Authority.

The second line is to take the whole fraudulent deception to the people. This is the only honourable democratic course to take, as the people should know what is being done behind their backs. They should know that this so-called independence does not mean freedom for them but more powers for the chiefs, especially the hirings and stooges.

The only leaders left to take the message to the people are not the proscribed and banned people's leaders but the very men who were in the Recces Committee and saw the fraud in the making.

Anderson Ganyile writes to New Age: "Let me express the magnitude of my gratitude to all friends and comrades who, when they heard of our kidnapping, did all in their power to expose Verwoerd's reactionary manoeuvres.

"There is little doubt that the reactionaries are on the retreat. Who dares stand in the way of the mighty army of liberation? We are nearer to our goal than ever before. Let all freedom fighters not rest on their oars till freedom is won."

HOW WAS KIDNAPPED

By
**Anderson
Khumani
Ganyile**

THE story of our kidnapping is now well known and I shall not dwell much on the details.

The incident took place at Qacha's Nek in Basutoland. We had just gone to bed. Ingleton woke us up saying: "They are at the door and say they have just arrived."

Two thoughts came into my mind: was it ritual murder, or was it kidnapping? A voice which I couldn't mistake for any other in the whole world growled: "Open the door or we will set the but on fire." This was Constable du Toit of the notorious Special Branch.

Yes, fascism was at the door. The long and short of it was that they started throwing stones at the door and windows. Bottles and an axe were the only weapons we had to defend ourselves, and we used them to the best of our ability. Had it not been for this, we could not have left any evidence in the but.

Overpowered

We were overpowered and taken to Mount Fletcher Jail where we were put in a cell with no lights. The jailer was hostile, more especially towards me, as my pyjamas bore large patches of blood. This was no blood of mine.

We were not given any time for exercise and lodged a complaint. This resulted in my being taken to

Kokstad. From there I was taken to Umtata Jail.

Here I was put in a single cell, given one old torn mat and two blankets. I was not given a spoon and I had to use my hand for about a week. My first night was a sleepless one. Never in my life have I seen so many lice or such filthy blankets. I shudder at the recollection.

Complaints

I was not given time to clean the cell and, what was worse, the bucket was not emptied for about three days. I called the warden to complain but he was not interested. What was the next step? I called him again and reminded him that "I am here for political reasons and it must be understood that I am not going to submit just because you have placed me in this nasty sty. I now ask you to let me write a letter to the Director of Prisons in Pretoria. . . . I want to lodge a complaint against you."

Still he showed no response and left me not knowing what to do. The following morning I was surprised when I was given a spoon, new blankets, time to clean my cell, soap and exercise.

This was not the end. European warders continued to use vulgar language against me. They called me "jat." I decided to put a full stop to this.

This time I did not appeal to the warden. I challenged him and told him he dared not touch me.

He promised to report me to the jailer. I did not care for the jailer. I was warned and told to "respect authority."

This resulted in my being sent to Ngqeleni Jail. The same treatment was meted out to me and I did not rest on my laurels. I stayed there for three weeks, after which I was taken back to Umtata Jail.

Questions

On September 6 I was asked the following questions in Mount Fletcher Jail:

"Have you ever associated with named Communists?"—"I don't know."

"Have you ever sympathised with any Communist front?"—"I don't know."

"During your stay in Basutoland, did you plan any campaign undermining the authority of the government of the Republic of South Africa?"—"What do you mean by a government?"

When I asked this question the Special Branch man turned red. "Look here, you mustn't play the fool," he warned. "What is your answer to the question?"

I asked him what his answer was to my questions.

"So you are not prepared to answer this question. During your stay in Basutoland, who are the people who paid you visits?"—"You are the only people who paid me visits during awkward hours."

Warning

The Special Branch man decided to discontinue his questions and warned me that I would be detained until I had answered satisfactorily and truthfully.

On my arrival in Umtata Jail I was taken to the offices of the Special Branch and the same questions were put to me. This time I refused to answer any questions. Again I was warned.

At Ngqeleni Jail they put the same questions. I became very furious, so much so that I asked them not to come and ask me stupid questions.

I always asked myself as to why

ZWANE SUES FOR R10,000

JOHANNESBURG.
Dr. A. P. Zwane, general secretary of the Swaziland Progressive Party, is suing the South African Government for R10,000 for unlawful arrest. This follows the detention of Dr. Zwane by Zerstur police for not being in possession of a pass. Dr. Zwane was travelling through Zerstur on his way to Bechwaland.

Funeral of Lawrence Nkosi

JOHANNESBURG.
Over 700 people attended the funeral of courageous freedom-fighter Lawrence Nkosi at Doornkop Cemetery here last Sunday. An ex-treason trialist, Mr. Nkosi had been in hospital at Durban for over five years after an urgent application had been made for him to receive medical attention instead of attending daily sessions in the treason court.

The funeral service of hymns and prayers was interspersed by glowing tributes to the man who carried on the struggle for Africa even from his sick-bed. Messrs J. Molefe, R. Matscoane, H. Hashe and A. Gasago were the main speakers, and Mrs. Viola Hashe of the Women's Federation spoke on behalf of those dressed in the black and green of the Federation's uniform. Mr. William Letlalo led the funeral procession to the church.

Mr. Nkosi, who was 42 years old when he died, leaves two sons, Sylvester and Petrus, who attend school in Orlando West.

FOOTNOTE: During the funeral service the car-load of Special Branchers present came and stood close to the graveside, but only the Africans among them removed their hats.

RACING AT ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Juvenile Plate (Colts and Geldings): WINGATE, Fanger, Bee Master, Juvenile Plate (Fillies): SPANISH CHAIR, Dancer, Splendid Lass, Cape of Good Hope Nursery Stakes:

1. POSTULANT
2. Loge
3. Reference
Progress Five: INTREPID, Danger, Cheery Cove.
Milneron Handicap (Second): RODERICK, Danger, Model Lass.
Moderate Handicap: FERDIE, Maiden Plate: WARLORD, Danger, Future Queen.
Milneron Handicap (1st div.): TAMMY, Danger, Taurus.
Ascot Handicap (1st div.): TREAD-GOLD, Danger, Royal Affair.

UP MY ALLEY

OF course you must have heard of people being struck unconscious by lightning. But there are also people who are struck senseless by a brainstorm. For instance, take Broer Saleh Dolie, chief autograph-hunter of the UCCA. Not satisfied with Verwoerd's Bastanats, Broer Saleh wants to out-Verwoerd Verwoerd. How?

Divide the whole African continent into two, says he in Die Banier. Southern Africa shall consist of the Republic, the protectorates, Basutoland, Swaziland, and "if possible" Angola and Mozambique. Then, continues this recipe, let the North have a Black Government and the South have a White. Those people who want to live under a Black government can move north and those who want a white can move South.

What's more, says Saleh, "it will be interesting to note the reaction of the Coloured and Asian communities."

That's not all. This, says Broer Saleh with gusto, will solve the problem.

Ya-Allah-ha-ill-Allah!
But going from one ob-dear to another, people down here are snick, chucking over Cape Town Councilor Jerry Ferry's master plan (how many more are still forthcoming?) for turning at least some of the Coloured people white.

Let all of them who have a high standard of living and conform to the standards of Wes-

tern civilisation toddle along to the Pop Registration and ask to be included in the Honourary White Citizens.

Brother Ferry, you're mistaken. It's not Western civilisation we need. It's money for pig-iron.

But pig-iron or no pig-iron, if you'd been able to drag yourself



**BY ALEX
LA GUMA**

out of bed early enough last Sunday morning and staggered over to the radio to hear the knob and morned, you would have heard Radio Colouredstam—Die Prolea-Program, according to Me-nice Hertzog—on the air for the first time.

Complete with negro spirituals, too, so it looks as if the white man's music will be confined to the group area. And not even a corry crack, a la Eric Egan.

The next thing we'll have will be of course, programmes for the Indian community one for the Chinese, one for Miscellaneous—and no doubt, one in Japanese, called Radio Joky.

TRANSKEI "CONSTITUTION" UNACCEPTABLE — Ganyile

VERWOERD'S lackeys are busy drawing up a "constitution." This is not the people's constitution, it is Verwoerd's. To us, this is unacceptable.

We want nothing but a free, non-racial South Africa. This Transkei constitution is a fraud which we shall fight tooth and nail. The Maritzburg conference called the Government to summon a national convention to draw up a democratic constitution.

The Transkei is a part of South Africa and to us anybody who advocates the slicing up of South Africa is not one of us. We are not impressed by

Verwoerd's move. Many freedom fighters are languishing in jail and some are in exile because of their opposition to Bantu Authorities. If Verwoerd is abandoning the Bantu Authorities, why are these people still in these despicable conditions?

The state of emergency was declared in order to curb this opposition. If Verwoerd is sincere, why has the state of emergency not been lifted?

The true leaders of the people are either in jail or deported. Who is left to draw up this constitution? If there is to be any peace in the Transkei, let the true leaders of the people speak.

NO-VOTE NKOMO

VERSUS

CLAIM-YOUR-VOTE WHITEHEAD

FRANCHISE STRUGGLE IN S. RHODESIA

THE newly formed Zimbabwe African People's Union is fighting for a democratic constitution in Southern Rhodesia by December 1962.

ZAPU's national deputy-president Dr. Tichafa Samuel Parentenyata has said that before the end of this year the government of the country must be in the hands of the majority. "Otherwise there shall be no stability" in Southern Rhodesia.

● The "NO VOTE CAMPAIGN" has been launched by ZAPU leaders as the first step towards a democratic government. Dr. Parentenyata has called upon all Africans in the country to

From
ENOS NDLOVU
Salisbury

proper coercion of certain classes of Africans into registering as voters, abandoned the accepted elementary principle of basing the selection of registering officers on the impartiality of an individual.

Leaders of the Zimbabwe African People's Union have alleged that after assessing the various classes of would-be African voters the Government has sought the assistance of the employers of these people or of those immediately in authority over them. Thus:

BOSSES AND PRINCIPLES

1. The Land Development Officer must enrol his immediate African Agricultural demonstrators and African farmers under him.

2. The industrialist enrolls his employees and the doctor his nurses and orderlies.

3. The Schools Inspector or European Headmaster, his African teachers.

4. The Superintendent of an African Township registers the people he accommodates.

5. The European Member-in-Charge of a Police Station enrolls the team of African constables under his charge.

6. And the Native Commis-

sioner deals with the headmen, kral heads and the African business men who hold business leases at his pleasure. Say ZAPU leaders: "It is either one carries the employer's favour by registering as a voter or one incurs his wrath by refusing to do so."

IT IS HOPED BY THE AFRICAN NATIONALIST LEADERS HERE THAT IF SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD DOES NOT GET THE PROMISED 60,000 AFRICAN B ROLL VOTERS, HE WILL BE FORCED TO CALL OFF THE ELECTION SUPPOSED TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER IN TERMS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONFERENCE

If this happened the nationalists would then advocate a new constitutional conference to grant Africans a greater power in the running of the country. The present new constitution offers only 15 African seats in a house of 65 members.

To attract more African support Sir Edgar has gone so far as to promise that if his party were returned to power, he would, as his first task, remove all colour discrimination.

And the argument of the newly formed Zimbabwe African People's Union led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo is that discrimination must be removed—first and foremost—in the franchise.

DOCTOR GIVES UP JOB—TO LEAD HIS PEOPLE



Dr. Tichafa Samuel Parentenyata, first African doctor in S. Rhodesia, resigned his post to become Vice-President of ZAPU.

"keep away from registering as voters."

● Meanwhile the United Federal Party led by Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead has put into gear the "CLAIM YOUR VOTE CAMPAIGN."

Sir Edgar aims at enfranchising about 60,000 Africans under B roll. But so far the response is still very poor. Obviously the first rush of Africans who come to claim their votes are those who are supporters of the United Federal Party.

COERCION

Most of these are drawn from the police force, the business class, the civil servants and the farmers. Once most of them are enrolled (a few thousand) Sir Edgar Whitehead will find it most difficult to woo the ordinary African on to the rolls.

According to ZAPU leaders, the government has, in order to ensure

BILLIONS AND BILLIONS OF DOLLARS—WHERE IT ALL WENT TO

IN the sixteen years since the end of the Second World War the United States has given

● Yugoslavia more foreign aid than India.

● Chiang Kai-shek and South Korea each twice as much foreign aid as India, and

● More foreign aid to France (to subsidise the Algerian war) than to any other country in the world.

These are some of the facts that emerge from an analysis of a report by the U.S. Commerce Department setting out the totals of foreign aid given by the U.S. in sixteen years since the end of World War II. According to the report, during this period a total of 28 billion dollars was given in economic aid and 51 million dollars in military aid.

The figures show that during the 16 years more than 70% of

the grand total was given to the governments of 14 European and Asian countries as well as the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan and the puppet regimes in South Korea and South Viet Nam.

FRANCE received 9.7 billion dollars.

- BRITAIN—7.7
- ITALY—5.1
- WEST GERMANY—4
- JAPAN—4
- YUGOSLAVIA—2.1
- INDIA—2
- TAIWAN—4.9
- S. KOREA—4.5
- S. VIETNAM—1.9

The total figure for U.S. aid to Africa comes to less than the amount of American dollars spent by the French rulers in their attempt to prevent the people of Algeria from gaining their independence.

According to the U.S. News and World Report "total U.S. gifts and aid to Yugoslavia since World War II have been sufficient to pay half to two-thirds of that nation's annual budget."

AMERICA

Noted Atom Scientist Criticises Attack On American Communists

WITH the trial of the United States Communist Party under the McCarran Registration Act set for this month, American voices are beginning to be heard, but still feebly.

Prof. Harold Urey, renowned atomic scientist and Nobel Prize winner, has called on President Kennedy to "suspend enforcement" of the registration order against the Communist Party.

"If we do not protect the rights of people with whom we disagree, the time will come when we must deal those with whom we do agree, or, indeed, our very selves," he told the President.

CRITICISMS

Following criticism of the New York Act by the New York Times, even such an anti-Communist paper as the Jewish Daily Forward has declared: "Freedom of speech, press and assembly must exist for ALL."

According to the McCarran Act registration would mean declaring oneself an agent of the Soviet Union and part of an international conspiracy ready to resort to espionage and use of force and violence.

Registered persons are prohibited from employment wherever any Federal appropriations are used, which is almost everywhere. They are also prohibited from holding office in a trade union and from applying for a passport.

PERJURED EVIDENCE

It should also be remembered that the Subversive Activities Control Board, which found that the Communist Party was a "foreign agent," was charged with using perjured testimony by Chief Justice Warren.

The board did not find any financial connections between the Party and the Soviet Union. It did not find any practice of reporting back between the Com-

munist Party and the Soviet Union. It did not find secrecy in the Communist Party for any of the purposes mentioned in the Act.

In a recent statement the Communist Party leaders made it clear they would not register. "Neither the Communist Party nor its leaders will lend their signatures to such a lie" as the statement in the registration form that the party is an agency of the Soviet Union, the Party said.

WHY NYERERE RESIGNED

From Temson Makiwane

DAR ES SALAAM

I arrived in Tanganyika just in time to witness the sensational stepping down from the Premiership of Julius Nyerere. This decision was taken as part of the strategy of re-charging the party, as TANU leaders put it. They explain that the marching column of the national movement to independence was held together by the visible common enemy which is imperialism. Now that this is out of the way, unless there is vigorous consolidation of the leadership among the masses, all sorts of negative trends could arise, and nothing would be more disastrous than isolation of the government from the people.

All the same only Julius Nyerere could have done things in such an unusual manner—stepping down from the premiership! He is fantastic at putting off this sort of thing, and with good humour too. There was the instance during the independence celebrations, the day Nyerere was due to unveil the independence monument. We came dressed up, stiff, formal... only for Julius Nyerere to emerge in his shirt sleeves!

He is now working in the TANU offices. You can go in and see him any morning. There is no fuss or formality.

Reception For S.A. Nurses

DAR ES SALAAM

A large number of people had to be turned away from the reception held on January 21 for the South African nurses who volunteered to work in Tanganyika because the Msimbazi Hall, one of the largest in Dar Es Salaam, proved too small.

As a result another reception for the nurses was held this week. The reception and dance was organised by the South African community in Dar Es Salaam, under the leadership of the ANC. Mr. J. J. Hadebe, ANC representative, acted as master of ceremonies and made a brief speech introducing the nurses to the audience.

Mr. Hadebe said that these daughters of South Africa had answered a call and pledged themselves to serve the people of Tanganyika—especially democracy and expression of African solidarity in the fight against a common enemy, disease.

DIGNITARIES

Among the dignitaries who attended the reception were the Hon. Derek Bryceon, MP, then Minister of Health, now Minister of Agriculture, and his wife; Mr. A. Shaba, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health; Mr. Tewa Said Tewa, Minister of Land and Surveys, and a large number of MPs and other local dignitaries.

Sister E. Mbagaba introduced each of the nurses from the stage. Mr. Shaba then made a speech welcoming the nurses to Tanganyika. Dorothy Musaka, well-known in South African state circles, with her Bulawayo Golden Rhythm Crooners, rendered a few items. Thereafter there was dancing until 2 a.m.

MANDELA'S VISIT

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, the Prime Minister of Algeria. He will also see Jomo Kenyatta, Julius Nyerere, Sekou Toure and Presidents Nasser and Sukarno. He has no time to visit the Congo, Tunisia and Angola and as many other countries as he can fit into a crowded itinerary.

Mr. Mandela says he will use all his influence to gain support, not only moral but also material, for the South African struggle. He will also urge the African States to stand against South Africa; 2, intensification of the boycott against South Africa; 3, the stopping of the supply of oil and ammunition to South Africa and pressure direct and indirect being brought to bear on all countries supplying munitions to Verwoerd's Government; 4, that the Adebaku conference and PAFMECA take immediate steps to bring about the co-ordination of the struggle in the countries of Southern Africa.

Mr. Mandela announced here that there was no question of his leaving South Africa permanently. As soon as his mission in Africa was complete he would return to South Africa to intensify the fight against the Nationalist Government and white basskap.

"The Blood Knot" For Cape Town



Athol Fugard



Zakes Mokae

NYANGA YOUTH ACQUITTED

CAPE TOWN.

The eight remaining of the 29 Nyanga East youth charged with public violence following the stoning of buses during the May 29 demonstrations last year were found not guilty in the Supreme Court here on Tuesday.

The State withdrew the charges against the eight because there was insufficient evidence to prove that they had committed the act.

CAPE Town audiences will have the opportunity of seeing "The Blood Knot," described as the best South African play ever written, at the Labia Theatre from Monday, February 12.

Appearing in the two-man cast are Athol Fugard, the author, and Zakes Mokae.

"The Blood Knot" will also be published in London by Andre Deutsch who came especially to Johannesburg to see the play. He interviewed 60 people who wanted their writings published, but accepted only "The Blood Knot."

Athol Fugard was born 29 years ago in the dusty dorp of Middelburg in the Karoo. His father was a cripple and his mother kept the family by running a small grocery shop. After matriculating, Athol worked as a motor mechanic, afterwards went to the University of Cape Town. Later he went on a hitch-hiking tour of Africa, and worked his way on ships to the Pacific countries. On returning to South Africa he worked as a journalist in Port Elizabeth.

"The Blood Knot" is set in a pondokkie in Port Elizabeth and is basically autobiographical. "The mise-en-scene, the primitive shanty with its enforced intimacy and depressing squalor, was my original home," says Athol Fugard.

INTIMIDATION BY SPECIAL BRANCH

CAPE TOWN.

Another surprise visit was paid by the Security Branch to Mr. Xamhlabhe, former member of the banned ANC, at his work last week.

According to Mr. Xamhlabhe, the S.B. asked him to give the name of the other speakers who spoke at a meeting at which he is reported to have been a speaker about two weeks ago. When he could not provide the names they warned him that people like him with "communist" tendencies could not remain in the Cape because they caused trouble. He was told to report that to his "communist friends."

Mr. Xamhlabhe publicly reported the interview at the mass meeting held at Langa last Sunday, and said: "If I am called a communist because I stand for freedom, then all Africans are communists."



These are the Nyanga women who went on a deputation to the Divisional Council M.O.H. Left to right, back row: Mesdames M. January, Nduzagitha, Nenyawa. Front row, Mesdames L. Sibeko, G. Mityekisani, L. Mkhonto.

"I have flies in my own house"

M.O.H. REPLIES ON NYANGA LATRINES

CAPE TOWN.

COMPLAINTS about "the unhygienic and offensive latrine system" in Nyanga East were made recently by a deputation from the Federation of South African women in the township to the Medical Officer of Health of the Cape Divisional Council, Dr. S. K. Mitchell.

The deputation submitted a memorandum exposing the high death rate among Non-Whites in the unhealthy back-yards. The memorandum says: "In . . . study of the social background of malnutrition and gastro-enteritis at King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban it was found that in the urban case 93%

came from shack areas and back yards."

CAPE TOWN FIGURES

Among Non-Europeans in Cape Town, out of every 1,000 children 369 of the 0-1 year olds and 477 of the 1-5 year olds died from gastro-enteritis. African children 1-4 years old die of gastro-enteritis at the same rate of European children.

The memorandum adds that the latrines in Nyanga East are outside the houses so that in the wet winter months both old and young have to go outside to use them. "The overpowering obnoxious smell permeates the kitchens and houses of the

inhabitants of Nyanga East," states the memorandum.

The deputation urged the Divisional Council authorities to use the funds available in terms of the Native Services Levy Act to instal a water-borne sewage system without increasing the rates.

FLIES ON HIM

In reply Dr. Mitchell is reported to have said that gastro-enteritis arises from malnutrition and not from dirt, and that flies came from refuse carelessly deposited by the residents and not from the latrines at the deputation alleged.

According to the members of the deputation, Dr. Mitchell did not think that flies were a menace because he is reported to have said that he had flies in his own house yet his children did not suffer from these diseases. He therefore advised the women to feed their children with milk which is available at a very low cost.

In a statement to New Age on behalf of the deputation, Mrs. L. Mkhonto said: "We found the interview with Dr. Mitchell very frustrating. We went to see him about dirty latrines that are cleaned only once a week, but he told us of inadequate feeding. His whole attitude was unpleasant and offensive whereas what we demanded is our right."

When approached by New Age to confirm the report given by the deputation Dr. Mitchell said: "I am not prepared to talk to anyone about the interview. My duty is to report it to the Divisional Council." The Secretary of the Council told New Age that the matter had been referred to the Government and that he was waiting for a reply.

Thousands Attend Langa Youth Meetings

CAPE TOWN.

TWO big meetings of about 1,000 people each were held by the African Youth League at Langa in the morning and afternoon on Sunday last week.

The meetings started when the youth, without any previous announcement, suddenly planted a microphone in the middle of the bachelors' quarters on Sunday morning, drawing crowds of enthusiastic people from all sides. Speakers condemned the Transkei 'self-government' idea and demanded full democratic rights in a united South Africa.

INFREQUENT

Mr. Tsayo, a Youth League member, speaking on the removal of Africans from the Western Cape, said: "The Nationalist policy that regards us as foreigners in certain parts of our country of birth, is an infringement of our right to freedom of movement and must be fought fearlessly by all Africans."

He protested against Mr. Simon Makhetha's deportation (New Age last week) and said: "Mr. Makhetha's victimisation will not discourage us. We derive inspiration from the fact that he is prepared to suffer for a good cause and that wherever he goes he will still be in Africa and will wage the struggle there."

Mr. Loza, one of the youth leaders, said: "We accept nothing

less than universal adult suffrage in a united South Africa." He urged the meeting to draw lessons from the emerging African states so that South Africa did not repeat the same mistakes whereby certain States like Nigeria, while gaining political independence, "continue to feed the imperialists' purses."

"A mere parliamentary democracy for a few will not solve the big problems of poverty and illiteracy in South Africa," he said. The gold mines, now worked with cheap African labour, must be restored to the people. We can no longer tolerate the situation where our wealth is being used to provide luxury for the overseas capitalists."

Other speakers appealed for unity of all freedom fighters and described as infantile and politically immature those small political groups that tried to disrupt last year's May demonstrations.

RESOLUTIONS

A resolution rejecting the Transkei 'self-government' and demanding equal rights for all in South Africa was passed unanimously. It also condemned Bantu Education, describing it as a measure intended for "the mental enslavement of the African child." The imperialist powers in the Congo were attacked for the division and confusion they were sowing in order to safeguard "the selfish interests of foreign monopolies."

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