

TEMBU AGAIN REJECT BANTU AUTHORITIES

2,000 Meet At Sabata's Great Place

NEARLY 2,000 Abathembu gathered at Bumbane, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's home, on Saturday and, after some debate, resolved unanimously to reject Verwoerd's self-government.

THEY WANTED FREEDOM AS SOUTH AFRICANS, THEY SAID.

Although the meeting had been called to consider selecting a fiance for Sabata, it was swung into a discussion of Bantu Authorities and the Nationalist self-government plan. One man who brought

up the procedural question that the meeting was not called to discuss freedom was angrily shouted down by the whole meeting.

One speaker, referring to this incident, retorted: "What use is it marrying and bringing forth children into the slavery of Bantu Authorities?"

They gave Sabata a mandate, as they have done before, to tell the authorities that they were opposed to Bantu Authorities.

B.A.D. COMMISSIONER

The people took advantage of this meeting, which had been allowed by the authorities to take place, to discuss the Transkei's most burning issue today, namely, the Government's offer of self-government.

Shortly after the session of the Transkei Territorial Authority last May, Chief Sabata had challenged the Chief B.A.D. Commissioner to attend a meeting of the Abathembu at his home to hear their views on the self-government plan. He issued the challenge after the

Chief B.A.D. Commissioner had issued a press statement to say that Sabata was expressing his personal opinion and not the views of the Abathembu.

The B.A.D. Commissioner later on played shy of Bumbane and ordered that no such meeting be held at Bumbane to discuss the issue.

ANOTHER MEETING

At the meeting on Saturday the people took the decision to ask the B.A.D. Commissioner to allow a meeting of the Abathembu to take place on August 11 next to discuss specifically the question of self-government.

The people's delegates came in buses, open lorries and cars from distant areas such as Cala, Engcobo, Mqanduli and even from Cullinva, supposed in Government circles to be Kaiser Matanzima's stronghold. From Umata district and neighbouring Elliotdale they poured into Bumbane on foot and horseback.

(See also page 8)



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IS LUTULI IN MOSCOW?



THEY USE LUTULI'S NAME

DURBAN.

"ELETHU," the pro-Government Zulu newspaper which is financially controlled by senior members of the Nationalist Party including the Prime Minister Dr. Verwoerd, uses every opportunity to build its circulation by using photographs and the name of Chief A. J. Lutuli, former President-General of the banned African National Congress.

Even though the Government has banned Chief Lutuli and any statement made by the Chief cannot be printed in any newspaper in the country, "Eliethu" continues to make use of his name, as the above photo of its latest placard shows.

Although the placard leaves the impression in the mind of the reader that Chief Lutuli may be in Moscow, the actual story in "Eliethu" over a six inch by three column photo states that he is not in Moscow but at Grosville, where he lives in banishment.

NOTE: This is not the first time Chief Lutuli has been used by "Eliethu" in this way. In its first and subsequent issues, "Eliethu" has made use of the Chief's photo with dead pan reporting of his Nobel Prize award.

**WAGE INCREASE
FOR TEXTILE
WORKERS**
—SEE PAGE 3

**LAUNDRY WORKERS
PROTEST AGAINST
JOB RESERVATION**

JOHANNESBURG

Laundry workers will sign a novel protest to the Minister of Labour, Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Africans in the industry are to send him declarations saying:

- "I reject job reservation for the following reasons
- I do not agree with race discrimination on principle.
- I do not experience any racial competition.
- I want to co-operate with my fellow workers of all races and ensure that we all have the same opportunity and facilities in the industry.
- I believe that racial discrimination of jobs will cause ill-feeling between the workers in the industry."

NO MORE HIROSHIMAS

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Peace Council has sent a message of greeting to the Japan Council against A and H Bombs which is organising its 8th World Conference under the slogan "No More Hiroshimas!"

All peace-loving South Africans will be with the conference in spirit, says the message. There must be total disarmament, an end to all military alliances and military bases and no more nuclear tests or weapons.

TUROK SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS

JOHANNESBURG. **BEN TUROK, General Secretary of the Congress of Democrats, was sentenced to**



Mr. Ben Turok

three years imprisonment after being found guilty on Monday on a charge under the Explosives Act. A crowded court heard the verdict and sentence passed.

Turok was found not guilty on a second charge of attending a gathering in contravention of his prohibition. The judge said the Crown had failed to prove the meeting was anything but coincidental and, more important, that those gathered there had a common purpose.

On the bomb charge Mr. Justice Kuper said there was no direct evidence that Turok had been seen in the building or had even placed the bomb in the drawer of the Native Divorce Court desk. But he had to decide the cumulative weight of the evidence.

He did not accept Turok's explanation that the word "solidarity" in the telegram about Harold Strachan did not imply offences. But the highest inference that could be drawn from the telegram was that Turok was not the kind of person who could not be associated with such a crime.

On the fingerprint evidence the judge said the defence explanations of how Turok's fingerprints got on the bomb wrapping were too remote. The fingerprint evidence suggested that Turok had handled the wrapping on at least two and possibly three occasions.

"I find that the accused was a party to the wrapping of the bomb."

The Court adjourned an hour and a half before sentence was passed.

STRACHAN CASE

Passing sentence of three years, Mr. Justice Kuper said that but for the sentence in the Strachan case he would have imposed a more severe sentence.

"I certainly do not intend to impose a lesser one." No court could or would tolerate acts of this kind designed to change the political set-up by this type of action.

As Turok, handcuffed, was led through the court corridors on his way to the cells spectators broke into spontaneous handclapping.

An appeal has been noted. Bail was again refused.



DICTIONARIAL ACTS IN BECHUANALAND

There is great misunderstanding amongst the people of the Bechuanaland People's Party against the brutal acts by Messrs Motsetse and P. Matante—the President and Vice-President of the party—against a freedom refugee from the Republic, Maxwell Mlonyeni. The excuse made by them is that Mlonyeni is an ex-member of the banned ANC. He is actually an ex-PAC member—which Matante supports—and that such people carry on sabotage activities in the Party.

Mr. Mlonyeni was kidnapped and taken across the border at Lobatse and warned that he would be killed if he came back to Bechuanaland.

The same night Mr. P. Sebaloa, a Bechuana, was given similar treatment, but managed to escape.

Acts such as these cause political disruption, and the whole responsibility for it must be placed on the feet of Messrs Motsetse and Matante who acted without consulting their National Executive.

In addition to this, these two also suspended Mr. M. Mpho from his position as Secretary-General because they claimed that he corresponded with certain persons in South Africa to devise ways and means of taking over the leadership of the Party.

The real reason is that Mpho is uncompromising and will not side with such dictators in the management of Party affairs.

The President and Vice-President have no power within the National Executive. Their present acts reveal their future characters which are dictatorial.

The BPP claims to be non-violent and if its President and Vice-President felt that certain offences were taking place they should have called a meeting of their Executive to discuss such offences.

When we call for liberty we mean liberty to do good, not evil; not one man's liberty, but liberty for all.

INDIGNOUS FREEDOM FIGHTER IN BECHUANALAND

Mahlape.

The action taken by the President and Vice-President of the BPP in expelling the Secretary-

General from the Party is unconstitutional. The Secretary-General should have been brought before the public or the National Executive Committee, so that anybody could speak and hear the reason why the Secretary-General should be expelled. Otherwise the Party will split into two groups.

If the dismissal of Mr. M. K. Mpho is due to the fact that he is a communist, I say this is no reason. Communism is everywhere in Africa, wherever Black Nationalism is on the move. All Blacks are freedom fighters. The time is not ripe to expel one another from the Party. Let the Secretary-General be brought back to his office. **B. N. NGWAKO**
Cape Town.

Mr. K. Motsetse, the President of BPP, who promised to unite the Batswana and lead them to freedom, has now decided alone to dismiss members of the party, as he did to Fish Keiseng, chairman of the Lobatse branch. The Lobatse secretary, Mr. Monakwe, was also dismissed without being able to say a word in his defence.

Worst of all is that Mr. Matante, Vice-President of BPP, took two of our brothers who had escaped from the Boers' persecution in the Republic, fastened their hands and legs and drove them back into that house of bondage, contrary to the will of the Bechuanaland people.

People can only be tried and punished by the National Committee, not by one man on his own. **T. K. JANE**
Bechuanaland.

Britain Has Betrayed Her Trust

I wish you to publish this as a challenge to an article which appeared in the 'Friend Newspaper' on 15th May, 1962.

In trying to refer Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle's remarks made at the 17-nation Committee on Colonialism, the editor of Friend implied that Mr. Mokhehle stigmatised Britain as a cruel traitor of the

VORSTER'S DEAD SNAKE

Except for its name, the Sibotage Bill is not a new one. We saw it working in 1835 when Paramount Chief Hintsa was murdered by the British; in 1905 when 4,000 Zulus were shot when poll tax was forced on them, and again in 1962 when many were shot dead at Sharpeville, Langa and Pondoland.

But we Africans are prepared to get freedom in spite of Vorster's Bill. We will not remain oppressed, and to Vorster we say don't drag your dead snake across our path to a new South Africa because we will crush it.

Amanda Ngawothu!
H. MAPEPIMI

Cape Flats.

Hospital Workers Sacked

Since 1960, Africans at Groote Schuur Hospital are being replaced by Coloured workers.

The Hospital Workers' Union has tried again and again to persuade the Director of Hospital Services to reconsider this matter. The reply is that the head of the institution concerned has delegated authority to the Medical Superintendent to terminate, at his discretion, the services of Non-European labourers and employees.

The Hospital Workers' Union wishes to protest at the dismissal of more than 15 African men and women, most of them with over ten years service.

L. KUKULELA
Organising Secretary, Hospital Workers' Union

Cape Town.

Have You Sent Your Donation?

Basuto people. In trying to substantiate this he said that 'British intervention' saved Basutoland from conquest by the Boers.

The world today knows that many of the wars fought against the Boers were planned by Britain through her representatives here. It should be borne in mind that these wars were fought because of encroachments on Basuto territory. Since concluding Treaties of Alliance in 1843, 1845 and 1848, there was never such a flagrant betrayal of trust as that which Britain committed after the withdrawal of Orange River Sovereignty in 1854, which was a removal of all the boundaries that had existed before, and which entitled Moshesh to his country to its original extent.

However, at the point of a pistol Moshesh was later forced to sign an agreement that stipulated that Warden's Line (a boundary) be regarded as still existing. This breach of faith was approved by the Bechuanaland Government. The marking of the boundary line precipitated war on Moshesh in 1868 which 'The Friend' referred to when he said that "British intervention saved Basutoland from Boer conquest."

Are all these foregoing actions as attributable to Britain a sign of betrayal or sincerity? 'The Friend' accused Mr. Mokhehle of declaring that Britain had shamelessly betrayed Basutoland's trust. I am sure every fair-minded person will agree with Mr. Mokhehle's remarks.

M. LIPAMPIRI

Basutoland.

U.N. MUST ACT IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

THE disturbances in Windhoek last week highlight once again the intolerable situation which persists there as a result of the policies of the South African Government.

The authorities are trying to force the people to move from the old Windhoek location to the new apartheid location of Katutura. In December, 1959, 11 people were killed by the police when the population resisted an attempt to move them by force. Now once again the people have demonstrated against the removal, and once again the people's peaceful demonstration has been broken up by force. That there were no killed on this occasion is simply due to the fact that, with the focus of world attention on them, the authorities decided this time to use tear gas and not live bullets to break up the placard procession organised by the South West Africa National Union.

Nevertheless, the essence of the situation is the same. The Non-White people of South West Africa, denied any form of representation at national or local level in the affairs of their state, are expected to accept whatever decisions their White rulers might adopt on any issue. Should they resort to any form of opposition, they find themselves hedged about by the apartheid laws, hounded by the police, their leaders driven into exile or deportation. At this very moment 23 leaders of SWANU are before the Windhoek Magistrate's Court for their part in organising what is alleged to be an "illegal" procession.

The inquiry of the situation is that, while the people groan under oppression, they are supported, in terms of United Nations resolutions, to be well on the way to independence. The U.N. committee headed by Mr. Carpio and Dr. de Alva was given the mandate, at the last U.N. session of—

- evacuating all the military forces of the South African Republic;
- releasing all political prisoners;
- repealing all apartheid laws;
- preparing for general elections with universal suffrage;
- preparing the territory for full independence;
- the return of the exiles, etc.

Instead of this, the people continue to be subjected to brutal repression and the South African White Supremacy Government continues to rule the roost, implementing its "civilising mission" by showering its wards with tear gas.

In the light of the renewed outbreak of violence in Windhoek last week, the U.N. can no longer afford to be satisfied with pious words and pusillanimous actions. The Carpio-De Alva mission must be repudiated without delay and steps taken immediately to implement, in the words of the U.N. resolution, "The inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to self-determination."

ONE-PARTY STATES FOR AFRICA?

IT is interesting to note that most speakers at the international economic symposium held at Blantyre, Nyasaland, last week were of the opinion that "emergent African states must have a one-party political system for the foreseeable future..."

The press reported: "Professors from America, India, Britain and East Africa spoke with varying degrees of enthusiasm for one-party-rule—but they agreed that it was inevitable and right for underdeveloped independent countries in their early stages faced with the dangers of tribalism and the need for a unified effort of development."

The Soviet Union has often in the past been the target for attack on the grounds that her one-party system was incompatible with democracy. Now, however, some of the leading intellectuals of the West are prepared to admit that in certain circumstances a one-party system is indispensable for progress.

In South Africa, however, it is illegal even to talk about a one-party system. Under the Suppression of Communism Act communism is defined as, amongst other things, "any doctrine or scheme which aims at the establishment of a despotic system of government based on the dictatorship of the proletariat under which one political organisation only is recognised and all other political organisations are suppressed or eliminated." Penalty for contravention of the law—up to ten years imprisonment.

In Nyasaland people can freely discuss the merits of the one-party state—and we would not be surprised to hear also that they are soon to have television. Here, on the other hand, we have neither freedom nor television. This serves once again to emphasise how far South Africa is out of step with the rest of the world, and to what extent the requirements of apartheid are increasingly forcing us to accept as normal a condition of appalling intellectual backwardness.

The Suppression of Communism Act is one of the cornerstones of the Nationalist set-up. Nobody who opposes apartheid can afford to ignore the true significance of this vicious Act or fail to fight for its repeal at the earliest possible opportunity.

London Committee Does It Again

OUR London Committee has once again come up trumps with a R100 donation, R88 from London itself and R12 from Coventry. As far as we know, this is the first time we have received money from this latter city and we are always pleased to break new ground—it spreads our influence.

A further reason for being proud in breaking new ground is that our old ground is not yielding as much as it used to. The donations this week are proof of this and we can only say that unless things improve almost fivefold in the next few days, NEW AGE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO WEATHER THE STORM FOR MUCH LONGER.

It is a sad thought, particularly in times like these, and we are hoping that, as in all the years past, we will once more be rescued from bank-

ruptcy by the generosity of our readers.

So please, all our supporters, who have been meaning to send in their donations or have been waiting for someone to collect from them—please do not delay, but send in your donation right away!

Last Week's Donations:

London Committee:
London R88, Coventry R12

Port Elizabeth:
Sister R105, Doc R2,10, R.2,10, R.2,10, R.2,10, R.2,10, R.2,10.

Durban:
G.S. R4, R. Arenstein R50, Medicine R2.

Cape Town:
Rev. M.N.M. R1, Wire R2, N.D. R10, Sacred River R10, Anon R6, V's uplift R6, Claremont CFC R4.

Johannesburg:
Engineer R50, Monthly R20, Merchant R10, K. R2.
Grand Total: R288.35.

WAGE INCREASES FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

The Men Who Won The Increases

Successful Outcome To Industrial Council Meeting

DURBAN. WORKERS of all races employed in the Textile Industry have won increases of up to R1 per week, following a meeting of the National Industrial Council for the Textile Industry, consisting of the employers and the National Executive committee of the Textile Workers' Union.

The meeting which was held in a committee room of the Durban City Hall last week, was preceded by a placard demonstration on the City Hall steps in which African and Indian members of the local branch of the Union took part.

Details of the increases, which did not receive any mention in the local dailies, are:

- Grade 1—including weavers: 10c per week. These workers are employed on the incentive bonus system and earn more than their normal rate of pay.
- Grade 2—including spinners: 75c per week. These workers have not had an increase in wages for almost twelve years.
- Labourers: between 50c and R1.00.
- All other categories: 50c per week. These workers received an increase of 75c two years ago.

SERIOUS SPLITS

The history of the struggle for higher wages in the Textile Industry has been marred, over a number of years, by serious splits within the Union, especially in Durban, but to a lesser degree in the other centres as well.

Following the announcement of the establishment of textile factories in the reserves where no wage agreements exist, the employers actually suggested a wage cut in 1956. A section of the Union's leadership, spearheaded by the former Durban Branch Secretary of the Union, Mr. Alec Wanless, supported this proposal.

This led to the fall of the Wanless leadership in the local branch and also his dismissal as Secretary of the National Industrial Council. A new, young militant group of rank and file leaders took over in Durban. Led by this group the Durban workers went on strike against the threat of a wage cut. Except for a handful of Wanless supporters the strike received the unanimous support of the workers.

AFRICAN ACTION

By mutual agreement the African workers did not take direct strike action, even though they were keen to do so. The Union's leadership felt that action by the African workers would mean instant arrest under the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act. This, they reasoned, would divert the attention of the strike from militant action outside the factory gates to the court rooms.

The African workers, however, were not mere passive strikers. They refused to do extra work. They refused to handle the machines of their Indian comrades who were participating in the strike. Many contributed funds to the strikers.

After lengthy negotiations, in which the Congress Alliance played a major part, the strike ended in a victory for the workers. The employers withdrew their

suggestion for a wage cut and the status quo was restored.

SPLIT CONTINUES

This victory, however, did not bring about complete unity within the ranks of the workers. A small group of die-hard supporters of the Wanless line continued a running fight with the young leadership. To this day, using as one of their arguments the failure of the Union to gain increases in wages, they continue to snipe at the officials, forgetting that during their term of office they had not got any increases for the workers for a period of almost seven years.

The splitter group appear to have unlimited funds at their disposal. They issue regular leaflets. They transport their supporters to Union meetings. They have engaged in costly litigation against the Union on a number of trivial matters. Yet not once have they come to the workers appealing for donations.

UNION STATEMENT

In a strongly worded statement the Union says that it hopes this section of the workers will now stop their tactics of disruption and will unite with all other workers.

"Our job is hard enough when we have to fight every inch of the way for higher wages and better working conditions. These workers are doing no-one but themselves harm by disuniting the ranks of the workers."

Stating that the Union welcomed constructive criticism, the statement calls for maximum unity in the coming period "so that our victories can be consolidated and so that we could go forward to even greater victories."



Textile Union negotiators, from the right, Mr. Emanuel Isaacs, Durban Branch Secretary of the Textile Workers' Union; Mr. Ambrose Roddy, Durban Branch Vice-Chairman; Mr. Maudie Moodley, Chairman of the Durban Branch, and Mr. Alex Hepple, Assistant General-Secretary of the Union, chat with Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, Chairman of SACTU and General Secretary of the African Textile Workers' Union before the meeting of the Industrial Council. In the background are placard-bearing demonstrators on the City Hall steps.

Constitutional Proposals Rejected

SWAZIS DEMAND ONE MAN ONE VOTE

THE SWAZI PEOPLE IN INKUNDLA REJECTED THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS OUTRIGHT LAST WEEK AND DEMANDED ONE MAN ONE VOTE.

They rejected the present plan in the presence of Mr. Brian Marwick, the Resident Commissioner, and Mr. Stephenson, newly appointed legal and constitutional adviser to the High Commissioner brought to the country to assist in the evaluation of public opinion on the constitutional problem.

The Inkundla called for the dissolution of the Swazi National Council which is the traditional council of elders and regional representatives around the Ingwenyama Sobhuza II and whose constitutional committee composed of conservatives and traditionalists has been conducting lobbies for their constitutional proposals around the inkundla.

LONG DELAYS

The long delays in the inkundla getting going were apparently due to this constitutional committee's private consultations with the regional tribal representatives—the inkundla—trying to influence the inkundla to accept the fifty-fifty representation of Swazis and Whites in the Legislative assembly.

This lobbying by the conservatives was attacked by the speakers headed by Prince Dabede, who called on the Swazi National Council to conduct the talks on an open and democratic basis.

This inkundla decision is a tremendous victory for the Swaziland Progressive Party which pressed throughout the deliberations for rejection of the constitutional proposals because they did not hon-

our and specifically state the position of Sobhuza II as the head of the state in accordance with the Convention of 1881 which guaranteed the independence of the Swazi by the British Government, and also because the party insists that the constitution provide for one man one vote. The inkundla has completely vindicated the SPP stand.

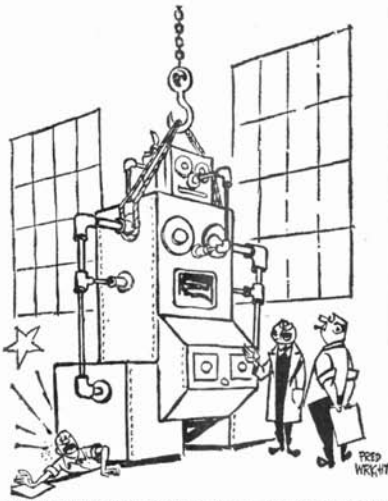
The protracted proceedings and involved discussions of the inkundla have revealed that the Swazi National Council is outdated and should be dissolved to make way for a more democratic method of consultation. At the inkundla speakers who criticised the Swazi National Council were applauded.

INSUBORDINATION

It has also been revealed as a result of the arrest of a member of the Swazi Progressive Party and his detention in a tribal jail for "insubordination" that the inkundla police were under the orders of the Swazi National Council to interfere with SPP members as they were "causing trouble." The arrested man was Mr. Zwane, prominent in the Swaziland Progressive Party but also a member of SACTU who was accused during a speech of the Ingwenyama at the inkundla of having said "Nxa," in other words having made a click of annoyance or disgust. This was the charge against him. He was tried by a tribal court and sentenced to a fine of R100. His witness, Mr. M. Maseko, was also fined R100.

The two men were released without payment of their fines on condition that they left Lombamba, the site of the inkundla, and Mozambique where private consultations were being held, and did not do anything to influence Swazis against the constitution.

AUTOMASHINI!



"These new machines are almost human—this one sounds like it's talking!"

Do You Know The Law?

THE SABOTAGE ACT AND YOU

LISTED AND BANNED PEOPLE

The General Law Amendment Act, which came into force on June 27, lays down that it is a criminal offence for any person named or banned under the Suppression of Communism Act not to notify in person any change of residence or employment to an officer in charge of a police station. Penalty—not less than one year's imprisonment and not more than 10 years.

This applies to ALL listed and banned people. If from now on any listed or banned person changes his job or address without forthwith notifying the officer in charge of a police station (not just anybody at a police station, but the officer in charge, and not just by writing him a letter, but in person), he can be jailed for from one to ten years.

Furthermore, if in any prosecution for this offence it is proved that the accused has changed his place of residence or employment "he shall be deemed to have failed to give notice thereof as required by the said paragraph unless the contrary is proved."

Now that the agitation about the Sabotage Bill has died down, there is a danger that its provisions may be forgotten. This danger cannot be ignored. The Bill is now law. Certain provisions are already in force.

Because many of our readers may lay themselves open to heavy penalties owing to ignorance of the law, we reproduce here some of the more important points of this sinister Act.

to give notice thereof as required by the said paragraph unless the contrary is proved."

So it is not enough for a listed or banned person verbally to notify his change of job or address to the officer in charge of a police station. He should get it acknowledged in writing so that if necessary he can prove in court that he has done so.

This vicious provision is law right now. If you are named or banned it applies to you. If you change your job or address at any time in the future, you may be for the high jump unless you remember what you have to do.

In effect, it means that named and banned people have lost one of the basic rights of citizenship and from now on are to be treated like aliens.

NAME AND ADDRESS

Another clause of the Act lays down that any listed or banned person who, when called upon to do so by any police officer, fails to furnish his name or address or furnishes a false name or address commits an offence punishable by imprisonment for from one to ten years.

BANNED PUBLICATIONS

Any person who, without the consent of the Minister, is in possession of any periodical or other publication banned under the Suppression of Communism Act is liable to imprisonment for up to three years. This provision comes into force within six months of the promulgation of the Act.

The Minister will presumably only give his consent to approved libraries and research scholars. All others must get rid of all copies of banned publications within six months of June 27, that is, before December 27, 1962.

After that date, if they are found in possession of a single copy of the *Guardian of Advance* any publication still to be banned under the Suppression of

Communism Act, they can go to jail.

This prohibition applies only to publications banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and not to publications banned under the Customs Act from importation into the country. So far only *Guardian of Advance* have been banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, but the Minister has announced that he intends also to ban *New Age*, the *Torch* and possibly *Context*.

Any foreign newspaper reported that an accused person has at any time been out of the Republic will on its mere production in court be accepted as prima facie proof that the accused was outside the Republic at such time. This will apply even to offences committed before the General Law Amendment Bill became law.

BANNED PEOPLE

The definition of a "gathering" in the Suppression of Communism Act has been altered to exclude any purpose where people are banned from attending gatherings. In other words, whereas in the past a person who was banned was prohibited from attending any gathering with a common purpose, in future the Minister will have the power to ban people from attending ANY gatherings of any sort at all.

Where such individual bannings are concerned, a gathering will be in the words of the Suppression of Communism Act, any "gathering, concourse, or procession in, through or along any place, of any number of persons."

This means that it will be in the discretion of the police to arrest a person banned in this way when he is in the company of a single other person for any purpose whatsoever. In addition, gatherings without a common purpose which it was previously possible for a banned person to attend, such as house parties, will be ruled out for people who are served with such a banning order.

STATEMENTS BY BANNED PEOPLE

It is an offence to record or reproduce by any means or print, publish or disseminate any speech, utterance, writing or statement made at any time by a person banned under the Suppression of Communism or Riotous Assemblies Act. Penalty—up to three years' imprisonment.

The only exceptions are "for the purposes of any proceedings in any court of law." This prohibition does not apply to listed people, but only to banned people.

The Minister has announced his intention of publishing in the Government Gazette lists of both named and banned people. After such lists have been published, an accused person will not be able to advance as an excuse for publishing a statement by a banned person the argument that he did not know the person concerned was banned.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS

The Minister may by notice in the Gazette prohibit all named and banned people from becoming members of office-bearers of any organisation.

No newspaper may be registered unless £10,000 is deposited with the Minister of the Interior, and such deposit will be forfeited

to the State if the publication is thereafter banned under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The Minister may prohibit any person from attending any gathering, from being within or absenting himself from any place, from communicating with any other person or receiving any visitor or PERFORMING ANY ACT.

If the Minister is satisfied that "reasonable but unsuccessful" attempts have been made to serve a banning notice on an individual, and that a copy of a banning order has been affixed to the main entrance of the last-known residence of such person, he may publish such banning notice in the Gazette and it will be deemed to have been served on the individual concerned.

The Minister may order any named or listed person to report to the officer in charge of a police station at such times and during such period as he may specify.

Any foreign newspaper reported that an accused person has at any time been out of the Republic will on its mere production in court be accepted as prima facie proof that the accused was outside the Republic at such time. This will apply even to offences committed before the General Law Amendment Bill became law.

TRIBES UPROOTED IN "ETHNIC" REMOVAL SCHEME

JOHANNESBURG.

The uprooting of whole tribes and sections of tribes by the Government not because they are treading on the white man's preserves but because they are not divided on "ethnically pure" grounds, is creating heartbreak among the people of the North-Eastern Transvaal as well as determined resistance to the Government's inhuman policies.

The Kgoeno tribe under their chief Mampuru are being told by the Government to move from the home they have known for over 70 years, because they are mixed with the members of the Bakopa tribe. When they objected early this year they and their wives were counted while armed police, some of whom fired shots into the air, looked on. The land on which the two groups lived happily was given to them by President Paul Kruger in 1880; now the Government says that it is Trust Land.

DEADLINE

The deadline day set for the removal of the Kgoeno tribe came and went last week, but the 600-odd people under Chief Mampuru are still on their land.

Special Branch Raid

PORT ELIZABETH On Monday morning African members of the Special Branch under Sgt. Sogoni called at the offices of New Age and took particulars of reference books relating to employers' signatures and tax columns. They checked the reference of Mr. Govan Mbeki and Mr. Yuyisile Miki.



Chief Mampuru with his Councillors of the Kgoeno Tribe living near Groblersdal in the Eastern Transvaal. 'MY PEOPLE WILL NOT LEAVE THEIR LAND' the Chief told the Bantu Affairs Commissioner from Pretoria.

THE BAKOPA

The Bakopa tribe which co-operated with the Government was told to demolish their houses a week before the removals took place. This they did and as a result had to sleep in the open for several days. When we visited the area we saw men and women preparing bedding in the open, men making temporary houses of grass. The time was about 7.30 p.m. and they were just starting to make shelters for their families as they realised late that they could not be moved that day.

Chief Mampuru and his people

After hearing the Chief's final refusal to move, however, the Commissioner said the teachers could remain for the time being, and the pensioners could collect their money at the present place, as usual.

Other tribal groups in the area

Other tribal groups in the area adjacent to Chief Mampuru's people, like the Bakopa, have accepted the removal order and left some weeks ago for the trust farm near Jare Furse in Sekhukhune-land, now in the throes of famine.

PENSIONERS

Chief Mampuru was notified some time ago that as the removal

GROBLERSDAL.

If proof were needed that the Nationalist Government is callous to the point of brutality, here is the story of the Bakopa people of Doornkop (near Middelberg) who have just been moved from an area where conditions are relatively good, to close to the famine area near Groblersdal.

The top picture of the tents in which the people have been placed by the Bantu Affairs Department was taken four days after they had been moved on Government lorries.

There is no water in the vicinity. There are no shops. There are no lands to reap. This is virgin land and the people must start from scratch. Their new 'homes' are empty and desolate. Below: The tent is too small for this family so a make-shift straw hut has been built nearby.

Intervention

Recently the U.S. propaganda machine harped on the theme that following their independence, the two countries might become "another Congo" and recommended UN intervention.

Not long before the UN General Assembly session last month, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, G. Mennen Williams, publicly called on the United Nations to work out "some kind of peace-keeping machinery" or "some form of assistance" to "maintain order" in the two countries.

American newspapers made no bones about Washington's hope that Belgian troops would remain there to assume "continuing responsibility" under the United Nations.

During the crucial days prior to



But These Co-Operated

THEY REFUSED TO MOVE

Will Rwanda and Burundi, Africa's Newest Independent States, Become Victims of a COLONIALIST PLOT TO CREATE A SECOND CONGO?

WORLD STAGE By SPECTATOR

THE two central African states, Rwanda and Burundi, had their own flags hoisted a short time ago but already reports from Usumbura, capital of Burundi, indicate that the United States is trying to step in behind the smokescreen of the United Nations, while Belgian troops show no signs of quitting the two countries.

According to the reports, the Belgian authorities and the United Nations representatives are making their own interpretations of the UN resolution for the evacuation of Belgian troops from both Rwanda and Burundi before August 1st. Belgian authorities in Usumbura declared that Belgian troops would still be needed to "protect the Belgians in the event of law and order being violated."

The U.N. representative, on the other hand, stated that the two countries "might change their minds" and allow the Belgians to stay and that the United Nations might recruit them for its projects in the two countries.

Double-Faced

The Belgian colonialists on their part adopted their usual double-faced tactics. They directed Belgian businessmen, civil servants and technicians to quit the two countries with the intent to paralyse the economy, thus bringing pressure to bear on and intimidating the people and governments of the two countries.

Meanwhile, under the pretext of "protecting the Belgians," Belgian paratroops were reinforced. They fired into banana clumps and at African huts, kept watch and opened fire on border checkpoints, and incited tribal peoples to kill each other.

On the eve of independence, these paratroops hoisted themselves digging trenches and planting explosives in approaches to bridges and centres of communication. They talked of "progressive withdrawal" or wishing only "to maintain a token force." At other times, they declared that they must stay to "avert anti-white violence" or for the "security" of Belgian technicians.

Cloak

The United States and Belgium are planning to cover up U.S. penetration and maintenance of Belgian colonial influence under the cloak of "United Nations supervision," or an "economic aid programme." It was reported that some Belgian paratroop officers had shed their uniforms and become "technicians" to "assist" the two countries.

In addition, the colonialists were again inciting the two peoples, engaged in a bitter struggle for the immediate withdrawal of Belgian troops and against U.N. intervention through the United Nations as well as against the imperialist plot to build military bases on their soil.

Burundi Nationalist Party leaders recently revealed that in the name of giving economic assistance, the United States is working hand in glove with Belgium in building a big military base near Usumbura to suppress the national independence movements in East and Central Africa and menace the neighbouring countries.

A Tanganyikan source stated that a new-type U.N. trusteeship by the United States was being contemplated for Rwanda and Burundi to replace the old-type UN trusteeship by Belgium.

Belgian Paratroops

As the Burundi saying goes, "lies cannot cover up facts" and the Rwanda and Burundi people have seen through such dirty imperialist tricks. They have repeatedly and loudly demanded that

"Belgian paratroops get out," and "no U.S. protection under the name of United Nations."

The dignified declaration of Burundi Prime Minister Andre Mubira in October before the General Assembly urging an immediate withdrawal of the Belgian troops reflects the strong demands of the people. As soon as he returned to Usumbura, he announced once again that he would begin immediately on independence Day talks with the Belgian authorities on the evacuation of the Belgian paratroops.

The Burundi Government has twice announced the postponement of the Independence Day celebrations from July 1st to August 15th then later to October because the Burundi people do not want to celebrate their independence under the control of Belgian troops.

A Volcano

The urgent demand for real independence of the peoples of the two countries and their strong feelings against colonialism are expressed like a volcano in eruption in the July 1 celebrations in both capitals. People burst into cheers with "Uburundi" and "long live independence." Thousands of people watched with tears of joy their own national flags being hoisted and the Belgian flags being lowered.

In Burundi's capital people packed a national stadium named after the late Prime Minister Prince Louis Rwagasore to watch their national flag being hoisted.

On the eve of the Independence Day a church ceremony was held by the people for the death of colonialism. Under the strong demands of the people, at dawn on June 30, one of the imperialist agents who antagonized Prince Rwagasore, a beloved and respected Nationalist Leader of the Burundi people last year, was executed by the Government.

Rwanda and Burundi are two beautiful countries near the

"Munini" hills, the source of the Nile and the Congo rivers rise, situated between the Congo and East Africa. The territory, formerly known as Rwanda-Urundi, was a German colony given under mandate to the Belgians after World War I.

To secure a bright future for their magnificent and beloved countries, the people of both are engaged in a bitter struggle for the immediate withdrawal of Belgian troops and against U.N. intervention through the United Nations as well as against the imperialist plot to build military bases on their soil.

Miriam Makeba In California

"Remember the name (you'll never forget the voice)," was the way they advertised Miriam Makeba's recent appearance in San Francisco.

One San Francisco newsman described the South African singer as "An unique blending of singer and artist." Her repertoire includes African songs, English ballads, and calypso melodies from the West Indies. Miss Makeba was a star at the Jazz Festival at Monterey, California—was seen by millions on nationwide television, and cheered in public appearances with the Harry Belafonte group.

SWANU LEADER ARRESTED



Mr. John Garvey Mtshidzane, one of the leaders of the South West Africa National Union charged last week with holding an illegal procession in Windhoek. (See editorial on page 2).

Helen Joseph's Book Banned By Sabotage Act

JOHANNESBURG. "If This Be Treason," a book about the South African Treason Trial written by Mrs. Helen Joseph, will soon be published by the well-known publishing firm of Andre Deutsch Ltd. in London. But South African readers will never see it as the agents in the Republic will be prevented from distributing it because of the General Laws Amendment Act—the infamous Sabotage Bill.

Mrs. Joseph informed New Age that her agents in London had already paid the advance due to her to Canon Collins' Defence and Aid Fund to which she has dedicated all royalties. "Since the book will be prevented from being distributed in the Republic because

I have quoted extensively from banned people, sales will depend largely on support from the parts of the world less immediately concerned with the issues involved. Such support will have to come largely from countries in Europe and Africa already interested in the cause of freedom in South Africa."

Many people in South Africa have already benefited from the funds for Defence and Aid which Canon Collins has organised and "therefore we are anxious that as many people as possible know it is coming, and that by buying it they will contribute to your fund," says a letter from Mrs. Bana, one of the directors of the publishing house, to Canon Collins.

IS P.A.C. BEHIND BECHUANALAND TROUBLE?

Special Conference To Discuss Mpho Expulsion

JOHANNESBURG.

A SPECIAL conference of the Bechuanaland People's Party will be called to probe the expulsion of the party secretary-general Mr. M. K. Mpho and the trouble in the party between him and the President and Vice-President Messrs Motsete and Matante.

This was told to New Age by members of the Transvaal branch of the B.P.P. which organised a trip to Bechuanaland to investigate the trouble on the spot.

Mr. Motsoma Mpho, deposed as secretary, has agreed to abide by the decisions of the conference.

Meantime several letters have been written and sent about the dispute. Mr. Motsete, president, has circulated to African authorities in Bechuanaland, District Commissioners and other bodies an announcement that Mr. Mpho has been suspended while investigation of his alleged subversive activities is being conducted and requesting that all correspondence be sent to an official temporary appointed to take charge of the Palapye branch.

LOBATSI BRANCH

New Age has also received a letter from Mr. Moses J. Mokake, secretary of the suspended Lobatsi branch, in which Mr. Matante is accused of acting in bad faith towards the B.P.P. and impeding the struggle for independence.

The document is headed "Iphi Inzali Mr. Matante?" ("Where is the money, Mr. Matante?"). It

alleges that the President has admitted that £9,000 had been handed to Mr. Matante in front of three other men. It goes on to say: "Unless you submit to your National Executive, Branches and the masses a detailed report about the £9,000, we shall always doubt your political sincerity. Please clear the way to enable you to tell us what you have done with the £9,000 which sympathetic friends offered to the B.P.P."

Both Messrs Motsete and Matante are accused of having deported refugees from the Republic and delivered them to the mercy of the Verwoerd Government.

The Provincial Committee of the B.P.P. in the T.V.L. have sent a letter to the six members of the National Executive Committee of the B.P.P. who oppose the President and Vice President in the drastic measures which they have taken without consulting them. The T.V.L. Committee pledges support to these dissenting members and commits itself to a pledge of no confidence in the two leading officials.

THOSE LAND ROVERS

Mr. Mpho has directed a lawyer in Johannesburg to demand that the three land rovers (including one forcibly taken from him) be safely kept until such time as new elections take place; that all the files concerning their purchase be kept until they can be handed to the elected leaders. The lawyer is asked to enquire into the amount of money banked by Mr. Matante in Francistown and that this money be frozen until such time as a proper report is given and the books handed over to the Treasurer-General of the B.P.P. Finally a request is made to interview with the Resident Commissioner on behalf of the B.P.P. to lift a bar on public meetings which Messrs. Motsete and Motsete have requested the Chief to impose in their areas.

PAN-AFRICANISM

Meanwhile at a meeting in Lobatsi addressed by Messrs Matante and Maruping, it was revealed that new and different membership cards would be distributed in future. The open hand salute would be adopted and the name of the organisation called "Bechuanaland Protectorate Pan Africanist Congress."

Mr. Matante said he had the power to deport anybody from the territory and nobody coming from the Republic would be allowed to participate in politics for at least ten years. Anyone opposing him should be gaoled for at least three years without trial.

Brutus Banned From Teaching Post

PORT ELIZABETH

Last week Mr. DENNIS BRUTUS received the following letter from the Minister of Justice:

"With further reference to your letter of the 14-2-61 I am instructed by the Honourable the Minister of Justice to inform you that he is not prepared to allow you to teach at the central Indian High School, Fordburg."

Mr. Brutus has been banned for five years from attending meetings.

Transvaal Committee of B.P.P.



This is the Transvaal Committee of the Bechuanaland People's Party which toured the protectorate recently to get first-hand information about the expulsions of leading members of the National Executive of that Party. From left to right: Mr. K. N. Maselane, Executive member; Mr. A. M. Tsape, Secretary; Mr. Bishop Mucheng, Executive member and Mr. John Maphane, Chairman.

"South Africa Our Gravest Problem"

Exclusive Interview with PAFMECSA Secretary

"WE consider Africa's two gravest problems to be Angola and South Africa and of these two South Africa is the greater," was the opinion expressed to our special correspondent in Zanzibar by Mr. Mbiyu Koinange, Secretary-General of the Pan-African Freedom Movement for Eastern, Central and Southern Africa.

Mr. Koinange is visiting Zanzibar for discussions with leaders of the Zanzibar National Party and the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party (which together form the Government) and the Afro Shikani Party whose inability to form a coalition government is holding back the Protectorate's independence.

"With Ruandi and Burundi added to the independent states of East Africa and with Kenya and Uganda in sight of their goal, PAFMECSA is acquiring the power and machinery to assist more in the peaceful solution of many interstate problems as they arise. More important, perhaps, we are reaching the stage where our member states see the possibility of hastening economic development by planning for the PAFMECSA area as a whole.

AFRICAN MARKET

"We can foresee the economic bargaining power that lies in the combined states vis-à-vis, for example, the European Common Market when it comes to the question of prices of African agricultural products.

"From the viewpoint of African common marketing it cannot be long before Britain and the U.S.A. recognise a change in their trading pattern with countries covered by PAFMECSA. Whereas today Bri-

tain's trade with South Africa surpasses in value her trade with the rest of our member states, yet soon, as other countries including the Rhodesias gain their independence, the balance will shift.

"Just as Britain has already found South Africa expendable as a Commonwealth member, so she will find it a ticklish problem to retain a declining South African trade at the cost of losing her commercial relations with the rest of the PAFMECSA countries.

ROLE OF N.A.T.O.

"We are gravely perturbed by the role NATO plays in the affairs of the African countries. Only three weeks ago Mr. Holden Roberto of Angola showed us shells with British, United States and French markings fired in Angola by the Portuguese. Portugal is obviously getting her arms from NATO.

"One can easily imagine the

devastating effect and corresponding change of heart on Lisbon's citizens if the Angola freedom fighters were equally capable of firing one shell on their ancient city.

"But PAFMECSA has no aggressive aims against anyone. Our sole purpose is to assist in the stabilisation of independence where it has already been won and to hasten Uhuru where it is still delayed.

NEXT PHASE

"Although South Africa, South West Africa, the Protectorates, the Federation and Angola are not yet liberated, yet by and large we can see that the political phase of African liberation is coming to an end.

"Now we are tackling the more complex, more difficult but certainly soluble problem of economic independence and prosperity for all peoples."

NEW STUDY ON AFRICAN NATIONALISM

"The Freedom Charter is the apex of the national liberation struggle and the starting point in the building of a democratic South Africa. It is a link between the advanced and backward nationalities of South Africa.

"National liberation by itself does not constitute freedom for the national groups. There is one national economy for South Africa and no one group can be independent of the others. This means that all the national groups have to share equal responsibility in the production of the country's wealth and have an equal share in the fruits thereof."

This is the central thesis of a study on African Nationalism which has just been issued as Bulletin No. 1 of the African National Bureau of Political and So-

cial Studies in Port Elizabeth.

The Bulletin sells for 10 cents a copy. Readers who are interested are asked to order with cash or postal orders to the Circulation Manager, A.N.B.—P.S.S., P.O. Box 1294, Port Elizabeth.

NO INDIAN—CHINA WAR LIKELY

LONDON.

There could be no threat of major war over the border dispute between India and China, the Indian Defence Minister, Mr. Krishna Menon, told reporters in London on his way home from New York.

Another Victim Of Section 10



When Charles Makholiso, veteran freedom fighter, was brought to Cape Town station under escort last week, his comrades who had come to say farewell grabbed him and carried him behind. "As long as I am on South African soil, I shall carry on the struggle. Wherever I will be, I will fight," he left in cheerful spirits—another victim endorsed out of Cape Town under the notorious Section 10.

Freedom songs were sung and soon the crowd had swelled to form a meeting. Mr. Makholiso took advantage of this and addressed those present saying that the struggle would be carried on by the people left behind. "As long as I am on South African soil, I shall carry on the struggle. Wherever I will be, I will fight," he left in cheerful spirits—another victim endorsed out of Cape Town under the notorious Section 10.

ALGERIA:

● ATTEMPTS TO REACH AGREEMENT

● COMMUNISTS' NEW PROGRAMME

ALGERIAN officials have maintained secrecy over what really happened at the recent talks between the Algerian Information Minister, Mr. Yazid, and the Minister of State, Mr. Bitat, on the one hand, and Mr. Ben Bella and Mr. Khidder, former Minister of State, on the other.

The meeting arose out of disagreements in the Algerian Liberation Front resulting in a rift between supporters of Mr. Ben Bella and those of Mr. Ben Khedda, the Premier of the Algerian Provisional Government.

LIMITED AGREEMENT

Reports suggest that the talks led to a limited agreement to let the political-military commands try to achieve unity at an extraordinary meeting.

An authoritative Provisional Government source in Rabat said there were no grounds for pessimism after an abrupt suspension of the secret talks between the Ben Khedda and Ben Bella groups.

Other news from Algeria reveals that a new programme of the Algerian Communist Party for the "phase following self-determination," says that the communists would welcome the formation of a unified Marxist-Leninist party on the Cuban model "which would rally all progressive Algerian forces on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles."

This would be without prejudice to the continued existence of parties representing petty bourgeois class interests.

The programme sets out to establish a national democratic Algerian state which would pave

the way for setting up an Algerian socialist republic.

ECONOMIC AIMS

Foremost among the economic aims is emancipation from "French and international monopolists." The programme states that the non-capitalist road of development, which is essential for rapid economic progress, cannot be taken without "strengthening the ties of co-operation and mutual aid, especially with the socialist camp."

Agrarian reform must effect drastic changes in the distribution of land and incomes from farm yields.

Foreign policy should be based on the Bandung principles of non-aggression and non-interference in the affairs of other states and membership of any "military or imperialist" grouping should be avoided. The use of the Algerian desert for nuclear tests should be denied.

FLOWERS FOR KEITA

Mr. Modibo Keita, head of state and Chairman of the Republic of Mali, recently toured the Soviet Union and visited a number of places including scientific and industrial projects. In our picture a factory worker hands a bouquet to Mr. Keita at a housing construction plant which manufactures reinforced concrete parts.

N. RHODESIA PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS

Unip Recalls Foreign Representatives

From Victor Zaza

AFTER almost 18 months of political wrangling in Northern Rhodesia, nationalist parties are ready to participate in the forthcoming general elections. The militant and biggest party in the territory—the United Independence Party—has already gone ahead of other parties in its preparations and has set up its election machinery.

The UNIP has produced a 43-page election manifesto in which various government departments are dealt with at length. In all, UNIP promises a fair deal to all races. In the field of education, compulsory education from the age of 5 to 15 is envisaged. Extension of railways is also one of the important factors. UNIP government, once in power, would deal with.

BATTLE-GROUND READY

The election battle-ground being ready, UNIP's central committee decided to recall some of the party's international representatives who are potential candidates.

The first to arrive was Arthur Wina, who for the past 2 years has been UNIP representative in the U.S.A. and often appeared at the United Nations in New York. Mr. Wina abandoned his Ph.D. studies to return home. Since his arrival he has been appointed to UNIP's International and Foreign Relations Department.

The second to return was Mr. Ruchan Chikanda Kamanga, who was until recently UNIP representative in Cairo. He is also Deputy President of UNIP and is a one-time clerk in the provincial administration of the Northern Rhodesian Government.

He resigned his job to join the now-defunct African National Congress and later the Zambia African National Congress which was banned, and its leaders arrested during the March 1959



Mr. R. C. Kamanga

emergency in Rhodesia. After his release in 1960 he became Deputy General Secretary to ZANC's successor, the UNIP.

AUTHOR

Between 1951 and 1960 Mr. Kamanga was in prison 9 times, all on political grounds. He is also the author of "The Hero," a short biography of Patrice Lumumba.

Another man expected from abroad is the fiery Muna Kayumba Sipalo, UNIP "Minister Plenipotentiary" to Ghana. Mr. Sipalo is coming not to stand as a candidate but, as he says, "I am going home to eradicate the last bit of colonialism in Northern Rhodesia."

"A SHOCK"

UNIP leader Mr. Kenneth Kaunda announced recently that "Sir Roy is going to get a shock very soon."

He predicted the resignation of

two senior African civil servants. Mr. John Rwanakate, the first graduate in Northern Rhodesia and former principal of Kasasa secondary school, has quit his London job to come and join UNIP. In London Mr. Rwanakate was working in the N.R. High

Commissioner's Office.

UNIP has recently purchased a band that will be touring the territory entertaining the people. The Tanganyika Broadcasting Station has also allowed UNIP a 15-minute programme daily for the purpose of the election campaign.

ANGOLA LEADER ESCAPES FROM LISBON

From Temyson Makiswane

DR. Agostino Neto, the Angolan poet and Honorary President of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) whose arrest in 1960 sparked off the insurrection in Angola, has escaped from confinement in Lisbon, and is expected in Leopoldville, Congo.

His arrival at the Congo-based headquarters of the Angola liberation movements is expected to bring about radical changes in the political situation and will further strengthen the leadership of the MPLA.

Dr. Neto returned to Angola in December 1959 after completing his studies in Lisbon and soon assumed the leadership of the MPLA. His political activities provoked the wrath of the Portuguese colonialists and on June 9, 1960, he was arrested by the PIDE (secret police).

His arrest sparked off peaceful demonstrations for his release by people of his home village. The reply of the Portuguese fascists was the massacre of 30 demonstrators and the injuring of 200 others.

Subsequently Dr. Neto was transferred to a prison in the Cape Verde Islands. After serving a term of imprisonment there, he was removed to another prison in Lisbon.

Earlier this year he was released but prevented from leaving Lisbon. A few weeks ago he escaped from Portugal.



Dr. Neto

PLAN TO PRODUCE**ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA**

A PROJECT to compile an Encyclopaedia Africana has been started under the directorship of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, the eminent Negro scholar, and secretariat for the project, which is sponsored by the Ghana Academy of Sciences, has been set up in Accra. The Government of Ghana has underwritten the cost of starting this work.

A brochure issued by the secretariat states that its plan is to guide and co-ordinate the work of assembling, organizing and publishing materials for the encyclopaedia which will be authentically African in its point of view and at the same time a product of scientific scholarship.

At the outset the advice and counsel of eminent authorities in various African states is being sought.

It is the intention of the organizers of the project to draw also upon the writings of non-African specialists whose work has contributed to the accurate interpretation of the life and history of Africa.

The secretariat has already received letters of support from scholars and scientists in various African states and other countries.

PROPAGANDA BATTLE IN THE TRANSKEI

Govt. Making All-out Bid For Public Support

From Govan Mbeki
PORT ELIZABETH.

CURRENT events in the Transkei belie the BAD Minister's statements that the people there are falling over each other to thank the Nationalist Government for the introduction of the Bantu Authorities.

If that were so it would not be necessary for the Government still to be enforcing a State of Emergency, or for the Chiefs, as the Government's spokesmen claim, to persist in their requests that Regulation 400 be retained.

The Chiefs, with the aid of their strong-arm stormtroopers—the home guards—and the police, are

WANTED URGENTLY

Copy of "Bantustans—A Death Trap." Please deliver to nearest New Age office immediately.

16-Year-Old Girl Deported—And Sent Back Again

CAPE TOWN - Hazel Ntseka, a sixteen-year-old girl of Nyanga West, was arrested under the pass laws on July 1st in Cape Town. She saw her parents for the first time on July 16th and on the 17th she was deported to Middeldrif where she knew nobody, as her parents both live in Cape Town.

The Native Commissioner in Middeldrif sent her back to Cape Town the following day!

RACING AT MILNERTON

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:
Juvenile Plate: FOCHONTOR.
Danger, Combiotic.
Maiden Plate: BOLD AFFAIR.
Danger, Cosmo Star.
Moderate Handicap: EFFUSIVE.
Danger, Lilac.
Birthday Mile Handicap: RITORNELLO. Danger, High Leisure.
Acute Handicap: TORELLLO.
Danger, Exaggerate.
Milnerton Handicap, 2nd: WARLOCK. Danger, Feroze Shah.
Trial Handicap: SUTDEN.
DRAW. Danger, Urgent.

engaged in calculated persecution of the people.

The dom book—the pass—has become not only the main instrument of oppression, but also the means of bringing in large sums of money in fines.

As in the urban locations, men and women dare not move about in their areas without a reference book. They are stopped by the mobile police along the roads and called upon to produce reference books. Reports from areas like Kentate Umtata, and other widely separated districts all tell of a state of terror being spread amongst the people, as well as ever-increasing impoverishment.

Battle for Minds

Still remembering the peasant mass resistance of a year ago, which was only broken after some of the worst brutalities against the people had been committed by Government forces, the police are maintaining vigil against the holding of meetings. Recently a number of men at Cala were arrested when they were found at one home. At the time of writing the men were, according to reports, still in jail.

In addition to the employment of terror tactics the Government is mounting high pressure propaganda to put across to the people the "advantages" of being oppressed under apartheid policies. The Information Department has organised mobile units to tour the locations in the reserves.

New Age learns that the following are some of the aids the propaganda units are going to use:

- On arrival at a location the units will attract the people to a point they have selected as their headquarters by blaring out the cheap, repetitive live music that is broadcast over Radio Bantu every morning.
- Recorded speeches in the African languages by Chiefs and other stooges will be played.
- There has also been prepared a selection of recorded translations of speeches by Dr. Verwoerd and the BAD Minister, Mr. De Wet Nel.
- Attached to the unit will also be a projector to show films of what the Government is doing to help the "Bantowe."

This will be in addition to Government publications like "Bantowe," "Inkqubela," "Transkei," which the Information Department is distributing freely on a large

scale in the schools and among a large number of other people by mail. These organs as well as the DRG publication such as "Umtata" are also dished out amongst the prisoners in jail.

There is also a big array of weeklies in all the African languages. These are produced by printing and publishing houses under Nationalist influence, and there is a greater number of them circulating amongst the Africans than there are publications circulating amongst the whites in Afrikaans. These independent publications are also distributed in large numbers in African schools and teachers are told "you must pay your subscription" before a certain date.

Teachers whom New Age interviewed said they paid subscription because the editor's letter made it abundantly clear that they were expected to subscribe.

People Know Better

Despite the concerted propaganda the people know better and still resist the Bantustans. Sometimes and quite often they hold secret meetings—big and small—to organise themselves to resist the Bantu Authorities and to find an answer to the terror of the homeguards and the grabbing greed of the Chiefs and other stooges. And by the look of things nothing will ever stop such resistance short of large scale mobilisation of whites and the deployment of such forces in the reserves.

Others still use the time-honoured methods of making representations to the BAD Commissioner. On July 11th Chief Fergusson Gobizwana of the Amkhonjwa Location and his people went to see the BAD Commissioner at Port St. Johns—a district in the Enyandeni (Chief Poto) Regional Authority. Chief Poto and a retinue of loyal sub-Chiefs were also present.

The people told the BAD Commissioner and Chief Poto that they rejected the Bantu Authorities as well as the proffered "self-government." The meeting broke up in disorder when the people told the Paramount Chief Poto, who was insisting that they should show their loyalty by approving what he had accepted, that they differed from him on the question of the Bantu Authorities.

FIGHTING TALK COMPETITION

'Fighting Talk' announces that the winner of its competition is: Mrs. V. Weinberg, 11 Plantation Road, Gardens.

Sisulu's Wedding Anniversary



Mr. Walter Sisulu, banned from gatherings and organisations, COULD celebrate his wedding anniversary the other day. He and Mrs. Albertina Sisulu have been married for 18 years and a gay party in their home made merry.

TROUBLE BREWING AT UMTATA HOSPITAL

PORT ELIZABETH.

IN a wave of security checks at Umtata Hospital, the matron has been calling meetings of the senior nurses, the Special Branch have been interrogating nurses and a senior nurse, Miss Tswana Culyayo, has already left the hospital, while the position of others remains tense and uncertain.

The present unrest is due to the decision of the hospital authorities to insist that intermediate examinations as well as final examinations should be written by the present batch of student nurses. The nurses objected, stating that in their contracts there was no provision for intermediate examinations.

Only from next year will the

intermediate examinations be compulsory. The results of these examinations will have a bearing on the State exams.

Trouble, however, dates back to early last May when the matron instructed the junior nurses to parade with the African constables at the opening of the Transkei Territorial Authority session. The nurses refused. Since then the hospital authorities have been on a witch-hunt to find the senior nurses and outside "agitators" who influenced the juniors to disobey the matron's order.

New Age learns that unless the hospital authorities relax their pressure on the nurses there may be widespread trouble at the hospital.

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PROFESSIONAL SOCCER

R2,000 UNITED TOBACCO CO'S LEAGUE CUP COMPETITION

NATALSPRUIT, JOHANNESBURG
SATURDAY 26th JULY, 1962-3.30 P.M.

SHOWGROUNDS, PIETERMARITZBURG

SUNDAY 29th JULY, 1962-3.1

CURRIES

TRANSVAAL
VS
BLACKPOOL

UNITED
VS
UNITED

P'MARITZBURG CITY
VS
ORLANDO PIRATES

AV
VS
CITY

GUE

LETIC
CITY