



Tribesmen from the Amadiba Location shouted 'Bayete' as they arrived at the assembly point for the meeting at Bizana last week.

22 Acquitted On Murder Charge

JOHANNESBURG.

Four 12-year-olds and one young African boy of 13 were among 22 accused charged with the murder of an African policeman during disturbances in Madagaland on March 28, the day of protest against the Sharpeville massacre.

ALL 22 WERE ACQUITTED IN THE SUPREME COURT ON MONDAY.

Originally there were 31 prisoners in the dock. The murder charge was withdrawn against nine of them, who then became witnesses for the Crown. Three of the nine who gave evidence were also aged twelve years.

GOVT. REPRISALS IN PONDOLAND

Leaders To Be Exiled, Communal Fines Imposed

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BIZANA.
THE GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING TO CRACK DOWN ON PONDOLAND. NEW AGE HAS EXCLUSIVE INFORMATION THAT THE BANTU AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT IS PLANNING TWO FIERCE LINES OF ATTACK.

ANY DAY NOW THE POLICE WILL POUNCE ON A NUMBER OF THE PONDO LEADERS TO TRY TO EXILE THEM FAR FROM PONDOLAND. Removal orders are to be issued under the 1927 Native Administration Act—the same Act under which the Joy's, Nkomo and others from the Transkei were sent into exile during the last popular explosion of protest against the Bantu Authorities Act.

BAD headquarters in Pretoria are holding fire only till they receive the full list of leaders that the BAD officials on the spot will name as the chief 'trouble-makers.'

The second reprisal for mass opposition to the Bantu Authorities is to be the imposition of heavy communal fines on villages. This will be done under the Natal Code, which was recently extended to the Cape Reserves.

The BAD Minister, Mr. de Wet Nel, will be in the Transkei from October 19. During his visit the final details for the levying of collective fines will be discussed with the BAD officials in Pondoland.

POLICE CAMP

Yet another Government move is the setting up of a special police

camp at Kokstad where police are being trained for action against the people of the Transkei. This will be a mobile force to be rushed in wherever the Nats expect trouble.

OFFICIAL HINT

There was a faint hint of Government steps to come in the brief and bare report given by the BAD Chief Commissioner to the Bizana tribal meeting.

Mr. V. Leibbrandt said, almost in passing, "Lawlessness can never be tolerated. This aspect of the whole matter is still under consideration by the Government. In due course

(Continued on page 5)

"People Had Every Right To Complain"

3-Man Commission Admits Malpractices

BIZANA.

THE report of the Pondoland Commission of Inquiry, read to the tribesmen by the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the Ciskei, Mr. J. A. C. Van Heerden, runs to only four typewritten pages.

So forceful were the representations of the people that the Commission had to make many admissions.

It is admitted that when Bantu Authorities were formed the old customs of the tribe: round Bizana were not observed . . . "and the people of Bizana had every right to complain."

It is conceded that headmen who are not heads of tribal authorities may not try cases. This matter will be put right, the Commission promised.

The Pondo charged that the Paramount Chief did not consult the people when nominating members of tribal authorities. The Commission says there was consultation but that "mistakes were made afterwards." These mistakes were not deliberate, though, nor made by the Paramount Chief. But, says the

(Continued on page 8)



Part of the crowd at the Bizana meeting.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX A LETTER "CONTACT" WOULDN'T PRINT

In a special editorial on the Congo in its July 16 issue, "Contact" made determined efforts to confuse us about the issues involved. Unwittingly, our doubts about how determinedly this paper can defend the right of self-determination to the African people, have been aroused.

The Republic of Congo is accused of mob rule and anarchy. "Contact" gives its blessings for success to the so-called forces of law and order. Why does this paper not recognise that the so-called forces of law and order are Belgian troops who have intruded, connived and supported Katanga secession against the Central government?

What allies of African independence are these that say parts of Africa are not ready for immediate self rule? Does the hope and ideal for independence burn so feeble that the African people themselves cannot overcome their difficulties and may not decide their destiny? For too long, we have heard the cries of liberals that people are not ready, are not sufficiently experienced, educated or trained.

The Congolese people are smeared and slandered with communism. This is the conclusion that must be drawn from the thesis that if disorder continues, communism must triumph. To us, a different alternative is obvious. The present disturbances afford a good opportunity for certain industrial interests to re-establish colonial domination and to set up, through political assassination, a puppet regime. As to what form of government, it rests on the

"Ye Are Many—They Are Few"

"Ahimsa my friend," I was told, "you misquoted it. It is 'resist evil' but 'resist not evil.'" True enough, I misquoted! "That you resist not evil," it is written.

Rather upset I descended with the word into the recent past. There I found Tolstov. He told me many things and ended up with: "Resist not him that is evil." Why? I asked. His answer came as clear as a bell: "Because if one resists evil, evil grows stronger, will engulf the victor, resist entirely and at last become as evil as the evil that was originally resisted."

While thinking this conundrum over, the poet Shelley happened to pass by declaiming:

"... Blood is on the grass like dew,
Then it is to feel revenge
Fiercely thirsting to exchange
Blood for blood—and wrong
for wrong ...
Do not thus when we are strong
Shake your chains to earth like
dew
Which in sleep had fallen on you—
Ye are many—they are few ..."
On my way back to my little
cellar I heard dimly another
voice: Bless them that hate you,
pray for them which spitefully
use you, and persecute you. Be
ye perfect!

AHIMSIA.
P.S. A thesis on "Apartheid and
Discrimination" by Dr. K. L. Ros-
kam at the Free University, Am-
sterdam, was dedicated to C. R.
Luthuli.

Congolese people alone to determine that.

"Contact" appeals to the United Nations to waste a time and must send a large force to take over from the Congolese government and to rule Congo until ENO feels that Congo is able to stand on its own feet. Briefly, this means that the Congolese people are unable to decide on their future.

"Contact" finds something interesting in the call of the Congress of Democrats for a non-racial democracy and a multi-racial society and the call for a national convention of all races and parties to draft a constitution. C.O.D. was a member of the Congress alliance and Chief Lutuli as its leader first made this call. C.O.D. as a loyal member, followed in answering the call. There is no mystery about that.

To some of us who have been following "Contact," it seems that vociferations made about Liberalism are a smokescreen for anti-communism and socialist moves. They are one with the Nationalist government in passing the Suppression of Communism Act. True democrats emphasise the purpose of all anti-socialist and anti-racialist organisations in Africa. The forms of government in Africa are to be decided by the people themselves in peaceful competition of ideologies.

G. MAHLASELA
1611 Watville Location,
Benoni.

(This letter, which has been slightly shortened for space reasons, was submitted by Mr. Mahlasela to "Contact," but the paper refused to print it on the grounds that it was a "wake-up." "Contact" claimed to have checked on the address and found that no such person as Mr. Mahlasela lived there. Unfortunately, "Contact" did not make a thorough enough check. Mr. Mahlasela is well known to 'New Age,' and we are able to confirm that his letter is genuine.—Ed.)

WHAT ABOUT A BIRTHDAY PRESENT?

WE are rapidly reaching that period of the year when collecting for every one becomes difficult and even impossible. The advent of the Christmas period and school holidays means that a lean time in store for us—money is tight for so many purposes and so many people are away. This means that in the next eight weeks we must collect sufficient money to carry us through to the end of January, 1961. No mean task! But we have managed in the past and we have sufficient confidence in you, our readers, to feel that we will manage again.

In practical terms what does this mean? It means that we must collect several thousand pounds by the middle of December. We can do this. We must do this. But we can only do this if each and every one of our readers and active supporters goes all out in the next few weeks to collect and raise

No Priest Will Fight For Your Freedom

I would like to give my thanks for being able to read New Age again. We were all longing for it. We are also pleased to learn that the leaders were released from prison.

Sons and daughters of Africa, I would like to advise you that what you did the whole world witnessed. I thank the God of Moshesh for saving my life when the bullet came through my window at Langa flats. We only wanted our rights.

Here in Basutoland we are fighting a tough struggle. While we have shown the masses the way, Catholic fathers preach to their congregations that we advocate Communism, that is why the Basuto National Party was formed. At present there is another party called "Mesa Mhloane."

I would like to give warning to all Basotho in the Union that they should be prepared for battle. You should remember that no priest will fight for your freedom, but you yourselves. We have confidence that we shall achieve our freedom in the near future with your help.

Forward ever, backward never!
FREEDOM FIGHTER
Maseru, Basutoland.

"Freedom Fighter," Athlone:
Please send your name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a token of good faith.

Let Us March Forward To Freedom

There is never a static state in any country. The winds of change are always blowing, sometimes harshly noticeably.

We have always sought to unite all Africans in the country under one political organisation but there have been people in the country who have stubbornly refused to take part in the struggle of the African people. All they have been willing to do is to mark time.

Today they are being asked to stop marking time and join up in the struggle for freedom. Now African I appeal to you, let us all march forward to freedom.

E. B. MKABILE
Springs.

EDITORIAL

THE TRANSKEI NEEDS DEMOCRACY

THE three-man commission into the Pondoland disturbances has admitted that the people had many complaints and that some of them were justified.

Above all, it has confirmed that the people were not properly consulted about Bantu Authorities and that the system was forced on them.

This is in fact the essence of the people's objection to Bantu Authorities—that the whole system is undemocratic. The Bantu Authorities are not elected by the people, and are not responsible to them. They are simply paid agents of the Government.

This is the source of all the disturbances which have taken place, not only in Pondoland, but throughout the Transkei, and previously in Zeerust, Sekhukhuneland and Zululand. The African people are no longer satisfied to be ordered around by strangers; they want to rule themselves.

In neighbouring Basutoland, the people took part this year in democratic elections, directly for the District Councils and indirectly for the Legislative Council. Peace has reigned there because the people feel they are making steady progress towards self-government.

No such elections have ever taken place in South Africa, nor will they ever be allowed by the Nationalist Government, which dare not permit the people freedom because it knows its policies could never survive the criticism of a democratically elected people's assembly.

What African assembly, elected by and responsible to the people, would ever endorse Bantu Education, the pass laws, taxation without representation in the Central Parliament and all the other apartheid laws churned out by the Verwoerd Government?

Only a Territorial Authority composed of members appointed, paid and dismissible by the Government can be relied on to do the Government's bidding. That is why de Wet Nel's reply to the three-man Commission's report is to insist that the Bantu Authorities system will stay substantially as it is, subject to one or two minor adjustments on points of detail.

Yet this can only lead to further conflict in the future, since the Bantu Authorities must always rule in the interests, not of the African people, but of the central Government.

We are faced once again with the impasse which obtains in every sphere of South African politics—that there is no solution to the problem so long as present policies are in force; and the African people have no democratic means available to them of getting Government policies altered.

The Commission criticises the Pondo people because, instead of voicing their complaints in the normal way, secret meetings were held at night and sometimes during the day.

But the Commission ignores the fact that for the African people there is no "normal way" of voicing their grievances. They have no access to Parliament, their organisations are banned, their leaders banished.

The official channel which has been given to the Transkei Africans for communicating with the Government is the Commissioner General Mr. Hans Abraham, who stoutly denies that there is anything fundamentally wrong in his territory.

No African, after hearing his apology for the Government, can be encouraged to seek redress for his grievances from such a "representative." What sort of "ambassador" is this that refuses to voice the aspirations of his people? Obviously no ambassador at all, but just another, more glorified Bantu Authority, or rural location superintendent. He has as little right to speak for the Africans as Verwoerd.

And so, the Government proposes, the people oppose, and in the absence of democratic machinery there is no way of resolving the conflict except by resorting to force.

The Pondoland disturbances show once again that there can be no peace in the Transkei, or anywhere else in South Africa, in the absence of democracy. Must the lesson continue to be written in blood before it is properly understood by all parties?

Now Get Down To Work

I have to express my gratitude to the editor and the staff of New Age for having the paper reopened.

Now for the work which has been closed down since the day of the Sharpeville shootings which

led to the declaration of the state of emergency.

Enclosed please find a postal order for 10/- being a donation for New Age.

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PTA TEACHERS LEAGUE UNITY MOVEMENT

Alleges "Political Treachery" During March Demonstrations

CAPE TOWN.

THE Non-European Unity Movement, fast disintegrating because of internal differences, received another blow when one of its foundation members, Mr. E. Ramsdale, Chairman of the Cape Peninsula Council of the Parent-Teachers Association, an affiliate of the NEUM, handed in his resignation last month.

Splits in the leadership and within the affiliated organisations of the Unity Movement have become more and more evident lately as internal struggles reach a head.

A section of the Head Committee of the NEUM rejected a conference called in its name in Edendale last year. The convention on the other hand claimed to be the real leaders of the Unity Movement.

The Society of Young Africa, another affiliate, is divided in its allegiance to the competing factions.

The Teachers' League of South Africa is racked by dissenting views and its membership it reported to have fallen considerably as a result.

RESIGNATION

In his letter of resignation Mr. Ramsdale makes these points:

● The Anti-CAD has become controlled entirely by intellectuals with the rank and file no say in the direction of policy and control, thus being reduced to mere fellow travellers;

● The leadership adopted an attitude of political treachery during the March demonstrations which led to the state of emergency;

● The Teachers' League placed the permanent secretary of its members above the broader political interests of the organisation and of the people.

NO MACHINERY

Mr. Ramsdale said: "My greatest difficulty is that whereas membership of a PTA, in view of the set-up, ipso-facto involves commitment to all decisions taken by the Anti-CAD/TLSA leadership or controlling bodies, no effective machinery exists whereby those decisions could be reviewed, and if so desired by the majority changed or influenced before they are taken and become policy."

"The position is that decisions of major importance are made in the name of the movement as a whole, and sacrificed on the altar of certain whether we like it or not, are left to accept these decisions and 'hold our peace'. Either way we are identified with the control and morally bound to defend them."

"I find this position intolerable and quite unacceptable, hence my resignation, with the understanding that I will withdraw from the Anti-CAD and the TLSA of which I am an Associate Member."

FEDERAL STRUCTURE

Stating some of the attitudes and policies of the NEUM with which he was no longer prepared to associate himself, Mr. Ramsdale pointed out that the federal structure of the Unity Movement which was adopted in 1943 had been accepted as a temporary form of organisation in order to meet a situation which existed at that time.



Our picture shows (Above): The workers close the book department in Morija and walk out. (Below): The workers are seen with their notices of dismissal in their hands.

Basutoland Printing Workers on Strike

MASERU. **WORKERS** at the Morija Press walked out of the workshops on October 4 when 22 African men and women were served with dismissal notices.

The workers believed that the vacancies were to be reserved for refugees from the Congo and Algeria. One man from the countries where the African people have been taken over by the government has already started working at Morija and others are on route.

The organising secretary of the Typographical Workers' Union, Mr. G. Kolsang, and trade union leader Mr. Jack Moutane were called in from Maseru to meet the Joint Industrial Committee, which had refused to meet the local Typographical Workers' Committee.

DEMANDS

They first met the manager, who said the dismissal notices were final. The Joint Industrial and Board of

Management Committee later met and demanded that the manager be replaced.

The workers were told the new manager would be assisted by the former manager, and the workers should return to work by October 6, failing which the French missionaries would close down the press and leave the country.

The workers refused to resume work. Then the Basutoland Government sent its trade union representative, Mr. Slim, of the District Commissioner's office to meet the Board of Management. It was eventually agreed that since the Typo Union contracts had been broken by the missionaries, they would have to pay the workers until a final settlement was reached.

Negotiations are continuing. At the time of going to press, the strike was still on, with the workers determined not to return to work until they had received satisfaction.

What About This, Mr. de Wet Nel?

NEW AGE MANAGER ARRESTED FOR NOT PRODUCING HIS PASS

From Govan Mbeki
PORT ELIZABETH.

IT was 11 in the morning when two officials of the hour Bureau walked into the offices of New Age.

"Where is your book?", asked the Labour Bureau Inspector? I did not have it on me. I had left it at New Brighton where I stay.

When he insisted on having it I offered to arrange to have it fetched, but the Inspector would not wait. He and his companion escorted me to the charge office at the New Law Courts where documents for my arrest on a charge of "failing to produce a reference book (pass) on demand," were completed.

When the sergeant in charge wanted to know where the reference book was, I told him I had left it in New Brighton. The sergeant then suggested to the Inspector that he should allow me to go and fetch it. The Inspector broke into an angry little. I had no business, not to carry it on my person, he said. I knew the law. He then referred to a case he had brought against me two years ago in which he unsuccessfully sought a conviction against me under the pass laws.

The Inspector had his way. After he had rummaged through my pockets and emptied them out, he removed my wrist watch as well as my tie, while someone added: "so that you should not hang yourself in the cell." A Prisoner's Property Receipt was issued to me. I was a prisoner because I had

failed to produce the dom book on demand.

WRINGED FROM WORK

What is the word of a Nationalist Cabinet Minister worth? Only a few months ago the Nationalist Government made promises that if an African was unable to produce a pass on demand the police would give him time to fetch it.

But here I was wringed from work and refused an opportunity to fetch the reference book—in effect refused an opportunity to carry out the requirements of the law. Whose word carries more weight in these matters—that of an Inspector of the Labour Bureau or that of the Cabinet Minister?

Only after my lawyers—Mr. C. Jankelowitz and his clerk Mr. K. Gaika—had driven out to New Brighton to fetch the reference book was even the 10% admission of guilt accepted.

To gain that 10%, the State had forced me to waste two hours of my time as a prisoner under police guard; three policemen, one of them a youngster scarcely 20, had spent time filling in worthless details about my age, two able-bodied men from the Labour Bureau had spent unproductive hours trying to get me into the cell; and a lawyer and his staff had spent an hour chasing my pass.

On the surface the State netted ten bob, but how much damage that is invisible to the eye do the people of South Africa—black and white—suffer by the senseless application of the pass laws?

"But so sacrosanct has this permanent become that the National Anti-CAD Committee found it necessary, some time back, to brand everyone who made 'propaganda' against it as 'hiringlings of the berenvolk!'"

"My allegation is that the federal structure is doing now exactly what, in 1943 we told the people it would not do, turn the movement into a PTY, LTD. controlled entirely by intellectuals with the rank and file having no say in the direction of policy and control and thus being reduced to mere fellow travellers."

"Just how this structure operated in practice was demonstrated recently when the private quarrel amongst the leadership could develop, unhindered, to the point where the NEUM had to be broken up and sacrificed on the altar of certain individuals' private political ambitions and personal prestige."

"I submit that if a system of organisation which was controlled and operated by the leadership was answerable to persons other than themselves for their actions, the long process of leadership squabbling which culminated in Edendale could never have taken place, and the NEUM would still have existed today."

POLITICAL TREACHERY

Flowing from this situation, Mr. Ramsdale's letter said, the rank and file found themselves in the position during the March demonstrations leading to the state of emergency, where they had to defend an attitude that these demonstrations were a result purely of the activities of a few opportunists etc.

The leadership adopted an attitude which was free—and in my view not without reason—described as political treachery.

"We were expected, without any prior consultation, to defend an attitude that the demonstration were not fired off by people who were unable to live under the crushing impact of pass laws, Bantu Authorities, low wages, etc."

"We were asked to accept that the whole episode should be dismissed as another 'stunt' engineered by a few opportunists and careerists, and for the rest to confine ourselves to protesting our political party, and to exhort all concerned not to become excited."

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

Mr. Ramsdale attacked the decision of the Teachers' League to postpone the annual conference which was to have been held last June.

Neither the Teachers' League nor its conference was banned at the time, and the situation called for responsible leadership.

"Though none will deny the right of any teacher . . . to consider his personal safety and security at any time in any given situation, what I feel cannot be accepted and defended is that the broader political and other interests of the people must be conditioned by these considerations."

Mr. Ramsdale finally referred to a resolution passed at a meeting of the TLSA executive attempting to justify the calling of the police and meeting of the Fellowship's held early this year.

MATTER OF POLICY

This, stated Mr. Ramsdale, had the effect "of declaring as a matter of policy that in certain circumstances the same police force used to keep 'law and order' in Sharpeville, Langa, and Pondoland can justifiably be used to keep 'law and order' at meetings where 'people in the movement's own ranks rightly or wrongly challenged authority,'"

Benoni Indians Hurt In Clash With Police

JOHANNESBURG.

Eight residents of Benoni location, Indian section, were hurt as a result of police action last Saturday night.

Two Indian men are in hospital, one with a bullet wound in the upper lip and the other with stitches in the head. Six others had private medical treatment. One of these was a young woman who suffered a miscarriage as a result of the incident.

The incidents occurred in First and Second Streets in full view of the residents. One man, who was taken belonging to the charge office, was charged there with public violence and then removed to a hospital ward.

Several of the injured allege they were attacked in the passage of their home. Among the eight hurt is a 16-year-old African in charge of two Indian deaf mutes.

The police party is alleged to consist of a group of African constables plus one European.

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Monckton Report and Rhodesian Riots

TWO FATAL BLOWS FOR SIR ROY

THE winds blow southerly. The Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is stirring with the breath of freedom, which reaches ever closer to the borders of South Africa.

Two blows within a week—that is more than ever the confident Federal Premier, Sir Roy Welensky, can bear. First the rioting and strikes of the Africans in the three major towns (Salisbury, Bulawayo and Gwelo) of the bastion of the Federation, Southern Rhodesia. Then the publication of the findings of the Monckton Commission on the future of the Federation. The combination of these two factors is significant for it shows how close is the interconnection between internal and external pressures for change in Africa.

FEDERATION IMPOSED

EIGHT years ago the British Government, at the instigation of the major sections of the ruling groups in the three territories, decided to impose Federation on the three territories: the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The aim of the Federation was to weld the three territories into one economic unit, with the aim of the Whites in Rhodesia being used to police the whole area.

The Africans of the two Protectorates bitterly opposed Federation from the start, for they rightly regarded it as a means for securing White domination over the whole area of Central Africa. But their protests were ignored.

The whole scheme was cloaked with the word 'partnership', the idea being that the oppression of the Africans would be stripped of the cruder excesses that made South African apartheid so notorious, and that a 'loyal' African middle class be encouraged to develop.

At first things worked well for the Federal Government—all power lay in its hands, and plans were confidently made for attainment of Dominion status by 1960 whereby the White settlers would be able to rule the whole Federation untrammelled by pressures from Britain. As recently as 18 months ago the Whites were talking about a Boston Tea Party which the 'courageous' colonialists of the Federation would break away from British control as the Americans had done nearly two hundred years ago.

AFRICAN UPSURGE

WHAT has happened in the past two years to change the position so drastically? The main factor has been the tremendous stirring of the African giant, which on a transcontinental scale has challenged imperialism and White domination as never before. As one territory after another gained political independence, the isolation of the White-dominated countries increased.

Nobody could ignore these dramatic developments. The Africans of the 3 territories have galvanised into action—the old, rather woolly political parties have given way to more tightly organised mass organisations pushing forward clear and demanding political programmes.

can people against themselves.

TORY COMMISSION It is against this background that the Monckton Commission met. From the start this commission was dominated by Tories—the Africans were denied reasonable representation and the British Labour Party at last woke up to realities and decided not to be represented on it. Furthermore, the politically conscious Africans of the 3 territories organised a greatly successful boycott of the Commission. Yet so glaring is the oppression in the Federation and so massive the African opposition, that even this reactionary body produced a report which favoured substantial African advance in all 3 territories and provided for secession of any territory that so desired.

WORLD STAGE

By SPECTATOR It is clear the Africans will speak with the dominant voice. Within the next year or two there will cease to be any African majority in the Legislature, and the date for full self-government based on universal suffrage will follow shortly after.

So dramatic of all has been the upsurge of political consciousness among the Africans in Southern Rhodesia. The days when Garfield Todd was Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia there was quite a large body of Africans prepared to give 'partnership' a try. Now their number has dwindled to a handful, and Todd himself admits that 'partnership' has failed miserably. Any hopes the Africans might have had that the Whites would make substantial concessions were dashed when Todd was manoeuvred out of office.

Instead of looking to the Whites for help, the African leaders now turned to the power of their own people. The African National Congress developed by leaps and bounds, and when it was banned, the National Democratic Party which replaced it, soared to even greater heights. Now it was the turn of democratic whites to offer their services to the Africans, which the NDP gratefully accepted.

Although the numbers of whites who have joined the NDP is not very large, they increase by the month, and their activities serve to emphasize that the struggle is not a purely racial one, but rather a mass democratic struggle against tyranny and privilege.

A few months ago the peaceful analyses of Southern Rhodesia demonstrated their support for the NDP leaders and were met with the bullets of the police. Now they have demonstrated again, both by means of orderly marches and disciplined strikes, as well as by acts of violence and arson. Again the White Supremacists had only one answer—more bullets and more troops.

Partnership is now offered at the end of a bayonet. The whole army is used to protect the African people against themselves.

TORY COMMISSION

THE AFRICANS WILL CONTINUE WITH THEIR STRUGGLE, WHATEVER TERROR AND VIOLENCE ARE USED AGAINST THEM. TIME AND AGAIN THEY HAVE STATED THEIR DESIRE TO SEE CHANGE COME ABOUT IN A PACIFIC MANNER, BUT THEY ARE EQUALLY INSISTENT THAT NOTHING WILL DIVERT THEM FROM THEIR OBJECTIVE OF FULL DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS FOR ALL.

Far from it. The position is that they see the way the wind blows and trim their sails accordingly. Rather than lose all in one mighty effort, the British prefer to do a deal with the African leaders in the hope of guaranteeing their investments in the continent.

Among the major recommendations of the Commission are the following:
1. The right of each of the three territories to secede from the Federation after attaining self-government (estimated at five years).
2. An equal number of Africans and Whites in the Federal Parliament and a greatly enlarged African vote.

3. Greater power to the legislatures of the individual territories and immediate African advance in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
4. The abolition of the pass laws and other discriminatory legislation.
5. A fairer share of land for Africans.
6. A Bill of Rights.

These recommendations, as the African leaders point out, fall far short of their demands and are acceptable to the African people at most only as an interim measure to pave the way to unadmitted democracy.

But as far as Sir Roy Welensky is concerned, they represent disaster. The rumour that Sir Roy and British Cabinet Minister Duncan Sandys had a stand-up row over the report was denied by both sides. Apparently the two men remained seated.

Sir Roy blusters now that he will not 'sell out to unreality.' The question is whether he will face up to reality. All he has to offer the people of the Federation is perpetual strife and crisis, with the triumph of African nationalism certain in the end.



The Pondo delegation that spoke for the people to ask for the ban on attorney Arenstein to be lifted.

Special Branch at Farewell Party

JOHANNESBURG. Special Branch men have been trailing Mrs. Mpho even though her husband, former Congressman Motamal Mpho, has been deported beyond the Union's borders to Bechuanaland.

Last week Special Branch men even turned up to Mrs. Mpho's farewell party in her Randfontein home, which she is leaving to join her husband.

The Mphos were married in prison where Mr. Mpho was detained during the emergency. The deportation order was served just after the marriage.

The prison wedding brought to a climax the Mphos' long struggle to get married. At first the authorities would not marry the couple till Mrs. Mpho produced a reference book. She had not taken out a pass because it was not yet law that African women should carry the books, she said.

Eventually the couple was married without Mrs. Mpho having to show her pass.



LAST DAYS IN RANDFONTEIN: Mrs. Hannah Mpho and her five children have had to leave their home in Randfontein to rejoin Mr. Motamal Mpho, who was deported to Bechuanaland during the Emergency. Four of the children are of a previous marriage of Mrs. Mpho. The youngest Mpho baby was born during the Emergency.

Government Reprisals In Pondoland

(Continued from page 1) you will learn what the Government's decisions are in regard thereto.

In almost the next breath the B.A.D. Commissioner added: "I appeal to one and all to return to normal, cool down, and co-operate in restoring peace and order in Eastern Pondoland."

Cool down! Go back to normal! With such reprisals hanging over the heads of the people of East Pondoland?

CHIEFS NERVOUS It is not only the Government that is getting nervous. Chiefs on the executive of the Transkeian Territorial Authority

voiced their fear that by their support of the Government they were running personal risks. They asked for guns.

It was these Chiefs, too, who asked for the deportation from their districts of the leaders of the popular movement against the Government.

The Chief Magistrate warned Chiefs that they must produce sufficient evidence against the men they wanted deported.

Chiefs have also been warned to pay more attention to the grievances of the people, and to do nothing that will discredit their Bantu Authority courts even more in the eyes of the people.

help itself. But the concessions are all based on the theory that in principle the Bantu Authorities Act goes on. The Commission admits that the people's grievances against the Bantu Authorities were brought to Pondoland are justified. These mistakes will be put right, promises the Government.

The Commission misses the whole point of the Pondoland protest. The people do not want Bantu Authorities, however these councils are worked. They are united in their demand for self-rule, and no 'Bantu' version of it.

This came out with great force during the past ten days in Pondoland. The people have reserved their official reply to the Commission's report. But the two large meetings held at Ndlhova Hill and at Ngqusa Hill, where tribesmen briefed their spokesmen, have made it as clear as daylight that the people's demand is for the end of Bantu Authority rule. They are in the mood to take nothing less.

BIZANA AIRFIELD MEETING

The gathering of tribesmen to hear the report of the three-man Commission started the night before the official gathering on the Bizana airstrip.

Men moved in from villages along the coastline and in the interior. Some groups slept on the road for part of the night and then set advance parties into Bizana for loaves of bread.

Then from several directions thousands began to move in to the capital East Pondoland to link up with delegations from the far flung villages at all points of the compass.

The first general gathering point was near St. Patrick's Hospital, Columns of men on horseback, men on bicycles and then the 'infantry' slopping it out on foot, converged on this assembly point. Buses brought men in free of charge, and traders placed trucks at the disposal of tribesmen.

When trucks dropped some men at the airstrip, these villagers walked back to the main assembly point so as to fit in with the overall plan to stage one disciplined procession converging on the official meeting spot.

LIKE A BLACK CLOUD

The tribesmen from Ndlhova Hill approached the assembly point from a hillside overlooking Bizana and, 2,000 strong, moved steadily into the capital like a black advancing cloud.

Then the mounted men from all the districts lined up together to lead the procession, bearing a white flag ahead of them. The procession must have been a mile long. By the time it reached the airstrip it was raining heavily. Bizana came to a stop at the impressive columns of men in.

On the airstrip the great gathering arranged itself in a vast circle on the wet grass.

Before the proceedings got under way a group of men rose, came forward to the official table and officially asked, on behalf of the tribe, that the Government allow Mr. Arenstein, the attorney retained by tribesmen to defend men charged in a series of arson cases, to return to Pondoland to continue his defence of the accused (Mr. Arenstein has been banned from entering Pondoland).

The Chief Native Commissioner



One of the Ngqusa Hill graves; now a place of mourning and respect for those lost during the fatal shooting incident.

Police Protect Refugee Chiefs

Brought in to Bizana under police protection, but not present at the large tribal gathering, were some of the refugee chiefs and headmen who are living in a Government camp in Umzimkulu after having fled their villages from the anger of their people.

A group of these runaway were seen being driven in a police jeep from the side entrance of the Bizana police station to a store, from which they emerged carrying bottles. Once a month these men are brought to town for the issue of Government ration slips with which they stock in provisions for Umzimkulu.

Police Protect Refugee Chiefs

Black And White In South African History

OUR LATEST NEW AGE PAMPHLET FROM LIONEL FORMAN'S HISTORY NOTES NOW AVAILABLE AT ALL NEW AGE OFFICES. A MUST FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE.

32-page well-illustrated pamphlet 1/6d., including postage (See bottom of back page for list of addresses)

● HELP Sell NEW AGE!

MILLIONAIRE MEDICINEMAN THROWS A FEAST

DURBAN. Amidst all the tension and unrest in Pondoland, where the people are staging mighty opposition to the Bantu Authorities, one man claims to be "living in peace and content." He is millionaire-medicineman Khotsa Setshaba 77, of Lusikiski, whose claim to fame is the fabulous distinction of having personally washed de Wet Nel's Cadillac last July.

Last week Khotsa advertised all over Pondoland that he would stage a feast to celebrate Kruger Day—"I admire Kruger immensely"—and announced that amongst other V.I.P.'s he was expecting de Wet Nel, Hans Abraham, and Pondoland pipernel, Botha Sigacu. None of these came. It is believed that they feared for their lives as this feast was held on the eve of the report of the Commission into the Pondoland unrest.

He told New Age that he had built a change-room, exclusively for Whites, costing £400 on his farm. He further declared that he had admired Kruger for being "a shiny leader of Afrikaner nationalism," much to the evident pleasure of the B.A.D. officials who attended.

Worth a reputed £1 million, Khotsa can afford to throw such pointed feasts at the slightest provocation: he can afford to spend £400 for the six cattle slaughtered for the handful of people who bothered to attend whilst the bulk of the Pondos starved.

What the people are asking is: for how long will he remain a friend of the Government whilst still residing in Pondoland?

FOR EUROPEANS ONLY

The old New Age that he had built a change-room, exclusively for Whites, costing £400 on his farm. He further declared that he had admired Kruger for being "a shiny leader of Afrikaner nationalism," much to the evident pleasure of the B.A.D. officials who attended.

DE WET NEL'S TRANSKEI TOUR

BAD Minister De Wet Nel will open a conducted tour of the Transkei from October 19, to try to pour oil on troubled waters. He will probably have the exact opposite effect on the people of Pondoland and the other areas in the Union's largest and most important Reserve.

On October 19 he will perform the official opening ceremony of Jongilzwile College, the school for the children of chiefs. The college is named after Botha Sigacu, Paramount Chief of Pondoland and chief Bantu Authority supporter.



Mr. van Heerden, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Pondoland unrest.



Mr. Victor Leibbrandt, chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner.



Mr. Victor Leibbrandt, chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

3 MONTHS SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

Morolong's Ordeal During Emergency

THREE MONTHS OUT OF FIVE IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT — THAT WAS THE FATE OF MR. JOE MOROLONG IN KIMBERLEY PRISON DURING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY.

Mr. Morolong was arrested at his home in the Vryburg district at 2 a.m. on March 30. He was awakened by a special branch man, a captain and two constables armed with revolvers.

QUESTIONING

There were 53 men and 20

women detained at Kimberley and at first they were all kept together. Mr. Morolong writes: "The first we passed, and the second week. Two were taken away for questioning, and one came back to us by mistake and told us what happened. Later he was taken away and we learned that he went home. Dr. Letele was also taken away, to Johannesburg he believed."

On April 19 I was taken away, thinking I was going for questioning, only to find myself in a cell with the word "ISOLATION" marked on the door.

From April 19 to May 20 I had to pace my little cell like a caged beast. I had to endure solitary confinement when life and the world are dark and full of peril.

Exercises: I am out at 6 a.m. for 15 minutes to wash my face and back in the cell, eat my mealie pap with a bit of sugar and stay there till 10.30, out for 30 minutes until 11 a.m., when I am back to eat my mealies, sometimes with beans, sometimes without.

In the afternoon I was also given 30 minutes. The yard was too small for any active exercise. By 20th I could not see a human being, let alone speak to anyone, except the guard of two, later reduced to one. I could only see that which covers my body when inside the cell, and outside the one who holds the big key and hands me my food without a sign or a glance.

A spiritual torture worse than the physical, I asked: "Why am I put alone like this?" The answer was: "Alone is it in the world? Why were you born?"

NO SURRENDER

He gave me no reply. I resolved within myself that there is no spirit of surrender, nor will there be. I am ready for death or glorious life in defence of ancient liberties, human values, freedom fought before for a thousand years of struggle and strife. They know and know how to hurt a man's feelings more bitterly than he knew.

Sometimes I was forgotten with food and exercises, lights on and off and so on. My protests were temporarily effective.

On May 20 the Chief Warder came to me and said: "It is most inhuman to keep a man in a cell. The Special Branch had instructed him to keep me in isolation. I must promise him that I will not speak politics with others and I can go to them and only speak of cows, hens, women etc."

JOINED OTHERS

So I promised and went to the other detainees, lived with them and enjoyed talking to them. I told them of my experiences in the police cell, a cell where John Siinyi stayed before he was sentenced to death for murder in the Kimberley Supreme court. They in turn told me of their interrogation, the questions put to them and their answers.

The Vryburg and district people were asked a lot of questions about Morolong—when they met him, what he was doing here and there etc. When they asked the police where Joe Morolong, they told them: "He is weg, he is dead you will never see him again." Then the police asked: "Did he tell you to burn your passes?"

Police: Yes, so and so told us that you and him and Morolong were at the same meeting where Morolong told the people to burn their passes and it was agreed.

Detainee: No, it's not true, and I want that so and so here to tell me where the meeting was. They told me: "He is dead, I'll see what I can do." The police asked: "Did he tell you to burn your passes?"

Police: Oh, you, you shield Morolong because he is your God and you believe in him and polish his shoes. You will not see him again, he is dead. Tell us what is in the cell and you will go jail. Otherwise you will go grey in jail.

MORE QUESTIONS

During June the second interrogation started. We were then 20 men left. The other 19 were questioned one by one. I was the only one not questioned. The detainees were asked what is the story of the ANC, asked what the Bantustans, Bantu Authorities, Pass Laws, permit system and apartheid-segregation in general. Then—"Do you know Morolong, Resha, Ngyoi, Mafekeng? Yes or no? Where did you first meet Morolong? Did he tell you that he is a Communist? So you don't know that Morolong is a well-trained, a skilled Communist? Resha, Ngyoi and others? For 7 years Morolong has been a named Communist and he never denied the fact."

ISOLATION AGAIN

They were all released on July 5. I was taken back to the death cell in a state of uncertainty and confu-

sion of mind and did not know what was going on outside my little cell.

I would stay in the cell from 3.30 p.m. until 10.45 the following day. For 45 minutes out and back at 11.30 a.m. until 2.30 p.m. and in again from 3.30 p.m. to 10.45 the next day.

I was kept too long in the cell, the narrow, possible cell, and would sit with my hands clasped to my face on a bundle of blankets and a mat.

A warden would come and peep through the small hole in the thick door and say to me: "Ja, Napoleon, Hoekom sit jy net soos Napoleon?"

I had no answer. So my name is Napoleon. When I protested at my solitary confinement I was told they had no wardens to guard me in the morning and for longer periods out of the cell. So I resolved not to protest any more.

I had to splash water from the lavatory tank to wash my face and hands every morning before the mealie-pap was brought to me.

BITTERNESS

However, I became accustomed to such a life and was prepared to endure whatever comes to me. Living in the world of my own, skyless, starless and sunless. Everything became bitter and I did not eat most of the time. Mealie-pap, a piece of bread and coffee in the morning; mealie-pap, a piece of meat and black coffee in the afternoon; then bread and black coffee as supper.

I had to live like that until I was released on August 30 at 4 p.m.

BACK HOME

Within six days of my arrival at home, the local African constable was sent to come and see if I was at home and to get my identity number from my reference book.

I was given a local pass with police stands in front of my father's door.

"Where is Joe Morolong?", they ask.

"Come out and say: 'What can I do for you?'"

"Oh now, we are only coming to see if you are still home."

Then I say: "Oh well, I am not



Mr. Joe Morolong.

dead and will live a long life." They laugh and go.

My thoughts and reactions? Well, this is only part of the struggle. It is only the beginning and the worst blows are still to come, but I sincerely believe freedom is ours no matter how long it takes to achieve.

PROBLEMS

Personal problem: my wife and two boys live with her aged mother at Kuruman. It is difficult for me to get there, and takes a lot of money and time.

I am unable to make a roof for her as I have no money and cannot work anywhere I wish, except on a farm maybe. On the whole I am unable to support my family. Deep in my wife's heart, I suppose she feels I am not worth being a husband or a father to her children.

That is my chief worry, I do not worry about myself as I learned to go hungry for days while in detention.

Whenever a tin full of pap was pushed to me, I thought of my children who went hungry in my absence and resented food for days. Some of these personal problems are not worth being put on paper as they cannot be met.

TRUTH LIVES AND DIES ON BITTERNESS OF PHILOSOPHY. I AM KEEPING SOLID. I HAVE GIVEN NO PAROLE AND WILL GIVE NO PAROLE IN FUTURE NONE BUT CHAINS SHALL HOLD ME.

UP MY ALLEY

THE representative of a well-known brand of powdered soap darkened our doorstep the other day and wanted to see the lady of the house. It seems that he was getting around taking a census of users of his wonderful product. (Think of the time you save by using just a pinch of this great discovery your washing is done in no time. And as white as snow, too, blah, blah, blah.)

"That's all very well," said my better half after listening to his spiel. "The fact still remains that I wouldn't use your stuff if I could help it."

The hustler's jaw dropped and before he could recover the famous salesman's approach he was on the listening end himself. Didn't he think it was a bit of a cheek asking non-whites to use his soap when he had prizes on his radio shows were given to whites only? Had his firm ever thought of how many black people use his products? Had he ever thought of lifting the colour-bar from their shows and giving us an equal chance at winning those sewing machines, refrigerators and telephonic radios?

"And," asked her ladyship threateningly, "Have you heard of the economic boycott? I suggest your company does some rethinking. People might decide they can do without your soap, after all."

The hustler hustled off with his tail between his legs.

AMBASSADOR of Jazz, Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, has been given the old "prohibited" treatment by the squares in the passport department. Even Satch's no-politics-I-only-want-to-play-for-the-cats rule did not have any effect on the ears of the protectors of the sacred borders.

S.A.'s own ambassador in the U.S.A., chanty Dorothy Mabeba, is getting better treatment over there. The ban on Satch is a breach of diplomatic etiquette.

★

I SEE that a member of the UCCA is becoming sophisticated in the close atmosphere of the Coloured Council's secret hideaway. He wants the doors opened so some of the hot air can get out.

Father du Plessis, however, thinks the boys are not yet of age to be exposed to the cruelties of the hostile world. So the iron curtain will remain.

Together with this there are also grumbles that resolutions passed at the Council's indabas are filed in Government cubbyholes.

So it looks as if a state of emergency may be declared in Commercial Street.

★ I ALSO hear that Commissioner-General Abraham has asked for leave of absence in order to Pondo over his troubles.

BEWARE THE BANTU RADIO PROGRAMME

FOR some time now the Nationalists have steadily reorganised the staff and administration of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. They have appointed their own supporters to industrial positions in the SABC and have turned the so-called Bantu Programme into a fountainhead of propaganda for Mr. De Wet Nel's department.

The Bantu Programme, now fancifully called "Radio Bantu", is directed by one Dr. Fuchs, who is assisted by three announcers Meinga, Masakane and Moses. They have divided their periods of mass indoctrination into two periods, one starting at 5.30 a.m. on both Afrikaans and English services and lasting for an hour and the other from 9.30 to 10 a.m., alternating on a weekly basis between the English and Afrikaans programmes.

As most Africans are at home at 5.30, preparing to go to work, this is the time chosen by the Voice of Deeds to disseminate apartheid ideas to the people. The news service is a full-blooded gas of apologies and praise for Verwoerd's administration.

A MENACE

A monitored study of these early morning radio blasts will illustrate the menace of this rebirth of Dr. Goebbels on the air.

One morning one Dr. van Rooyen was at pains to convince the Africans that South Africa does not belong to them but to the Europeans because, he said, during the 17th Century, when the Africans met the Europeans at the Fish River, the Africans were on the trek southwards on the Eastern side of South Africa while the Europeans, who had already been settled in South Africa since 1652, were moving north-eastwards.

This nonsense is sometimes known as Smuts' 17th Simile and its hollowness needs no emphasis. The question facing all South Africans is not one of the racial ownership of the land, but a democratic social basis on which all can live together in harmony.

Another morning the announcer gave us a pep-talk on

group areas. He tried the line that since New York has its own Negro area (Harlem), and England its Soho, so South Africa must have its own residential areas for Whites and Blacks.

The announcer was beside himself to extol the virtues of Bantu Education. He said that before the Nats received the educational system, most educated men had to seek work on the gold and coal mines as cheap labour or clerks, but under Bantu Education, vocational training schools would be opened to prepare Black artisans for the various trades such as brick-laying etc.

This of course, is intended to offset the attack on Bantu Education for turning out semi-literate ignoramuses from our schools.

CENSORSHIP

Hans Abraham's announcement that all news on the Transkei would in future be turned by him and that the press would no longer have access to news from the Bundu under his charge was repeated several times over the radio. The impression was created that the Commissioner General would become the mouthpiece of the Africans and that all grievances should be taken to the "Great Father of the Blacks."

A perennial news item is the announcement that the Bantu Finance Investment Corporation will assist African businessmen to develop trade in their own areas, none which no previous government made available to them. No mention is made of the fact that the Nat Camdeboo, in fact, direct the Corporation, whose purpose is to develop a middle class of traders who can be relied upon to defend apartheid.

PROTESTS WANTED

All in all, the Bantu Programme, which started as a mere service for transmitting radio requests, has now been magnified out of all proportions to serve the interests of the Bantu Administration Department of De Wet Nel.

A campaign of protest letters against this radio indoctrination is urgently required.

TEMBA MQOTA.

EAST WINDS BLOW THROUGH UNO

East winds have been blowing gustily through the chambers of the United Nations, threatening to shake the NATO 'establishment' in the Organisation from its perches. It is not often that UNO news is headlined day after day throughout the year, but the present session of the UN General Assembly has completely dominated the newspaper headlines ever since it began last month. From all the welter of debates what emerges?

- The Socialist countries, spearheaded by the Soviet Union, are confident as never before of their growing might and of the collapse of imperialism;
- The Afro-Asian countries, now the largest single grouping in the Assembly, are playing an increasingly important role in world affairs;
- The NATO countries, led by the United States, are increasingly on the defensive and their former domination of the world has come to an end. Nevertheless, they are grimly trying to hold their position, and in UNO can rely on the automatic support of nearly all the many Latin American states;
- Old-style political colonialism is crumbling rapidly, but the imperialist powers are battling to replace it with a new-style economic imperialism;
- Disarmament, the most urgent need of our times, will be brought about only after the most resolute world-wide struggle for peaceful coexistence.

AFRICA

AFRICA MAKES ITS IMPACT

UNO has ceased to be a White man's domain—with the addition of no less than 14 new African states to UNO this year, the fact that the great majority of the world's people are Non-White has been significantly emphasised; but more important, the fact that the overwhelming majority of mankind is opposed to colonialism has been made quite clear.

On the issue of colonialism in its obvious sense, and racial discrimination, the African states have taken a united stand. On other issues, however, there has not been the same unanimity. Dr. Nkrumah's speech, for example, was bitterly criticised by



Nkrumah.

the Americans as being "red-lining", whereas Liberia shamefully voted for the US-inspired resolution to keep China out of UNO.

On the question of the Congo, too, there were differences of opinion amongst the African delegates, with the most substantial group backing Lumumba as the lawful Premier of the country and angry at the manner in which UNO had been used to depose him, yet at the same time not prepared to condemn Hammar-skjoeld's administrative group totally.

● As far as South Africa is concerned, never has Eric Louw been so lonely in his defence of apartheid—most of the world hates apartheid, and no one saves our Government spokesmen to defend it.



"Cuba? Cuba? I thought I was speaking about Formosa!"

ASIA PRO-CHINA VOTE UP BY 5

ONCE more the Americans succeeded in keeping the representatives of the 650 million people of China from taking their seat in UNO. As usual, the U.S. dared not directly oppose China's admission—instead it had a resolution presented which stated that the question of China's admission be not discussed. But the voting came as a shock to the Americans:

● Only 42 countries voted for the U.S.-backed resolution, a decrease of 2 on last year's figures.

● Thirty-four countries voted against the resolution, an increase of 5.

● A further 22 countries abstained (Congo was not represented).

Laos and Malaya, which last year supported the U.S. resolution, this year abstained, while Cuba and Ethiopia, which last year abstained, this year voted against the

resolution.

The biggest setback for the U.S. was the failure of any of the newly-settled African states to support her, whereas the Mali Republic, Senegal, and, most surprisingly, Nigeria, voted against the resolution.

The only African state (apart from S.A.) to back the U.S. was Liberia, whereas no less than 9 African states opposed the resolution.

The Scandinavian countries all voted against the resolution, but they were the only West European countries to do so.

It is interesting to note that no less than half the votes for the U.S.-sponsored resolution came from the countries of Latin America, from which area only Cuba had the courage to defy Washington.

The disgraceful exclusion of China from UNO shows that the power of imperialism is far from dead, but the shrinking support for the U.S. despite all its threats and promises, proves that the day cannot be far off when the Chiang Kai-shek puppets are replaced by the genuine representatives of the Chinese people.

Mr. K., CASTRO AND OTHERS

IN the greatest assemblage of political V.I.P.'s the world has ever known, there can be no doubt about who dominated the proceedings.

From the moment he announced that he was going to lead the Soviet delegation to the Assembly, KHRUSHCHEV'S every word and gesture have been eagerly followed by the world's press. Unfortunately, the Western press seemed to be far more interested in his gestures than his words.

Is it that they are afraid to print what he says? A few years ago,

major issues of the day, and the reluctance with which it was made in the first place.

British Premier MACMILLAN made a greater impact than like, but his defence of NATO spoilt any effect he might have hoped to make on the neutrals in his audience.

So much has been made of Khrushchov's manner at the Assembly that it is interesting to read the report of the London Reynolds News correspondent at Lake Success, Tom Dryburg.

A "BELLIFUL"

After referring to Macmillan's "polished, half-faiged elegance of delivery that Tory days find so captivating" Dryburg adds:

"In this respect, the reaction of some of the Afro-Asian delegates may have been equally unfavourable for most of their lives they have had their bellyful of Englishmen of Macmillan's class, with just his manner and accent."

Of the African delegates, the greatest impression was clearly made by Ghanaese President NKRUMAH, whose denunciation of colonialism earned him the wrath of the Americans. Other "neutralist" leaders, notably NEHRU, NASSER, SUKARNO and TITO were also eagerly listened to, and their speeches, while not going as far as those of the representatives of the socialist countries, caused little cheer in Washington. But let Dryburg have the last word:

"Of all the speeches I heard in New York, the one that sticks most



Khrushchov.

in a vain attempt to destroy his growing international popularity, the Western press counted every toast he proposed and declared that Mr. K. was nothing more than a drunkard. The idea seems to be that if you find you cannot defeat a man's arguments, then attack the man himself.

● Last year Khrushchov electrified the world with his proposals for complete and universal disarmament—proposals which were simple and irrefutable.

● This year he proposed complete and universal destruction of colonialism—a proposal which, too, is simple and irrefutable.

Khrushchov also repeated his demands for disarmament, bitterly attacked imperialism as the enemy of humanity, and called for the alteration of the siting and structure of UNO so as to bring it in line with the new realities of the International situation.

DISCRIMINATION

If there has been no great response to his demands for making UNO's administration more representative of the socialist and Afro-Asian blocs, there certainly has been widespread support for his suggestion that UNO headquarters be removed from New York. The stupid and petty restrictions placed on the movements of representatives of a dozen states and the insulting demonstrations against these people were not the only factors which brought support for the Soviet proposal—the African delegates are angry at the discrimination that has been practised against them in various places in New York.

Of the speeches by Western leaders, that by U.S. President EISENHOWER has almost been entirely forgotten by now, which is not surprising considering its lack of constructiveness in relation to the



Castro.

impressively in my mind is the one that ally America and British journalists ridiculed most contemptuously: CASTRO'S.

"I never thought that I should listen with so much pleasure—in translation too—to a speech lasting 41 hours; yet astonishingly, this one did not pall (Nor is it true, as some papers said, that many of the delegates went out or went to sleep!)"

PERHAPS THE NEGRO PEOPLE OF HARLEM WHO SPONTANEOUSLY WELCOMED CASTRO TO THEIR MIDST (AND KHRUSHCHOV TOO FOR THAT MATTER) WERE MORE IN TOUCH WITH THE WIND OF CHANGE THAT IS SWEEPING THE WORLD THAN WERE THE REPORTERS WHO FILLED OUR NEWSPAPERS WITH DISTORTED AND INACCURATE REPORTS ON THE 1960 PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION.



An incident in the thrilling non-racial rugby match between Eastern Province Federation and a South African XV. E.P. beat the star-studded Invitation side 14-6.

Sparkling Non-Racial Rugby at P.E.

THOUSANDS of cheering fans had a feast of rugby when star-studded teams played at the P.E. Showgrounds last week.

Main attraction was the match between the E.P. Federation XV and a South African Invitation XV. Both teams were selected on merit as a highlight to the Jubilee celebrations of the E.P. Rugby Board.

The match was played at a cracking pace from start to finish and was packed full of thrills. Though the stars of the Invitation XV showed greater brilliance, the E.P. side combined better and won 14-6 (one try, one goal, two penalties to a penalty, one dropped goal).

But the score was not the important thing in a game which had the crowd constantly on its feet cheering.

OUTSTANDING

Outstanding for the Invitation side were Mairing (captain), Needling and Xhelo. Eric Meqola at fly-half for E.P. played a game that would have earned him a place in an international side and others outstanding for the home province were Pikoli and Pienaar.

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RACING AT ASCOT

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Progress 10: GUN TOWER, Danger, Satisfactory.

Milneron Handicap, Bottom: CLAUDE, Danger, Warwick.

3 and 4-Year-Old Stakes, 5 furlongs: GOLDEN DICE, Danger, Star Mist.

Potsdam Handicap: DEBONICK, Danger, Affoot.

Maiden Plate: COMPILER, Danger, Wall's Boy.

Progress 5: EASTERN MUSE, Danger, Indian Call.

Ascot Handicap 2nd ARTY, Danger, Calendar.

Many of the White spectators compared their own games of "football" unfavorably with the champagne rugby they saw.

Peter Allen who captained the Junior Springboks remarked that the two teams could have beaten any of the teams they met in their Argentine tour.

FOR OVERSEAS?

P.E. is buzzing with stories that some of the players have been "spotted" by an English scout for professional rugby and have been offered forms.

Perhaps the most important point about the whole match was the magnificent spirit of sportsmanship, and the fact that the teams were non-racial, being picked entirely on merit.

"PEOPLE HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO COMPLAIN"

(Continued from page 1)

Commission. "The laws and customs of the tribes should have been observed and they should have been given an opportunity to say what they wanted."

RIDES ROUGHSHOD

So much for the Bantu Authorities Act which is supposed to follow the traditions of the people but, in the words of the Government's own Commission, rides roughshod over them.

From here on the Commission makes no further concessions, only debating points, and obstinately refuses to face up to the grievances of the people.

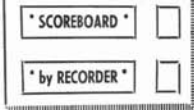
● On the people's opposition to rehabilitation: This fear of rehabilitation is unfounded.

● On increased taxation: All the people of Union, including Europeans are never consulted when the Government decides to increase taxation. These increases are as a result of laws passed by Parliament and it is incumbent on everybody to obey them.

● Increase of stock taxes: The increases are necessary because of increased expenditure on dipping tank repairs.

● Health rate and general levy: The advantage of this increase was not understood by the people and must be explained to them.

● Reference books and labour bureau: Hardship is experienced by workers but it is due to non-



compliance with the law. The advocates of reference books have not been explained to the people.

● Bantu Education: The education is not inferior. If the people do not want to pay for more schools the Government will not force them to do so.

The only concession made here is that the Bantu Education authorities will investigate the charge that school committees are abusing their powers and that school board members who take money from the people illegally will be dealt with.

● Dipping regulations: The Veterinary Department will investigate.

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For the rest the Commission takes up the truculent attitude that though the people had grievances which were justified, they took them up in the wrong way and had been misled.

"Instead of approaching the Government in the normal way through their magistrate, or even their chief magistrate at Umata, the people began to hold secret meetings at night and sometimes during the day. "Law-abiding people were threatened that if they did not attend these meetings their huts would be burnt. Many huts were indeed burnt and £20,000 damage was caused. These deeds were cowardly and brought shame on the people of the Bantustan district. The people of Eastern Pondoland were seriously misled."

Sports Flashes

★ It is announced from Johannesburg that RASCHID VARACHIA, general secretary of the S.A. Cricket Board of Control, will not stand next year. The whole set-up in cricket is changing, but Raschid will be remembered for his many years of service.

★ There have been signs in the Eastern Province that a few race-conscious Coloured Cricketers are finding excuses for sabotaging the Federation's non-racial fixtures. But it seems wiser counsel will prevail in the interests of progress in cricket.

★ Latest news from Durban is that the Soccer Federation will REALLY make a determined effort to have integrated soccer early next year. This is heartening—we expect George Singh & Co. to give the county a lead.

★ It is not clear how the Soccer Federation proposes to deal with professional soccer. They cannot handle it without jeopardising their amateur status with F.I.F.A. Perhaps it would be better to leave it to the men interested in it—and make it clear

that they cannot also have status in amateur soccer.

★ Dan Tlala seems quite unconcerned about his suspension by the Soccer Federation. Perhaps he is one of those who should confine their interests to professional soccer?

★ Since the Athletic & Cycling Board headquarters moved to Cape Town there has been an alarming lack of activity. Here's hoping that the recent meeting of the Board in Kimberley will ensure that the national championships in Cape Town on Dec. 31 will be a success.

★ Great news from the National Netball Board. They are pressing ahead with true non-racial sport for all. Congratulations and good wishes!

★ It's time that Hockey followed this pattern. It's still a game for "after-class" Coloured women only.

★ Softball and Baseball continue to make great progress in the Transvaal as a result of regular tournaments. The Transvaal is forging ahead of the other provinces.

"THE STRONG ARE LONELY"

CECIL Williams has contributed to the *Sony African* the following series of productions calculated to shed the conscience of the most hidebound racist.

"In *The Strong Are Lonely*," by Fritz Hochwaeber, which he is presenting at the Labia Theatre this week, the attempt of a Jesuit community in 18th century Paraguay to create the kingdom of God on earth, and the subsequent violence of the church hierarchy to the power politics of the Spanish throne. An experiment in human and race relations, inspired by the teachings of Christ, is destroyed by a ruthless authority which fears progress because it endangers the establishment.

The drama is played out in the mind of the head of the community, the strong and lonely Father Provincial, who at first fights to preserve what he has created, but is later forced by his vow of obedience to endorse the order for capitulation. In his dying moments, however, he realises he was wrong to submit, and the play ends with the call to struggle for what is right and just irrespective of the persecution to which one may be subjected in the process.

A topical play for our time and place, as Mr. Williams himself commented on the opening night. And his remark provoked the dramatic critic of Die Burger to ask indignantly:

"What could he mean? For the rest the Commission takes up the truculent attitude that though the people had grievances which were justified, they took them up in the wrong way and had been misled.

"Instead of approaching the Government in the normal way through their magistrate, or even their chief magistrate at Umata, the people began to hold secret meetings at night and sometimes during the day. "Law-abiding people were threatened that if they did not attend these meetings their huts would be burnt. Many huts were indeed burnt and £20,000 damage was caused. These deeds were cowardly and brought shame on the people of the Bantustan district. The people of Eastern Pondoland were seriously misled."

Wellson & De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Eng.) Qualified Sight-testing and Dispensing Opticians, 4 King George Street (between Bre and Plein Streets), Johannesburg.

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was it just a publicity stunt to ensure that the hall is filled each evening?

Has Die Burger critic so soon forgotten the deportation of Bishop Reeves, the detention of Hannah Stanton and the Rev. Mark Nye during the emergency, the closing of the church schools, the church clause and the hundred and one other manifestations of tyranny and intolerance on the part of South African authority in recent years?

"The Strong Are Lonely" has indeed a message for us, and we are grateful to Mr. Williams for giving us the opportunity of studying it. He has had his difficulties in staging the play, not the least of them being that of finding a suitable cast. He himself, Don Howie, Michael Dein, Alec Bell and Walter Greenie turned in convincing performances, but amongst the others there were too many signs of amateurishness and uncertainty for the maximum comfort of the audience.

The production as a whole, however, comes off—a tribute as much to the inherent quality of the play as to the sincerity with which it has been presented to us here in Cape Town.

B.P.B.

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Agents please note that our closing date for this year is November 1st. This means that you have only 10 days in which to pay in. Don't delay. See that your customers do not miss this year's super Xmas Hamper.