

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO PONDOLAND DETAINEEES?

NEW AGE
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Dag Left A Bad Impression - Nokwe

JOHANNESBURG.
Mr. D. Nokwe, former Secretary-general of the outlawed African National Congress and member of the Continuation Committee of the African Leaders' Conference, made the following statement to New Age:
"Whatever the motives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation were, he certainly created a bad impression in South Africa by meeting only the Government and those Non-European who have been picked by the Government, most of whom were stooges of the Government. We believe that the Secretary-General owed an obvious obligation to meet not only the Government but the elected and trusted Non-White leaders as well."
The resolution of the Security Council condemned apartheid outright, so that the mission of the Secretary-General was not to investigate a situation but to find a workable solution which he could only do by hearing both the Government and the accredited representatives of the Non-White people."

Relatives Get No News From Police

PORT ELIZABETH.
REPORTS FILTERING THROUGH THE IRON CURTAIN IN PONDOLAND INDICATE THAT, DESPITE GOVERNMENT CLAIMS THAT ALL IS QUIET, THE PEOPLE OF THE AREA REMAIN IN A STATE OF GRAVE UNREST. THE POSITION IN EASTERN PONDOLAND HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS: "THE POT WITH THE LID ON."

In particular, wives and relatives of men detained are gravely perturbed about their welfare.
Reports are circulating that men and women are rounded up in large numbers, herded into army trucks and transported to an unknown destination after screening has taken place at the reception depots. When their relatives approach those in authority to find out about them, and to take them food and clothes, they are turned away with: "Go and find out from the men of the Hill."
Reports coming from this area indicate that those who fall into the police and army net are dealt with mercilessly. They are packed so tight in the trucks that there is no room for movement. They may remain in this position for hours.
Some of the men are forced into the trucks at gun point and beaten up with rifle butts.
The number of detainees is variously estimated at from 800 to over 1,000. It doubts about their welfare are to be removed from the public mind:
● The Government must remove the buriers and let the Press into the area.
● Relatives and legal advisers should be allowed to meet the detainees.
● An impartial Commission should be allowed to visit the detention camps and fails to see things for themselves.

of armed "Home Guards" in their areas.

The refusal by these Chiefs to shocked the BAD officials that these Chiefs are now suspected of having fallen victims to the Anti-Bantu Authorities propaganda. As a result they have been subjected to probing of their attitude and activities by the Special Branch.

Information officers, too, have been set to work to find out to what extent the opposition by the Chiefs to the formation of Storm-jagers has spread.

IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES THE REFUSAL IS REGARDED AS SERIOUS AS IT MAY LEAD TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE ENTIRE BANTUSTAN SCHEME IN THE RESERVES.

In the amaQwati area in the Engcobo district all the huts at the home of a Bantu Authorities Committee member—Matyila—who supported the formation of the "Home Guard" were completely destroyed by fire.

Tolo: In this district Chief Dili-zintaba Mditshwa has found himself an object of hate by his people. For years he had leaned on man like Messrs William Tyabshie, Vumisa Mbabana and Headman (Continued on page 3)



WHO WAS LATE FOR THE MEETING?

When Dag mentioned that he wanted to meet African leaders other than chiefs, these men were dragged out of the "political mortuary" for his benefit (from left to right) Dr. W. M. Nkomo, co-founder of the ANC Youth League and now prominent member of the Moral Re-orientation organisation; Mr. K. T. Masemola, member of the Atridreged Advisory Board, Pretoria; and Dr. A. B. Xuma, one-time President General of the ANC.

P.E. Workers Back Striking Busmen

PORT ELIZABETH.
MORE than 3,000 workers filled every available space at the Moslem Institute in Port Elizabeth and crowded the balconies and passages, while hundreds stood on the pavements, at the meeting called by the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions last Sunday.

The meeting was called to consider the lock-out of over 200 bus workers which last week brought all bus transport to the sprawling townships of New Brighton and Zakhele to a standstill.

After full discussion the meeting resolved to support unreservedly the demands of the bus workers, and expressed its determination to stand by them until their demands have been granted.

The bus workers were demanding that:

● the one-man operation on the bus service be discontinued and conductors be employed on the buses to relieve the hard-pressed drivers;

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Another Meeting At Bizana ARMY MAY STAY INDEFINITELY

DURBAN.

THE State of Emergency . . . mass detentions . . . arrests for passes and for non-payment of taxes . . . police intimidation . . . midnight raids and every other form of terror by the authorities in Pondoland have failed to crush the indomitable courage and determination of the people in their struggle against Bantu Authorities.

Last week New Age published the first eye-witness accounts of police and army raids on the people of Pondoland since the imposition of the State of Emergency in this area. Further reports have now come to hand which indicate that there will never be peace in the Transkei until the Bantu Authorities Act is withdrawn completely.

As one tribesman put it: "They can intimidate us; they can jail us; they can torture and starve us; they can even kill us, but we are many

and they are few . . . He does not die who falls in battle fighting for his Fatherland!"

MEETING HELD

Recently the chief BAD Commissioner and Magistrate, Mr. V. Leibrandt, called a meeting at Bizana to which the people were invited. The day before nearly 600 tribesmen had been arrested and detained after a raid at the Isikelo Location. It is thought that these people were detained and kept handy in case the tribesmen who were still "free" boycotted the meeting.

However the people decided to attend the meeting. They staged another peaceful and disciplined procession through the streets of Bizana.

At the meeting the Chief Magistrate started his harangue by saying that he knew that the people had been deceived by "outsiders who have no interest in your well-being but who are only interested in your money to buy motor cars."

He told the gathering that this

was the reason why the so-called leaders were not at this meeting to testify against the Government. He went on to call the people's leaders cowards who put the people in trouble and when things got hot went into hiding in the bushes. This was an obvious reference to an underground leadership that appears to have been established in the area.

THREAT

Urging the people to round up these "cowards" and hand them over to the police, Mr. Leibrandt threatened that the army would remain in Pondoland unless this was done and if necessary more soldiers would be brought in from Pretoria, so that "those who now sleep in the bushes will continue to do so forever."

The meeting, which was surrounded by armed police, broke up suddenly while Mr. Leibrandt was still on his feet talking after he had said that he was not prepared to attend to the grievances of the

(Continued on page 2)

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

DAG CAME HERE TO HELP VERWOERD

Mr. Dag is not a friend of the people, he is a friend of the capitalist bloodsuckers, coming to strengthen the Government's racial policy.

Demonstrations have been held in Johannesburg and Cape Town, and we have told Dag we don't want apartheid, he mustn't speak to stooges and he must release Lumumba. But he never took any notice of these things. Lumumba has been arrested for more than three months but no action has been taken by Dag because he is favouring the stooges like Tsombe and Mobutu, Algeria, the Belgian Congo and Cuba are struggling for independence, but Dag takes no action to help them.

Now he is here, drinking wine and going to concerts and saying he hopes the Government's policy will meet with success. We can be sure he advised Verwoerd what to do to succeed with his policy in the world.

Who would like to remind our people of the sacrifices we have made—435 people killed at Coalbrook, 75 killed at Sharpeville and Langsa, 30 more in Pondoland and another 10 people to be hanged following the death of a policeman at Cato Manor. Then there are the banishments and deportations of our leaders, while all we get are pass laws and pass raids day and night.

This sadism of the Government is making us angry. How can one believe in non-violence when we are being killed? We have held meetings and gone to the Government with petitions but all these things were shown to a government that is blind and deaf. The non-violence policy of the banned ANC was not wrong, but now I say that if the time has come for us to die for our freedom, then there is no escape.

JOSEF SOURNO

Nyanga East,

WAKE UP

DONATIONS from the main centres of South Africa are almost non-existent. Yet the needs of New Age remain constant and, if we are to continue throughout 1961, our supporters everywhere will have to remember to send in their donations and our collectors will have to make greater efforts.

If the present rate of donations continues, the position is likely to become serious. Please do not let this happen.

DO NOT LEAVE SENDING YOUR DONATION TO ANOTHER TIME. SEND IT TODAY! WE NEED IT IMMEDIATELY!!

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town: Sacred River £10, Anonymous £5, N.M. £1, H & J (Merry Xmas) £25, J.M. 9s., J & N (Merry Xmas) £25, Durban:

Nad £2.
TOTAL: £68 9s. 0d.

Dag Has Brought Us Nothing

I hear everybody talking about Dag Hammarskjöld in the newspapers and all over. What has Dag brought us? Nothing. Remember, he and Verwoerd are brothers. He has already shown us that he is favouring the Nationalists by not meeting our leaders like A. J. Lutuli. Instead he flew to Umata with the chief Bantustan baas de Wet Nel to meet the stooges like Botha Sigcau. Why couldn't he fly to Natal to see Lutuli?

Dag is going to do what he has done in the Congo. Why doesn't he even want to accept the Non-Whites' letters?

B.B.N.

Army May Stay Indefinitely

(Continued from page 1) people as they had been "naughty." "What are we waiting for?" shouted one tribesman; and to a man every Pondo left.

In the meantime road builders at Lusikisiki, it is reported, walked out in protest against Bantu Authorities, but medicine man Khoshe Setumo has supplied the Department with labourers from amongst those of his followers who had come to learn "medicine."

NIC CALL

In a telegram addressed to Dr. Verwoerd, the Natal Indian Congress calls for the immediate release of all detainees in Pondoland and the lifting of the Emergency. The only solution to the problem in this area, and the only way to establish permanent peace and harmony between the various races in South Africa, says the Congress, is to answer the call of the African Leaders' Conference held in Johannesburg recently for the convening of a National Convention of the representatives of all the people of South Africa—both black and white.

P.E. Workers Back Striking Busmen

(Continued from page 1)

● The company fulfil its promise to employ one European supervisor and employ Africans as inspectors and clerks. The number of European inspectors has, in spite of promises, been increasing;

● Wage adjustments be made according to the workers' demands.

GO SLOW

The refusal of the management to meet their demands compelled the workers to decide that although they would report for duty, those drivers who had no conductors would not go on the routes, and that those who had, mostly double deckers, would go slow.

The management threatened the workers with police action. On Wednesday January 11, eleven workers were dismissed, and armed police took up positions at the depot. Word went around and buses returned to the depot before 6 p.m. Thousands of workers had to walk home.

The bus workers claim that at this stage the management told them they must not enter the premises the next day. The management on the other hand maintains

Students. Identify Yourselfs With The People

This is my humble New Year message to all the young freedom fighters, former members of the banned ANC Youth League. It is also intended for those who with the writer saw Fort Hare being ruthlessly destroyed by the Nationalist regime in 1959.

We all pledged ourselves to fight courageously for the liberation of Africa when we left the "Fort." In all our mass meetings and smaller gatherings many speakers referred to students as future leaders of Africa.

But we are entering 1961 with rather disturbing political inactivity in many parts of the Union.

Are we scared of the police and Special Branch? Or are we becoming convinced that our struggle is futile? Are we giving in just before we achieve our goal and aspirations after so many years of sacrifice and hardship?

University men and women of South Africa cast away your fear and selfishness! Identify yourselves with the people! Share with them the knowledge you gained and lead them in the struggle for the liberation of our country. Look across the borders into Basutoland—just close to you—and you will know what role a university man has to play in the community or society.

J. MANDLA MAJOLA
Former chairman of the SRC,
Clereville, Natal.



Mrs. Amina Cachalia, carrying the garland in which was hidden the Congress memorandum, got into Dag Hammarskjöld's hotel in Pretoria despite the vigilance of the busy Special Branch men who accompanied her all the way.

AT RIETFontein HOSPITAL

60 TB Patients Stage Protest March

JOHANNESBURG. RELATIONS between the District Surgeon and the authorities at the Rietfontein T.B. Hospital near Johannesburg have become so bad that 60 patients left their beds and wards last week and in their pyjamas staged a march towards Johannesburg.

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They wanted to complain to the District Surgeon about an alleged assault on a patient by the hospital watchman, their treatment by the nurses and the superintendent, and the expulsion from the hospital of six of their number who had protested.

The District Surgeon did not reach the hospital on the way they were intercepted by a convoy of police and taken back to the hospital by lorry.

The police officer in charge told the sick men that they were breaking the law by walking to town in pyjamas, especially as they were suffering from an infectious disease.

The police went back to the hospital with the 60 patients and stood by the superintendent while he expelled from the hospital the six patients who had been outspoken about the assault on the patient.

SENT HOME

The six were kept in an empty room in the hospital guarded by police, and then taken by police van to the nearest Alexandra bus stop. People at the bus stop gave them bus fare money to go home when they heard their story.

The Superintendent told New Age he would not talk about the incident. The patients should lodge their complaints with the Department of Health in Pretoria, he said. The patients, who appeared to be mentally unbalanced, suddenly put on their clothes and made for the gates. African nurses called to the watchmen to stop the patient leaving the grounds. Four watchmen set upon the patient and hit him with their sticks.

STONED WATCHMEN

Patients who saw this attack on

the sick man rushed from their beds and threw stones at the watchmen in an attempt to save their fellow patient. They then took the assaulted man back into the ward with them.

The superintendent came to the scene and discharged the assaulted patient from hospital. Then he went from ward to ward warning the patients not to leave their beds on pain of discharge.

Later he called out one of the patients and accused him of being the troublemaker. He discharged this patient from the hospital.

When the other patients asked the reasons for his expulsion the Superintendent picked on the five standing nearest to him and told them they would be expelled too.

The patients then lined up to hand in their names and ask to be discharged together with those being victimised. The superintendent then left.

It was after this that the patients staged their pyjama walk to town.

OTHER GRIEVANCES

They have other grievances apart from the high-handed treatment of the hospital authorities. These are that there is not enough food; that it is often unsuitable; that patients without teeth are not given special food; that food is carried uncovered for about 30 yards to some wards; that mugs are not rinsed after their use by individual patients, but all are expected to drink from the same mug; that the nurses are harsh and rude to the patients, and are often found doing their hair in the kitchens next to the food containers.

The patients have complained before and have been promised redress, but nothing has happened.

— FRIENDS OF THE? —

Dag Disappoints, But World Body Can Help S.A.

THE recent visit to this country of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, raises again the question:

TO WHAT EXTENT CAN THE UNITED NATIONS AID THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE?

For there is no doubt that Dag's departure in this country was a grievous disappointment to the South African people.

He had come here in pursuance of a Security Council resolution, passed after the Sharpeville massacre last year, condemning the South African Government's policy of apartheid and calling upon it to treat its citizens in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Seventy-five people were shot dead by police bullets and hundreds were rounded at Sharpeville and Langa; 20,000 people were arrested in the state of emergency which followed. Yet Dag could march through South Africa without making a single gesture towards the victims of apartheid to show that world opinion was on their side, that the UN was going to do something about it.

By his performance in South Africa Dag has confirmed the suspicion raised by the UN operations in the Congo—that the United Nations is playing a double game in Africa, pretending to be running with the hare while actually hunting with the hounds.

Yet his visit has not been in vain. It has been a political education to thousands of South Africans who must otherwise accept UN claim; at their face value. It has enabled us to appreciate better what the United Nations really is.

WHAT UNO REALLY IS

The United Nations is not like the government of a country, composed of members of one party all thinking and acting one way. It is an organization embracing countries of varying strengths, stages of development and ideologies—the two poles of the so-called cold war are the Communist Soviet Union and the Capitalist United States. Both have their outright supporters amongst the other states, but in between these two poles are ranged a growing number of nations which are often called neutralist but which are really in a state of transition from one pole to another.

The overwhelming majority of the neutralist nations are newly independent states which have broken away from the fold of imperialism but have not yet joined the communist bloc—India, Burma, Indonesia, the African states. The inner necessities of the struggle for independence forced them to break with imperialism, while the struggle of the newly independent peoples to raise their living standards is forcing more and more of them to think and act, if not to realize, in socialist terms.

Only one country has moved in the opposite direction—away from the communist bloc towards neutralism. That's Yugoslavia, and there are special reasons for this which nevertheless do not invalidate the general conclusion—that the position of the imperialist powers is becoming steadily weaker, while that of the anti-imperialist powers is growing steadily stronger. In particular, the United States, as less of the imperialist powers is becoming more and more isolated among the nations of the world, while, conversely, the Soviet

Union, as leader of the Communist bloc, is becoming steadily more integrated with the anti-imperialist nations.

Thus the United Nations is not by any means a united organization. There are very few states on which all its component members see eye to eye; unanimous decisions on matters of principle are a rarity. The stance the organization may take at any particular time will depend on a thousand and one factors which it is extremely difficult to predict with any certainty beforehand. The resolution which is adopted at the end of a debate in the

United Nations finally to tip the scales.

The policies of the existing member states, particularly the so-called "uncommitted neutrals," is changing all the time as history hammers home one lesson after another.

In this respect the experience of the Congo has acted as a catalyst. Most of the Afro-Asian bloc have reacted sharply to the UN betrayal of its mandate in the Congo, which has glaringly exposed the Western influence at top executive

of liberation from imperialism. The African states warned that they would take "appropriate action" if the United Nations failed to restore the authority of Lumumba.

Thus the first fruits of the UN operation in the Congo have been to increase the isolation of the imperialists in Africa and to heighten the demand for a reorganization of the UN to bring its executive organs into line with the new balance of forces in that large. This demand was first voiced by Mr. Khrushchov during the last session of the UN Assembly when he called for the resignation of Mr. Hammarskjöld and the establishment of a three-man executive committee to take his place. Whether or not this will be the precise form that the change will take, there can now be no question that it will come. **THE OLD UN ORDER HAS GONE AND MUST YIELD PLACE TO NEW.**

WRONG TO BOYCOTT DAG

It is in this context that Dag Hammarskjöld's visit to South Africa must be seen. He came in pursuance of a resolution which has the approval of anti-imperialists and anti-racists everywhere. But by his actions here, he has confirmed the reputation that he has won in the Congo as an imperialist agent. He wined and dined with Verwoerd and talked to his stooges, but he had no time for the people's leaders or even their representatives.

In the opinion of most observers, his visit has done nothing to weaken apartheid in South Africa; rather has Dag created the impression of wishing to paper over the

By Our Political Correspondent

General Assembly will represent the point of equilibrium between a variety of forces of varying strength, often pulling in different or even opposite directions. Sometimes it is a miracle that any decision is reached at all. Nevertheless, certain general trends are clear. The Western, capitalist nations are still more or less in control of the United Nations, but the margin of their lead is being cut down year by year, and it will not be long before they face the prospect of being overtaken in the General Assembly.

Already there are certain issues like South West Africa, Algeria, nuclear tests, where the combination of Communist and neutralist votes is sufficiently strong to compel the West to toe the line, however reluctantly. The resolutions passed by the United Nations on South West Africa and on South Africa represent the United Nations in its more militant mood, when it makes some attempt to live up to the principles enshrined in its Charter. The question of practical action to implement those resolutions, of course, is another matter.

CHANGING BALANCE

Two examples will illustrate just how the balance of forces in the United Nations is changing in favour of the anti-imperialist nations.

● In the vote on the admission of People's China to the UN during the last session of the Assembly, only 42 nations voted for the U.S.-backed resolution—a decrease of 2 on the previous year's figures. Thirty-four nations voted against the resolution—an increase of 5. A further 2 countries abstained, Laos and Malaya, which previously abstained on the U.S. resolution, this time abstained, while Cuba and Ethiopia, which previously abstained, this year voted against the U.S. all the African states, only Liberia, the U.S. rubber colony, backed the U.S., while 9 African states opposed her.

No less than half the votes for the U.S. resolution came from the countries of Latin-America, all of them with the exception of Cuba, usually automatically support U.S. policies. And this brings us to the second example:

● In 1945 the North and South American states alone totalled 43 per cent of the UN vote. With only a few allies from Western Europe, they exercised a virtual monopoly of the General Assembly. Today, however, the American states alone comprise less than a quarter of the total vote. This is a measure of the waning power of the West.

Nor is it merely a question of waiting for new states to enter the

levels in the United Nations. The imperialist intrigue under the UN umbrella in the Congo has temporarily unsettled Lumumba, but the Western countries will still pay a fearful price for this minor victory in the cold war.

The blatant UN servility to Western interests has inflamed anti-imperialist sentiment throughout the world, and especially in the Congo itself where the struggle for independence and to root out the last vestiges of imperialism will be waged especially hard. The African states taking part in the recent Casablanca conference announced their intention to remove their troops from the UN command in the Congo and to set up a joint African High Command of chiefs of staff, which may be the preliminary to the formation of a continent-wide African army

UP MY ALLEY

SOME bright sparks have been straining themselves trying to think up some bright ideas about how to increase the white population. Apparently finding themselves incapable of doing what comes naturally, they have hit upon a scheme which I guess they consider most original.

They want this country to import immigrants from the deep South of the United States.

Lovely. There is just the kind of white reinforcements the racists here would welcome.

The whites of the deep South, USA, are the species that don't like niggers. They are the kind of brave people who lynched Willie McGee—remember? They are the boys of the burning cross and the hooded faces. They are the white folks of the gallant South chanting outside the schools today, threatening Negro students who have been allowed to attend formerly all-white schools by Supreme Court decree.

They understand the racial situation, they understand apartheid, they will know how to keep the kaffir in his place.

All ah got to say to you-ah, mistah, is that you-ah ain't go-ah well welcome heah no-how. You-ah jest stick to you-ah's moonshine and mist julep.

AND the Malay community has said "Thank you, Tunku," to Malaya's Prime Minister Abdul Rahman for his offer of sanctuary.

I also heard there was consider-

cracks between the UN and South Africa.

Some critics have said that, since we knew all this beforehand, why did we raise false hopes about Dag's visit to this country? Why did we make appeals to him as if we expected any response? Why didn't we treat him as an enemy right away and boycott his whole visit? To have taken such a line, however, would have been wrong for many reasons.

● First of all, it would have been purely negative, and led to inactivity and passivity instead of action.

● Secondly, it would have ignored the possibilities for change which exist within the United Nations itself. Let us not overlook what happened even during the Congo operation. At first, the UN was forced to bow to the anti-imperialist demand for the resignation of Lumumba's appeal, eventually gave the order for Belgian troops to get out. It was only later, when popular pressure slackened that the reaction set in and the imperialists got their opportunity to make a come-back.

● Further, it must be remembered that it was not Dag the private personality to whom the appeals were made. It was Dag the Secretary General of UNO. He was merely the medium for the demands of the people of this country to be heard directly by the world community of nations.

HOW UNO CAN HELP

We must never forget the two faces of the UN. Which one will be shown at any time depends on the amount of pressure which is brought to bear upon it throughout the world. Dag showed his imperialist face to South Africa during his recent visit. It is now up to the South African people to make it quite clear that they are not going to stand for this kind of turn-of-face from the UN.

The policy of appeasement simply won't go down in Africa today, and in the coming months we can expect an upsurge of anti-imperialist feeling both inside and outside the United Nations which will compel the UN to take a new course or forfeit the allegiance of the anti-imperialist nations. There is much UNO can and must do to assist the people of South Africa to abolish the hated and dangerous system of apartheid. During the United Nations after Sharpeville many speakers urged immediate and compelling sanctions against the Verwoerd government. But eventually the compromise solution was agreed to of sending Dag here to try to talk the South African rulers into changing their policies.

Verwoerd has indicated time and again that he is as flexible as a granite wall. The compromise at UNO, which was urged by such friends of South Africa as Britain, has merely had the effect of giving Verwoerd more time and delaying the one thing that the outside world can do to help change the set-up here—the application of sanctions.

IF THE COUNTRIES IN UNO ARE GENUINE IN THEIR DETERMINATION OF APARTHEID, THEN THEY WILL COLLECTIVELY AND WITHOUT DELAY HEED THE VOICE OF THE OPPRESSED IN SOUTH AFRICA AND APPLY DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST THE VERWOERD GOVERNMENT AND DRIVE OUR PRESENT UNO INTO UTTER INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION.

UN principles and resolutions must be put into effect in Africa! Apartheid and imperialism must go! These are the slogans with which 1961 begins. By the end of the year let us hope we have made substantial progress towards making them reality.



By ALEX LA GUMA

● But being unimpressed by the Tunku's gesture does not mean that the Malays don't consider themselves oppressed. Maybe it's because they consider themselves oppressed South Africans and willing to fight it out right here.

FANS of the G.G. "Blackie" Swart are disappointed. They say that after his experience as a cowboy in Hollywood they'd have expected him to have roped, thrown and hogtied the bovine beast that threatened to bulldoze him.

Waal, looks like the G.G.'s roving days have passed since he exchanged the stetson for a top-hat, and the bronc for a parliamentary Cadillac.

● And handed his guns over to Erasmus.

23 MEN ARE MISSING

Vanished After Being Sent Into Exile

JOHANNESBURG.
ONE in four of the Africans sent into banishment by the Government in recent years is "missing" — untraced, disappeared into some remote place of exile.

The names of the 23 missing men are published alongside this report. Five are Matlalis, probably from Pietersburg in the Northern Trans-

vaal. Some are from Zeerust, others from the Cape. Still others appear to be recent exiles, sent away by the Government during last year. Some might have been missing for as long as 10 years.

Either the Government that exiled them does not know where some of these men are, or if it does know, it is not prepared to say.

NO DETAILS

The Minister of Bantu Affairs was asked about this during the 1959 and 1960 sessions of Parliament. Asked for a list of persons on whom removal orders had been served from 1948 to 1958, the Minister supplied a list of 81 names, and two separate lists of places from which they had been removed and places to which they were sent. No details were given as to who had been sent where.

Pressed the following session for this information the Minister replied callously: "I feel that the tremendous amount of work involved in extracting from individual files the detailed information now required cannot be justified."

It is too much trouble for this Government to go through 96 files on a shelf to find out what has happened to 96 men!

DIABOLICAL

This is the diabolical scheme behind the exilings: to whip men from their homes where they are leaders of popular campaigns, and to try to lose them somewhere in remote parts of South Africa.

Wherever there is opposition to Government plans, to Bantu Authorities, the Government pounces on one or two individuals and summarily arrests and deports them, to make an example of them.

Absolute powers of deportation are vested in the Government for the persecution and victimisation of Africans who have committed no crime, who have broken no laws, who have not been brought before any court.

SAME STORY

Most exiles whipped away from their homes and families tell the same story. They are suddenly taken into custody, refused time to collect any of their possessions from their homes, are handcuffed for the hurried journey into exile, and on arrival are given an empty hut or barracade on a desolate shanty, and left to

find for themselves. After months, some manage to get work as labourers. Others, after long delays, get miserly allowances of £2 a month. Still others get nothing.

ALLOWANCES

Questioned in Parliament, the Minister said it would be too much work, too, to find out which of the exiles received Government allowances. He came out with the bland statement: "Suitable employment is found for him . . . If employment is not available, an allowance is paid, the amount being determined by the circumstances of each case."

● An East London exile lived for months without any allowance, and kept himself afloat by eating wild paw paw roots.

● Ben Baartman received no allowance, and only after months he was offered work as a labourer.

● Chief Tyalite, exiled to Sibasa, is too ill to work, and receives no state allowance.

In most cases the exiles are dumped, often in semi-desert, and left to fend for themselves. When, after months, they get a Government allowance, it is the sum of 1/4d a day—1/4d, to feed and clothe a man and provide for his far-off family, hundreds of miles away.

And Many More Were Banished in 1960

Some Released, Sent Into Exile Again

THANKS to the Emergency and the corrugated iron curtain the Government has dropped over its repressive actions in the reserves, the most recent banishments have received little publicity; but the Gov't's exilings of its opponents continued in 1960.

During 1960—Emergency Year—three men were banished from the

FORMER PAC MEN CHARGED

JOHANNESBURG.
THE case against 10 former PAC members charged with participating in the activities of an unlawful organisation opened in the Johannesburg Regional Court last week when Abednego Ngoboni and Stanley Nkosi appeared before Messrs C. Collier and J. J. Costjee respectively.

The cases arise out of early morning raids by Special Branch men on the homes of former PAC members late last year.

The Crown case at first collapsed on a technical point of a misjoinder but the 10 former members of the PAC were rearrested and charged separately.

Both cases were postponed to January 26 and 27 as the Crown was not yet ready with its case.



Second Anniversary of the Cuban Revolution

About a million people attended the eight-hour parade—held to mark the Second Anniversary of the Triumph of the Cuban Revolution—in Havana's Plaza Marti. The parade was to commemorate the Cuban People's struggle against Tyranny—and the beginning of a new era. Our pictures show (above) the Revolutionary Army's tank units and (below) members of the Women's National Revolutionary Militia.

NEWS OF PONDO DETAINEES

(Continued from page 1)

Magade Velle, who were his Councilors. But when these popular leaders opposed the Bantu Authorities scheme it was unnecessary to the arid wastes of the North-Western Cape, the people believe he decided to make his peace with the BAD Commissioner.

In the meanwhile, to show their disapproval, the people in the district are boycotting all meetings called by the Chief, who has repositioned the position to the BAD Commissioner.

Qumbi: Like Matanzima's area, Qumbi is one of the areas where there is greatest unrest. Sandi Mafjke, whose brazen support of the Bantu Authorities scheme is unopposed even by Kaiser Matanzima, is a very unpopular man. Recently a number of cases have been brought to court in connection with the holding of illegal meetings. Five men in the Mahlungu location were convicted on a charge of holding an illegal meeting, and fined £40 each or 3 months. After the men had lost their case on appeal and paid the fines, three of them were sent into exile only a few weeks ago. They are Mr. Douglas Mikili and his brother and Mr. Nompula.

It is reported here that some of the unscrupulous Chiefs have been collecting money from the people allegedly to set up a Consumers' Co-op to oust the local white trader. But these amounts have just vanished. As a result the people regard this as one of the so-called "voluntary taxes" which the chiefs farm from them.

People from this area are wondering what has happened to the case of one Chief who was found in possession of a number of illegal rifles. The Chief was detained as a result, but since his release nothing more has been heard of the case.

Western Pondoaland: This is Chief Poto's area, where the Government has been boasting of the best administration. The leading Chiefs here have been the first to keep a round-the-clock vigil by bodyguards, some of whom are armed.

New Age learns that the Chiefs who have been trusted with arms, have been issued with one rifle, a shot-gun and a revolver, although a number are known to have illegal arms of which they make a show in order to impress those around them. In the Ngaglet district, however, New Age learns that the people have called upon their Chief, Douglas Ndamase, to give nothing to do with Bantu Authorities.

Magaduli: The bloodiest clash of all since the Government embarked on the Bantu Authorities venture occurred in the Magaduli district three weeks ago, when 20 people were killed. The morning after the clash 32 supporters of the Bantu Authorities who were the aggressors and invaded Zwelwango's location were found dead on the battlefield while 8 died a few days thereafter, bringing the total of casualties up to 40. In the meanwhile 8 others are lying at the Umlata hospital.

Chief Xolizwe, an ardent supporter of the Bantu Authorities, from whose location the invasion army came, has been arrested together with more than 50 from his location. This incident has aroused all the peasants in the district against the Bantu Authorities and statements are being made that Xolizwe will never again return to the district. The other chiefs in the area are now siding with the people against the Bantu Authorities.

In May 1960 one of Xolizwe's punitive expeditions attacked Zwelwango's men in his location. On that occasion they left 10 dead, but those in authority did nothing to curb this sort of activity.

Butterworth-Willowdale: In recent weeks the rehabilitation fences have been destroyed at a number of locations where the Chiefs had used intrigue to place their locations

under the "Betterment Areas Scheme."

At the Weza location in Zwelwango's area, right in the shadow of the police station a couple of miles away from the village, the fences have been destroyed. The same thing has happened in the Butterworth district.

Lady Frere: Following the burning down of more than 100 huts in the Botolwa location last month there has been increasing unrest in the area.

Last week a Bantu Authorities man, Sitotoloto, was found battered to death next to his hut which had been destroyed by fire. A few days before a few of his sheep had been slashed to death, and the men he had pointed out as suspects were arrested.

A shop and a house together with stocks and furniture were completely destroyed by fire. The shop is near the Botolwa location.

Arrests throughout the Transkei continue unabated. Mr. Mthibane, an East London lawyer and a sports administrator, is one of the latest victims. A number of cars owned by Africans have been confiscated under the Emergency Regulations.

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The Missing Exiles

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- Tlou Matlala
- Mabija Matlala
- Khaxa Matlala
- Michael Matlala
- Mnyingo Mphahleli
- Maphuti Moraka
- Maphuti Mphahleli Seopa
- Boy Seopa
- Mamolelela Seopa
- Mazwangwedwa Mlaba
- Charlie Mlaba
- M. Mphyeza Mlaba
- Makomba Mlaba
- Jim Lithako
- Frans Kumare
- Mamsokgalake Lesiba John
- Chone
- Mhlupeki Hlongwane
- Reuben Mkgato
- Douglas Ramogagapa
- Piet Makobela
- Harry Mphahleli
- Alfred Mstutu

Human Rights Welfare Committees working in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban have managed to trace 73 men in exile. Thirty-three are being assisted by the committees, and also 19 families of the exiles.

The committees are anxious to trace the missing 23. If they have been released and are again at home, they or their families are urged to write to New Age—which will hand the information on to the Committees. If the men are still in exile, write in and tell us that too.

(Write to the Johannesburg Editor, P.O. Box 491, Johannesburg.)



A feature of the recent conference of the Basutoland Congress Party was the large number of women who attended. Here are some of them photographed during one of the sessions.

Another Party Split in Basutoland

From Jone J. Khasane

MASERU.
Two men expelled from the Marena Tlou Party in Basutoland held a meeting in Maseru recently and charged the party leaders with having expelled them unconstitutionally.

The men are Mr. Hlakane and Mr. Taka, and they claimed that they were the true representatives of the Marena Tlou.

Addressing the meeting, held in the Fraser Hall, Mr. S. S. Molete denounced Mr. S. S. Molete as leader of the party and said: "We have called them to this meeting to come and explain their bogus administration of the Marena Tlou Party, but they are shirring. We are representing the proper Marena Tlou which is striving for freedom and unity."

A resolution condemning the Molete group was met with approval by the audience. Members of the BCP and the National Party also attended the meeting.

After the meeting Mr. Hlakane was lifted shoulder-high by the crowd amid shouts of "Hlakane must be protected like Mokhehle from sell-outs and stooges."

Incitement Charge May Be Dropped

JOHANNESBURG.

The incitement charge against the European who was arrested following the café sit-in demonstration may be dropped.

The prosecutor announced this when Stanley Atwell, Lisebe Williams, Nangamiso Masabalala and Lionel Mboni again appeared in court for a remand of their case until February 8. The four are being prosecuted under the Group Areas Act.

Basuto Women March on Res. Commissioner

From Jones G. Khasane

MASERU.
The women of Maseru marched in silent procession to the offices of the Resident Commissioner, Mr. Chaplin, on the morning of January 7, and handed him a petition containing several complaints.

The women complained that thugs in Maseru were influencing their children to do mischief and beat up people whom the thugs did not like. The thugs gave the children money and liquor to get them to do their dirty work, and the women demanded that the Resident Commissioner do something about the situation.

The women were also concerned about the threats against the life of Mr. Nisa Mokhehle by his political rivals. Parents in Maseru were afraid that the situation would give rise to violence in Maseru.

Explaining their reason for boycotting a certain store, they said parents and elders felt that the owners should be taught a lesson for provoking the situation giving rise to the murder threats against the BCP leader.

Mr. Chaplin said that he was impressed by the complaints of the parents of Maseru, and that he would try by all means to meet their demands.

Transkei to the Vryburg exiles camp, on the edge of the Kalkhan desert. The three are aged 72, 63 and 60 years respectively. How will these old men survive in this desolation? All three come from the Tsolo district in the Transkei. They are Vincent Vumisa Mshabana, William Tyabashe and Chief Magade Velle.

Chief Jeremiah Mabe, of Mabeekraal, who was released from the Driefontein camp in November 1959, was re-deported in November 1960, and is again in Driefontein.

During 1960 Alex Tlhone from the Cala district of the Transkei arrived in the Frenchdale camp for exiles.

During 1960 three deportees from Zululand were sent to the Sibasa district: C. Mayaunda, Chief Butshale and Mxesa Mdluli.

During 1960 Chief Macie was sent to the Pietersburg district.

Chief Mhlabouville of Pondoaland was sent somewhere in the Groblersdal district.

Stephen Nkadimeng came out of prison after serving an 18 month sentence for incitement. Three days after his release he was arrested again and deported to Goffel.

Others may have been exiled in 1960. Information about these men has been collected from their fellow-exiles, from their families and tribesfolk. When it comes to finding out the facts about exiles the Government goes in for its own style of passive resistance.

THESE ARE NOT PEOPLE'S LEADERS

But Govt. Always Trots Them Out For Visitors

IT is now quite clear that the Bantu Administration and Development Department has "appointed" certain persons as leaders of the African people.

These are the only persons other than chiefs that the Government is prepared to consult on all matters affecting the African people both in the urban and rural areas.

This fact is borne out by recent developments in the country. During the historic Alexandra Bus Boycott of 1957, Mr. C. W. Prinsloo stepped the trusted and elected leaders of the people and called night meetings of appointed leaders with a view to breaking the bus boycott. Among them were Dr. A. B. Xuma, the Rev. S. S. Tema and Mr. K. T. Masenola. Even though it has been made clear to the Chief Information Officer of BAD that these persons are not the elected leaders of the people, he continues to foster them as such before the Government and international visitors.

DAG'S DESIRE

When Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld expressed the desire to see African leaders other than chiefs, the Government through Mr. C. W. Prinsloo and police messengers, invited Dr. Xuma, Dr. W. M. Nkomo and Mr. K. T. Masenola to meet Dag. It seems Dr. Nkomo is also being brought into the fold as a secondary leader for he was only informed of the meeting on the morning it took place, presumably to substitute for Rev. S. S. Tema who was not present.

Again when the three Government-appointed leaders met Dag he told him that they were not the elected leaders of their people, they were invited by the Government to meet him.

When New Age asked Dr. Nkomo how he came to be invited he said: "Well as you know, I am not a leader, I think it is because I am friendly to Mr. Prinsloo. Although we disagree, we are friends. Secondly, I think I was invited because Mr. Hammarskjöld's niece is a member of Moral Re-Armament and cabled Mr. Hammarskjöld asking him to see me during his visit."

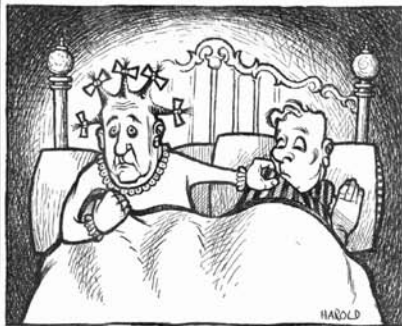
WAS VERWOERD CROSS?

Even these three Government-appointed leaders, however, told Dag what the Government would not have liked him to hear. They said they believed in a multi-racial South Africa, that South Africa belonged to black and white and that the black people must participate in the Government of the country. They rejected the Bantustan project

as a fraud, and demanded fair distribution of the land.

They complained that the elected leaders of the African people were suppressed by the Government, and mentioned that Chief Lutuli was banned and confined to Groutville, that Robert Sobukwe was in jail, and that some of the African people's leaders were facing a charge of high treason.

Dr. Xuma mentioned that he, too, was a co-conspirator in the treason case.



"Darling, I think there's a Communist in the house."

TREASON TRIAL

ARGUMENT ON COMMUNISM

THE treason trial, now in its fifth year, resumed last week in Pretoria after a three weeks recess.

Mr. J. de Vos Q.C., leader of the Crown team, presented the Crown argument on Communist doctrine. Mr. de Vos said the Crown would not submit that every single accused knew that the dogma of communism dealing with revolution inferred the violent overthrow of the state. He agreed that knowledge of the dogma of Communism must be proved against each accused.

JUDGES' VIEW

The presiding judge, Mr. Justice Rumpff, and Mr. Justice Kennedy rejected the Crown contention that "anti-imperialism" was purely communist. They maintained that the Crown expert on Communism, Prof. Andrew Murray, had merely said that anti-imperialism was not necessarily part of bourgeois socialism.

Dealing with the African National Congress, the Crown said that the disbanded Communist Party exercised a dominating influence in the ANC. Mr. de Vos said members of the Communist Party before its dissolution had also been members of the ANC and had spread their ideas, influencing the Congress movement. The disbandment of the Party did not in itself destroy the conviction of those people who were also members of the ANC.

Dealing with the document "No easy walk to freedom," the author of which he said was the accused Nelson Mandela, Mr. de Vos said

that the document was exclusively Communist in respect of several passages.

Mr. Justice Bekker: What was the evidence of the author of the document?

Mr. de Vos: His evidence does not affect the objective reading.

Mr. Justice Rumpff wanted to know if the Crown was going to deal with the defence evidence on the document. The Crown submitted that the author Mandela was a convinced Communist and that the Crown would deal with him when it came to the personal position of Mandela. The Crown did not accept the witness' explanation on the document.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: We are not interested in who you accept.

Mr. Justice Bekker insisted that the Crown should deal with the explanation of the witness at this stage. Mr. Justice Rumpff added that the Crown was dealing with the document as though the witness had not given evidence on it. "To ignore it calls for comment."

SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE

On documents found in possession of the ANC the Crown submitted that possession of a body of Communist literature by the ANC indicated a source of Communist knowledge which could have been used. The Crown made similar submissions in regard to other organisations mentioned in the indictment.

On the Freedom Charter the Crown submitted that it was a basis for a people's democracy which could only be achieved by violence. In reply to the bench Mr. de Vos conceded that the Freedom Charter "standing by itself could academically be consistent both with a bourgeois socialist state or with a people's democracy."

Mr. Terblanche, for the Crown, took over from Mr. de Vos to argue that because a document was found in the C.O.D. office the organisation had knowledge of the document and its content.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Assume there was a Bible in the office of C.O.D. Would you say that C.O.D. knew every chapter in the Bible?

Mr. Terblanche: No.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Why do you say C.O.D. knew this document?

Mr. Terblanche: Because this was found in their office.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: There is not a single record about this document otherwise?

Mr. Terblanche: No.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: I take it that the most you can say is that some of the members might know.

Mr. Terblanche: I cannot take it any further; than that because it was found in their office.

ILEGAL ACTION

On extra-parliamentary, unconsti-

tutional and illegal action, the Crown submitted that the Congress accepted the view that extra-parliamentary activity should be resorted to to achieve the change of government desired by them and that they advocated this and also carried out such activity.

The Crown further submitted that the statement of defence witnesses on extra-parliamentary pressure was not correct.

Newclare Meeting

The first Congress alliance meeting in Newclare since before the emergency adopted with cheers a resolution from the floor calling for the immediate release of Jomo Kenyatta. It demanded an end to the Pondoland emergency and the release of all detainees. The meeting also called for the lifting of the ban on the ANC and PAC.

The meeting further expressed support for the stand by the independent African states in support of Lumumba and the Congo's legal elected government. "We urge all possible support for the Lumumba forces, that UNO stop assisting the Tshombe and Mobutu regimes, that all Belgian forces be removed and that parliament be reconvened for the restoration of peace in the Congo."

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Pondo Women Got Their Own Back

From Obed Musi

DURBAN.

Elderly Pondo tribeswomen, harassed by a month-old State of Emergency, got their own back on important pro-Government chiefs who accompanied Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld during his Pondoland tour.

Having finished playing their "we-thank-the-minister" roles, the nine chiefs, clad in their Sunday best, repaired to Lusikiski to forage for lunch, refreshments and shelter from the broiling sun. Evidently Great White Father Haas Abraham and his catering staff had not laid on any of the usual feasting and roasting which normally characterises such excursions.

Indeed many a chief met with a rebuff at the homes of Pondo women who felt that "we have nothing to do with you or the Government." (Not even the magnificent totes, always eager to entertain royally, was at hand to quench chiefly throats.)

Another high-ranking chief was seen to curl his nose at the frugal fare which Lusikiski's only Non-White eating place had to offer. The Commissioner-General, Hans Abraham, the Transkei's Chief Magistrate, Mr. Vic Leibbrandt, and Dag had, of course, been fully and adequately entertained at the hotel (all-White) in the little dorp.

After the all-white tea-party, and the chief's vain search for relief, Mr. Abraham, with great ceremony and a showy flourish, ushered Tembu Paramount Chief, Kazet Matanzima, into the official car containing Dag, and the convoy moved on to Bizana.

Exclaimed Matanzima later: "Mr. Hammarskjöld and I had an interesting chat."

4 SACKED - SO NUMBERS BOYCOTT FRASERS

From Jones G. Kgasane
MOHALESHOEK.

THE people of Mochaleshoek have organised a 100 per cent boycott of Frasers Store after the management refused to discuss with the General Workers' Union the dismissal of four employees.

The boycott started on January 6 and the people decided that it would continue until there were signs of co-operation from the management.

On the first day of the boycott the store took in only 12/6d. and on the second, less than 6/-.

WITHOUT REASON

On January 5 four workers were allegedly sacked without reason and prior notice. Mr. S. Mokhele and J. Mohapi, officials of the General Workers' Union, approached the management of Frasers shop to try

to negotiate in connection with the workers' complaints, but were told that instructions had been left by the former manager to expel the workers, and that the new manager could not give any assistance. The delegation were referred to the head office in Wepener where they interviewed the General Manager, Mr. Roche.

The delegation reported that Mr. Roche had been un-operative and had stated that he had any other manager had the authority to sack or hire anybody at any time.

A public meeting was called and was decided to call a boycott of the shop. Large numbers of people gathered outside the shop, shouting slogans and carrying banners condemning "colonialists and capitalists" and telling the public: "Do not buy from Frasers."



African opinion: "... wash your hands AND GET THAT DAMNED THING OUT OF HERE."

Is This Apartheid?

SOVIET UNIVERSITY FOR UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

MOSCOW "CREAM of the crop"—that's as American as any description of the 500 young men and women enrolled in Friendship University during the first term of the institution last year.

They were selected from 35,000 who applied. The lucky-one-out-of-every-70 beginning the five and six year courses was chosen on the basis of general educational level, knowledge of Russian, and family conditions. The selectees are "the most capable and gifted from families with the worst economic conditions," declares Sergei Rumyantsev, the rector.

Since very few youth from the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America—to whom admission is restricted—have had an opportunity to learn Russian, their first year's work revolves around Russian studies.

A preparatory faculty of 120 teachers of Russian language and literature—one teacher for every five students—gives the main course. Moreover, because educational practice in underdeveloped countries suffers, as every other aspect of life there, from a lack of resources and equipment, the students are being drilled this first year in basic work for their selected future professions, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, history, etc.

BARBS FROM THE WEST

Although this university is not a government institution—being sponsored and subsidized by Soviet social organizations such as peace committees and friendship societies—the students are beneficiaries of the government's policies of peaceful coexistence and aid to underdeveloped countries. The very classroom where they study and the dormitories where they live are state property formerly occupied by the Ministry of Defense, which vacated them after the recent general demobilization of 12 million servicemen.

Needless to say, it was to be expected that people interested in perpetuating the backwardness of underdeveloped countries would try to disparage this new project. The Soviet press has taken note of the fact that some voices in the West have made the ridiculous charge

that Friendship University is an "apartheid" institution, in which Africans, Asians and Latin Americans are "segregated" from Soviet and European students.

This invention is so crudely hypocritical—originating in countries whose governments have made racial and national discrimination and segregation a state policy—that no one here bothers to take it seriously. It is assumed that all reasonable people understand that the needs, interests and problems of students from underdeveloped countries differ from those of students from developed countries.

In point of fact, Friendship University may be considered a pro-

ject in the first year and yearly increases to a maximum of 420 in their final year. All students at Friendship University get the same stipend given Moscow University African students.

● Clothing allowance: An admission, Africans at Moscow University get a 3,000 ruble clothing allowance, of which an overcoat of good quality costs 1,000 and boots and a fur cap total 200, leaving 1,800 for other clothing needs throughout the course. Such allowances are not given to Soviet students, but all Friendship University students receive them.

● Accommodation: all students, African as well as Soviet, if they live in University boarding houses, occupy rooms for four during their first, second and third years, but have individual separate rooms during their fourth and fifth years. However, owing to the Soviet housing shortage, some students are referred to non-University boarding houses where facilities such as hot water are lacking. On investigation, I learned that no African student is ever referred to a house without hot water. Moreover, Africans who need special conditions for health reasons receive individual rooms. Moscow University students pay 30 to 40 rubles per month for rent; Friendship students pay no rent.

● Transportation: Africans receive free plane tickets to Moscow, and free round-trip "open" tickets to their homes every two years. An "open" ticket is one which permits a student from—say, the Sudan—to return home not directly through Cairo, but via Amsterdam, Paris, Rome and Cairo. In the intervening years, African students may vacation on the Black Sea or elsewhere, and are given a 1,500 ruble vacation allotment, or 200 rubles more than the standard 24-day rest home ticket of 1,300 rubles. None of these special allowances is given to Soviet students.

● Discipline: A Soviet student who fails his examinations loses his stipend and may be expelled. Not so an African student; he is given a tutor or special classes to help him overcome his mistakes.

LINE DRAWN

But there is a limit to the forbearance of Soviet educational

authorities. No student, Soviet, African, or any other kind, may continually neglect his school work and fail to study, repeatedly fail his examinations, get drunk, assault others or engage in what Soviet people call "hooliganism," or entertain youth of the opposite sex in his or her room. A single infraction may bring nothing more severe than a lecturing from representatives of the Komzormol or a reprimand from the administration. But repeated violations invite expulsion.

Thus, two Somali students who struck a girl and engaged in a brawl at a dance were expelled. They are two of the 13 among the approximately 550 African students at Moscow University who have been expelled. Both had records of drunkenness and brawling.

A Uganda student in the Moscow University medical school, who subsequently pulled "expose articles" to anti-Soviet journals in the West, including U.S. News and World Report (Aug. 1, 1960), was expelled after neglecting his studies and failing his exams for two years.

EMBASSIES WATCH

It is doubtful if there are any responsible educational authorities, of whatever country, race or nationality, with unlimited tolerance of such practices.

It should also be mentioned that there are certain embassies in this capital which strive to perpetuate such practices in their own countries. Students from underdeveloped countries, especially from countries rich in mineral resources of strategic importance, may always find in these embassies keen ears attentive to every grumble, free food, entertainment, cigarettes and liquor and "friendliness" never accorded these students in their own countries.

One could guess, however, that less than a fraction of 1 per cent of the foreign students here are not serious-minded, purposeful youth, intent on making the most of such educational opportunities.

Perhaps a sound index of this fact is the number who have applied to enter Friendship University. If conditions for students here were truly those depicted by proteges of the British, West German and other embassies, the word would certainly have gotten around in the underdeveloped countries. But today Friendship University is already getting applications for admission during the next school year.

Call For Algerian Volunteers

A crowd of 100,000 Egyptians, massed at a rally in Cairo to condemn "barbarous massacres" in Algeria, passed a resolution appealing "to Arabs, Africans and all the youth of the world" for volunteers to fight the French in Algeria. Cairo Radio reported.

Powerful transmitters of the Egyptian broadcasting network beamed the proceedings direct from Republican Square to the Arab world.

The resolution appealed to the Governments of Arab, African and Latin American States to participate in their peoples as volunteers.

The radio also reported that President Nasser had cabled M. Ferhat Abbas, leader of the Algerian "Provincial" Government, that the United Arab Republic "places all its potentialities at the disposal of the Algerian people in support of their effort to attain freedom and independence."

AFRICA



Nkrumah on Casablanca Meeting AFRICA UNITY FOUNDATIONS ARE LAID

THE Casablanca African leaders' conference laid the foundations for the political unity of the African continent, President Nkrumah of Ghana declared recently on his return to Accra.

The conference opened a new era in African history, he said, and the decisions would ensure an early settlement in the Congo.

Representatives of Ghana, Guinea and Mali have started talks in Accra on establishing a political union with common currency and bank.

HIGH COMMAND

The eight-nation Casablanca conference—Morocco, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, United Arab Republic, Algerian Provisional Government, Libya and Ceylon—took these main decisions:

1. Formation of a joint African High Command of Chiefs-of-Staff, which, said observers, might take action in the Congo independent of the United Nations.

The command is to protect African States threatened by colonialist aggression.

2. Withdrawal of African countries' troops from the UN command in the Congo and the taking of "unappropriate action" if the UN fails to restore the authority of legitimate Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba, now held in jail by Belgian puppet Col. Mobutu.

3. African and other volunteers to help the Algerian liberation fight against France.

4. Adoption of "The African Charter for Casablanca" pledging non-alignment of African countries to any bloc, co-ordination of policies between African States and the setting up of an African consultative assembly as soon as possible.

Ecuador Peasants Seize Land

Five hundred Indians in the Cayambe region of Pinchincha province of Ecuador occupied the estate of Carrera. Shouting slogans against the landlords and "Long live land reform," the Indians drove out those in charge of the estate, occupied granaries and took over the farm tools there.

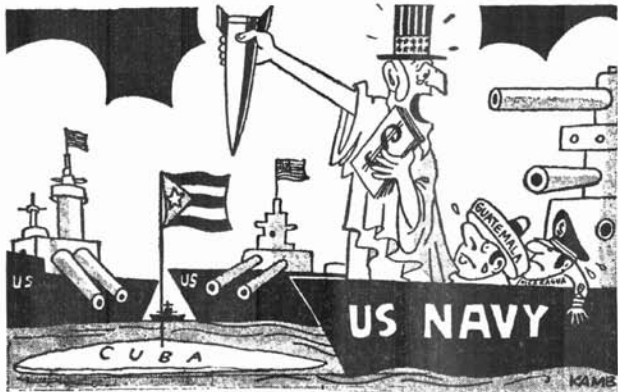
An On-the-spot report by American journalist JOHN PITTMAN

jection on a world scale of policies and methods with which the USSR in four decades eliminated backwardness and created an intelligentia and skilled working class among each of the 196 nationalities formerly exploited by the British and benefited Russian bourgeoisie and landowners before the 1917 revolution.

HELP GIVEN

Though a non-governmental institution, Friendship's facilities are not inferior in any respect to those of state institutions. On the contrary, as in the case of foreign students, and particularly African students in the University of Moscow under governmental or United Nations exchange agreements, students at Friendship enjoy advantages which are not accorded Soviet students. For example:

● Stipends: tuition is free for everyone at Friendship as well as at state institutions, but in addition, Africans at Moscow University receive 900 rubles per month stipend throughout their five-year or six-year courses, whereas Soviet students receive a maximum of 280 per month



"If this goes on they'll be invading us next."

SAMAALIN S.A. TELEPHONIC TENNIS

From F. J. de Jager

THE outstanding feature of the South African Tennis Championships which started at Kimberley on January 2 was the emergence of David Samaal as a triple title-holder. He won the men's singles, the men's doubles with W. Woodman and the mixed doubles with U. Sampson.

Men's Singles

Semi-finals: D. Samaal beat H. Abrahams 6.1, 6.1, 6.2. B. Smith beat R. Mogoai 7.5, 6.1, 5.7, 1.6, 6.2.

Finals: D. Samaal beat B. Smith 6.3, 6.3, 6.0. Once again the youthful Basil Smith from Rhodesia met the giant of South African tennis, David Samaal. It goes without saying that Smith has improved his standard of tennis considerably, but the match showed that Samaal is still our tenth king.

Samaal started off with a three game lead in the first set. In the fourth game things looked good for Smith when he took the first two points. Samaal, however, took immediate control and went on to take the fourth game. The determined Smith did not lose hope and took the fifth game to love. Smith also took the sixth game giving Samaal only one point. Samaal took the seventh game to love, and the eighth game was a battle, but Smith eventually clinched.

With the score 5.3 in Samaal's favour, Samaal took the final game using the first set 6.3. The second set was a real battle and the first three games went to deuce with Smith taking the first and Samaal the second and third. Samaal easily took the fourth game, with Smith managing to take one point. Smith took the fifth game and Samaal the sixth and seventh in beautiful style allowing his opponent one point out of the eight. Smith took the eighth game to love and Samaal finished the set by taking the ninth game. This was the final score for the second set 6.3 in his favour.

Although there were two deuces in the second and sixth game, Samaal proved to be the greater player by taking all six games in a row, winning the last set and the match by 6 games to love.

Women's Singles

Semi finals: P. Carolissen beat R. Bailey 6.2, 6.4. G. Williams beat E. Accom 6.1, 6.1.

Finals: G. Williams beat P. Carolissen 6.3, 6.3. The major upset in this event came when Miss P. Carolissen beat P. Carolissen played a good game throughout the event to reach the finals. She even had the former champion Miss G. Williams a little shaky in the first set which she lost 7.5. Here Miss G. Williams proved in champion style that she was still tops in female tennis.

In the sixth mentioning is the achievement of Miss E. Accom who reached the semi finals by beating U. Sampson, who with Samaal won the mixed doubles event and with Miss Williams the senior women's doubles event.

Women's Doubles

Semi finals: G. Williams and U. Sampson beat D. Palm and E. Abrahams 6.0, 6.2. R. Bailey and P. Carolissen beat L. Richards and L. Cochrane 6.1, 6.3.

Finals: G. Williams and U. Sampson beat R. Bailey and P. Carolissen 3.6, 6.3, 8.6.

R. Bailey and P. Carolissen played so well in the event that they went ahead to win the first set of the finals. Losing the second set, the final set became very interesting with both couples playing hard to win. It was just bad luck that one couple had to lose as the standard of tennis between both was fairly even.

Men's Doubles

Semi finals: B. Smith and H. Abrahams beat E. Rooker and A. Poot 7.5, 7.5, 6.3. D. Samaal and W. Woodman given a walk over to Ramushu and Mogoai.

Finals: D. Samaal and W. Woodman beat B. Smith and H. Abrahams 9.7, 2.6, 2.6, 6.1, 6.4.

The most interesting match of the tournament was the finals in the men's doubles in which B. Smith and H. Abrahams, the holders of the title, met Samaal and Woodman. In the first game W. Woodman lost his service and Smith and Abrahams were leading one love in the first set. Second server was Abrahams and he lost his service bringing the score to one all. Samaal lost his service in the third game and Smith snatched service in the fourth game. Woodman's service in the fifth game went to deuce which he finally lost. The score at this stage was 4.1 in favour of Smith and Abrahams. Woodman and Samaal made a terrific bid after this and went on to take the sixth, seventh, and eighth games. Determination was with the youthful Smith and Abrahams, and after deuce in the ninth game to Woodman, they took the game to take the lead for the first time, the score being 5.4.

It was a pity at this stage that Abrahams, who was serving, was unable to clinch the first set, as he lost his service to love. In the eleventh game Samaal lost his service after deuce, giving Smith and Abrahams the lead once more. Smith lost his service in the 12th game when everyone thought that he was going to make set. Woodman lost his service in the 13th game, thus giving Smith and Abrahams a lead of one game, the score being 7.6. Samaal and Woodman won the set by taking the last three games.

The second set was not what was expected. After taking the first two games Samaal and Woodman went into a real lapse. Samaal served four double faults in the seventh game. The set went to Smith and Abrahams who took six games in a row, making the second set score of 6.2.

LOOKED BAD

In the third set things looked bad for Samaal and Woodman, who just did not seem to be able to settle down and were making endless mistakes. Woodman, who had his service, took the first game. Abrahams took the second game with his service and then came the shock—Samaal lost his service. In the fourth game Basil Smith dropped his service, making the score at this stage two all. Abrahams and Smith went on to win the set by taking the last four games in a row, giving Samaal and Woodman 6 points out of the 16. Sets were now one to Samaal and partner and two to Smith and partner.

The fourth set went to Samaal and Woodman, the score being 6.1. The only service that was taken by Smith and Abrahams was the first in Woodman in the fifth game. Out of the 28 points in the set Smith and Abrahams scored 12.

The fifth and final set was played with all spectators eyes glued to the court where the only match was being played. There were no fewer than five deuces, in the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th and 9th games respectively. Of the total of 40 points in the ten game set, the losers scored 27 and the winners 34.

Mixed Doubles

Semi finals: D. Samaal and U. Sampson beat R. Mogoai and G. Williams 6.2, 7.5. B. Smith and G. Thyeys beat V. Orni and E. Accom 6.1, 6.2.

Finals: D. Samaal and U. Sampson beat B. Smith and G. Williams 2.6, 6.4, 6.4.

In the finals Smith and Williams went off to a good start by taking the first 4 games in a row. Smith however dropped his service in the fifth game, making the score 4.1 in his favour. Samaal lost his service in the sixth game. The last two services were from the Ladies, Williams having lost hers and Sampson having lost hers. The first set was thus won by Smith and Williams 2.6.

In the second set Samaal and Sampson, after having taken Smith's service in the first game, made good use of their service, and went on to win the set by taking each of their services in the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th games.

In the third set Smith and Williams started off well by taking the first two games to love off Smith and Sampson's service. Samaal and Sampson made a recovery by taking the 3rd, 4th and 5th games off the services of Williams, Williams, Smith and Samaal. Smith and Williams took the 6th and 7th games, taking the lead of 4.3. Samaal and Sampson took the last three games by winning Samaal's and Sampson's services in the 8th, 9th and 10th games respectively, allowing their opponents three points out of the 12.

OTHER RESULTS

Boys Under 12: F. Parker beat J. Dhiral 3.6, 6.3, 6.2.

Girls Under 12: L. Accom beat B. Thyeys 6.1, 6.3.

CRICKET

ANOTHER WIN FOR D'OLIVEIRA'S XI

From R. G. Doraswami

THE E.P. Cricket Federation Invitation XI was handsomely beaten by Basil D'Oliveira's Invitation XI on the Pirates Ground by the convincing margin of 131 runs after declaring their second innings closed at 139 for 4 wickets. Basil D'Oliveira being 94 not out. The match was played on turf. The visiting side batted first and proceeded to lay a firm foundation by taking their time, particularly as all the players, with the exception of Basil D'Oliveira, had never played on turf before. The scoring was very slow though not unattractive, but the ball was coming through rather low and so impeded stroke-play. F. Brache was the first to go with the total at 24, having only made 7. He was out on an excellent left-handed catch by I. Narkerden in forward shelter.

ACCURATE BOWLING

The E.P. bowling while not outstanding was very accurate. Eventually, after nearly 5 hours battling D'Oliveira's side was out for 139. I. D'Oliveira being top-scorer with an attractive 39. B. D'Oliveira made 24 and C. Abrahams 25. The best bowler was I. Narkerden with 3 for 33. Throughout the innings Y. Davis distinguished himself with some superb fielding close to the wicket, particularly at silly mid-off. E.P. went in and never really settled down. W. Kovu was out for the 3rd ball of Cecil Abrahams' first over for no-hit. With the exception of a painstaking 12 from Narkerden and a very fine knock of 39 from Dan Que, nobody got double figures and E.P. were still out for a paltry 72. M. S. Wallie took 3 for 12; C. Abrahams 3 for 14; L. Walsh 2 for 24.

SENSATIONAL

The visitors' second innings began sensationally putting E.P. right back into the game. F. Brache and B. February were both out for ducks and the score stood at 2 for 2. But the real success was to be achieved for the D'Oliveira brothers because to set about the E.P. bowling in no mean manner and reached the

century partnership in only 55 minutes. Basil D'Oliveira was the dominating partner hitting some glorious sixes (6 in all) and six fours. He was dropped three times however. I. D'Oliveira was eventually out for a very attractive 44. After lunch Basil D'Oliveira closed the innings at 139 for 4; leaving E.P. 244 to make in just under 4 hours.

E.P. fared even more badly than in the first innings and were soon 7 down for 39. The captain, C. Jephtha, however, in partnership with A. "Lefty" Adams became associated in a spirited and attractive partnership of 47 before Jephtha was foolishly run out at 86 with his own score at 23. All was over bar the shouting though Adams continued to hit out lustily before being last man out, caught right on the boundary for a plucky 37. E.P. were all out for 112, thus losing by 131 runs.

M. S. Dollie was the most successful bowler, taking 4 for 19; L. Walsh took 2 for 36 with his leg-breaks.

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History of Bechuanaland

"Introduction to the Bechuanaland Protectorate History and administration", by S. M. Gabushwane. Published by the author, Kanye, 1957. 97 pages. Price 10s. 6d.

This is a small book with a great heart. The author, who is head teacher at the Bujawana National School, explains that he wished to give teachers and scholars a guide to their country's history and system of government. I am sure that they find his book very useful.

It consists of notes or essays on a number of related subjects: the early history of White settlement and administration; the tribes of great chiefs like Khama and Bathoen and of the missionaries, including John Mackenzie and David Livingstone, who had a great influence on Twana development; and the system of government.

The writing is clear and simple. Mr. Gabushwane must be a good teacher. He is also a great patriot, with unshakable confidence in his people. He leaves us no doubt about their distrust of the South African way of life and their determination to prevent their country from being swallowed up by the Union.

I hope that when he revises his book for a second edition, Mr. Gabushwane will tell us more than by his done about his people's progress, the possibility of making themselves independent of migration to the Union's labour centres, and the possibility of bringing about a greater degree of national unity and centralisation. He is careful to avoid

criticism of the administration and the chiefs. One can understand why he avoids controversial questions, but his book would gain much in value if he were to discuss the problems that are worrying the people.

The book is obtainable from the Book Store, Bangwaketse Tribal Administration, P.O. Box 1, Kanye, B.P., The Bechuanaland Book Centre, P.O. Box 1, Lobatse, B.T. The Lovelade Press, P.O. Lovelade, Vize, Alice, C.P. The Rustenburg Herald, P.O. Box 170, Rustenburg, T.V.I, and at the publisher, P.O. Box 45, Kanye, Bechuanaland.

OSCAR MPETHA'S HOUSE RAIDED

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. O. Mpetha, Secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, told New Age that members of the Special Branch raided his home in Nyanga at 7.15 a.m. on Monday soon after he had left for work.

They told Mrs. Mpetha that they had heard that a meeting had been

held at the house last Sunday, and they had come to search the premises. When Mrs. Mpetha demanded a search warrant, one of the detectives said, "I am a search warrant."

They then proceeded to search the house and upon finding nothing which interested them, they left, one of them remarking that people had been telling lies.

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