

JUNE 26 SPECIAL ISSUE

INSIDE - FREE

MAP OF AFRICA

NEW AGE

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# S.W.A.—ACHILLES HEEL OF THE REPUBLIC

## African Leaders Give Evidence To U.N. Committee

LEADERS of the people's organisations of South West Africa are now in Accra, Ghana, to give evidence before the United Nations committee which was appointed at the last session of the General Assembly to investigate conditions in the territory.

The committee was refused permission by the Nationalist Government to enter South West Africa, and has decided to get as much information as possible from the people's leaders in exile.

Those who will give evidence include Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi, President of the S.W.A. National Union, and Mr. Mburumba Kerina, Mr. Sam Nujoma and Mr. Louis Nelenqani, of the S.W.A. People's Organisation.

It is not yet certain whether the UN Committee will still try to enter South West Africa, with or without the consent of the South African Government. All the members of the Committee, with the exception of the representative of Ireland, de-

(Continued on page 3)



Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi.

## FINAL PLANS FOR COLOURED CONVENTION To Open July 7

CAPE TOWN. MORE than 500 delegates, representing a major portion of the Coloured community, will attend the Coloured National Convention starting on July 7, the secretary of the Planning Committee, Mr. J. C. A. Daniels, told New Age this week.

The Convention, which will be held at the Claremont Civic Centre, will be opened on Friday July 7 at

(Continued on page 3)



Mr. Mburumba Kerina.



On their way into court are two of the leaders on trial flanking their counsel Mr. J. Slovo. Left: Mr. Julius Male, formerly Transvaal organiser of the Liberal Party; and (right): Mr. Duma Nokwe, formerly secretary-general of the African National Congress.

## "Quash This Charge," Argues Defence

### Trial of 13 Leaders Opens in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG.

WHEN the 13 African leaders came to trial last week for their sponsorship of the Pietermaritzburg All-in African Conference, the court was told by defence counsel that the indictment against them should be quashed.

If it stood, a ten year jail sentence would hang over the head of every person who put forward political objectives which for centuries had been regarded by civilised men throughout the world as the cornerstone of democratic government.

After a day's argument on the indictment, the Regional Court was adjourned to Tuesday of this week to await the ruling of the magistrate.

This is the first major trial on a charge of continuing the activities of an unlawful organisation apart from the individual cases against various former members of PAC.

The 13 men in the dock represent every major stream of African political thought and organisation in

(Continued on page 3)

## SENTENCED TO LASHES FOR STRIKE OFFENCES

### Congress Protest

CONGRESSMEN are up in arms over sentences of lashes handed down by magistrates in Durban and Cape Town in connection with the May 29 stay at home.

In Cape Town a 17-year-old European schoolboy was sentenced to five strokes for putting up strike stickers in a municipal bus. He was accompanied in court by his father, but was not defended by counsel and no appeal was noted against his sentence.

In Durban last week two members of the Natal Indian Youth Congress were sentenced for contravening an old bye-law prohibiting the posting of leaflets on walls in the city.

An 18-year-old student was sentenced to five lashes and

Mr. Goolam Sadek (21) was fined £5 with the alternative of 10 days imprisonment.

In a statement to New Age, the Durban Congress Alliance has expressed its shock at the viciousness of the sentence on the youth.

"This old law has been enforced as a part of the general pattern of intimidation that has been let loose against the people's movement in this country," declares the statement.

"We cannot and must not allow such actions on the part of the authorities to intimidate us. We must continue with our legitimate and just demands for full freedom and democracy."

In the meantime the youth is out on bail pending an appeal which was noted immediately. Mr. Goolam Sadek paid his fine.

# What's Happening To "Poor Man's Lawyer"?

## No More Legal Aid For Africans?

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
BY the time the Nats have finished, will the Africans be left with their Poor Man's Lawyer?

Government interference with private welfare organisations went one stage further recently when the Johannesburg Legal Aid Bureau lost its 12-year-old annual grant of R17,000.

The reason given for the withdrawal (which will almost certainly make it impossible for the Bureau to continue its work) was that Government facilities now existed to replace those offered by this popular and hard-working "poor man's lawyer."

The decision follows the opening of a State Bureau in the basement of the Magistrate's Court. At present this office is staffed by a former Criminal Court Magistrate and a policeman.

### OFFICIAL VIEW

When New Age interviewed Mr. F. C. Silk O.C., the Chief Magistrate, about this development, he said: "Our new offices will be in a better position to help indigent people. For example, complaints

by Bantu regarding divorce and civil claims will be referred straight to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, thus obviating the necessity and expense of a court case. There will be streamlining as the result of this co-ordination between the various departments of State."

Government departments, of course, have always proved the worst source of help to Africans in trouble, with the law or any other way. The Johannesburg Legal Aid Bureau has taken up cases where, for example, someone has sued a policeman for assault. Will the new department take up such cases?

The Government's policy on legal aid for Africans does not augur well for the new Government-run bureau.

In 1958, when the system was reviewed by the Government, the Secretary for Justice issued the following statement: "Legal aid is necessary only in civil actions, but unnecessary in criminal cases. This view is based on the fact that our whole legal system is designed to prevent conviction of a defendant person, whether he is defended or not, and that it is the duty of judicial officers and prosecutors to

ensure that no miscarriages of justice occur."

### NOT FOR AFRICANS

The memorandum issued by the Department of Justice in 1959, on which the new Government arrangements have so far been based, recommended the complete repeal of legal aid in criminal matters except where someone is charged with a capital offence.

It considered legal aid necessary in civil matters but excluded all Africans, saying that sufficient provision was made for them by the Bantu Court and Commissioners.

The memorandum laid the basis for the State Bureau now operating in the Magistrate's Court, and if its recommendations are carried out ONLY FOR CA'S CHARGED WITH CAPITAL OFFENCES MAY QUALIFY FOR LEGAL AID.

### NO CO-OPERATION

The independent Legal Aid Bureau is already experiencing difficulty in carrying on with its work. Recently, it help was sought by a White woman who had been locked out of her home by her husband. The Bureau sent this woman to the police with a note asking the police to accompany her to the house and help her to gain access so that she might collect her possessions.

But the police sent her back with another note saying that as the Johannesburg Legal Aid Bureau was no longer a recognised organisation, they could no longer co-operate with it.

The Law Society has decided that it will provide a panel of lawyers for both organisations, but the Bar Council has not yet come to a decision on this matter.

## Fort Hare Destroyed

Fort Hare College—once the most admirable College in Southern Africa—has been destroyed by the Government's apartheid policy, from which the Separate Universities Act was born. The Government's policy dealing with Fort Hare has no shred of justification.

All the people of Africa know the product of this college, the men and women who studied at this college. It has taught the world that the different races of South Africa can live and learn together—there used to be no discrimination whatsoever. But now it has been crippled.

ISMAIL MOOLLA

Umzinto

## Basotho Memo To UNO

In the June 1, 1961 issue of New Age, appeared a short statement under the heading "Basotho". Kindly permit me to make one correction.

The memorandum of the Lekhotla la Baso is not concerning our rejection of the Peace Alliance Treaty, as is erroneously stated in New Age, but is a memorandum on the violation of the Peace Treaty of Alliance by the British Government made between Chief Moshoeu and the British Government in 1843.

The memorandum has already been submitted to the British Government through the High Commission Territories' office and to the Secretary-General of UNO.

M. LAOHLA@

Basutoland

## EDITORIAL

# WHAT JUNE 26 MEANS TO YOU!

JUNE 26—FREEDOM DAY—has become a symbol of the struggle of the South African people for liberation from apartheid oppression. It is the day on which South African freedom fighters dedicate themselves afresh to the fight for a new South Africa based on equal rights for all.

What is the history of June 26?

● It started on June 26, 1950, when the people of South Africa answered the call of the African National Congress, the S.A. Indian Congress, the former Communist Party and other organisations to demonstrate in protest against the **Suppression of Communism Bill**—then before Parliament—and other oppressive laws.

In some centres the people observed a day of mourning, prayer and dedication. In the bigger centres there was a general strike.

● On June 26, 1952, the Congress Movement launched the **Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws**, in which 10,000 brave volunteers went to jail in protest against the pass laws and other discriminatory legislation.

● On June 26, 1955, the 3,000 delegates at the **Congress of the People** at Kliptown, Johannesburg, in the midst of a massive police raid, adopted the historic Freedom Charter, clause by clause. "The People Shall Govern," they declared. "All national groups shall have equal rights."

● And they stood, with heads bared, to pledge: "These freedoms we will fight for, side by side, throughout our lives, until we have won our liberty."

● On June 26, 1957, responding to the Congress call, tens of thousands throughout South Africa demonstrated in favour of demands for the **abolition of the pass laws**, a national minimum wage of £1 a day, and against apartheid and bannings. Johannesburg's industries came to a standstill and peaceful meetings and processions were held in many parts of the country.

● On June 26, 1958, 20,000 Indians gathered at Curries Fountain, Durban in the biggest demonstration against Group Areas ever staged in South Africa.

● On June 26, 1959, the Congress movement launched the **economic boycott of Nationalist products**, and decided to extend and intensify the already successful **potato boycott**, called in protest against farm slavery in the Transvaal. A mass meeting of 50,000 Africans and Indians was staged in Durban for the launching of the campaign.

With massive external support, the economic boycott has now assumed proportions which present a grave threat to the Verwoerd Government.

These have been the high-water marks of the June 26 campaigns of the fifties, in which the people's struggle, under Congress leadership, was raised to new heights.

Today, as a result of combined internal and external pressures, the Verwoerd regime is tottering. Economic decay has set in, and panic financial measures have been introduced to prevent outright collapse.

**FREEDOM IS IN SIGHT. Despite all his guns and Saracens, Verwoerd cannot hold up the course of history. On this June 26, 1961, let the people of South Africa pledge to win freedom, not just in their lifetime, but NOW.**

## AFRICANS WANT FREEDOM NOT LIQUOR

I have learned with disgust that the Minister of Justice Mr. Erasmus wants Africans to be granted the right to drink liquor freely. I want to emphasise to this gentleman that the Africans don't want freedom in bars, they want freedom in all spheres.

If we were to come to power tomorrow, the first thing we would deal with is not liquor, but building friendship between all the different races in our country, and between ourselves and the outside world.

Mr. Erasmus has just made a tremendous round-up through the whole country with armed soldiers, police, kwela-kwela, troop carriers, aeroplanes and helicopters. If must have cost him a fortune. And why did he do all this? Nobody had declared war. It was just because the people demanded, and still demand, that the government

call a national convention of all the leaders of the various racial groups to discuss ways and means leading to peaceful coexistence and co-operation in our beloved country.

Now, seeing that he has not collected a brass farthing from all his achievements, he all of a sudden wants the Africans to drink freely. Why? Because he wants to make up the loss. He knows that once they are allowed to go in bars, he will have his police waiting in the streets nearby to pick them up when they come out for being drunk. And in the courts they will be told: "You were found drunk. Fine £2. Go down."

Sorry, Mr. Erasmus. Thank you for your sympathy. We want, not liquor, but freedom.

SIMON XAMLASHE

Langa



## A WHITE FARMER CALLS FOR UNITY

As a white farmer I supported the stay at home for three days. A small maintenance staff remained to look after my home and the welfare of the animals but all manual and other work stopped.

Totally opposed to the race policies of this Verwoerd Govern-

ment I cannot see how a divided nation can achieve the desired results without unity.

We have the PAC, the NAC, the NIC, the Liberals, the Democrats and the Coloureds who are virtually voiceless. Without concerted action any fool can drop leaflets from an aeroplane that must cause confusion and recrimination.

Why is there no unity? It is because the leaders of these groups are seeking power for themselves without a thought for the country? This is the impression I have and I hope events will prove me wrong.

Two years ago The Progressive Party was formed and is today the only opposition the Government have who call for a multi-racial convention and who recognise the rights of the individual. You may not accept a qualifying franchise, some of you see the wisdom of it and so on, but you all stand to lose nothing and gain by giving Dr. Jan Smuts, who is in Parliament the opportunity of meeting you all at a multi-racial Convention and, with your backing, he has the power of demanding that which is the right of each and every one of us.

Petty differences must not be allowed to cloud the real issues at stake and it is hoped that the approach suggested here will appeal to the leaders of the different groups.

I wish to blame no one, but the three day stay at home cost me time and money because my next were fully paid. However the next time I support such a movement I expect it to be under the leadership of one man voicing the protests of a united Nation.

TED HOLTGATE

Paddock, Natal

## A LITTLE EFFORT GOES A LONG WAY

THIS week we must acknowledge and thank one of our sympathisers in Cape Town for organising a jumble sale on our behalf and making over 28 rand for us. If there were more people who would help us in this way, the life of New Age would be made more secure.

Don't take New Age for granted. Help us keep the paper going by collecting money, organising jumble sales or parties, and also by SELLING THE PAPER. And we need YOUR donation as well!!

### Last Week's Donations:

**Johannesburg:**  
Old socialist R10, M & M R10, M colls R2, N. colls, R4.50, Old friend R50.

**Cape Town:**  
H.P.R. R1.50, D.G. (our D. R4, Nick R1, Jumble (Lour 40c, Rubur R1, Harry R2, York R2, Prem R1, Jumble sale R28.95.

Grand Total: R127.35.

# "QUASH THIS CHARGE"

(Continued from page 1)

South Africa. They are charged under the Suppression of Communism Act, read together with the Unlawful Organisations Act (the measure passed in March last year to ban the ANC and PAC). The two laws, read together, make it an offence to "perform acts calculated to further the achievements of any of the objects of the African National Congress."

## NEW CRIMES

Mr. J. Slovo, arguing for all 13, said that the charge "if adjudged valid will have the effect of stuffing out every principle of free political thinking in this country. It would become a crime punishable by a ten year jail sentence to strive for the attainment of adult universal franchise, whether now or in 500 years, whether by deputations to the government or by blowing up the Houses of Parliament."

"It would become a crime to advocate a united democratic South Africa. It would become a crime to support the cause of national liberation, to say that nations in Africa have a right to independence, to say that nations in the rest of the world have a right to independence. It would become a crime punishable by a ten year sentence to organise the African people by any means to secure their liberation from discrimination."

## OBJECTS OF THE ANC

The accused were charged with furthering the objects of the African National Congress. What did the legislature mean by "objects of the African National Congress?" asked

Mr. Slovo.

"The State will say that it means every point of policy of the ANC, irrespective of whether it is held by every other political body, including the governing party of South Africa."

To interpret ANC 'objects' in this unrestricted sense would result in a "glaring absurdity," said Mr. Slovo. All political thought and discussion would become petrified. To oppose anything would become a crime.

## THE ACCUSED

Up to two days before the trial the 12 accused were:

**Advocate Dons Nkomo**—formerly secretary-general of the African National Congress and one of the treason trialists who stood trial for 4 years and was then found not guilty.

**Mr. Marka Shomo**—Chairman of the African Laundry Workers' Union and national treasurer of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

**Mr. Joe Molele**—formerly an official of the now banned Pan-Africanist Congress, and one of the treason trialists discharged at the end of the four years.

**Mr. John Mpanza**—formerly Transvaal orator of the Liberal Party.

**Mr. Paul H. Moseka**—Orlando and Pvilleite businessman, formerly a member of the Native Representative Council, formerly an official of the African Chamber of Commerce.

**The Rev. B. Rajall**—Minister of the ABE church, secretary of the African Mothers' International National Federation (IAMF) and a member of the Progressive Party.

**Mr. W. E. Nkomo**—formerly deputy-president of the Transvaal African National Congress, one-time field and research officer of the Institute of Race Relations.

**The Rev. N. E. Tanyi**—Minister of the ABE Church, official of IAMF.

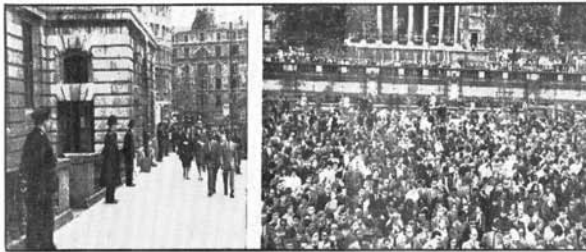
**Mr. G. Mhata**—field officer of the Institute of Race Relations.

**Mr. Jordan Ngubane**—journalist; vice-president of the Liberal Party.

**Mr. A. Bhebe**—editor, prominent Naledu member of the Liberal Party.

**Mr. Gavin Mkhali**—journalist; Port Elizabeth representative of New Age, formerly prominent in the African National Congress. Two of them were joined by accused number 11, Mr. Alfred Nzo, former ANC organiser.

# Londoners Backed May 29 Strike



Thousands of Londoners gathered at Trafalgar Square (right) at a meeting called in support of the May 29 stay at home. In anticipation of possible incidents, South Africa House, which faces the Square, was strongly guarded by police (left).

## And Now

# PASS LAWS FOR INDIANS

## Protest To Witbank Council

**WITBANK.**  
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SOUTH AFRICA LOCATION-TYPE REGULATIONS ARE BEING APPLIED TO INDIANS LIVING IN THE WITBANK ASIATIC BAZAAR.

The regulations were first mooted in 1957 but were dropped after strong Indian representations to the Town Council. Now, four years later, they are being enforced under a February Government proclamation.

The Indian community last week again appealed to the Town Council against the regulations. They asked for new regulations in whose drafting they could have a say. Meanwhile the new regulations remain in force but the Indian community is determined to go to court every time a regulation is implemented unjustly.

### PERMITS NEEDED

The proclamation, made under a Municipal Ordinance of 1905, makes it illegal for anyone to enter the Bazaar without a permit from an Inspector appointed by the Council. Results—in theory—the entire African and European clientele of the shops could be prevented from coming to buy there.

So far no such restrictions have been imposed, but a number of African patients of the Bazaar's doctor have already asked him for letters saying that he is treating them, to ensure admittance, so it is obvious they are concerned about the possibility of non-admission.

A further section of the proclamation makes it an offence for the lessee of any stand (now only available for 1 year at a time instead of for a 3-year period) to have anyone staying with him over the age of 16 who is not his wife, unless that person has a permit. But Mohammedan marriage rites are not recognised in South Africa, so that in theory all wives could be charged with being there illegally.

The new regulations give the Inspector the power to decide how many persons may legally reside in any particular building, without set-

ting down official standards and numbers. Here is a section that lends itself to the worst possible opportunities for abuse, be it bribery, revenge, or the desire for power, on the part of an unscrupulous Inspector.

### WHY, WHY, WHY?

Why has the Town Council drawn up these stringent and inhuman regulations? There has never been the slightest difficulty over leases, rents, or trading in the bazaar. All sections of the community have done their buying and dealing with the Indians in the greatest

amicability, and the community has been at peace.

Could the reason be that some of the White traders eye the Indians their busy shops and would like to see some of the business come their way?

Or is it just another typical example of how in Verwoerd's South Africa no one with a dark skin can be left to live without continually having to comply with a multitude of inhuman and cruel regulations that have been carefully calculated to make his life as insecure and difficult as possible?

## In Pretoria, Republican Centre

# DOMESTIC WORKERS WENT ON STRIKE

From Our Correspondent  
**PRETORIA** was the venue for the Nat republic celebrations. White people in the area were the most worried perhaps of any people in South Africa before May 29.

As the day drew near, the stay at home was the talk of the town. About 50 per cent of the domestic workers got leave varying from one to five days over this period. Many businesses, shops and construction works were closed down.

The police started early with their action. On May 24 the chairman of the Pretoria region of SACTU, Mr. John Mosuny, was arrested at 5.30 in the morning. He works as a waiter in a hotel in Church Street and is an active organiser in the Domestic Workers' Union.

### PEOPLE ANGERED

This arrest was soon the talk of the town, and it angered the people. No previous strike ever had support from domestic workers, but on this occasion about 85 per cent of these workers went on strike. Many Pretoria hotels suffered severely as a result.

In Lady Selborne all shops closed and the stay at home was supported about 75 per cent. There are no buses in the location, but there are 68 taxis used as a means of transport. On May 29 there were no taxis to be seen until about 8 a.m., when three came in to chance their luck, but no people used them.

People who went to work that day had difficulty getting home that night until a skeleton bus service was arranged to drop them outside the location.

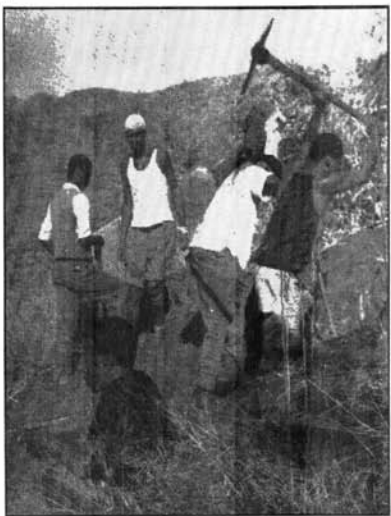
At Vlakfontein about 50 per cent supported the stay at home while at Afteridgeville the number was 35 per cent.

### LEAFLETS

The police concentrated on these locations with searchlights at night and used loudspeakers during the day calling on the people to go to work. Aeroplanes distributed two leaflets against the strike—one from the PAC and one from the African Workers' Union.

Also arrested on May 25 was Mr. Johannes Mabothu, and on June 1 Morris Matsonela was arrested. They were detained for 12 days and later charged with pass offences.

# POLICE WERE SCARED TO FETCH THE BODY



Last week New Age reported on the death of Mr. Maqembu Dhladhi who was shot by a policeman at Mqunqa Location, in the Inanda District. It will be recalled that the people refused to carry the body of the dead man to a spot near the police station about six miles away and demanded that the police call for the body. When the police refused to come for the body, the people buried the body themselves near the late Mr. Dhladhi's home. Later seventy armed policemen entered the area, exhumed the body, performed an autopsy and re-buried the corpse at a cemetery near the Inanda bus terminal about six miles from the village. Our picture shows tribesmen digging the grave in which Mr. Dhladhi's body was first buried.

**AFRICA** Sir Roy and Macleod Unite to Perpetuate White Domination

# S. RHODESIA CONSTITUTION A FRAUD: White Voters To Outnumber Africans 25 to 1

THE refusal of Mr. Macmillan to meet Mr. Morton Malunga, Vice-President of the National Democratic Party, is now likely to force the African people of S. Rhodesia "to resort to some other means" to win a democratic one-man one-vote Constitution.

This warning was given by Mr. Malunga at a press conference in London. "Britain is conspiring with the white minority to reduce the Africans to a state of servitude." He explained that "lives are now at stake" and that he was immediately returning to S. Rhodesia to "organise".

Mr. Malunga was expressly sent to London by his Party to urge Mr. Macmillan to repudiate the agreement reached between the S. Rhodesian Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead and the British Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr. Duncan Sandys.

By this agreement, the British Government will abandon its veto powers over discriminatory legislation adopted in S. Rhodesia.

Instead, a 12 member Constitutional Council will be created by the white dominated S. Rhodesian Parliament for this purpose.

This agreement further enables Sir Edgar Whitehead to hold a white dominated referendum on the new Constitution.

The British Government has justified the Whitehead-Sandys Agreement on the grounds that the new constitutional proposals will provide for "an increase of African representation in Parliament from nil to a quarter of the seats."

The educational qualifications require two years of secondary school education. In 1960 only 677 African students reached this level. In any case, white education up to secondary school level is free and compulsory for Europeans. For Africans it is not.

The "A" and "B" voting rolls are so organised that the "B" or African seats can always be influenced by "A" or European voters. Hence the 15 Africans to be elected for the "B" seats will tend to be "stooges" of the ruling white party.

ON THIS BASIS THERE WOULD BE OVER 80,000 EUROPEAN VOTERS OUT OF A WHITE POPULATION OF 223,000 AND LESS THAN 3,000 VOTERS OUT OF AN AFRICAN POPULATION OF 3,000,000.

Next, the Constitutional Council possesses only delaying and advisory powers. It were to declare a bill discriminatory, the Government can reintroduce the bill and obtain its enactment by a two-thirds majority (which is always possible with 50 of the 65 seats allocated to Europeans). The 15 African seats are as the NDP has declared "likely to be taken up by 'stooges' of Sir Edgar's Party."

### "Bill of Rights"

The proposed constitution creates a House of Assembly of 65 members of whom 15 may be Africans. The present Parliament has 30 white members. For this the white settlers are now to be granted independence.

This so-called "advance" for the

any law which violates personal property and the freedom of assembly and speech.

This Bill, however, leaves untouched the mass of discriminatory and repressive laws already standing in S. Rhodesia's statute books.

In fact, then, the new Constitution for S. Rhodesia does nothing more than that: it grants independence to the settlers against African wishes; the African people are being surrendered to a minority, which jealously guards its privileges and which is to remain sacrosanct under the new Constitution. The Africans will remain in a "state of servitude."

One of the central issues of African discontent and agitation—the land issue—has been neatly shelved by the Whitehead-Sandys Agreement. The Land Apportionment Act is left untouched; the 23,000 Europeans will continue to occupy 51 per cent of the land leaving 49 per cent to the 3,000,000 Africans. To make impossible any African demonstration against this monstrous fact, Sir Edgar Whitehead has banned all meetings in the African areas.

The National Democratic Party, speaking for the Africans have announced that should Sir Edgar act against the referendum without settling the land question to African satisfaction, the Party would repudiate all the results of the Constitutional Conference of February last.

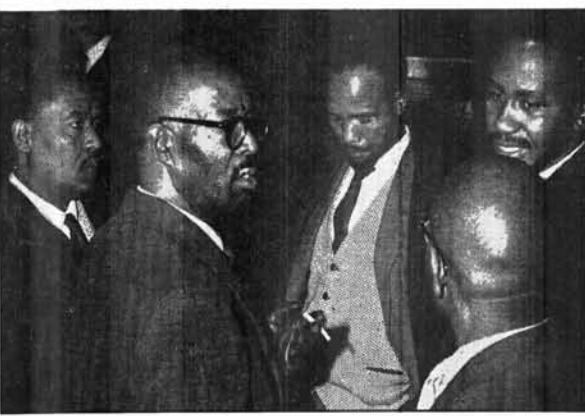
### N.D.P.'s Impasse

There is now little doubt, despite Mr. Malunga's statements, that the NDP will find itself in something of an impasse. Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the Party's leader, participated in the Conference that produced these constitutional proposals and at least gave the impression that he supported them. This immediately placed the initiative in the hands of Sir Edgar Whitehead and naturally he took the earliest opportunity to force the pace by sealing the white settler independence agreement with the British authorities, and to set the date for a referendum. When the full leadership of the NDP were confronted with the implications of the proposals, they realised that they had been properly ensnared.

The NDP was as a result no longer united and a number of its senior officials resigned. An emergency conference of the NDP was called on March 18 and there again a certain measure of indecision characterised the proceedings. At the end of the Conference, the NDP announced that it "reserved the right to participate or not in the coming referendum on the proposals, depending on four conditions."

The conditions concerned a satisfactory settlement of the land question, the release of all detainees, a lifting of the ban on meetings in all African areas and that the method of selection of members of the Constitutional Council be satisfactorily settled.

SINCE NONE OF THESE CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, IT NOW LOOKS AS IF THE N.D.P. WILL BE FORCED TO REPUDIATE THE REFERENDUM. WHAT IS EQUALLY LIKELY IS THAT SIR EDGAR WILL PERSIST WITH THE REFERENDUM, IMPLEMENT THE CONSTITUTION AND ESTABLISH THE LONG SOUGHT AFTER WHITE-SETTLER INDEPENDENCE FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA.



### African Leaders On Trial

Among the 13 African leaders on trial in Johannesburg for sponsoring the Pietermaritzburg All-African Conference in March are:

ABOVE: Mr. W. B. Ngakane, Mr. Jordan Ngunane, Mr. H. Bhengu, Mr. Joe Molefi and (back to camera) Mr. Paul Mosaka.

RIGHT: Mr. Alfred Nzo (left corner) and Mr. Govan Mbeki.

### HEARD IN COURT

Mr. Slovo for the 13 leaders: "The charge sheet alleges that one of the unlawful objects the accused were striving for is a united democratic South Africa. Does this mean we haven't got a united democratic South Africa?"



### ACHILLES' HEEL

(Continued from page 1)

cided to apply for individual visas, but the outcome of their application is not yet known.

Meanwhile, the South African Government has taken a number of steps to "pacify" the people of South West Africa in anticipation of a possible visit by the UN Committee.

They offered the restoration of the 1923 agreement to the Rehoboth Basters—but the offer was rejected by the people in last week's referendum on the grounds that it was not a genuine offer of self-determination.

An attempt has also been made to establish an advisory board for the Coloureds in the territory, and a meeting to discuss this was held with Coloured leaders in Windhoek.

Another step taken to allay discontent has been the raising of the wages of the D'Orambo contract labourers from 1,254 a day to 1,194 a day—but even then the wage is only about half that of African miners working on the Witwatersrand and well below the subsistence level demanded by social workers as the absolute minimum.

### POLICE AND ARMY

Side by side with these "positive measures" wide-scale police action against the people has been reported from various parts of the territory. A statement issued by SWAPO last week alleged that more than 70 members and leading officers of the organisation had been jailed in Windhoek alone, while a further 143 officers and members had been arrested in Keetmanshoop, Oranjemund, Walvis Bay, Tsumeb and Luderitz.

Similar action is reported to have been taken against SWANU members in various centres. In addition the Government has sent troop reinforcements to Walvis Bay and to the Angola border—in flagrant violation of its obligations under the mandate, which specifies that no military bases may be established anywhere in the territory.



### Singing Congress Songs on the Mountain Top

# Basotho Youth Boycott Queen's Birthday

THOUSANDS of Basotho youth took part in a counter-demonstration against the official Queen's Birthday celebrations which were held here on Saturday, June 10. The demonstrations, which were organised by the Congress Party Youth League, were intended to show the opposition of the Basotho youth to imperialist and colonial rule, as symbolised by the monarchy.

The youth leaders had been summoned by the District Commissioner on June 9 and told not to make trouble the next day. That same evening the Youth Congress called a meeting at Fraser's Memorial Hall.

### COLOURED CONVENTION

Only GEORGE PEAKE LEFT IN JAIL. Executive members of the Coloured People's Congress who were held under the 12-day no-bail conditions of the General Laws Amendment Act after having been arrested on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act were released last week.

They are Messrs Barney Desai, Reg September and Alex La Guma. Bail of £100 was granted and their care was remanded to June 22. A third African, Mr. Sidwell Mavimela, found guilty of inciting a Coloured woman to stay away from work, was fined £2.

Mr. Daniels said that final preparations for the Convention were being made all over South Africa. "The recent banning of meetings has, however, affected the preparations, and the Planning Committee wishes to make a special appeal to all those who have not been contacted and who are interested in sending delegates to write to the Committee at P.O. Box 2854, Cape Town, for details."

It is reported that Chief Paulus Mopeli, the Witwatersrand people's leader who has been living in exile at Frenchdale since the disturbances in the reserve in 1950, is seriously ill.

Attorneys are being made to ensure that he is provided with medical attention as soon as possible.

### Chief Charged with incitement

PIETERSBURG. CHIEF Kgabo Moloto, of the Moleletjes Tribal Authority in the Pietersburg district, has been charged with incitement to protest against existing laws, and with refusing to pay a fine but rather to go to prison in the event of his being found guilty.

"My disobedience of the Act banning 'Peace News' sprouts from my earnest desire to morally sustain determined opposition to the Betterment Scheme for their area, and to their total boycott of the culling post since the beginning of this year."

### THE BAD OLD DAYS

The bad old days are here again, writes a special correspondent in Bulawayo. The Southern Rhodesian Government is stepping up its arrests of the people's leaders. In less than a month five of the leaders have been arrested under the "Law and Order (maintenance) Act." Summonses are being sent out to the leaders of the NDP like electrifying pamphlets!



### CHARGED WITH SUBVERSION

Two of the latest batch of leaders to be charged are Mr. Agrippah M'Kahlira, secretary of the BAT and City Branch of the NDP (right) and Mr. Pitso Ndabele, chairman of the branch's Youth Council.

### Naicker To Speak On June 26

DURBAN. Preliminary meetings to popularise the significance of June 26 were held last week in Durban and its suburbs.

A packed meeting at the Durban YMCA Hall last Saturday resolved to work for a National Convention "to establish a non-racial constitution and Government for South Africa." Meetings were also organised for Clairwood, Merebank and Mayville.

This campaign will culminate with two meetings—at the Bantu Social Centre and the Gandhi Hall—on June 26, at 3.30 p.m. According to the organisers of the meeting, two meetings are being held simultaneously because no venue could be found to accommodate the people expected to attend. The speakers at both meetings will be the same and will include Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the SAIC, and Mr. George Mbete, former organiser of the banned African National Congress.

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# In Mathematics, Medicine, Navigation, Science ARAB LEARNING DAZZLED THE WEST

IN assessing Europe's achievement it is difficult to exaggerate the important role played by the Arabs from whom Western Europe learned most of the arts of civilisation. The Arabs had begun to study Greek science and philosophy in the ninth century A.D., at a time when the rulers of Europe were still dabbling in the art of writing their names.

Two parts of Europe, Spain and Sicily, were under Arab rule for several centuries and were visited by a stream of students from the barbaric north who returned to spread the wisdom they had learned.

At a time when the rest of Europe could not boast a single university, the Arab towns of Cordova with its seventy libraries, innumerable schools and magnificent university seemed to its European visitors to merit the title, "the jewel of the world."

Miles of its streets were paved and illuminated, whereas mud and darkness were not banished from the streets of London and Paris till eight or nine hundred years later.

## Paper

Among the greatest gifts of the Arabs to Europe was paper, the making of which they had learned from the Chinese. Without paper knowledge could hardly have spread to the extent that made the growth of modern science possible.

Not only modern science had developed without the use of the Arabic numerals which we still use today. The Roman figures which continued to be in use in Europe until the modern period were much too cumbersome for complex calculations.

The Arab advances in mathematics, partly based on the Hindu discovery of the concept of naught or zero, were of crucial importance to the development of Western science.

Copernicus, who began the European scientific revolution, quotes Arab mathematicians like Al Battani and astronomers like Al Zarkali. The idea that the earth was round had been accepted by Arab astronomers almost a thousand years before Paul Kruger maintained that it was flat!

Arab text-books formed the basis of the first medical schools to be established in Europe and continued to be widely used until the seventeenth century. Hospitals had been established in the main Arab towns in the ninth century and formed the model for similar institutions established in Europe several centuries later.

## Europe's Debt

It would take several books to trace in detail Europe's debt to Oriental civilisation. One can, however, get some idea of the extent of this influence by examining some of the European words that have an Arab origin.

Thus, "lemon," "rice," "sugar," "syrup," "ginger" are all Arabic in origin, indicating that Europeans first became acquainted with these articles through contact with the Arabs. Even so common an article as the mattress came from the East (its name is derived from the Arabic word meaning the place where you lie down); and the living-room sofa gets its name from "suff," the Arabic word for "wool."

It was from the Arabs that the peoples of southern and indirectly

also of northern Europe learnt the seamanship that made the so-called voyages of discovery possible.

When Vasco da Gama arrived at the East Coast of Africa he found that his ships were small compared with the large ocean-going vessels engaged in the Indian Ocean trade. He was unable to make the crossing to India himself but had to rely on the expert services of a pilot taken on at Mombasa (near Bombay).

Even in a language such as English many naval terms are

**The Second of Four  
Articles on History  
And Civilisation  
by  
A SPECIAL  
CORRESPONDENT**

Arabic in origin, such as "admiral," "sloop," "cable," "arsenal," thus indicating where the knowledge of these things came from.

## Trade Routes

In the field of Trade Europe also went to an Arabic school, taking over the practices of a sophisticated commerce. Such words as "traffic," "tariff," and even "cheque" can be traced to an Arab origin, the practice being generally taken over with the word. In sciences like chemistry, astronomy

# "The Land Belongs To The People" ANOTHER TRIBE THREATENED WITH REMOVAL

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
HUNDREDS of members of the Baphalane tribe at Ramakostad, led by their headman Saul Ramakosa, are waging a strong fight with the Bantu Administration Department to avoid being dispossessed of their land. The Department has been trying to move them for two years.

The Facts: For many generations this ward of the Baphalane has lived on the farm "Schlipfendal," which has fertile lands, a good stream running through the middle of it and mineral resources, mainly chrome.

### "BLACK SPOT"

The farm has been declared a "Black Spot" by the B.A.D. "Varkiev," the new land to which it is proposed that the people be moved, is on hilly ground, has no mineral resources, and is at the source of the stream, where the water is a mere trickle.

The Chief Bantu Commissioner for the Western Areas, Mr. Cronje, has told Mr. Ramakosa that the time for talking is past, and that if they do not move of their own accord they will be expropriated.

Mr. Cronje has refused to allow the people's legal representatives,

and mathematics the Arab achievements on the basis of which European science took its first feeble steps still evoke a faint echo in terms like "alcohol," "alkali," "betelgeuse," "algebra," "algorism," "zero" etc.

What caused the decline of Arab civilisation and the advance of Europe? Among the complex factors at work here, one deserves special mention because of its obvious importance. In the thirteenth century the eastern centres of Arab civilisation were utterly destroyed by the savage Mongol invasion which reached as far south as Damascus.

The other great centre of Arab culture was in Spain, and this was similarly destroyed by European warriors hardly less savage than the Mongols.

On the other hand, the germs of civilisation in the towns of central and western Europe were left to grow for a thousand years without disturbance from invading barbarians. Probably no other centre of civilisation has ever enjoyed such a long period of uninterrupted development.

## Sudden Destruction

Certainly the centres of civilisation in Africa were never free of the threat of sudden destruction for very long. Ancient Egypt, being surrounded by desert regions, suffered at the hands of Berber tribesmen and Nomads from Western Asia.

Large towns, like Engaruka near the present-day border of Kenya and Tanganyika were apparently destroyed by the Massi invasions. The great Songhay Empire in West Africa, based on the large towns of Gao and Timbuktu, was destroyed in 1591 by a Moroccan invading force using guns.

(To be continued next week)

# HOW LONG CAN THIS JOY-RIDE LAST



**NATAL STUDENTS ON THE MARCH:** This poster, which was prominently displayed at Natal University College, Maritzburg, during the period preceding the May 29 stay at home, caused a furore on the campus but helped to convince a number of students that they must take their stand with the Non-Whites in support of the demand for a national convention of all races to draw up a new constitution for South Africa.

# UP MY ALLEY

HERE we are again after a short absence with the kind permission of the Attorney General, who incidentally seems to have decided that I am now 50 percent more valuable than I was at the time I was supposed to have committed high treason, hence 100 quid big instead of 50.

However, upon leaving the deluxe establishment administered by the Director of Prisons (bless him), I discovered that the big cheese of the Ministry of Agricultural Economics and Marketing was being calling upon the nation to celebrate Cheese Week. South Africans must rid themselves of their inferiority complex about goods produced here and realize that our cheese is of the best quality, said the initiators of Cheese Week.

People might get het up about our republic and the way our non-white folks get pushed around, but they certainly can't belly-ache about our cheese. No, sir.

Man, if you haven't got bread, eat cheese.

\*

AND talking about cheese, somebody told me the story of how one of the big bees of the so-called Unity Movement (you might have heard of them) drove down to Hout Bay C.P. with a booklet of anti-stay-at-home leaflets with the intention of doing his bit of strike-breaking.

Said cheese got het up by the cops there and had his leaflets collared.

It seems the cops couldn't figure out the high-falutin' hot-air contained in the leaflets so they phoned the big cheese of the police force in town who in turn

told them to put the big cheese of the U.M. on the line and ask for translation, please.

After our U.M. boy had explained his mission he was told, Okay chum, carry on the good work.

Thereafter I hear he was practically carried back to his car.



By ALEX LA GUMA

mistered and menceered left and right, and off he went with the cops waving good-bye.

Please write in and name one animal that loves cheese.

\*

AND in case this story strikes you blind, just remember you're only entitled to a pension of R3.50 a month if you're an African, R9.50 if you're Coloured, and R24 if you're . . . well, you can guess.

I also seen that King Kong is being taken to Broadway, USA. Bon voyage and we hope you make a big hit. But please girls, get rid of the orange-colored hair, huh?

Well, time's up and I have to be heading back to my location—sorry, I meant Urban Residential Area. Bye, now.

# All-African People's Conference Said That Neo-Colonialism Was Africa's Greatest Danger

At the meeting of the All-African People's Conference in Cairo last April the delegates agreed that neo-colonialism was the greatest danger facing Africa. We present the first of a series of challenging articles by a distinguished Negro student of African affairs, in which he explains what is meant by neo-colonialism.

## THE NEW FACE OF IMPERIALISM

By W. ALPHEUS HUNTON

**DURING** the past year the anti-imperialist revolution in Africa has entered into a new phase. The significant fact concerning the

achievement of political independence during 1960 by some eighty millions of Africans is that the present 26 African-governed states, comprising more than two-thirds of the total population of Africa, have for the first time in modern history regained the power of exercising sovereign control over the major part of the continent and of determining for themselves—if they use their power effectively—the further course of the revolution for the complete liberation of Africa.

Some seventy-seven million Africans yet remain under alien rule and they include the forty-two millions in Algeria, South Africa and South West Africa, the Portuguese colonies and Rhodesia. Racist dictatorship by the resident white minority, coupled with heavy European-American investments in these territories—with the war in Algeria now in its seventh year and mass murders and jailings occurring periodically to maintain the status quo in the others—marks them as especially grave threats to the whole of Africa and the peace of the world. And we must, of course, include among these danger areas the former Belgian Congo, whose independence was in effect quickly snatched away when it was seen that Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba was not content with being merely an obedient caretaker for the vested interests of *Union Minière* and its fellow-exploiters of the country.

**How will the independent African states with their 165 million people face the problem of bringing all the rest of the continent under the banner of freedom?**

Will the wave of political advance sweep irresistibly onward, or will its momentum be dissipated by cover-ups of compromise and capitulation and by a strong undertow of African disunity?

**Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea—whose government and people have demonstrated in action the real meaning of no compromise with imperialism—has predicted that all of Africa will be free within five years. But, needless to say, there are those in Johannesburg, Paris, London, Washington, and elsewhere who are thinking and planning otherwise.

At the very time when the admission of the new independent African states into the United Nations was being loudly acclaimed last year, there came to light a counter-revolutionary conspiracy, backed by a coalition of the imperialist powers, to employ the facade of African political independence in many of the newly sovereign states to the United Nations as an instrument for blocking further advance toward real freedom and for preventing and extending the essential element of imperialism, control, economic domination, in Africa.

The general outlines of the conspiracy became evident during the recent UN General Assembly deliberations on what to do about the Congo and the accreditation of its UN representatives, and on the issue of the proposed referen-

dum in Algeria under UN supervision.

### NEW FLAGS, OLD TRICKS

The strength of the African nationalist movement, together with the power of the socialist world which supports its aims, has made it necessary today in most of Africa for the colonial powers to abandon their customary procedure of answering freedom demands with bullets. With the exceptions already noted in Algeria and elsewhere, they no longer openly oppose political independence; instead they endeavour to arrange that in the emerging states, power is handed over to African leaders who will continue to keep them subservient in fact to their former colonial masters.

So long as no African finger is placed on their mines and other holdings, they are quite willing for new flags to be raised over African capitals and for the representatives of the new states to take their seats in the United Nations.

The European masters, however, are compelled in turn to yield a larger share of their African spoils to the bigger boss, the United States, upon whom they are dependent for help in salvaging what they can of their dwindling empires.

**THUS, COLONIALISM TENDS TO ASSUME AN INTERNATIONAL FORM. COLLECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS REPLACE UNILATERAL CONTROL. THE CAPITALIST POWERS SEEK TO CO-ORDINATE THEIR EFFORTS TOWARD MAINTAINING THEIR CONTROL AND PROMOTING THEIR FURTHER EXPLOITATION OF AFRICAN RESOURCES, THOUGH NOT ALWAYS SUCCEEDING IN HIDING THE STRESSES AND STRAINS RESULTING FROM THE DOMINATING ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PARTNERSHIP.**

In the sphere of foreign private investment there has emerged in the last few years an increasing number of multi-national and multi-million-dollar mining, oil exploration, and other undertakings in many areas of Africa. LIBERIA'S rich iron ore deposits, for example, are being worked by a combination of American, Canadian, and Swedish interests in partnership with the Liberian government, and with a West German steel consortium entering a \$50 million bid to join the party in GABON, one of the new French community republics in West Africa. A U.S.-French syndicate is exploiting the McKamsir iron deposits, with Bethlehem Steel Corp. holding a 50 per cent interest. In the same territory another Franco-American consortium is concerned with manganese extraction, and in this the U.S. Steel Corp. holds 49% control.

The big FRIA bauxite mining and refining project in GUINEA, launched a year before its inde-

pendence, is also dominated by American capital. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. (48.5%), but it includes French, British, West German and Swiss interests. In Mauritania, further to the north on the west coast, French, British, Italian and West German companies have combined in one more iron ore extraction project.

In SOUTH AFRICA American capital plays an increasingly influential role in mining as well as manufacturing industries. The new \$100 million investment programme, announced last December at the very time when the revolting racism practised by Verwoerd and his government was once again being assailed in the UN General Assembly, is typical of the monopoly interests' cynical indifference toward human values and human life.

In the same category is the manner in which French and American would-be investors have pressed

their oil hunt in ALGERIA despite the clear warning from the Algerian Provisional Government of the folly and danger of this action

● In keeping with its policy of giving a helping hand to investment projects abroad in which American interests have a financial or raw material stake, as in South Africa, Rhodesia, Liberia and the Congo, the World Bank, whose President, Eugene Black, made a personal tour of Africa last year, has assisted these new joint investments.

● A \$5 million dollar loan went to underwrite the railway and other basic services required by the manganese-extraction syndicate in GABON, and 66 million dollars went for the same purpose to the international trust, MIFERMA, in MAURETANIA.

● When American corporations last year evinced concrete interest in the Volta River project and formed a consortium with British and Canadian interests to handle the aluminium smelter construction, GHANA finally received long sought assistance from the World Bank to the amount of \$5 million dollars for the project, plus 45 million dollars in U.S. and British loans.

Europe and America need African raw materials. It is said over and over again ad nauseum. What does Africa need? The answer, explicit or implied, is that what is good for Europe and America must perform be good for Africa. (The next article will deal with America's 'new frontier' in Africa)

## AFRICAN PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE



President Modiba Keita of the recently established Mali Republic is seen here stepping out of his London hotel with his wife. They were spending a few days in London on an official visit. Mali was formerly part of the French Sudan. It is now an independent Republic which has aligned itself with Guinea and Ghana, the two most go-ahead states in Western Africa.

### U.S. Supreme Court Upholds Civil Liberties Attack

AMERICAN jails, which already hold dozens of men and women charged with political offences, as well as thousands of Negroes who have fallen foul of racist laws, may soon be receiving another influx of political prisoners. MacCarthyism is once more seeping its way into American life.

The latest evidence of this trend has been a number of U.S. Supreme Court decisions upholding the right of Government authorities to punish dissenters. In a series of cases the Supreme Court has decided by 5 votes to 4 in favour of such bodies as the Un-American Activities Commission.

Now the Supreme Court has upheld the validity of legislation which imposes savage sentences on Communists—merely because they are Communists.

The latest decision of the Supreme Court goes far beyond the banning of the Communist Party. It is a double-barrelled attack.

● By the decision on the McCarron Registration Act it orders all Communists to register under penalty of a fine of \$500 dollars and several years in prison for each day not registered.

● By the decision on the "membership" clause of the Smith Act, it declares any Communists who should so register to be liable to five years in prison.

This anti-democratic attack is the direct responsibility of the Kennedy Government. For the Supreme Court decision could not have been reached if the U.S. Government had not pressed the prosecution, and the prosecution was the responsibility of the Attorney-General, Robert Kennedy, brother of President Kennedy.

It is significant that the U.S. Government, which thus seeks to suppress with the most violent measures supporters of Communism, completely ignores freedom of organisation to fascist bodies like the John Birch Society, the Ku Klux Klan and Rockwell's Nazi Party.

● Mr. Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, said afterwards that the Party would not comply in any way with the recent Supreme Court ruling that it must register as the arm of a foreign Power.

The ruling "asks the Party to commit suicide," Mr. Hall said in a statement. "We are not going to co-operate."

Officials of the Party would "spend their lives in jail rather than betray the trust of members by making their names public," he said.

# FIRST DEFEAT FOR COPPERBELT TOURISTS

From Joe Gqahl

THE Copperbelt touring soccer team suffered their first defeat at the hands of the Transvaal Invitation XI when they were beaten 3-2 at the Moroka Jabavu Stadium last Saturday.

It was obvious from the start that the estimated crowd of 25,000 soccer enthusiasts who jammed the stadium were to witness one of the best soccer exhibitions ever to be presented on the Rand.

The game was fast right from the beginning with both sides playing in an atmosphere of tension and excitement, for the visitors had previously wiped all opposition since they descended on South African soil.

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## Racing at Milnerton

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Robben Island Handicap, Top Division:

1. BRIGHTNESS,
2. Irish Thunder,
5. Deep Frette.

Robben Island Handicap, Bottom Division: IRISH GEM, Danger, Rights.

Trial Handicap: CARAMBA, Danger, Fleur.

Juvenile Handicap: RING-A-ROSES, Danger, Marico.  
Progress Six: CHERRY SLEIGH, Danger, High Horn.  
3 and 4-Year-Old Stakes: HONEY BRUME, Danger, Jingo.  
Maiden Plate: CENTREPIECE, Danger, Mildred.  
Juvenile Plate: ROYAL ART, Danger, Auberg.

But they had no luck this time. The Transvaal side was strong, and soon showed that they were determined to halt the visitors' string of victories.

The visitors were the first to score amidst wild cheers from the spectators. After this, the excitement lessened and the players settled down. Within minutes, Transvaal invitation netted with a brilliant right footed drive by "Sugar" Motola to equalise.

From then onwards, the Transvaal side seemed to get the better of the game. Transvaal led 2-1 at the interval.

### EXCITEMENT

After about 20 minutes in the second half, the Transvaal Invitation XI increased their score to lead 3-1. This brought wild excitement from the crowd. A few minutes before the end, the visitors netted their second goal through Pencil to make the score 3-2.

Despite their defeat, the Copperbelt side was more dynamic than the Transvaal Invitation XI and were dangerous throughout the game. Had it not been for the brilliant defence of Ismail "Shaka" Motla, the Transvaal stopper, the result might have been different.

## Basutoland Beaten

THE previous week more than 10,000 soccer fans braved a

## Kimberley Soccer

# INDIAN XI CAUSES MAJOR UPSET

The Griqualand West Indian XI caused a major soccer upset when they defeated the Griqualand West Coloured team 5-0 in the first match of the Griqualand West Soccer Board's Inter Race League series for the Wilfred Ork Cup. The matches took place at the Union Grounds, Kimberley, recently.

The Coloured XI just about mur-

dered the short-passing game—a game which must be progressive if it is intended to cut through defence. The Indian team's forward made one pass too many, too late, and the Indians were often on their way with one well flung pass. The Indian attack proved too fast and too accurate for a cumbersome Coloured rearguard.

At half-time the Indians were in the lead 3-0 through well directed goals by Bharat Anthony, Engelbrecht and John Parker who scored a penalty goal.

### NEW TACTICS FAIL

Later in the game the Coloureds tried different tactics, but it brought them as little success as had their misplaced short-pass moves. They seemed to think that it was enough to push the ball a yard sideways and wait for the return.

In contrast the Indians set the ball forward, and Bharat Anthony and John Parker set the slow-moving opposition to pieces.

The Coloureds gave the Indians a fourth goal when full-back Edgar De Vos deflected the ball into his own goal-mouth in an attempt to clear after Coloureds' goalie Cecil August stopped a Bharat Anthony sizzler.

Right-wing Armen Rosenberg made it 5 for the Indians when he took a speculative shot from a corner. The ball whizzed to the right, past goal-keeper August's legs.

Coloureds' boss the Indians 10-0 in a Second Division game later in the series.

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## On Way To See Father In Exile



Three-year-old baby Nkadiemg, who last saw his father when he was only four months old, being fed by his mother, Mrs. Mandlathle Nkadiemg, whilst they stopped in Durban for a few hours before enquiring to Goffel in Northern Zululand where Mr. Stephen Nkadiemg is in exile. This is the first time Mrs. Nkadiemg has seen her husband since he was jailed in 1958 for incitement, as he was sent into exile immediately on his release. (See New Age last week.)

## WILL S.A. TAKE PART IN ALL-AFRICA GAMES?

THE South African Sports Association Executive meets on the 29th of this month. This is the meeting which had to be postponed earlier because of the ban on meetings.

Several important items are likely to be discussed:

★ The recent preliminary discussions on an ALL AFRICA GAMES ASSOCIATION. S.A.S.A. will have to state its attitude and also investigate the stand of its affiliated national bodies.

★ The setting up of an Olympic Association as mooted at the January Biennial General Meeting. A preliminary Olympic Committee may be set up and people invited to join it. Apart from obvious sports personalities such as George Singh, Vincent Qunta, Father Sigamony, Arthur Jacobs, Louis Mthiziana, and Tom Walters (all S.A.S.A. V.P.s), others who might be invited include Cecil Accom, R. Lutchman, Bob Pavandji, E. G. Rooks and sports commentators Gordon Quimza, Theo Mtembu, Leslie Schurne and Ronnie Gonder.

★ Implementing the resolution taken in January to launch a campaign against racial sport. This will probably take the form of a call: "Support only non-racial events in Sport." A target date will have to be set; a massive campaign will have to be launched in preparation and the call will have to go out to all sections of the population.

★ Fortunately S.A.S.A.'s financial position has been improved by two generous donations: South African Soccer Federation (R200) and S.A. Football Association (R41).

A public statement on the work of S.A.S.A. may come early in July: the Secretary has been invited to present the prizes at the Natal Schools Sport Meeting on July 4.

S.A.S.A. was unable to be represented at the Athens Olympic Meeting owing to passport difficulties. Again!

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SCOREBOARD

by RECORDER

## CHEERS THIS WEEK:

★ For EDWARD Johnson-Sedibe, South African golfer, who has been appointed assistant professional at the Royal Winchester course in England.

★ On the exclusion of the S.A. team from the Commonwealth Bisley. Their pistol practice must be confined to the Republic.

## FORTHCOMING

### FIXTURES:

★ The date of the important S.A. Cricket Board meeting will be announced shortly. It is rumoured that a financial snag is causing the delay. But administrators should be big enough to push these matters aside and get on with the job of organization.

★ Entries for the East London Tennis Open Championships on the Seibourne Park Courts (July 8, 9 and 10 close on July 6). This is an excellent annual event with White and Non-White participants and staged in first class courts. Contact Secretary Kemal Casoojee at 35 St. John's Road, East London.

★ The important Biennial General Meeting to finalise the non-racial South African Lawn Tennis Union is also due early in July in Durban.

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