

NEW AGE

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"I will live as an outlaw until freedom is won"

MANDELA CALLS FOR NON-CO-OPERATION



Mr. Oliver Tambo and Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, two of the leaders of the United Front who will be attending the Accra conference this week, are seen here together with Mr. Fenner Brockway at a recent Trafalgar Square meeting.

JOHANNESBURG. THE JUNE 26 STATEMENT FROM MR. NELSON MANDELA, SPOKESMAN FOR THE NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL AND LEADER OF THE END OF MAY STRIKE, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK THAT THE NEXT PHASE OF THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE WILL BE A FULL-SCALE CAMPAIGN OF NON-CO-OPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND THAT HE, MANDELA, WILL REMAIN LIVING UNDERGROUND TO LEAD IT.

Mr. Mandela announced that he was not giving himself up but would separate himself from his wife and children,

close his business and abandon his profession to "live as an outlaw in the land of my birth" in order to fight the Government side by side with his people, "inch by inch and mile by mile, until victory is won."

He would continue as spokesman for the National Action Council, the statement said.

"What are you going to do?" the Mandela announcement asked. "Will you come along with us or remain silent and neutral or co-operate with the Government on matters of life or death to our people?"

"I have made my choice. I will not leave South Africa nor will I surrender. Only through hardship, sacrifices and militant action will freedom be won."

The statement says the NAC non-co-operation campaign plans will be announced from time to time.

"Those who are voteless cannot be expected to pay taxes to a Government which is not responsible to them. People living in poverty cannot be expected to pay exorbitant rents. How can Africans serve on school boards and committees which are part of Bantu Education?"

"Can Africans be content to serve on advisory boards and Bantu Authorities when the demand all over



Nelson Mandela.

Africa is for national independence and self-government? Which African does not burn with indignation when thousands are sent to jail every month under the pass laws? "Non-collaboration is the weapon to be used."

"At the same time we call on the nations of the world to sever economic and diplomatic relations with South Africa."

Resha Appointed A.N.C. Ambassador In Africa

LONDON. MR. Robert Resha, well-known and popular leader of the now-banned African National Congress, former treason trialist and New Age reporter, has been appointed ANC Ambassador in Africa.

This was announced officially by Mr. Oliver Tambo, formerly vice-president of the ANC, and the leader of the South African United Front abroad.

Mr. Resha's first assignment is to represent the African National Congress, with Mr. Tambo, at the conference of political organisations in the still dependent countries which is taking place this week in (Continued on page 3)



Robert Resha.

THOUSANDS IN P.E. BOYCOTT THE BUSES

Wide Support for June 26 Call

PORT ELIZABETH. THERE was a good response to a call to the African people of New Brighton and Zakele not to use the buses on Monday in observance of June 26, Freedom Day.

Leaflets had been distributed in their thousands over the week-end explaining the significance of June 26 in the liberatory struggle and calling on the people to observe the day of rededication to the cause of freedom by walking to and from work, by lighting bonfires outside in the evening and using candles indoors instead of electricity.

The leaflet said that the second phase in the implementation of the non-co-operation resolution passed at the Maritzburg conference would be launched on June 26.

ROADS CHOKED On Monday morning all roads from the township to the city were choked with thousands of workers

walking to work while the buses ran empty or with small numbers of passengers.

As talk of June 26 spread in the townships, police stepped up their patrolling. By Sunday evening Saracens and police riot trucks were running up and down the streets which were deserted.

On Monday morning police were transported in riot trucks into the townships, which had the appearance and atmosphere of a beleaguered area.

POLICE CHIEF KILLED

Past midnight on Saturday Major Olav Kjelvei, District Commandant of Korsten, was stabbed to death in the South Western area in Zakele, off Ndlebe Square.

Major Kjelvei was out at that time to investigate reports of movements of Africans in the township. He encountered a group whom he ordered to disperse and was stabbed while he was talking to them. He died on the way to hospital. (Continued on page 3)

Church Chief Calls Multi-Racial Conference

JOHANNESBURG. A multi-racial conference will take place in Johannesburg next week-end to discuss the call for a National Convention.

This meeting, which is the result of preliminary discussions which have been taking place all over the country during the past two months, is being called by Rev. Frank H. Edmonds, the present head of the Methodist Church in South Africa, in his personal capacity.

Attendance is by invitation only and the Press is to be excluded.

A spokesman for the orga-

nising committee of the conference told New Age that it was intended that a basic set of principles should be evolved at Conference to which all could subscribe.

Representation, which would include many eminent personalities in legal, business and intellectual fields, would be representative of all groups outside the Government, on both sides of the colour line.

It is possible that lionised forms of activity to break the colour-bar will be discussed at Conference, and that machinery for regular inter-racial consultation will be set up.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

FALSE CLAIMS OF P.A.C. EXPOSED

When propaganda and literature is disseminated to the people on a large scale, with the assistance of armed police, government broadcasting systems, and state-controlled newspapers, the people have the right to analyse not only the genuineness and accuracy of the information disseminated, but the entire standpoint and associations of the political organisations concerned.

After the emergence of literature of the standard of MAUFUE (African Nationalists and PAC), and its startling manner of successful distribution, when all other anti-apartheid literature distributors were being rough-handled by the police, the entire question of the bona fides of these organisations must call for investigation.

Inter alia MAUFUE says: "... you will recall the heroic deeds of the African Nationalists on Monday 21st March, 1960 and onwards ... positive action which shook South Africa ... rocked the world."

Let us get this question of Sharpeville correct. The only positive action that there was, came from the police, who fired mercilessly on a crowd of fleeing unarmed Africans. If in any doubt please examine all the photographs in Bishop Reeves' book: "Sharpeville Shooting," and you will observe that no weapons are visible; everybody is fleeing!

The PAC have tried to create the impression here and abroad that their action was positive in that they physically resisted or engaged the police, unlike the well-known "moderate non-violent ANC."

The truth of the matter is that they did nothing of the sort. The tragedy of Sharpeville was high-

lighted by one thing only, the ruthless massacre of the police by the police, and nothing else.

The whole world wrongly interpreted the robust police action as a reply to violence by the PAC, and it was on this false assessment of the situation that the PAC opportunists cashed in.

In their campaign they used the daring slogan: "NO BAIL, NO FINE, NO DEFENCE." But after a few months in gaol, their President-General, along with a few of his top lieutenants, obtained defence, sought bail (which was refused), and appealed (appeals were dismissed). If I may ask, what happened to the daring slogan? (The judge who dismissed Sobukwe's appeal, also asked this question.) Any reasonable President-General should have resigned after this.

The matter did not end here. Not only did the "gallant" Africanists obtain bail, but they did where possible and appeal, but they were the most dishonourable thing—they jumped bail—dozens of them! Is this the kind of leadership that will bring the "Dawn of Freedom" nearer? Can deserters from the battlefield ever hope to win any battles? Do these leaders ever hope to be listened to again?

A man's associations have an important bearing on the nature of his activities. Whenever Cabinet Ministers of the South African Government have landed in London, various anti-apartheid groups have always demonstrated against the policy of their government. The Gov't's only friends have been the Mosleyite fascists.

Similarly, on R-Day, we had an anti-apartheid and anti-Republic forces on the one side, and on the opposing side, the Nats, the army, the police force, the press, the Ku Klux Klan—and the African Nationalists/PAC.

ARTHUR E. LETELE, former Treasurer General, Maseru, Basutoland.

Beware Of The Kasavubus Of Tomorrow

The unforgettable days of May 29, 30 and 31 have passed. It is noteworthy that these days were preceded by mass arrests of people under the pretext that they were loafers and criminals. Jails were thronged to capacity with workers old and young. That was enough to show every decent thinking human being in this country and the world in general of the birth of a ferocious and destructive child—the republic—whose father is unknown by the majority of the people of this country.

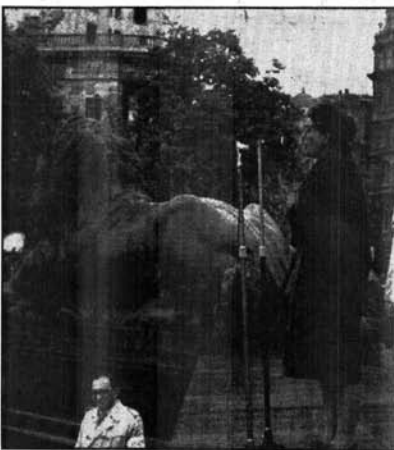
I pay tribute to those dauntless men and women of all races who withheld their labour in spite of intimidation from the Government forces and pro-Government forces like the ex-PAC men.

The Nationalist machinery in its shoulder-to-shoulder effort with the ex-PAC men failed to kill the people's solidarity and the republic. These ex-PAC men share the same ideals as the Nationalist Government, except that one group thinks white and the other black.

I appeal to the African people to turn a deaf ear to these sons of the Newworldian republic (the ex-PAC men) for they rejected when the republic was in birth, while the millions of this country were exercising their anger against a republic in which they have no say whatsoever.

Beware of the Kasavubus of tomorrow, the ex-PAC men. New Brighton. R. Z. MBANJWA

S.A. Speaker At Trafalgar Square



Mrs. Hilda Bernstein, who has just returned to South Africa after attending a World Peace Council meeting in New Delhi, is seen here addressing a Trafalgar Square meeting in London on her way home.

Girls Threw Stones, Principal Fired Shots

Granite-Wall Policies Cause Kilterton Strike

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Kilterton Institute principal drew a revolver and fired four shots when some schoolgirls standing outside their dormitories started throwing stones at him—this, it is alleged, is what triggered off the four-day strike of the students at this matric and teachers'

returning to the staff next term as a result of their dissatisfaction with the principal. The girls asked the head prefect to ask the principal to meet them to explain the report.

The principal came—but only to order the girls back to their dormitories. The girls remained standing outside their rooms. Some picked up stones and threw them at the principal. This is when he is alleged to have drawn his revolver and fired the four shots.

The students fled towards the hall, a police flying squad car drove up, circled round the school, then drove off to bring in extra police. At midnight the students were still in the hall, and the police entered and demanded to know what was happening. The girls said they were afraid to go back to their dormitories, but they were persuaded to do so by the police.

They were already in bed when the principal went from dormitory to dormitory accompanied by two police, flung the blankets from the sleeping students and shone his torch on them.

When the school woke the following day it found itself completely surrounded by police.

Both girl and boy students resolved they would attend no classes until the principal gave them a hearing.

On the second day of the strike the girl students walked to the main school hall with a petition. They asked the head prefect to call the principal to receive the petition, and to bring with him a staff member as witness. The principal came alone, so the students refused to hand the petition over.

They made a renewed attempt to hand in the petition on the third day of the strike but were intercepted by the police until the principal gave them a hearing.

On the Thursday the school broke up for the end of term holidays. The pupils were warned not to disclose the events of the strike.

Eventually the police bated the students out of their dormitories and back into the classrooms. But the strike action resulted in the reinstatement of the 10 expelled girls, so that they were fetched back to school from the station.

Last week's strike was caused by the news spreading among the girls that their matrons would not be

NIC Branch Shows The Way

THIS week we have much pleasure in acknowledging a donation from the Clairwood Branch of the Natal Indian Congress. It is a small amount in itself, but with it comes the information that this Branch also sells 5 dozen copies of the paper each week.

If the people's organisations would sell the paper each week and collect money for the paper regularly they would be fulfilling a two-fold task. They would be providing the people with the truth in the news—the sort of news that most other papers do not print at all—and this would indirectly benefit their organisation. They would also help us solve our financial problems, which are growing more acute each week.

The amounts acknowledged for the last two weeks are just not good enough. Things must improve and improve soon. A duty lies on each and every one of us to keep New Age going.

SEND US YOUR DONATION TODAY!!

Last Week's Donations:
 Johannesburg: P. R. M. Colls. R2, P/View R2, Furniture R4, Photo R4.20.
 Cape Town: P. & J. R. D. Letele R7.90, Parry R49.58.
 Durban: Paddy (Clairwood NIC) R1.
Grand Total: R86.68.

BOYCOTT WHITE LIQUOR

So the pub life of Western Civilisation is to be made available to non-white South Africans! The wine farmers and Nat. publicans will be eternally grateful to their thoughtful and considerate Government!

Let us not be deceived. This is one diabolical attempt to enslave the souls of the natives and to undermine the freedom struggle, as well as to bolster the declining boycott-hit fortunes of the herren-volk farming community.

Boycott white liquor! Remember Tom Mboya's advice to members of K.A.N.U. "Alcohol and freedom cannot go together. A drunk nation plays itself the hands of the imperialists." Jomo Kenyatta has given up both smoking

and drinking so that he can apply a clear mind and sober sense to the problems which only he can solve in the affairs of his country. It is imperative that all who value freedom in our lifetime will see through the latest ruse of the White Supremacists, and treat it with the contempt it deserves.

REV. T. N. W. BUSH Kimberley

Muslim Marriage Rites

Please allow me to rectify an error in one of your news items (June 22) under the heading "pass laws for Indians".

You made reference "But Mohammedan marriage rites are not recognized in South Africa. . . ." I wish to point out that the reference "M o h a m m e d a n" is erroneous as that term implies the worshiping of Mohammed. The adherents of Islam are Muslims and the term Mohammedan is anathema to us as is any symbol in religious worship, for we worship One God only.

Thank you. N. BADROODIEN Cape

P.S. Thank you for keeping us always informed of matters concerning us all.

What Is To Be Done?

Our leaders should cease calling meetings and strikes, and instead organize a collection of funds throughout the world. This should be placed in a joint account since it is evident that our political leaders work collectively. The next thing which is essential is for all the leaders to come together to form an unseparated body.

Watville, Benoni. K.G.

Trial of 13 Leaders

DEFENCE ALLEGES GROSS IRREGULARITY

Appeal Against Magistrate's Judgment

JOHANNESBURG.

THE 13 African leaders on trial for their sponsorship of the Pietermaritzburg All-in African Conference will appeal to the Supreme Court against the ruling of the Regional Court magistrate trying them, on the grounds that in his judgment last week he committed a "gross irregularity."

The appeal to the higher court will interrupt the trial before it has really got going.

It was argued for the 13 that the charge sheet alleging that the 13 were carrying on the activities of the African National Congress, an unlawful organisation since March of last year, disclosed no offence.

When the Magistrate gave his ruling, after four days adjournment, he based his judgment on two documents not before the court at all. The two documents were the Freedom Charter and the constitution of the African National Congress, to which the prosecution had not referred.

The Magistrate said the Governor General had banned the African National Congress as a threat to the maintenance of public order. No court could question this decision. Support of any of the objects of the ANC now constituted an offence, therefore the charge sheet did disclose an offence.

The magistrate's judgment did

not deal with the defence argument that it was an offence to advocate an ANC object only when the intention was to further the ANC as a body; or when the object threatened the public peace.

Only when the Magistrate read from the ANC Constitution, not referred to at any stage by the prosecution, did it become apparent that the phrasing of the charge sheet was based on ANC aims as set out in the constitution.

Mr. J. Slovo (for the 13) said the production of the two documents which the defence had no opportunity to study was an irregularity. The 13 would prepare an application to the Supreme Court against the judgment dismissing the application to quash the indictment.

The case was adjourned to July 20. Bail for all those on trial was reduced to R50.

P.E. Leaders Not Guilty Of Incitement

PORT ELIZABETH.

Five men charged with incitement arising from the April 14 stay at home in 1958 were found not guilty and discharged in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court last week. The men are Messrs Melville Fletcher, Eddie Heynes, Alven Bennie, Wilberforce Kupe and Zachewe Manybe. They were arrested for the first time last October.

The case arises from speeches made at a public workers' meeting in Uitenhage in 1958. The magistrate found it difficult to convict the men owing to inaccuracy and mis-translations by African Special Branch detectives who took notes of the speeches made by Messrs Manybe, Bennie and Kupe. Messrs Fletcher and Heynes were discharged on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence to show that they actively incited the workers to go on strike.

The case of five people arrested under the Suppression of Communism Act during the recent stay-home campaign has been adjourned to July 20. They are Mrs. Florence Matomela and Messrs Alven Bennie, Mazizi Mankoko, Temba Mqotsa and Richard Mhlobo.



Spent Three Nights In The Open

Two hundred men, women and children of Coloured families, who were evicted from their homes in Ida's Valley, Stellenbosch, last week staged a protest to the Town Hall. After an emergency meeting of the Council, they were granted a reprieve until the end of October. Our picture shows some of those who took part in the march.

Held For Twelve Days Without Bail

NINE MORE FREED - NO CHARGE TO FACE

JOHANNESBURG.

NINE African men, and women were locked in jail by the Special Branch, and held there under the 12-day no-bail law. They were freed last week WITHOUT ANY CHARGES BEING LAID AGAINST THEM.

Many of them spent more than 12 days in jail, made more than one appearance in court, and were remanded for trial under the Suppression of Communism Act, the Unlawful Organisations Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Those imprisoned and now freed are:

Mrs. Selina Motefe, a mother of five children; Mrs. Kate Molate; Mrs. Ruth Matsosane, who was arrested one Saturday morning while shopping in town with her small daughter; Mrs. Muriel Sodinday Mr. Cameron Bheudile, who went to the Supreme Court in Pretoria to try to test the 12-days no bail law, and lost his case; Mr. Henry Makgoti; Mr. Patrick Ga-

butloole; Mr. Simon Makuto; and Mr. J. Ramorola.

Still to face trial are Mr. Patrick Meebun, under the Unlawful Organisations Act; and Messrs Peter Keeste, Matthews Moroka and Jacob Phago, charged with incitement in that they put up posters reading "NO WHITE REPUBLIC. ONE MAN ONE VOTE. STRIKE MAY 29, 30, 31." These three men are being tried in Krugersdorp, and are defended by Mr. G. M. Pillie.

Serving one week in jail for contempt of court is New Age seller 78-year-old Mr. Amoselo Shumlo, who explained to the magistrate that he confused the date of his trial. He was sent to jail.

R300 Bail For

George Peake

CAPE TOWN. Bail of R300 was granted for Councilor George Peake who he appeared in the Magistrate's court last Saturday charged under the Suppression of Communism Act, after having been detained for 11 days.

Others facing similar charges have been released on R200 bail, but the State prosecutor argued that Cliff Peake had "evaded arrest" by giving the impression that he was in Port Elizabeth while the police were looking for him, whereas he had been in Cape Town all the time.

Mr. N. Rubin for the defence, said that Mr. Peake had attended a meeting in the City Hall knowing that the police were there waiting to arrest him. There was no question of his having attempted to evade arrest. Furthermore, Cliff Peake would find it difficult to raise such a large sum for bail.

COLLECTION TAKEN

The State then put the argument that a collection had been taken for Cliff Peake's bail at the gathering at which he had been arrested.

The magistrate refused to reduce the bail, and the case was adjourned to the Regional Court on July 3. Also remanded to July 3 in the

same court were Messrs Barney Desai, Alex La Gama, Reg September, and Tofy Barden, executive members of the Coloured People's Congress; Wilfred Brutus and Amlien Mohammed, CPC members; and African leaders Zolly Malindi and Archie Sibeko. They appeared for remand on June 15 and were granted bail of R200.

RESTRICTED

All the accused in this trial have been restricted to the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Bellville and Simonstown. They are also debarred from attending political meetings or gatherings in connection with their arrest, release on bail and the propagation of disturbances within the Republic. The accused must also report to the police daily.

The court refused an application by Mr. Barden, who is a taxi driver, to be allowed to enter the districts of Paarl and Stellenbosch.

Another Charge

Against Nair

DURBAN.

MR. Billy Nair, Secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Natal), already charged with incitement and having addressed a meeting in violation of his ban on attending gatherings (for which he is out on bail of £50), is now also to be charged with furthering the objects of an illegal organisation.

When Mr. Nair appeared in court last week his case was remanded to July 14, and he was released on his own recognisances as one of the conditions of his bail in the other case pending against him is that he reports to the police once a day.

Mr. Nair was banned from attending any gatherings on the eve of the national stay at home in May. This was followed by further notices from the Minister banning him from entering any factory and restricting his movements to the Magisterial area of Durban.

Resha Appointed A.N.C. Ambassador In Africa

(Continued from page 1)

Acers under the chairmanship of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

This conference is discussing the implications of the "new colonialism," under which the imperial powers are attempting to maintain their control on independent countries by economic means.

CLOSE AISON

Mr. Tambo said that Robert Resha will be responsible for maintaining close liaison with the governments of the independent countries of Africa and the liberation movements; and to inform them of the policies and struggles of the A.N.C.

"In conjunction with the policy of non-co-operation that is now being implemented within South Africa, he will work to stimulate the campaign all over Africa for the imposition of economic and diplomatic sanctions."

Mr. Resha went to Ghana via Tanganyika.

DELEGATES FRISKED

Delegates from Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland in their way to the Accra conference were delayed, frisked, and had all their documents confiscated when they passed through Jan Smuts airport on their flight to Ghana.

The searched passengers were: From Basutoland; Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the Basutoland Congress Party, and his colleagues Messrs S. K. Chakela and S. Motlamele.

From Swaziland; Messrs J. J. Nkuku and C. D. Dhlamini and Dr. A. Zwane, officials of the Swaziland Progressive Party.

From Bechuanaland; Messrs P. Mosea and M. K. Moko, president and secretary-general respectively of the Bechuanaland People's Party.

Jan Smuts is an international airport. If South African police continue to act as though they can search and delay any air passenger passing through, they could spark off international repercussions.



Left: Mrs. Ruth Matsosane, arrested in Johannesburg while shopping with her small daughter, held in prison, and now released. No trial, no charge, no offence. Right: Mrs. Kate Molate spent 13 days in prison. She has now been freed.

S.A. HEADLINE G.F.P. BANKRUPTCY

Financial Crisis Due To Apartheid Policies

THE restrictions imposed recently by the Minister of Finance to prevent the outflow of capital from South Africa show that the Republic is in the throes of the most serious financial crisis since the war.

What does this crisis all about? What does it mean to us? These are some of the questions which are being asked by the man in the street today.

IN ESSENCE, IT MEANS THAT SOUTH AFRICA IS ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY.

The Government denies this, saying it is just a matter of the balance of payments, and that the economy of the country is fundamentally sound.

Nonsense

The Government's explanation is nonsense. The balance of payments means simply this—that the country is paying out more than it is getting from abroad. If you do that with your personal bank account, you eventually end up with nothing and the bank will close your account.

The same thing is happening with South Africa's bank account. The total amount in the kitty has declined by 50 per cent since Sharpeville. On May 4 this year the Government announced certain important restrictions to try to save what was left, but the flow of money out of South Africa continued.

Last week Dr. Donges, the Minister of Finance, said that since May 4 South Africa's re-

serves (that is, money in the bank) had sunk by a further £8 million and now stood at a total of £73 million, which is below the commonly accepted danger point.

This meant that South Africa would not be able to pay her debts. In fact, if all South African creditors were to start clamouring for payment (and it can happen with a country, just like with a business), the country would be in the red, bankrupt.

Donges' Tricks

How is Dr. Donges going to get out of his difficulties? He is trying two methods.

1. He is asking for a loan of £134 million from the International Monetary Fund—but this is a mere drop in the ocean compared with what the country needs.

2. He is preventing overseas investors from taking their money out of South Africa. They can sell their South African shares or switch their money to other shares, BUT THEY CAN'T GET THEIR MONEY OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

Now if there is one thing a capitalist can't stand, it is any sort of restriction on his freedom to invest. The capitalist knows no patriotism or loyalty to anything but money; he is loyal to his country only so long as it guarantees his profits—that is why capitalists so readily betray their country and their people when their profits are threatened (e.g. after the Russian and Cuban revolutions).

No Confidence

But in this case overseas investors are being restricted, not in

the interests of their own country, but in the interests of a country whose policies have been chosen by the Nationalist Government and most Whites think that so long as they are doing all right, the country must be doing all right as well. But underneath the surface the cancer has been spreading.

Despite the high profits earned, the value of industrial shares has declined steadily ever since 1948. Why? Because most investors have no confidence in the future of industry under the present set-up, and are not prepared to put their money into it.

No foreign investor is going to put his money into South Africa when there is a danger that he may not be able to take it out again. And that danger will exist so long as an apartheid Government is in power in South Africa.

Nothing New

The nervousness of foreign capitalists towards South Africa is nothing new. Ever since the Nationalist Government came to power, it has found it difficult to attract foreign capital to this country.

Under apartheid, it was no longer a question of getting in new capital but of trying to keep the capital we already had. The Government has failed miserably in all its attempts.

THE PRESENT ATTEMPT WILL FAIL TOO

Why have foreign capitalists lost

confidence in South Africa? Because they can see that the apartheid policies of the Nationalist Government are choking the country to death. The rate of growth of the economy has been declining steadily since 1948.

Living Standards Down
The African workers know this—their own living standards have gone down in the process.

In his book "South African Predicament" published last year, the economist E. P. Spooner, former member of the Board of Trade and general manager of the Fishing Development Corporation, states that over the past 20 years the standard of living of the average White family has improved while that of the average African has deteriorated.

He writes: "The magnitude of this offence against the African community can be gauged by the fact that, had the Africans been allowed to advance their living standards at the same rate as the Whites, their racial group would now be receiving annually an additional £80m. or more."

"All too frequently we are told by cabinet ministers and others that African amenities are costing the Whites a great deal of money—something like £30,000,000 a year. Seen in this light, the African is regarded as a burden to the White man."

If the Republic's facts are entirely the opposite on the basis of international standards the Africans are underpaid to the tune of at least five times the £30 million mentioned. And the

Whites have benefited enormously because of this underpayment. . . . The Nationalist Government and most Whites think that so long as they are doing all right, the country must be doing all right as well. But underneath the surface the cancer has been spreading.

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The Solution

There is no short-term solution to this problem, certainly no solution under apartheid. The long-term solution is the breaking down of the political and economic colour bar, thereby enabling the majority of the population to find their fullest possible contribution to the country's production, and at the same time to increase their living standards all round.

A well-balanced economy the enormous gap between White and Black incomes in South Africa, between rich and poor, would disappear; the financial benefits and burdens would be evenly spread over all the people.

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Johannesburg's factory workers buy their only hot, cheap food from the coffee carts, but through the years the authorities have been trying to push the carts off the streets. The carts are now fighting a new battle for survival.

Coffee Carts To Be Run By Whites Only?

Africans Angered By Government's New Move

new houses, bakes no more loaves of bread, weaves no more cloth than before. It simply creates more profits for the bosses at the expense of the working class.

We in South Africa have already had experience of it—and it didn't help much.

On Sunday, September 18, 1949, South Africa devalued the pound by 30 per cent in relation to the U.S. dollar. Other countries in the sterling bloc—Britain, India, Australia, Egypt, Denmark, Norway—also devalued their currencies.

The capitalists of the Western world were swept by a hysteria of speculation. On Monday September 19 the banks and stock exchanges were closed. Financiers, speculators and stockbrokers jammed the streets outside the exchanges in London and New York scrambling for an opening to make profits.

Gold Price
The price of gold remained the same in relation to the dollar, but increased by 30 per cent in relation to the pound. It was estimated that the profits of the gold mines would increase by £50 million a year as a result of the devaluation.

Devaluation ?
Ultimately, the Nationalist Government may be forced to devalue the rand, perhaps making it the equivalent of 1 U.S. dollar. Instead of being worth 10s. at now, the rand would be worth only 7s.

What would the Government hope to achieve by making its money cheaper? The rand would buy less than before, so the cost of all imported goods would go up. The effect would be therefore to force South Africa to buy less than before from abroad, and possibly to stimulate local industries in competition with the more expensive articles.

On the other hand, the Government would hope to increase exports of South African goods, which would cost 30 per cent less in overseas markets. But whether exports would increase significantly in the face of stronger world competition plus the spreading boycott against South Africa is doubtful.

More Profits
Basically devaluation is mere juggling with figures to benefit the ruling class. Devaluation builds no

claims—otherwise, said the Minister of Finance, the "gains" from devaluation would be cancelled out. The gains were for bosses only.

If the rand is devalued again today, it is once again the poor who will be expected to pay, and this time we will pay more than in 1949. The rand will not only be worth less dollars but also less pounds since we will be devaluing unilaterally and not in association with the other countries of the sterling bloc.

Devaluation cannot solve South Africa's economic problems. It can only redistribute the national income to the benefit of the ruling class and at the expense of the workers. It will create a breathing space for the bosses, who may even be able to make enough new profits to undertake some new investment in the country.

But in the long run the crisis will recur, and with increased severity. In time the living standards of all sections will be affected. Mass unemployment (it is already widespread among Africans and Indians) will be the final expression of the fact that the economy has been damaged by apartheid beyond repair.

What Must Be Done?
This is the gloomy prospect facing South Africa under the Nationalist rule. Can anything be done to avert it?

The first job is to get rid of the Verwoerd regime, and to smash apartheid once and for all. Then a South Africa must be built on the basis outlined in the Freedom Charter with rights and opportunities open to all sections, and the power of the exploiting monopolies curbed.

The Freedom Charter says: "The People Shall Govern" and "The People Shall Share in the Country's Wealth."

Only when these principles are put into effect will we be rid of the nightmare of colour bars and economic crises which have brought so much suffering to the majority of our people.

JOHANNESBURG.

COFFEE cart owners in Johannesburg and on the Reef will hold a meeting at the Trades Hall this Saturday following recent reports that all coffee carts serving Johannesburg's Non-Whites must in future be operated by Whites. The Council has received a letter to this effect from the Government.

It is expected that a memorandum opposing the new move by the authorities will be discussed.

Mrs. Regina Gquiba, President of the Transvaal Coffee Carts Association, told New Age that the coffee cart owners have been given no official notice of this move.

"Our information is based entirely on press reports," said Mrs. Gquiba, "but we are taking no chances. We will take action now, before we are deprived of our livelihood."

A large number of the coffee cart owners are widows who have opened this type of business to maintain their families and educate the children. Mrs. Gquiba herself is in this position.

YEARS OF STRUGGLE

The history of the Association has been clouded with years of legal struggle against the Local Authorities. Their most recent case was between Mrs. Grace Makoka and the Germiston City Council, which ended in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court last week when the Court ordered that the Council should return Mrs. Makoka's cart (seized by them last December).

This attempt by the Council was made on the grounds of inadequate hygiene.

Coffee cart owners who were interviewed by New Age were deeply disturbed by the threat of further moves against Mrs. Makoka's cart, which they thought that the recent decision of the 5-judge Appeal Court would finally bring to an end their years of insecurity.

When the Group Areas Act was used to remove Non-White cafeterias by the only some of hot food and drink that remained available to the many Africans who work in the industrial areas, it now appears that even this service is threatened with extinction.

Africa and Neo-Colonialism (II)

By ALPHEUS HUNTON

U.S. MONOPOLISTS USED BELGIAN MINISTER'S SON IN BID TO BUY CONGO

THE men from Washington and Wall Street move in before the departing colonial officials (those not remaining as "advisers" to the Africans) can get their baggage out.

"AFRICA IS AMERICA'S NEW FRONTIER FOR TRADE AND INVESTMENT," said W. Clifford Shields, president of Farrell Shipping Lines, addressing the National Foreign Trade Council three years ago. "American government and businessmen are recognizing fully that continent's great strategic and economic importance." A chorus of other American voices have taken up the refrain.

The British flag was yet aloft in Nigeria last year when agents of the Ford Foundation and Rockefeller interests, accompanied by the British flag, arrived for on-the-spot investigation of investment possibilities, and when the Bank of America and Chase Manhattan Bank in Lagos opened their doors for business.

Everyone read the fantastic story of Edward D. Dillion's bid to buy up control of the Congo's entire mineral, oil, and hydroelectric resources. But little was heard of other more solidly-backed proposals which were made at the same time by J. H. Whitney interests (John Hay Whitney, at the time U.S. Ambassador in London) and the finance house of Dillon-Read (Douglas C. Dillon, at the time U.S. State Department Under-Secretary**).

The representative of these American financial giants was Mr. John Ganshof van der Meersch, who in 1959 formed the American-Eurafrican Development Corporation with the object of meeting the financial needs of emerging African nations when the former colonial powers left (West Africa, July 30, 1960).

Who is this enterprising gentleman?
He is an American citizen whose father, Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, was the Belgian Resident Minister in the Congo charged with handing over authority to Prime Minister Lumumba.

Another example of the new missionaries of American capitalism is Mr. Anthony Marshall, one of the "N.Y. Herald Tribune."

*Now publisher of the "N.Y. Herald Tribune."
**Now Secretary of the Treasury.—Ed.

Student Editor Victimized
Mr. Michael Wade, who recently resigned from the editorship of the "Student" in protest against the banning of the pro-Republic Day issue of the paper on the campus, has been thrown off the Wits delegation to the NUSAS Annual Congress next week.

This action, taken by an ill-attended SRC meeting at 3 a.m. one morning last week, is possibly unconstitutional, as Mr. Wade has been elected at an earlier meeting according to traditional procedure. The delegate who was voted into his place had applied in the same way as he had done, but this time the application was called a "nomination" by the proposer of the new election.

A lawyer's letter has been sent to the SRC on Mr. Wade's behalf demanding his re-instatement in the delegation.

time U.S. Consul in Istanbul, and present with his father, a member of one of the important New York Stock Exchange firms. His enterprise, known as the African Republic Development Company, established early last year, proposes to serve as the financial representative or intermediary for American corporations interested in investing in or trading with African countries.

It is customary to describe United States policy in relation to Africa as being confused and uncertain, twisted this way and that by the dilemma of choosing between the alienation of the African nations and alienation of America's European colonial allies.

Though perhaps true in some respects, this description is basically false in that it represents the United States as an innocent bystander on the sidelines of the African revolution, and hides from the world—and above all from Africans and Americans themselves—THE FACT THAT THE PRIMARY DETERMINANT OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY WITH RESPECT TO AFRICAN PROBLEMS IS THAT COUNTRIES OWN ECONOMIC STAKES AND ASPIRATIONS IN AFRICA.

It was to preserve the economic dependence of the Congo upon the West that the UN intervention requested by Lumumba to repel Belgian aggression was used instead to strip him of power and deliver him finally as a prisoner into the hands of the Congolese renegades. By early November the United States, to quote the Christian Science Monitor (Nov. 7, 1960), had "emerged in the position of back-stopping the Kasavubu-Mobutu-Bomboko faction publicly in the United Nations . . . CLEARLY, OBSERVERS SAY, THE STAKES MUST HAVE BEEN REGARDED AS HUGE IN WASHINGTON."

THE CONGO QUESTION

Mohammed Yazid, Information Minister of the Provisional Government of Algeria, told the National Press Club in Washington last December that the United States expressed anti-colonialist sentiments one day a week and supported colonialism the other six days.

On the Congo question the United States assumed openly and aggressively the role of chief strategist and director of the shameful manipulations whereby the United Nations assisted in public and the democratically elected Congolese Parliament and the popularly supported administration of Prime Minister Lumumba in order to hand over absolute control to Congolese servants of Brussels and Washington.

The months preceding the declaration of the Congo's independence were characterized by much United States activity which foreshadowed the shape of things to come.

In April came the announcement of new loans totalling \$40 million from the World Bank (European and American banks participating) for bolstering up the economy of the Belgian Congo, followed in May by a U.S. mission's visit there to determine what American technical and financial "help" would be required after independence.

Later a number of armed police were marshalled together and they surrounded the DRC hall about a mile from the point where the major was stabbed. There was a concert in progress at the hall and all people found there, including women and children, were detained for screening.

During the course of Sunday practically all the women were released and another big batch of men were released early in the evening. By Monday morning there were still about 70 men detained.

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Councillor George Penke reunited with his wife after his release from prison last Saturday. Charged under the Suppression of Communism Act, he was released on R300 bail.

History and Civilisation—3

African Culture Flourished Before White Man's Coming

AS usual, racist historians have distorted the facts to bolster up their own prejudices. They have represented African society as existing in a state of constant internal warfare before the coming of the Europeans.

But nothing could be further from the truth. Nineteenth century travellers like Livingston recently commented on the peace and security that reigned over great expanses of central and east Africa, and medieval travellers had established that the same state of affairs prevailed in West Africa much earlier.

In fact, in most of Africa the traveller was a good deal safer from attack by human beings than he would have been in most of Europe, which was constantly racked by internal warfare and vagabondage.

It is interesting to note that out of some three hundred missionaries who penetrated into central and east Africa before 1884, only six are known to have been killed, and in no case without serious provocation.

Where warfare did occur it was usually associated with the incursions of nomadic peoples into the settled areas where most of the African population lived. With the coming of European slave traders, however, bloody slave raids became common and destroyed the peace which many parts of Africa had enjoyed for centuries. Between 1580 and 1680 the Portuguese imported one million African slaves into Brazil.

But these "achievements" were to be eclipsed in the eighteenth century by British slave traders who carried about thirty thousand slaves a year to America. The merchants of Liverpool were making over £1 million per year on the slave trade while African society was disintegrating under

its impact.

In South Africa the stealing of land by white colonists led to a serious land problem among the African inhabitants. This gave an incentive to the temporary rise of military groups among them who attempted to obtain their requirements by force. This development was, however, a reaction to foreign influences and in no way typical of African society.

More typical is the fourteenth century account of African society given by the Arab traveller Ibn Battuta, who wrote as follows: "The Africans have a greater abhorrence of injustice than any other people. There is complete security in their country. Neither traveller nor inhabitant in it has anything to fear from robbers or men of violence."

While Europe was being ravaged by the Hundred Years War (between England and

By A Special Correspondent

France) culture and learning flourished in the African cities of Timbuktu, Gao and Djenne. Trade with North Africa across the Sahara was extensive; in the year 1400 a traveller counted 12,000 camels on only one of several routes leading to the Negro states of Africa.

Absurd Theories

When European travellers, ignorant of African history, found magnificent works of art in Nigeria they put forward the most absurd theories about their origin. Some of them thought they were obvious products of the European Renaissance and put them down to the influence of some unknown European traveller long ago, who, by an incredible stroke of genius, had created all these "un-African"

masterpieces!

Today no one doubts that these great works of plastic art, which have been compared to Greek art, are of purely African origin, having been created from the thirteenth century onwards.

Equally ridiculous were early European speculations about the origin of the Zimbabwe ruins in Rhodesia. The building of such elaborate structures was thought to be quite beyond the skill of the local inhabitants, and they were commonly attributed to contemporaries of King Solomon!

But competent archaeologists soon showed that Zimbabwe had an unmistakably African character and contained no trace of outside influence. Scientific tests showed that the oldest materials used at Zimbabwe were at least fifteen centuries younger than King Solomon, and there is good evidence for believing that the last version of the buildings was completed as late as the eighteenth century by people of the Shona stock.

Working of Iron

But the period of African technological advance goes back much further than that. Among the technical inventions that form the basis for modern society, the discovery of iron as a usable metal is probably the most important.

This discovery appears to have been made in Western Asia some time during the second millennium B.C. From there it spread to Europe and to Africa.

One of the first and largest centres of iron smelting and the manufacture of iron articles was a town called Meroe in what is now the Sudan.

Before the birth of Christ African technology at Meroe created what a modern British archaeologist describes as "smelting works on a gigantic scale." Another described Meroe as "the Birmingham of Africa."

This African civilisation had its own script and traded extensively with Arabia, India and China fifteen centuries before the coming of the Europeans.

From Meroe techniques of iron working spread west and south through the continent, providing a basis for the growth of urban civilisation. By the tenth century A.D. south-eastern Africa had become a very important source of iron for the Asian market.

The swords with which the invading armies of European Crusaders were beaten in Palestine were probably made of steel derived from iron mined in what is today Rhodesia. The export of iron ore and wrought iron to India was the main source of livelihood for numerous ancient towns on the east coast of Africa.

This iron was particularly valued in India and elsewhere because of its good quality and malleability. It formed the basis for the steel used in Damascus swords, the most famous weapons known to the mediaeval world.

Other metals, particularly gold, were also mined extensively in southern Africa and exported to Asia many centuries before the arrival of the Portuguese. In Rhodesia, most of the gold mines established by Europeans when they occupied the country simply continued workings that had been started by Africans centuries before. Ancient mines have been discovered as far south as Natal and the south bank of the Vaal.

LUISILLIO DANCES FOR WHITES ONLY

From Beata Lipman

JOHANNESBURG. LUISILLIO and his company of Spanish dancers will not give any shows for Non-Whites during their present three-month tour of the Union.

The only occasion on which Luisillio has been prepared to be seen with Africans was when he stood in front of a group of mine dancers last Sunday for a photograph—*for press publicity.*

I asked Luisillio last week (his real name is Luis Perez Davila) whether he had received a letter and a telegram from the Union of Southern African Artists asking him to abide by the recent British Equity resolution which asks all performers in colour-bar South Africa not to fulfil their contracts unless they also give a specific number of shows for Non-Whites in the same theatre.

HE REFUSED TO ANSWER. Mr. Mackenzie, his manager, and an employee of African Consolidated Theatres under whose auspices the present tour has been arranged, looked furious and also refused to answer. Before walking off, he said angrily: "This is political!"

Luisillio, who spent two months here with his company in 1957, and thus must know all about the indignities of apartheid, does not seem to care who has the chance to see his shows so long as the halls are full. To this end he has organised a massive publicity campaign, and has managed to get something about himself or his Company into the newspapers here in Johannesburg.

almost every day.

African Consolidated Theatres must be feeling very touchy about the new Equity (Union of British Artists) resolution. Many artists will no longer be available for four contracts with them unless



African Theatres take the revolutionary (for South Africa) step of approaching City Councils in each centre for permission to hold Non-European shows in their theatres.

Luisillio's silence about the colour bar must be compared with the democratic, non-racial attitude of his fellow Spanish dancer Antonio, who issued a statement after his visit here in 1959 that he would not come to South Africa again unless he was able to present his art to ALL who live here.

HIP HOP VALLEY

LAST Monday really was blue Monday. Reading the headlines in the morning paper while attempting to eat my breakfast egg and shave at the same time, I got the impression that things are in a sorry state. Shooting, stabbing, rioting, assaulting, drowning and Errol Flynn's former girl friend marrying, all made the front page as gory as a side of fresh-killed beef.

To make matters worse I also received the news that the firm of Agitators Unlimited are up to their tricks again and are about to launch a mass campaign. Already their cloak-and-dagger boys are hard at work among the members of the Amalgamated Society of Sheebeners and Allied Workers in a protest against official lipker for all.

I hear that they plan a march on Parliament which might lead to another state of emergency. That means that I will have to pack my bag and duck, just in case I am suspected of also being against gin and brandy for all. But no doubt our very Special Branch will save the day and ASSAW will be banned under the Lipker Act.

And to get the record straight, I am in favour, not only of drinks for all, but also votes for all—now.

Boards which they claim have been exploiting them. So they've formed their own board.

Coon carnivals should be run by the Coons for the Coons, said



By ALEX LA GUMA

the chief coon.

Paop, pally, y! sd die Minister of Justice agter joo kry.

WHICH reminds me that the hawkers are claiming that the Republic's financial worries are being placed on their weary barrow-pushing shoulders because the City Council proposes to introduce selling by tens instead of dozens. That means they will get ten vegetables for a bob (10c) instead of 12.

This is leading to a revolt against rands and cents and if anybody from the Decimilation Board had been present at last week's hawkers' meeting, no doubt he would have received a free supply of rotten tomatoes and old cabbages.

It does look as if they're getting a raw deal.

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Zomba Prison in Nyasaland "is not a prison to punish, teach and reform people, but it is a Hell in which Africans are killed indirectly, beaten, tortured and humiliated."

EX-PRISONER OF ZOMBA SAYS

AFRICA

NYASALAND JAIL IS HELL

DR. BANDA TO ENQUIRE?

Later this year elections are to be held for an African-majority Legislature in Nyasaland. Dr. Hastings "Kamuzu" Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress, is certain to be the first Prime Minister. One of his first tasks will be to enquire into the release of Congressmen still imprisoned and into the jail conditions in the country.

for the cold or rainy season. Here I suspect corruption among some of the White officers.

Baton Beatings

Beating with batons by White officers and African warders is very common. Nobody needs to hear an order from anybody. This brutal and harsh treatment started with the 1959 Emergency. Many prisoners and ex-prisoners can be found with deep scars on their heads! **LAST YEAR ONE MALE PRISONER DIED OF A BEATING—AND IN THE PUNISHMENT CELL!** But the Federal doctor said after the post-mortem examination that he died of pneumonia.

There is still one in the same prison, Mr. Mponda, who although suffering from T.B. was severely beaten by a Boer officer. The man is lame or maimed for life! His trunk or spinal cord is bent. He is completely disabled! Many people can add more information to this case because he was admitted for some weeks to the Zomba African Hospital.

Some men and women who work in this hospital can tell one of more atrocities that are committed in Zomba prison. I believe that the Malawi Congress officials also know much about this Hell.

It is not a prison to punish, teach and reform people, but it is a Hell in which Africans are killed indirectly, beaten, tortured and humiliated. Some officers also harden and encourage Africans to become habitual criminals.

Beaten Man Dies in Punishment Cell

They encourage sodomy! So much so that many of the hardened criminals don't want women any longer!

They also encourage juvenile delinquency, because they also keep many juveniles in it. They have no reformatories.

Lepers and Lunatics

One can also find many lunatics, mad people and lepers in this Hell. It is also fantastic to see many juveniles who were found guilty of infanticide.

Generally, the Federal and Imperial motive behind this mass and unjust imprisonment is to disrupt and weaken the Malawi Congress Party. And also to lessen the number of the M.C. Party voters. I am told that the biggest number Zomba prison used to accommodate used to be not more than 700. Just compare with 1,700 now, not counting the three sub-prisons of Domas, Makwapa and Chigumura. Of course there is a prison in every district and others for prisoners on long release.

In short, the Zomba prison, some of whose White officers are brutal, uneducated and corrupt, is a police state within an undemocratic state. A prisoner can be beaten, put in punishment cells by anybody at any time for petty offences, while the superintendent reduces the convict's remuneration.

No Investigations

What is even more disappointing and puzzling is that no responsible person, magistrate or any association, lawyer or any newspaperman ever visits the Zomba prison, to investigate or try to improve these evils and injustices.

Bathing water is also very dear. There is no shower. Prisoners bathe in standing water. Each is given a very tiny piece of scrubbing or blue soap twice a month. Prisoners are allowed to write a letter once a month, but very few letters are sent out. Many letters from relatives and friends, especially those from outside Nyasaland, are destroyed. Thus the telegram which was sent to Messrs. Chipembere and Mtsopole and other political convicts from Johannesburg was never given to them. Reliable informants say that the telegram actually reached the White officers in charge of the prison.

Visitors are allowed for about 20 minutes once a month. Educated prisoners are not allowed to read anything, and the "Malawi News" is strictly a prohibited paper in this Hell. There is no library whatsoever for prisoners and no school classes for the illiterates or for those who want to further their knowledge.

Federal Propaganda

The only official visitors permitted are the White Fathers or ministers of other denominations, who come with their Catholic monthly paper, "The African," and numerous Federal propaganda papers such as "Msimbi," "Fact," etc.

Prisoners are locked in at 3 p.m. They sleep on cement without any felt mat. Many are serving too long sentences—there are no mitigations and some prisoners, both men and women, are too old or too young, too weak or unhealthily.

Thus the Great Kamuzu lost one of his staunch members, the late Mr. Chiutsi, who was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment, despite the fact that he was about 70. But he managed the prisons of Khami and Kanjedza, as a detainee.

Yours etc.,
"MWANAMALAWI EX-PRISONER."

POST-SCRIPT:
AN APPEAL TO ALL CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICANS

● If the above-mentioned brothers are really sympathetic to the cause of freedom for our brothers in South Africa, they should leave South Africa now, and of their own accord. Here they will be more useful in different ways.

They will be hosts to S.A. African refugees. They will join the agreed political armies—economic sanctions, boycott—and even the real army. Now is not the time to enrich the S.A. Bosses and the capitalists, oppressors and reactionists. Now is the time to fight against all such evils and slavery.

"MwanaMalawi."

Like The Hola Camp Scandal in Kenya

The startling allegations about the treatment of prisoners in Zomba jail reminded one of the ghastly practices in the Hola Camp in Kenya, in which several Africans were clubbed to death by their guards. AN ENQUIRY MUST BE INSTITUTED WITHOUT DELAY: THE ABUSES AT ZOMBA PRISON MUST BE STOPPED AT ONCE AND ANY GUILTY PERSONS SEVERELY PUNISHED.



DEAR NEW AGE

Because I am an ex-prisoner of this hell or dungeon and because I am short of paper and time, I will deal only with the Central Prison of Zomba. If anybody refutes this report I APPEAL TO THE WORLD TO COME AND SEE AND HEAR FOR THEMSELVES. One can also hear from all ex-prisoners about the torture, the humiliations, the beatings with batons and sticks, the slappings and appalling conditions of the Zomba hell!

As a result of these inhumane conditions and ill-treatment many prisoners die of different diseases every year or month; from tuberculosis, malnutrition, pneumonia, typhoid fever, etc. In fact, typhoid fever, diarrhoea and dysentery are bred from Zomba prison, because sanitation and other living conditions are shocking in this prison.

The food is not enough. Prisoners eat once a day. Some of the food-stuffs—dried and salted fish and mealie meal—is half rotten.

The number of prisoners is increasing alarmingly. There are around 1,700.

There are no modern and hygienic cooking utensils, so that the food is always badly and unhygienically cooked and prepared. It is also cooked about 10 hours before eating time. It is cooked in old petrol and oil drums which are full of rust. So are some of the dishes. It is also compulsory for there to be one plate for each prisoner. Not to mention about what they call coffee! There are so many defects in the prisoners' food, and also in the rationing process per capita. Of course the magistrates and the judges never told the prisoners that they would be getting half rations.

Clothing and blankets should also be mentioned—they are inadequate and unhealthy. They are indiscriminately mixed up with those of lepers and tubercular convicts. They are also never steamed or fumigated. The uniform is white, poorly made, and only one pair. There is nothing

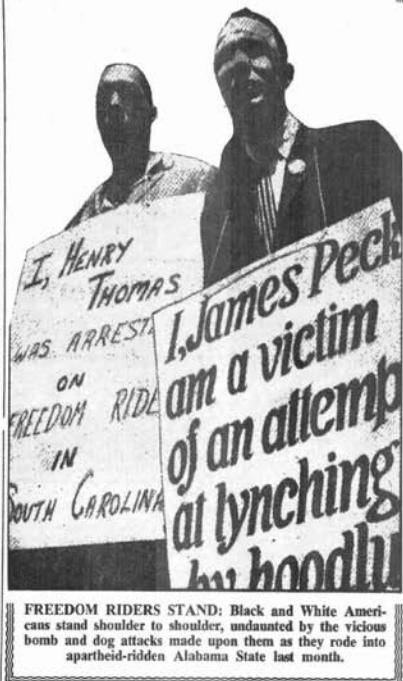
Tattooing



Missy, London Daily Herald
"I wonder if you could alter the guided missiles—Amy's joined the nuclear disarmers."

AMERICA

WITH HEAD UNBOWED



SOCCER:

Wild Scenes As Moroka Swallows Beat Blackpool

From Joe Gqabi

JOHANNESBURG.
THE Moroka Swallows beat Blackpool United 2-1 amidst wild scenes in the first ever professional soccer game to be played on the Reef, at the Natal Indian Sports Ground last Saturday.

This was the fourth meeting between the two teams. Moroka Swallows beat Blackpool in a friendly game in Durban last year, and the two have twice drawn in the past.

The game opened with Blackpool

on the attack. Their fast football game seemed to puzzle the Swallows, who did not settle down to their formal and exciting positional play for the best part of the first half. And, no doubt, Blackpool were determined to avenge their defeat by the Moroka Swallows. Unfortunately, their attempts were foiled by Swallows' formidable back line.

The Moroka Swallows were the first to score in the later part of the first half when Mandla Mabasa slammed through a beautiful drive. Within five minutes of the Swallows' score, Blackpool equalised when "Sprink" Mazubko netted a lovely goal. The score at half-time was 1-1.

The second half was a do or die affair with both sides going all out. But inaccurate kicking by forwards robbed both sides of many a goal.

The last five minutes were the most exciting, when the Swallows' forwards displayed a classic move which led to Ngwenya registering the second goal amidst wild scenes from the part of the crowd which had by then converged on the field.

African Leaders Tell U.N. Commission "VISIT S.W.A. NOW"

ACCRA.

WHEN the United Nations Commission on South West Africa arrived in Ghana they were urged by S.W.A. leaders to visit the Protectorate whether they had visas or not.

Representing the S.W. African National Union were its president, Mr. Jariretundu Kozigizi, the vice-president, Mr. Uzija Kankureto, and Mr. Tansuru Huruaka, a student who is SWANU representative in Ghana.

The African leaders stressed to the U.N. Commission that the time had come for a showdown with Dr. Verwoerd over S.W.A.

If they did not go to the Protectorate just because Eric Louw would not let them in, then they could not expect the people of South West Africa to believe that they would ever get there one day, the SWANU leaders are reported to have told the commission.

TOUR DISCOURAGED

The leaders also discouraged the proposed tour of African states, saying the commission on the grounds that their presence in SWA was more essential, and that nothing new could be gathered from anyone other than whether he was from SWA or not.

Meeting On Liquor Bill

CAPE TOWN.

A meeting convened by the African Western Cape True Temperance at Langa late Sunday said that the move to supply liquor to Africans was a concession made by the Government which should have increased African wages instead.

The meeting said that the liquor concession would also lead to considerable money being spent on fines for drunkenness which was the natural result of drinking.

Fines and imprisonment would not alleviate drunkenness, the meeting stated, in the same way as they did not stop other crimes. "We have all along asked the Government to legislate compulsory education. Instead the Government has given African youths from 18 upwards the right to buy liquor," a resolution adopted by the meeting stated. The Government seemed to be attempting to evade demands for the removal of the real and pressing problems of the African people.

Speakers at the meeting were the Rev. Ndoyakana, Mr. J. Ngwewela, J. Xabendini, C. Makholiso, and Sister Maurice.

Naicker Welcomes Indo-Pak Move

DURBAN.

Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, in a statement to New Age said that he welcomed the "statesmanlike" move of the Indian and Pakistani Governments in calling on South Africa to meet and discuss the United Nations resolutions against this country.

"It would be a tragedy if South Africa persisted in its previous attitude and refused to co-operate, as it has recently done in refusing visas to members of the UN Committee on South West Africa," he said.

International pressure for the extension of human rights to the Non-White peoples of South Africa will continue and there is no doubt that the so-called granite policy of the Government must crack, more especially since this policy is leading to increasing financial crisis in the country.

"I want to warn the Government that a further refusal to meet the Governments of India and Pakistan would be disastrous."

Boxing

KOADIIBANE NO MATCH FOR TSHABALALA

From Joe Gqabi

PHILEMON ("Hurricane Hawk" Tshabalala (112 lbs), the Transvaal middleweight champion, beat Jerry Koadibane on a TKO in the fourth round of a scheduled 10-round cruiserweight fight at the Bantu Men's Social Centre last Friday night.

It was Tshabalala's debut in the light-heavyweight division in a tournament that was to have been for the Transvaal light-heavyweight championship between Tshabalala and Victor Lekaje. Koadibane was substituting for Lekaje who had fallen ill.

It was an unspectacular slam-bang duel in which Tshabalala meted out terrific punishment to the game but ring-rusty Koadibane. Koadibane

went down for short counts in each of the three rounds. The referee stopped the fight in the fourth round to save Koadibane from further punishment.

Chris Mahlobo (154) nearly caused a sensation when he turned the tables on Robbie Goliath (158) in the last round of an action-packed six rounder. Mahlobo, a bloody mess and trailing far behind on points, suddenly unleashed a terrific right to the head which had Goliath on rubber legs and took all the sting out of him. But the effort was too late. Goliath won on points.

Racing at Milnerton

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

Ascot Handicap (Top Division): BRIGHTNESS, Danger, Eastern Masc.

Ascot Handicap (Bottom Division): DRUGSTORE, Danger, Stan.

Milnerton Handicap (2nd Division): BARD OF AVON, Danger, Scotland.

Trial Handicap: CATS WALK.

Danger, Liliac.

Juvenile Handicap: HIGH LEISURE, Danger, Dodge.

Progress Six: ZIGUEUR, Danger, Adorava.

Maiden Plate: FREE STATE, Danger, Macadam.

Juvenile Plate: RED PLANET, Danger, St. Maura.

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MARRIAGE

The staff of New Age and all friends extend their congratulations to Ashu Dawood and Ahmed Ebrahim of Cape Town on their marriage on June 18.

WILL Z. CRICKET TOUR BE STOPPED?

Things are beginning to move in cricket again both here and overseas.

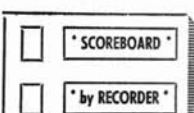
In New Zealand 70 students with placards demonstrated against a tour of South Africa when the New Zealand Cricket Board met in Christchurch. Board members were unable to get into their offices for 15 minutes, and had to face chants of "no apartheid in cricket." This is the beginning of a campaign.

★ The Imperial Cricket Conference meets next month

★ South Africa will be there as **Chalveter**. The future status of South Africa will be decided. Attempts are being made to influence opinion through the FEELAS.

★ SACCA has elected delegates for the long-overdue Cricket Board meeting. John Scott and Co. must be restored to demand non-racial cricket.

★ The Eastern Province Cricket Federation has written to the South African and New Zealand Cricket Boards, asking that the new Zealand tour of S.A. should be cancelled.



Rugby Round-up

★ The Coloureds and Africans are having their racial rugby tournaments in East London and Port Elizabeth. For the last time we hope.

★ A meeting of the two racial boards has been arranged. This should lead to a single body. But can a record of Esterhuysen in this respect leave a lot to be desired.

Olympic Change

Messrs Honey and Emery are out of S.A. Olympics.

NEXT STOP: S.A. OUT OF WORLD OLYMPICS.

On Stay-Home Day

MARITZBURG, HOWICK ANSWERED THE CALL

From T. H. Gwala
MARITZBURG.

NOTHING much has been heard of Pietermaritzburg since the historic All-Indian Conference. Yet a lot of activity has been going on here.

The conference, with the brilliant address of Nelson Mandela, and the call for mass action led an indelible impression in everyone's mind. People talked and prepared themselves for action.

This was borne out by the police raid which was carried out in Pietermaritzburg and Howick. Over 20 Non-European homes were raided at dawn. In the week of country-wide mass raids the biggest police concentration in Natal was in Pietermaritzburg. Over 500 police were here. Following the stay-away leaflets and the painting of slogans in town and country road blocks were set up in every township and Pietermaritzburg was virtually cut off from normal communication with other centres. The slogans were quickly painted over but they soon came out again and can be seen up to this day.

FIRST SHOT

The first shot was fired by parents and school children. All the Non-European schools refused to accept the presence of the army. There has been no truck with the minority Republic.

About two days before the stay-away mysterious leaflets were dumped all over Pietermaritzburg and Howick. On quality paper and printed in considerable numbers, they went under the name of "Sons of Zululand" and were distributed in Government cars. Intensive inquiries revealed that there was no such organisation in Pietermaritzburg or Howick.

Another significant feature was the appearance of a PAC leaflet condemning the strike as Russian

inspired. The PAC silence and non-existence was very much noticeable in Pietermaritzburg on March 21 last year, when not even a leaflet came out in support of the pass campaign. But this year they even had money and paper to carry out a wide distribution of "go to work" leaflets.

To add to all this the police cruised through every street and every township with loudspeakers telling people to go to work. Practically all employers warned their employees that they would lose their pay and even risk dismissal.

IN HOWICK

Despite all these threats the smallest town of Howick was at a standstill, and the biggest factory in the Natal Midlands—the Howick Rubber Factory—was shut down. All workers from shops, hotels, garages, laundries, corporation, domestic and schools stayed away.

In Pietermaritzburg most factories had only about 20 to 50 per cent of their staff working. Even the railways had some departments idling. Many municipal workers were also absent. The only place where the strike was not effective was the commercial centre, where most workers in shops and garages were working. But all Indian and African establishments were closed on Monday, with the exception of an Indian tailor and a fruit shop, both of which were open throughout.

DISMISSALS

Some employers were quick to take reprisals. The railway workers have been dismissed. W. F. Johnstone and some other employers also dismissed their employees. One legal firm dismissed one of its clerks. At Howick one school dismissed its female employees and one shop dismissed most of its staff.

However the fighting spirit of the people remain very high, and the little town of Howick is ready for whatever next action is decided on by the people.

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