

An Appeal For Funds

THE struggle to defend and maintain the progressive, democratic press in South Africa has entered a new and more critical phase.

Stringent laws, carrying with them the ever-present threat of banning or criminal prosecution, and constant political intimidation are by no means the worst of our problems. THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM OF ALL IS THE PROBLEM OF FINANCE.

It is, above all, lack of money which poses the most immediate and direct threat to our existence. Without adequate financial resources we don't stand a dog's chance of fighting back at all.

The wolf, always breathing heavily at our heels, is now right within the fold—and casualties have been heavy.

BECAUSE OF LACK OF MONEY WE HAVE BEEN REGRETTABLY FORCED TO DISMISS A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND EXPERIENCED MEMBERS OF OUR STAFF, MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE FOUGHT HARD AND LOYALLY WITH US IN MANY A TOUGH BATTLE IN THE PAST. WE LOSE THEM WHEN WE NEED THEM MOST.

We are now down to the barest of bare skeletons, with no room to manoeuvre in the event of illness, arrests or any other emergency which may arise.

Yet even with this drastic and dangerous pruning of our staff the situation remains critical. The major items in our cost structure have never been wages and salaries, but printing, newsprint, postage, railfare and all the other expenditure absolutely unavoidable in the running of a newspaper.

We cannot, unfortunately, cut down on these expenses. We must meet them—OR GO UNDER.

You have pulled us out of many a tight spot in the past. We appeal to you to do so again, for we have never needed your help as much as we need it now.

Only YOU can save New Age.

SEND US EVERY RAND, EVERY CENT, THAT YOU CAN SPARE.

SEND IT IMMEDIATELY!

(Continued on page 2)

NEW GROUP AREA FOR INDIANS IN JO'BURG



Vol. 8, No. 43. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper 6d. SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, August 9, 1962 5c.

MOVE TO UNITE ALL S.W.A. PARTIES

"Time Has Come For Decisive Struggle"

CAPE TOWN. A MEMORANDUM calling for the unification of all national organisations in South West Africa to prosecute the fight for democracy and independence has been circulated to all interested parties by Mr. Mburumba Kerina, former President of the South West Africa People's Organisation.

The divisions in the ranks of the liberatory organisations have made their task harder, says Mr. Kerina. On the other hand, "the South African colonialists with the support of international imperialists have wasted no efforts in their attempts to create an atmosphere of party hostility among our rank and file."

PAN-AFRICANIST

"The peoples and all the national political organisations in our country must unite into one solid national political and Pan-Africanist revolutionary party which must transcend the frontiers of personality differences and leadership struggle which seem to plague the entire African liberatory struggle in our country and continent."

"The people and parties of South West Africa irrespective of their past differences must be united into one national force with the complete understanding that this is the only way to build a Pan-African revolutionary party capable to lead the people in our fight against South African colonialism and imperialism successfully and for the establishment of an independent government in South West Africa."

Mr. Kerina proposes that the



Mr. Kerina

new all-in organisation should be called the Namib Independence People's Party—NIPP—and has forwarded his memorandum to the executive committees of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), the South West Africa National Union (SWANU), the South West Africa United National Independent Organisation (SWAUNION) and the Council of Chiefs Hosea Kutako and Samu Witbooi in Windhoek.

MEETING PLAN

He proposes that all these bodies should convene a top-level executive meeting in Windhoek within one month to elect a national executive committee for the

(Continued on page 8)

Authorities Forced To Beat A Retreat

JOHANNESBURG. MR. W. J. P. Carr, manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, Johannesburg City Council, said in a recent, unreported address to the Indian Social Welfare Association that a new residential area, "magnificently situated," had been recommended and he was reasonably optimistic that this would be approved.

If this is so, this is a major retreat by the authorities on the group areas front. It is an admission that Lenasia has failed to attract the Indian population. The majority of Indians refuse to move there because it is a group area, and because it is too far. Those living there are disatisfied.

Mr. Carr said he could not at the present disclose where this area was situated as the proposal had not yet been formally approved. He would recommend that this area be devoted to a three-fold housing scheme:

- (a) owner-built houses;
 - (b) letting converted to purchase;
 - (c) sub-ownership letting scheme.
- If his recommendations were accepted, said Mr. Carr, and if finance were available, this scheme would do away with all slum housing for Indians and it would provide adequate school accommodation and recreational facilities.

GOVT. POLICY

Mr. Carr said that any proposals put forward by the Council had to

be within the framework of the Government's policy as the Council was circumscribed in the use of its powers. The Council had been trying for many years to find an area within the municipal boundary which would provide for the poorer people.

It was found that 60% of the (Continued on page 3)

Africans Have A Right To Live In Cape Town

CAPE TOWN. THE S.A. Congress of Trade Unions is convening a meeting of organisations and individuals to discuss the problem of African labour being replaced by Coloured labour.

This is already being done particularly in the hospitals, but also in some industries. When Africans lose their jobs they are endorsed out of Cape Town in accordance with Government policy.

The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions is hoping to arouse public opinion and arrange deputations to various bodies to discuss this question. The meeting is being held on Tuesday, August 14th, at 3.30 p.m. at 203 Union House, Queen Victoria Street.

S.A.C.T.U. STATEMENT

In a statement, the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Western Cape), calls on workers (Continued on page 4)

LENIN PEACE PRIZE FOR NKRUMAH

The highlight of the recent Republic Day celebrations in Ghana was the presentation

of the Lenin Peace Prize to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the President of the Republic, at a ceremony held at the State House in Accra. Our pictures show, left, Mr. Dmitrii Skobeltzyn, Chairman of the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee, presenting the Peace Prize—diploma and medal—to President Nkrumah; and, right, Lady Koroah, wife of the Chief Justice of Ghana, pinning the medal on the President's lapel. Looking on is Dr. Nkrumah's wife Faitha.

In his acceptance speech, President Nkrumah said that nations could co-exist irrespective of different social, economic and political systems. "But, he added, "there can be no peace in the world until imperialism and colonialism are abandoned and not tolerated as instruments of policy in international relations."



Freedom Fighters Must Go Forward

The infamous "Sabotage Act" is now on the Statute Book. The storms of protest have died down. The Black Sash "Flame of Freedom" burns no more on the City Hall steps and "VRYSSTAAT!" the blood-thirsty cry of the hoodlums, has been forgotten by the citizens of Johannesburg who, barely a month ago, were outraged by the disgusting display of fascist hoodlumism.

South Africans who believe in apartheid are saying, "All is well. After all the Sabotage Act is aimed against the communists, agitators and trouble-makers and to protect us. It does not affect us." Oppressed South Africans on the other hand seem to be discouraged and disheartened. Fourteen years of unbridled oppression and no visible signs of cracks in the Nationalist Wall is beginning to have a dangerous effect on some people, as victims of an authority, the likes of which have been few and far between in the annals of human history, are saying: "The Nats are here to stay. Of what benefit have all our

demonstrations of protests against unjust and inhuman legislation based on unjust laws are heaped upon us and things are getting from bad to worse. And now, with the Sabotage Act, we will be able to do nothing in the way of showing our disapproval of Government policy. As it is the African National Congress is banned and the same fate awaits the other Congresses. What are we to do? We have reached the end of the road."

DANGEROUS TALK
This is dangerous talk and such an attitude unless eradicated can be of great harm to a people's struggle for liberation. It is the duty of every active member of the National Liberation Movement to combat, discourage and dispel these uncertainties and doubts prevailing within our ranks.

Let us look at the position objectively. It is true that the Sabotage Act spells the doom of civil liberties as it aims to destroy opposition to Nationalist tyranny. It is also true that the Nats have

intensified their reign of terror and are bent on preserving the rule of White Supremacy.

But, it most certainly is not true that the Nats are invincible and that they will manage to contain the agitators, communists and trouble-makers. It is not true that the people's liberation movement is doomed and that tyranny will continue unabated.

The lessons of history are still fresh in our minds and the gallant struggles of the peoples of Cuba, China, India, Algeria etc. etc. cannot be glossed over and forgotten. History has repeatedly shown that no amount of persecution can destroy a movement for liberation. Let us not forget that cardinal lesson.

What are we to do? Under present conditions it becomes imperative that we do not panic, lose faith in the struggle, allow dependency to set in, become reckless and do things that are inimical to the interests of the people. As dedicated men and women with a great and historical mission to fulfil—the liberation of our people—we are called upon to continue relentlessly, fearlessly and with greater determination to spread the message of freedom to every nook and corner of our land. We are called upon to improve and perfect our organisations and thereby strengthen the National Liberation Front.

A LESSON
A hard blow has been delivered on us. Let that blow not put us out of existence. Rather, let it be a lesson to all that greater and more devastating blows are to come and that we have to prepare and organise, as never before, in order to fight back as the situations warrant. Let us devise new and better methods of work and overcome our adversaries. Let it not be said that we failed when we were most needed.

Dependency, lack of discipline, petty squabbles and other unhealthy tendencies must be eliminated from our ranks, once and for all, if we are to accelerate the pace for liberation. For, remember, the blows delivered on us are those of a band of frightened and degenerate people clinging on to dear life but knowing well that the end is in sight.

Let us march forward and deal the death-blow to oppression and tyranny.

FORWARD TO FREEDOM!
AMANDLA. AWETHU!

M.M.
Johannesburg.



No Confidence in B.P.P. President

The Shoshong branch of the Bechuanaand People's Party finds itself compelled to pass a vote of No Confidence in both the President and Vice-President of the B.P.P.

We are shocked by the chaotic measures taken by the President and Vice-President against returning refugees from South Africa who were given political asylum by the Bechuanaand government. They were threatened with death. One was actually sent across the border of Bechuanaand and another person who is a member of our party had his hands and feet tied with rope and was also victimised and terrorised and threatened with death.

We make it perfectly clear that we do not recognise the suspension of the Secretary-General and other suspended members of the Party.

Because of the unconstitutional, dictatorial and brutal actions taken by the President and Vice-President which shows that they are not fit and proper national leaders of Batswana, we, the Shoshong branch, demand the immediate calling of the national conference for re-elections.

R. Nkole, R. Engelen, K. M. Makwasi, R. N. Nwako, B. Sebokonyane, R. Mokonawa, N. Matsime.
B.P. Party, Sheshong.

The ultimate sovereign power is "the will of the people." Unless the leaders of the Bechuanaand People's Party furnish a satisfactory explanation for their disruptive actions in suspending the Secretary-General and the National Executive Committee by two against six, we of the Mahalapye branch executive, shall at all costs defy all such actions.

As a result of the recent crisis, confidence in the B.P.P.'s leadership is equivocal. We stress that the general conference for re-elections would help to still all matters in dispute.

O. K. Menyato, H. O. L. Morolionz, Kefentse, B. Dipatane
Mahalapye Branch B.P.P.

I vehemently challenge the joint actions of Mr. Motsepe, Mr. Matante and Mr. Diphephatswa and denounce in strong terms their expulsions of the Secretary-General, Mr. Mpho, and 6 members of the National Executive as most deplorable, dictatorial, undemocratic and unconstitutional.

The B.P.P. is not for hoodlums and gangsters. The policy is not based on brutality, terrorism and assaults.

The policy of the B.P.P. is to lead the masses to liberation and independence and to unite the masses into one solidarity for the freedom of all Africa.

Ditiro Bishop Maching
Vice-Chairman Meadowlands Branch B.P.P.

Mr. Maruping—Secretary of the commission of enquiry set up by Messrs. Matante and Motsepe—has challenged the suspended Lo-batsi committee on international politics.

We would not meddle in international politics, now that he is deporting refugees to the Republic and we are forced to. The BPP Executive have time and again travelled north to seek recognition of the BPP and have succeeded with one condition—that they carry on the struggle for African unification and nationalism.

If Maruping carries on the struggle in accordance with PAFMECSA policies and at the same time supports Matante and Motsepe, he is overriding BPP policy.

The Secretary-General Mpho has the support of all branches as well as of the 6 executive members when he calls for a general conference to determine whether the principles of organisation were followed when refugees were deported and people assaulted. And that is why we have petitioned the High Commissioner for Matante to be brought to law and Maruping for a full report on the 19,000.

Moses J. Monakine, Phinaces C. J. Sebolao, J. T. Keitseng, M. Mofweni, Jerry Sibisa of the suspended branch, Lobatsi

EDITORIAL

IT'S NOT SO FUNNY!

WITH the publication of the Minister's list of 102 people banned from attending gatherings, the daily press has been going to extremes to try to ridicule the provision in the Sabotage Act which forbids the reproduction of any speech or writing by a banned person.

One paper has suggested a bank would be committing an offence if it took a cheque signed by a banned person; another has suggested banned people can no longer send telegrams; a third has refused to publish the name of Alex la Guma's novel because the five words of the title were written by a banned person.

The most general complaint has been that newspapers would be unable to report evidence given in a court case by a banned person. But to this Mr. Vorster has replied that "it can be done and will be allowed for as long as it is not abused by creating a forum for such persons who might, by that means, get round the intentions of the Act and the (banning) order."

We have no objection whatsoever to the absurdities of the Sabotage Act being exposed. In our opinion the Act is thoroughly vicious in its intention, and the more public opposition that can be roused against it the better.

However, the concentration on the pinpricks of inconvenience that may be suffered by the daily press should not be allowed to overshadow the real injustice of the Act—and that is that 102 men and women have been prevented from attending gatherings or making statements of any kind for publication.

Even though Mr. Vorster has now graciously consented to eliminate one of the pinpricks, our basic objection to the Act still remains. The banned are ordinary South African citizens who have arbitrarily been deprived of a fundamental human right—the right to express their opinions, to propagate their point of view, to try to persuade their fellow-citizens that the policies they advocate are the best for the country.

The use of the savage penalties laid down in the Act to stifle the expression of these opinions is nothing but unendurable tyranny. Who is Vorster, the detainee of the last World War, to determine who should have the right to address a South African audience? Where do the Nats get the moral authority to decide that their own views can be freely propagated, but not those of their opponents?

The Nats hope to solve their problems by banning, exiling, jailing and restricting the most outspoken of their critics. But injustice will not be wiped out because Lutuli can no longer condemn it, and the people's protest against oppression will not cease because 102 people have been prevented from drawing attention to it.

In the name of the overwhelming majority of the people of this country, we demand that these vicious banning orders be withdrawn and freedom of speech restored to all. Our country name already stinks because of the apartheid policy. The effects of the Sabotage Act can only make the stench overpowering, while contributing nothing towards the solution of the country's most pressing problems.

In the meantime, we appeal to all democrats to come forward and take the place of those who have been banned. For each one silenced, let five new voices speak. Let the agitation for a new South Africa be intensified until it can no longer be withstood.

SWAZILAND TRIES TO EXPEL LESLIE MASSINA

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

(Continued from page 1)
Last Week's Donations:
Port Elizabeth:
A.M. R10, Gee Sea R8.
Cape Town:
Duffa R1, Diamond R25, Jumble R2, Lippy pic R10, Ruth and Bernard R4, Wire R2, S. R20, Cheque R4, Don R10, B.B.M. 90c, Dinner R43.95.
Johannesburg:
Friend R100, K. R2, Monthly R40, Lawyer R50, Country collectors R545, Benoni R2, Chemist R4, Jeppe R2, Dor R6, M & M R20.
Durban:
For Ben our friend R3.90, Geo R1, Jonah R1, Medicine R2, Geo. S. R4, Verulam R50.
Grand Total: R973.75.

MALKERNS, Swaziland. The case is being taken to appeal.

MR. Leslie Massina, one-time secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, has been prosecuted in Swaziland for being in the territory for 90 days without a permit, and for possessing a fabricated tax receipt.

He was found guilty on the first charge and sentenced to two weeks imprisonment or a fine of R2, suspended for six months. He was discharged on the second count.

"When I was found guilty," he told New Age, "the police were ready to take me to the border, but I disappointed them by paying the fine."

Yet Massina says he was born in Swaziland. He was found guilty in the presence of relatives brought to court to prove that he had been born and brought up in Swaziland.



Mr. Massina

"Vrystaat" Hooligans Again Interfere With Congress Demo Against Vorster Bannings

By a Reporter

JOHANNESBURG.

I saw two African men pick up the tattered pieces of placards which had been torn up by some "vrystaat" hooligans and hold them defiantly above their heads. Another African man standing nearby picked up a placard which had been pulled out of the hand of a young Anglican priest, returned it to him and dared the scowling young hooligan to snatch it again. The challenge was not accepted.

These incidents took place on the steps of the City Hall when members of the Congress of Democrats held a poster protest against the bannings imposed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster. This was the first meeting held on the steps since the passing of the Sabotage Act. All the demonstrators had their names taken by the police.

PROVOCATIVE

A squad of riot policemen with tear gas stood by while hooligans tore placards from the hands of at least three of the demonstrators. The action of these young hooligans was provocative in the extreme and could quite easily have led to a race riot if it had not been for the great discipline observed by the demonstrators.

A couple of feet away from a plain-clothed policeman stood a "vrystaat" who threatened to hit one of the demonstrators after "snatching his placard. Then he ate and taunted some African shouting: "I hate your guts and your black faces." He challenged the Africans to "come one by one" but when one messenger accepted the challenge, the hooligan stood rooted to the spot.

The only action that the policeman took was to ask the officer in charge of the police to arrest an African woman who had defied this man. I stood next to the police officer, who looked at her and replied: "Ora kan nou niks doen nie. Sy staan net." But in the next few minutes the same officer had ordered the arrest of Mr. Shadrack Momboro who stood holding a torn placard.

When I asked the officer why he was arresting this man, he said: "I am just doing his share of a cup of tea." Later he admitted that the arrest was made because this man could not produce his pass. I had asked some African saying that it was in his office.

CHALLENGE

A man with a very deep German accent told me that he had exchanged my face from somewhere and that I should get out of this country as my type was not needed here. He asked me, what I represented and when I asked him for his identity card after he had posed as a Major Goux, he walked away cursing me. I challenged him to identify himself to the officer in charge of the riot squad who, when I pointed this man out to him, declined to question him.

Several Afrikaans-speaking men protected Ann Nicholson when she was threatened by these hooligans because they objected to her standing next to a young African who helped her to hold up her placard.

After the demonstration an anonymous caller phoned the Congress of Democrats offices and told them that although he did not altogether agree with their policy, he had seen their demonstration and congratulated them on their "guts and courage."

THE PLACARDS

The placards read: "102 speak for liberty," "Congress—the voice of the people," "Unless you oppose, you are guilty," "Nats fear our leaders," "They saw, they spoke, they were banned," "102 swag vir vryheid," "13 million cannot be banned," "Speak out for freedom."



Above: A Congress demonstration against the Vorster bannings took place on the Johannesburg City Hall steps last week. Below: A policeman takes the names of the demonstrators.



PONDO DEPORTATIONS CONTINUE

COD Protest To De Wet Nel

DURBAN. A Protest against the deportations which continue to take place in Pondoland has been voiced in a letter to the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. de Wet Nel, by the Durban branch of the Congress of Democrats.

Pondos are being forcibly removed from one area to another by decree of the Paramount Chief, the COD declares.

"Before issuing the letter, the Paramount Chief makes no charge against the person concerned and gives him no right of hearing. An appeal is allowed to the Chief Bantu Commissioner of the Transkei, but as the person concerned has no idea why he is being deported, he has no real idea on what grounds to base his appeal."

STATEMENT

The COD appends to its letter a statement made by a Pondo who had been forced to move. "Some time in December 1961 I was served by my chief, Mbugwa Bili, with an order from Botha

Sigau ordering me to remove to Pumbo in the Lusitiki district," says the statement.

"On receipt of the order I proceeded to the Magistrate with my chief who had denied knowledge of the order apart from what appeared on the face of it. The magistrate advised me to write to the senior officials. He didn't tell me who these senior officials were. He said he wasn't concerned with this matter.

"On Tuesday 3rd July 1962 in the early morning before I had risen out of bed, a party of police arrived at my kraal in about nine vehicles, trucks and vans. The party consisted of white and black police. They woke me up and asked me who I was.

"After I had told them they ordered me to dress up. I followed them to my first wife's house. I had been sleeping at my second wife's house.

"When I got to this house I found that all the household goods were outside and were being loaded on the vehicles. I asked my chief Mbugwa who had come with the party of police what the

matter was. He said he didn't know.

"They continued to load stuff from both houses and then ordered my family—38 persons in all—on to the vehicles. I asked to be allowed to stay behind to look after the goods that were left over and particularly my cattle and sheep.

"The police said they would be returning on the following day to collect the remainder of the goods. After the police had left I slipped over to Durban to consult my attorney.

"At this moment I don't know where the members of my family are. I have three sons all married; they and their families have also been taken away."

COD describes the deportations as "barbaric and feudalistic" and calls for their immediate cessation and the lifting of the emergency regulations in Pondoland.

New Post For African Woman

THE first African woman Assistant Superintendent of Prisons has been appointed in Kenya. She is Mrs. Phoebe Aiyoi, 30-year-old mother of four children. Mrs. Aiyoi has had some years' experience in social welfare and community development work. She was selected from applicants throughout East Africa.

New Group Area For Indians

(Continued from page 1)

Indian community had a total income of less than R80.00 per month. With this in mind the Council had on at least three occasions strenuously endeavoured to obtain residential and trading areas within the city limits. Now he had been given the go-ahead to proceed with his plans.

Mr. Carr said that he had recently drawn up a lengthy report for consideration by the Council. It made the following points:

- Approximately 75% of the Indian families in Johannesburg were in urgent need of housing.
- Practically the whole of Johannesburg had been proclaimed a White area.
- Responsible thought should be given to the unsettled state of Indians who would be displaced.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Carr said that the recommendations which he had submitted to the Council could form a basis for a committee of enquiry set up by the Group Areas Board. After careful analysis he had recommended:

- 1 That the Diagonal Street area be a trading area with a limited number of residents.
- 2 Fordsburg, Newtown, Burgersdorp, which form quite a large complex, should form a substantial district for resident and local trading.
- 3 Pageview was suitable as an almost completely Indian residential area.

Mr. Carr concluded by saying that if the Council's plans were approved they would go a long way towards meeting the pressing needs of the Indian community.

Somana Acquitted Under Prisons Act

JOHANNESBURG.

New Age reporter Brian Somana was found not guilty on a charge under the Prisons Act following his report and photographs of the African handcuffed at the station on their way to deportation to their homes in the countryside. The magistrate found that the men in handcuffs were not prisoners in the terms of the Prisons Act, but fell under "administrative law" in the course of their deportation from the city.

The report on the deportees appeared in New Age of June 28. Somana was arrested by railway police as he reported the event. His camera was confiscated.

On a second charge of using abusive language Somana was fined R8.

RAIL WORKERS DEMAND BETTER PAY, CONDITIONS

JOHANNESBURG.

SOUTH Africa's railways, one of the biggest employers of Africans in the country, pay wages which are among the lowest in the country. A man with a family gets as little as R20 a month. The railways turn a deaf ear to calls by the SARAH Workers' Union for more pay and better working conditions.

Then there is the tragic fate of men injured at work. Take the stories of these men interviewed by New Age.

Mr. S. Fumela was assaulted by a white foreman who pushed him into a coal pit. The fall broke his back. The assault took place in 1958, near Braamfontein station. The incident was reported to the police but they took no action. After months in hospital Mr. Fumela was discharged but when he reported back for work he was booked medically unfit.

Mr. Fumela has a wife and four children. He was paid a railway gratuity of R80 which went on back rental. An application to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for compensation brought the reply that as he was 'injured outside working hours' he was entitled to nothing.

The letters lie in a file in the office of the African trade union. Mr. Fumela can no longer be traced. He had witnesses to prove that he was injured while at work, but had no chance to bring them before any hearing or investigation.

Mr. Edward Bhesi had both legs cut off by a train as he worked on a railway track last December. He is still in hospital. He has a wife and five children and a monthly rental of R5.85. Last month he received a payment of R92 as gratuity from the railways, after a long struggle on his behalf by the union. He has been fitted with steel artificial legs, but he cannot walk, and he certainly cannot work. He is now battling, and the union with him, to get a payment from the workmen's compensation commissioner.

WHY DO THE RAILWAYS NOT REPORT ACCIDENTS AS A MATTER OF ROUTINE IN ORDER TO GET WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION PAYMENTS FOR INJURED AFRICANS?

It seems that unless the injured worker makes representations to railway officials accidents are not reported as a matter of course. Even when they are reported workers wait six months and longer for payments, if they get anything at all.

Mr. William Mphahlele was injured at work in 1955, and had one of his legs amputated. When discharged from hospital he continued to work for the railways. Now the artificial leg is worn out. When he asked for a replacement he was referred to the Sick Fund officer who refused to authorize another leg. As a result, Mr. Mphahlele has been unable to work since August 1961, and has been sitting at home—with a wife and eight children on his hands—wondering where to get another artificial leg, and another job.

Mr. D. Nzala had one leg severed in an accident at work. He was treated at hospital for some months. During that time his family was supported by friends and relatives. He has a wife and five children. The monthly rent for his house is R5.85. When he was discharged from hospital he was told to collect the sum of R6 from the office of the Bantu Commissioner.

Mr. Nzala was told by railway inspectors that the sum of R900 was waiting for him at the B.A.D. office. But when he reported to the Commissioner and asked for the money to be paid over to him as he needed capital for a small business he wanted to start, he

was told arrangements for the monthly payment of R6 had already been made and could not be changed.

Once the rent is paid each month Mr. Nzala is left with 15 cents to support his family.

When the New Age reporter met Mr. Nzala at the office of the SAR and H African Workers' Union he found him in tears as the artificial leg was giving him much pain as he tried to climb the stairs.

Dukada Acquitted Of Perjury

PORT ELIZABETH.

The trial of Sisa Dukada of Engobo took a dramatic turn last week when he was found not guilty of perjury and acquitted. Dukada was charged for making two different statements during the trial of Strachan, Mbeki and Jack. This, he explained, was because he had been threatened by the Special Branch.

Dukada now awaits trial under the Explosives Act for causing an explosion at Engobo on December 17, 1961.



Mr. N. Nzala, who was injured at work in 1960, told New Age that the steel artificial leg given to him by the Railways was pinching him badly on the remaining portion of the leg. "I have five children to support and I can only collect R6.00 a month from the Bantu Affairs Commissioner," he said.

COURT INTERDICT AGAINST MATANTE

Latest Development In BPP Split

LOBATSI.

A COURT interdict restraining Mr. Matante, vice-president of the Bechuanaand People's Party, from using any funds of the party and from holding the three landrovers or any other assets of the party, was filed in the Supreme Court on August 1. The case is set down for hearing in Lobatsi on September 10.

The action arises from allegations by members of the BPP that £9,000 handed to the vice-president in Accra was not accounted for to the party and never handed over officially to the BPP treasurer.

Five national executive members of the BPP as well as several branches in Bechuanaand, have instructed Mr. Motseini Mpho to convene a conference of the organisation for August 19 in Lobatsi.

This conference is being called to elect new leaders for the BPP because they have lost confidence in the ability of Messrs. Matante and Motseini to lead the country to independence. It is also alleged by the petitioners that since Mr. Mpho and six members of the Executive have been suspended, no national executive exists.

In the meantime Messrs Matante and Motseini are alleged to have

issued new yellow coloured party cards without having consulted the membership. These cards bear the picture of Mr. Motseini in the

inside flap and are supposed to replace the old ones which are described as "ones which were issued by the ANC or Communists."



And in recognition of your 40 years of faithful service we are giving you two weeks' notice . . . Drawing by Fred Wright

How To Deal With Tshombe: CUT HIS COPPER OFF

says ex-U.N. Chief

DANGER signals are flashing again from the Congo. After six months' effort by the United Nations commission empowered by the Security Council to use all means including force to unite the country has failed to bring secessionist, mineral-rich Katanga province back into the Congo's fold.

The Leopoldville government of Premier Cyrille Adoula, so enthusiastically promoted by the U.S. last year, is showing distinct signs of going the way of similar U.S.-backed governments in Laos and South Vietnam. Mousé Tshombe, who declared Katanga's independence two years ago, is playing the same role in the Congo that General Phoumi Nosavan has been playing in Laos.



Belgians who fled the Congo two years ago are returning by the thousands. Immediately after independence, Leopoldville's Belgian population of 22,000 fell to about 2,000; it has now swollen to 15,000 and from 300 to 1,000 are coming in every week. They are, however, not like the Britons and the French who have come to work in post-independence Guinea and Guinea on the basis of economic, social and political equality with Africans.

Belgians Back

Those returning to the Congo have revived the swank swimming pools and clubs, with African nurses in white uniforms pushing perambulators holding white children in the downtown parks of Leopoldville. "There is a festive all-ports week-end at one of the clubs," the New York Times Congo correspondent reported (June 21), "just as in colonial days."

Returning Belgians are apparently entrenching themselves in key positions, and attempting to nullify the work of the UN commission. The Times correspondent said: "As the number of Belgians increases, their influence rises on the Leopoldville scene—economically, politically and even militarily. . . . An American who has been here since independence said: 'In a sense the UN personnel and the Belgians are vying for the affection of the Congolese. Sometimes I think each wants the other to fall more than he wants the Congolese to succeed.'"

Meanwhile the Adoula government, deprived of taxes and customs duties from Katanga mining companies, is going broke despite U.S. and UN financial aid. In December, 1960, it reported a budget deficit of \$115 million for the year. Last year the deficit climbed to \$177 million, and this year's is expected to exceed \$232 million, a figure optimistically based on the assumption that \$75 million in revenue will come from the Katanga mining interests through unification.

Non-mineral exports have dropped sharply as government expenditures have soared. Foreign exchange reserves stood at \$80 million at the time of independence; at the end of last year they had skidded to \$20 million; last month they were down to \$4 million, hardly enough to cover imports for four weeks.

Liberal printing of paper money to finance the Adoula government's deficit spending is feeding already rampant inflation. An estimated 50% more money is in circulation now than in July, 1960. The capital's retail price index has risen 50% in the last two years.

More than half of Leopoldville's workers are unemployed. Demonstrations and strikes by workers for higher pay and against the high cost of living were broken by troops with machine guns.

Huge Salaries

Legislators are fattening on U.S. aid. Members of the two houses of Parliament pay themselves \$10,000 a year plus expenses. Speakers of both houses earn \$3,000 monthly plus fringe benefits. Adoula's salary is unknown. He has jailed trade union leaders who demanded cuts in politicians' salaries, price control and higher minimum wages.

Extravagant salaries and fringe benefits to buy the loyalty of troops, public servants and legislators, the Wall Street Journal said (June 4), "make up about 85% of this year's budgeted expenditures. . . ."

Government income has dropped . . . from about \$300 million in 1959 to about \$80 million last year, with a possible further drop in 1962. . . . Adoula's economic problems are steadily growing. . . . And with them the danger of a political explosion."

The explosion seems more than a possibility as the UN commission merely marks time, periodically dispatching doleful reports of its inability to cope with the slippery Tshombe. Katanga continues to maintain its independence.

Tshombe continues to strut around like a ham actor, making and breaking pledges and accounting to no one for the \$40 million his government receives annually from the giant Union Minière company alone.

The "Committee"

Behind the figurehead of Tshombe, Katanga is ruled "by a diverse and many-faceted European 'committee,' united by the fact that its members have little to lose by continued resistance (to a united Congo) and nothing to gain from surrender. (They are backed by) the white military, particularly the French officers, most of whom are wanted on treason charges for taking part in the revolt in Algeria and cannot therefore return to France," Washington Post, (Jan. 3)

Washington has got what it wanted in the Congo and seems to be in no hurry to promote the country's unity. The murder of Patrice Lumumba and nine of his colleagues eliminated the possibility of a strong, progressive central government in the Congo, which might some day threaten the super profits made by Western investors in Katanga. The report of a UN commission (Burma, Togo, Ethiopia, Mexico) which squarely laid the blame for Lumumba's death on Congo's President Joseph Kasavubu and Tshombe remains buried in the files of the UN. Antoine Gizenga, the only top-ranking colleague of Lumumba still alive, is a prisoner of Adoula.

All but the blind and the most naive can now see that the West's primary concern in the Congo has been and continues to be the protection of its profitable investments; and it has succeeded to the degree that Union Minière chairman Paul Gillet could tell the shareholders on May 24:

"With respect to the company's industrial operations, normal production schedules are being maintained in 1962. . . . It has been truthfully said that in the Congolese disaster one thing has held up, and that is private enterprise. Union Minière can testify to this."

Sanctions Now there is talk about sanctions against the Katanga regime. These would be very easy to apply. Dr. Conor O'Brien, ex-UN chief in the Katanga told the press in London recently that there was an easy way to bring Tshombe to his knees: cut off his copper exports!

He suggested a UN-backed ban on the export of Katanga's copper through Angola and an insistence that the copper be transported through the Central Congo.

Dr. O'Brien, by the way, was speaking at a press conference to launch a pamphlet on Southern Africa. Called "The Unholy Alliance," the pamphlet exposes the growing political, economic and military connections between Dr. Verwoerd, Welensky's Federation, and Salazar's Portugal. It has been published in London by the Anti-apartheid Committee, the Council for Freedom in Portugal and the Colonial and the Movement for Colonial Freedom.

Developments in the Congo are of the greatest import to the peoples of Southern Africa. South African mining houses have a big interest in the Katanga copper companies, and Dr. Verwoerd is anxious to maintain a divided, foreign-dominated Congo on the northern approaches to South Africa.

IT IS FOR PRECISELY THESE REASONS THAT THE AFRICAN PEOPLE AND THEIR SUPPORTERS IN SOUTH AFRICA DEMAND THAT CONGOLESE PATRIOT ANTOINE GIZENGA BE RELEASED FROM JAIL, AND THAT HIS PLACE THERE BE TAKEN BY TSHOMBE, WHO MUST BE TRIED AND PUNISHED FOR HIS CRIMES AGAINST AFRICA.

Developments in the Congo are of the greatest import to the peoples of Southern Africa. South African mining houses have a big interest in the Katanga copper companies, and Dr. Verwoerd is anxious to maintain a divided, foreign-dominated Congo on the northern approaches to South Africa.

IT IS FOR PRECISELY THESE REASONS THAT THE AFRICAN PEOPLE AND THEIR SUPPORTERS IN SOUTH AFRICA DEMAND THAT CONGOLESE PATRIOT ANTOINE GIZENGA BE RELEASED FROM JAIL, AND THAT HIS PLACE THERE BE TAKEN BY TSHOMBE, WHO MUST BE TRIED AND PUNISHED FOR HIS CRIMES AGAINST AFRICA.

POLICE BREAK UP CHURCH SERVICE

JOHANNESBURG.

POLICE broke up a church service at a farm called Wonderfein in the district of Bank last Thursday. The women were holding their Thursday church service when a police van approached.

Those who saw the van approaching ran away for fear of a trespass charge on the farm and the police gave chase. Mrs. Mfukeni, who is over 60 years of age, fell down and was kicked by the police all over the body. Then she was put in the police van with Mrs. Mathe, who was also arrested.

They were taken back to the house where they had been having the service, and were charged with trespassing.

Both women stay about 200 yards away from this farm. Other women in the house were still busy with their church service.

When the police entered they demanded reference books from men present, turned the tables upside down, breaking some of the tables and cups, and throwing sugar and rice on to the floor.

The owner of the house, Mr. Masoko, was arrested for failing to produce a reference book.

The police said that those arrested could be released on payment of R4 each if they paid on the spot.

The men and women were taken to the police station. There each paid R2 admission of guilt.

AFRICANS HAVE A RIGHT TO LIVE IN CAPE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

of all races to "protest against the Government's policy of removing the entire African population of the Western Cape to some unknown region beyond the Fish River."

"S.A.C.T.U., representing both

Coloured and African trade unions rejoiced the Government's explanation that this removal is being carried out in the interests of the Coloured workers.

"African and Coloureds have worked side by side in the Western Cape for nearly a hundred years without friction or rivalry.

"They formed unions together and if it were not for the law, they would have joint trade unions for the protection of their common interests today.

COLOUR BAR

"The threat to the Coloured workers' security and economic status does not come from the Africans. It comes from the colour bar, as found in the system of job reservation which denies them admission to skilled, and semi-skilled occupations.

"The removal of Africans will slow down economic growth and limit opportunities of employment for all."

"S.A.C.T.U. calls on the Coloured workers in particular to reject this attempt to spread illwill and racialism between them and their fellow Africans workers."

C.P. STATEMENT

The S.A. Coloured People's Congress, in a statement, says:

"The whole effect of Nationalist policy is to engender racial division and strife amongst the people of South Africa and their latest move to step up the expulsion of Africans from the Western Cape must give rise to further racial animosity, and is in fact calculated to set the Coloured and African workers at each others' throats. At no time have the Coloured people claimed the Western Cape as their sole preserve or "traditional homeland" and the Council for Coloured Affairs in supporting the Government in this and other measures does so without the authority of the people and in the interest, not of the people, but of Afrikanerdom."

In the name of the Coloured people we reject apartheid, the Eiselen Line Policy and the Council for Coloured Affairs and demand that the African workers be allowed to stay and make their homes in the Western Cape."

Women's Day in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN

Women's Day (August 9, the anniversary of the great march of the 20,000 women to Pretoria in 1956) will be celebrated in Cape Town by the holding of a mass meeting at the Mowbray Town Hall on August 12 at 2.30 pm.

The meeting will be the first of a series in support of the demand for a Women's Bill of Rights. Demands for equal rights, higher wages, an end to the pass laws and other matters will be discussed.

Women of the Western Cape are asked to attend this meeting in full force and to bring their demands for discussion.

STICKERS IN JOBURG



For the second week in succession, slogans and stickers have appeared on the walls of Johannesburg buildings in the centre of the city. The luminous slogan appeared on walls last night last week. (The sticker has a sticky back and peeled off the wall in Rissik Street where it had appeared.)

The Fabulous SQUARE 'EVEN-FLO' FOUNTAIN PEN

- ★ Simple non-perishable vacuum filler with 'see-at-a-glance' ink reservoir.
- ★ Sturdy construction.
- ★ Modern 'easy-write' styling for comfortable writing.
- ★ 14 ct. gold plated nib to give character to your writing.

ONLY 2/6 COMPLETE

Wholesale at 100000
Trade Enquiries: WELLS CO. P.O. Box 600, Johannesburg.

ALEX LA GUMA'S FIRST NOVEL— WALK IN THE NIGHT— THE SMOKEHOUSE ACT

WITH his first novel, "A Walk in the Night," which has just been published by Mbari Publications in Nigeria, Alex la Guma has revealed his great talent as a writer.

It is a short novel—barely 90 pages long. But in its pages teem the variegated types of Cape Town's District Six—the bar-liers, the louls and touts, the workers and their wives, the prostitutes and pimps, the skollies, who constitute without doubt the most colourful community in the so-called Mother City. Nobody who has ever passed through District Six can ever forget its winding, crowded streets, its jostling humanity, its smells, its poverty and wretchedness, its vivacity and infinite variety. For all its outward degradation and decay, the pulse of life beats strongly there, even now, when a combination of Group Areas and Boulevard East is threatening to turn the area into a ghost suburb like Sophiatown.

On The Pulse

Alex La Guma has his finger surely on that beating pulse. He knows the area intimately, having lived there, at No. 2 Rogers Street, for most of his life until

he moved recently to his present home at Garlandale. He knows the people and their problems, their "troubles," as they call them in his book; their hopes and fears. He knows the desperation and humiliation of poverty, the defiance which grows from despair, the hatred of "the law."

He knows and loves District Six and its people, and has written of them with intimacy and care. Here are no cardboard characters strutting lifelessly through his pages, but real, live flesh and blood men and women who, though weighed down by the neglect and insult of the world, yet proclaim insistently their determination to survive, to eat, drink and make love, to endure the night of loneliness and terror and welcome the cleansing dawn of tomorrow.

It is the very completeness of his knowledge and understanding of his milieu which gives Alex la Guma's prose its incisive bite. He does not strain for effect, but catches his canvas of District Six life with artistry and precision. You can feel the grime on the tenement walls, smell the mounds (minerals) in the lanes, hear the bursts of laughter from the corner pub, see the swift flash of the knife drawn in the heat of a quarrel. It is as dramatic and actual as if it were taking place before your very eyes.



Alex la Guma

Part of the secret of Alex la Guma's success is the fidelity of his dialogue to the living speech of the people. The words burst from the page with startling realism, crackling like newly printed banknotes. He has the knack of creating a character from his speech, the words and accent subtly differentiating one from the other. This is District Six talking. It is unmistakable—

terse, raucy, humorous, as convincing as truth.

The plot of "A Walk in the Night" is tenuous enough, a mere framework on which are strung a series of brilliant sketches. The action takes place in the space of a few hours on a single summer's night. We meet men and women eating and drinking, jiding, plotting a crime, planning for tomorrow. Life presses in from all sides.

The hero, if one can call him hero, is Michael Adonis—a young factory worker just sacked for checking the foreman, drinking to try to drive out the bitterness of his hurt, drawn, oh so naturally, into murder for which an acquaintance Willieboy is ultimately pursued and shot by the police. By the book's end Michael is attached to a group planning a burglary—an innocent man has been changed into a criminal by the injustices of life, another has been killed.

Yet life goes on. All round humanity breathes and sighs, shouts, sings and condemns. Willieboy dies in a police van, dreaming of his mother. On a bed in a room nearby, a woman feels the stir of new life in her belly.

Prohibited

This is a great beginning to Alex la Guma's literary career, one of the most significant contributions to South African literature in recent years—yet, in terms of the General Laws Amendment

Act, the book may not be sold in South Africa.

The Act makes it an offence, without the consent of the Minister or except for the purposes of any proceedings in any court of law, to record or reproduce by mechanical or other means or print, publish or disseminate any speech, utterance, writing or statement or any extract from or recording or reproduction of any speech, utterance, writing or statement made or produced or purporting to have been made or produced anywhere at any time by any person banned under the Suppression of Communism Act from attending gatherings.

Alex la Guma has been banned from attending gatherings. So no South African may read his book. This is the "democracy" of Verwoerd and Vorster. This is the way the White Supremacists try to stamp out the living ideas and ideals of their political opponents. Well, in this case they won't succeed. "A Walk in the Night" may be prevented from circulating in South Africa, but it has already been published in Nigeria and will undoubtedly make its mark abroad. The fate of Alex la Guma's book will prove once and for all whether the censure that the pen is mightier than the sword.

B.P.B.
"A Walk in the Night," by Alex la Guma. Published by Mbari Publications, P.M.B. 5180, Ibadan, Nigeria.

HANS ABRAHAM'S QUEST FOR PALACE

From Govan Mbeki
PORT ELIZABETH.

A FEW miles out of Umtata there is springing up out of the thorn bush a palace for the Apostle of Apartheid, Mr. J. Hans Abraham, now adressed as His Honour, the Commissioner General and representative of the Republic of South Africa in the Xhosa Bantustan of the Transkei.

Nearby Mr. Abraham's palace seven satellite buildings are also being erected—small home industries, big administration office, residential quarters for stooge chiefs who may come from time to time to draw inspiration from Mr. Abraham in the soul-deadening work of enforcing the Bantustan laws.

Planted on a mountain top stands the large double storied house of the Commissioner-General. The whole plan is conceived in biblical style: A city upon a mountain shall not be hidden. Below and around it are buildings to accommodate various white officials who hover around the Commissioner-General to enhance the air of greatness and grandeur which must surround the representative of the White Republic—so like the ancient Roman Consul. The once sleepy Cicira Trust farms have become a buzzing centre of Nationalist diatribes with a mission.

Nearby is a State saw mill and a furniture factory named, "Vulindlela" ("The Pathfinder")—two get their supply of timber from the Nqaudu and Bazzya forests in the Tsolo and Umtata districts respectively. Between them the two

enterprises employ some 276 Africans and Whites to supervise them. These are the pride of the Nationalist Government and are held out as indicative of its determination to industrialise, hear the Bantustans. The factory largely produces coffins and furniture for Verwoerd's fine schools.

In the same area are going up beautiful offices which are to be the nerve centre of the Bantustan plans for the Transkei. And nearby is the site for a fairly imposing house where visiting chiefs can retire after paying homage to His Honour, the Commissioner-General.

There is also going up an industrial school to train boys and girls in the making of articles in home industries like weaving and bead work, as if these puny arts can be matched against the mass production of modern factories. There is also in this complex a high and training school under the influence of the Dutch Reformed Church. As part of their practical work pupils from these schools carry on evangelical work over the wide reaches of the Transkei in the neighbouring locations.

MISSIONARY ZEAL

To crown it all is a DRC Mission settlement for the training of ministers of religion and evangelists. The missionaries are carrying on their evangelical work, which justifies apartheid oppression, with the intensity of a people who seem to be working against time.

One of the things used to draw people into the DRC is the taking out of children in lorry loads to picnic spots where under the supervision of the DRC are student ministers of religion and the evangelists, they are fed on cakes and fruit. The children are encouraged to attend the DRC

services on Sundays, and in due course the parents follow the children.

These evangelical teams visit hospitals, SANTA and the jails in the area.

CHURCH AND STATE ONE

Some elderly people told New Age that the converts are taught that the Church and State are hand and glove, and that as converts they must obey the authorities who are the representatives of God. Accordingly they are encouraged not to participate in anti-Government activities and to report any people who do so.

This whole area—a Vanity Fair—is linked up by up-to-date communications. Bridges span streams, linking the DRC Mission with the complex of apartheid enterprises. The activities of the whole are directed towards one goal—to foster the acceptance of white domination.

4 CHARGED WITH HOLDING ILLEGAL MEETING

JOHANNESBURG

MR. Clark Shope, General Secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, and Mr. Leon Levy, the President, appeared in the Johannesburg magistrate's court the day after their names had been among the 102 gazetted whose utterances cannot be published in any newspapers. They are appearing together with Dr. A. B. Kazi, executive member of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and Mr. John Molele, charged with holding or convening an illegal meeting in Klipfont on March 11.

All the accused pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Raphael Nkedi who was

originally charged with the four accused, did not appear and his prosecutor said that the police had been unable to trace him.

LEAFLETS

Evidence was led to the effect that 100,000 leaflets advertising the meeting had been delivered to SACTU. These had been ordered by Mr. Shope. The venue was given as "west of the railway line". Mr. Van Bijlson admitted that anyone who did not know the area could have thought of several points west of the railway line which could have fitted the description appearing on the pamphlets.

Warrant Officer P. J. Coetzee, of the Special Branch, said he served two notices on Levy before the latter had even reached the meeting place. One banned him from meetings and the other restricted him to the magistrister area of Johannesburg. Under cross-examination, this policeman conceded that as a result of this action Levy had not attended the meeting.

ARRESTED

Constable Zachariah Thamshe said that on the night of March 8 he had seen Molele and another man throwing leaflets into the houses of a street which he and another constable were patrolling. When they approached, the two men ran off. He managed to detain Molele and took him to the Orlando police station where a bundle of leaflets was handed over.

Under cross-examination, the constable said that he could not understand why the accused had been released if it was an offence to distribute leaflets.

The four men were remanded until August 22.



"Dr. Adenauer, for instance, his preference is for nuclear rockets!"

WAR BASES IN AFRICA



'THE GLOBE'S IN OUR HANDS'

Yevtushenko's appeal at Helsinki Youth Festival

Twelve thousand young men and women from all over the world have just concluded the Seventh World Youth Festival for Peace and Friendship in Helsinki, Finland.

Young poet Yevgeni Yevtushenko, one of the Soviet youth representatives at Helsinki, addressed a stirring message to festival participants. It said:

WE are the hope of humanity torn by wars and suffering. In our white, black, yellow and brown hands the earth's globe rests. It is heavy. We must be strong not to let it fall into the mire of cynicism and mistrust.

Our shoes, moccasins, sandals, boots, pinnacles, or plain bare feet tread an earth whose skin trembles recalling the horror of the last war.

Our ginger, fair or chestnut hair is blown by winds bearing the strontium of the new war dark forces threaten us. In these stern times we must, as never before, stand together. Disunity is a fomentor of war.

In Hans Andersen's wonderful story of the Snow Queen splinters of the lying mirror get in people's eyes and they have a distorted view of the world. Unfortunately there are many such people.

Let us be patient doctors and remove these splinters from their eyes. It is often not their fault. They are deceived by the Press. Let the harlot Press reporters' pens scratch away! We ourselves must be our nations' reporters and tell the truth about each other on our return.

Found Generation

We must affirm this truth in whatever we do—building star ships or writing poems, smelting steel or bending over chemistry formulas, hacking sugar beet or designing computers.

We must not allow the technical achievements of mankind to reach unprecedented heights while certain people's moral level remains that of cave-men.

Pessimists call today's youth "the lost generation." Let us refute this by our whole life! Let's call ourselves "the found generation."

Our hands proudly carry the flags of our countries through the Helsinki stadium. But the time will come when we shall raise on our globe the single banner of humanity. And it is we—the youth of the world—who shall do it!

- AIR BASES
- NAVAL BASES
- ATOMIC TESTS
- ROCKET SITES
- STRATEGIC PORTS
- RAW MATERIALS FOR ATOMIC BOMBS
- MILITARY MISSIONS
- NATO BASES

Did You Know That . . .

- The former colonial powers have altogether no less than 21 air bases and 12 naval bases in Africa;
- The world is spending roughly 120 billion dollars annually on military account at the present time . . . it is at least two-thirds of—and according to some estimates may be of the same order of magnitude as—the entire national income of the underdeveloped countries." (UNO experts' report on the economics of disarmament);
- The Americans have given the French more than four billion dollars to support the war in Algeria, while Britain was able to use part of her 1.7 billion dollars military aid from the U.S. to fight her colonial battles in Africa. Belgium has received nearly 1.2 billion dollars military aid from the same source, while Portugal has had to fight her colonial war in Angola with a mere 286 million dollars.
- The grand total of U.S. military aid to the powers with colonies in Africa amounted to nearly 7 billion dollars. Africa itself received not even a tiny fraction of this sum in economic aid.

WORLD TIT-BITS

being bits about international people

ASIA Visiting Granny Lu

THOSE HONG-KONG 'REFUGEES'

by Alec Ostler

● This report by a New Zealand journalist has only just come to hand. We print it now because the cold war myth is still being peddled that starving Chinese millions are dying to flee the country.

ON Wednesday, May 23, I crossed the China-Hong Kong border at 1 p.m. I was not starved and I was not a refugee. And neither were the 100 or so Chinese I saw from the train window being lined up a short way down the Hong Kong line for forcible return to China.

Could you eat a pound (uncooked weight) of rice a day? That's the smallest ration today in China—for office and other such workers. Those doing heavier work get more.

There are unlimited supplies of vegetables. Only meat is shorter, as less poultry and pigs are being reared with the grain shortage, due to the three years' continuous drought in the northern half of China.

So those who are coming over the fence into Hong Kong are not doing so because they are starved. Even the Hong Kong paper, the *South China Post-Herald*, admitted on May 20 that the "refugees" are "not conspicuously undernourished."

And, according to the same paper, they "show no strong fear of being returned whence they came." So they are not fleeing from any intolerable dictatorship.

BY TRAIN

Then why do they want to come? For the same reason that hundreds also want to get over the border to go to Canton—they have friends and relatives there!

Hundreds go by train each way every day. They get passes to do so from the Chinese and Hong Kong Governments respectively.

LIMITED ONE WAY

But, while the Chinese Government allows an unlimited number to go out or to come in with passes it issues to them without question, the Hong Kong Government will issue only 50 new passes per day to those from China who want to visit Hong Kong.

This is well below the demand. So, while a train an hour arrives from Hong Kong and hundreds stream from each one freely across the border into China, there are fewer trains from Canton to the crossing point because all too few can get Hong Kong passes.

And, people being people everywhere in the world, the Chinese handle the matter just like any Kiwi would. They nip along the way a bit, hang out till it is dark, and nip across the fence as easily as getting into the cow paddock.

They've been doing it for years. Now the difference is that, while the Chinese Government continues to apply the Lord Nelson technique, the Hong Kong Government has apparently decided to get tougher.

And apparently also has decided to make world-wide propaganda out of it against China. But the real truth about the China-Hong Kong border is that young Chi of Canton wants to visit Granny Lu in Kowloon. And he's not letting a little thing like the lack of a proper Hong Kong Government permit stop him.

Especially as the Chinese Government lets Granny Lu visit him whenever she feels like it. And, by the way, in case you feel too sorry for the "starving Chinese"—

At least 70 per cent of the food consumed in Hong Kong comes from nearby China anyway. Hong Kong is too small and too hilly to grow enough for its own population.

THE TRAGIC LIFE and death of Marilyn Monroe has aroused extraordinary interest throughout the world. Moneymakers used her body as an instrument of profit—it was photographed and displayed from all angles, with and without covering. The picture which we print was one of her earliest publicity photographs. Yet there was



Marilyn Monroe

another side to her altogether. She showed a determination to enjoy decent human relationships, to learn about the world, to appreciate great writing and to bring to her screen performances feeling and sensitivity. In the end it seems that the struggle for decency in a world of false glamour proved too much for her, and she died, in the words of Sir Laurence Olivier, a "victim of ballyhoo and propaganda."

● BUSINESS IN the leg-iron trade in Britain is picking up, despite fierce competition from Japan.

A Birmingham firm has been making leg-irons for nearly two centuries. Its managing director, who last month announced that he is now having trouble from Japanese competitors.

However, Southern Rhodesia is helping him to hold his own, and he explains:

"Demand for our products is briskest from Africa, since so many countries there are now rolled for the first time and are becoming more civilized."

● Perhaps the Southern Rhodesian Government might consider adding to its arms a pair of leg-irons as a symbol of advancing civilization.

● APPARENTLY EISENHOWER was not the only golf-loving big shot of his time. General Norstad, who last month announced that he was retiring as head of NATO forces, invented a new game—global golf. We print an extract from a British daily:

"In his office he has a wall map covered with flags and symbols denoting the deployment of his massive forces. He is a brilliant golfer. In quiet moments he delights to take his niblick and gently flick balls off the carpet at the map. His target—Moscow. His aim is excellent."

(Daily Express, March 9, 1962.)

THIS IS THE WAY SPORT APARTHEID

SASA Appeal To Olympic Committee

JOHANNESBURG.

THE South African Sports Association has sent a supplementary report on race discrimination in South African sport to the International Olympic Committee urging the expulsion of the S.A. Olympic Association on these grounds:

(a) Racial discrimination in the South African Olympic Association and that the Association condones racial discrimination in its affiliated associations.

(b) The South African Olympic Association has no intention of admitting Non-Whites to full membership, nor will it ensure that its affiliates offer full and equal membership to all South Africans. This was made clear in an address by Mr. Reg. Honey at a conference convened by this association in January of 1961.

(c) The President of the S.A. Olympic Association has made it clear that it will not oppose the policy of racial discrimination advised by the Government; there is no legislation yet compelling racial discrimination in sport.

INTERFERENCE

(d) There is an increasing measure of Government interference in sport; this is contrary to the principles of the Olympic Charter, particularly when it results in vio-

lation of the rules of the Charter (forbidding discrimination).

(e) The Minister of the Interior, Senator De Klerk, has stated that it is contrary to Government policy to allow mixed teams of sportsmen, either inside or outside the country. This makes it impossible for South Africa to abide by the Olympic principles, since it will compel racial separation and racial discrimination in South African sport.

(f) Even where there has been no Government interference, the officials of the White bodies discriminate against Non-Whites. Two Non-White athletes, Benet Makgomehe and Humphrey Khosi, were recently excluded from a South African representative team although they had been the times of Whites at a separate trial and had been promised that they would be included if they bettered the times of their White rivals.

(g) In all sports, the White bodies affiliated to the S.A. Olympic Association will only permit Non-Whites to affiliate as a group and to grant them inferior representation and status; this has happened in the case of boxing and athletics; and in NO sport is the White body prepared to grant equality to Non-Whites.

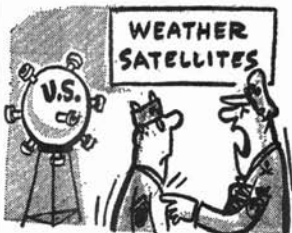
(h) Nine sportsmen — White, Coloured and Indian — are due to appear in sport this month because they organised a football match on a non-racial basis on a ground "zoned" for Indians. This is further evidence of the State imposing racial separation and discrimination.

S.A. Boxing Championships

THE South African Non-European Boxing championships are to be staged in Kimberley on October 1 and 2 this year. This is the first time that a national tourney will take place in Griqualand West and the event is expected to attract a record entry.

The Griqualand West Non-European Amateur Boxing Association is already preparing for this major event. However Griquas have already been given a bitter blow by the retirement of Ben Mentoor, the Griq. fly-weight. He was rated among the finest boxers in this division in the country, and was tipped as a certainty to win this year's national fly-weight crown. With his exit from Griqua boxing, Joseph Makgome seems to be the most likely prospect for the vacant title.

Published by Real Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barkak Street, Cape Town and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., 114, Slinger Road, Salt River. This newspaper is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. New Age offices: Pretoria: 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



"We didn't send that up just to be told there's a depression centering over Wall Street."



"8...7...6...5...4...3...2...1... Going up!"

MOVE TO UNITE ALL S.W.A. PARTIES

(Continued from page 1)

new organisation. The existing parties, he says, should be dissolved and a new constitution for NIPP drawn up immediately and placed before the people for ratification.

"I do not say that the differences that presently exist among us and among our various political parties will not continue to exist or that they will disappear overnight," he says, "but such differences if they do and will exist must be permissible within the framework of the Namib Independence People's Party."

"These matters can be fruitfully eliminated within and among ourselves without interference by outsiders be they Europeans of good will and hearts or Africans who sympathise with us. These matters must be brought to an end within the framework of a true democratic Pan-African liberatory movement as proposed above."

TIME HAS COME

Mr. Keria concludes: "The time has come for all of us to stand together and launch a decisive struggle against South African colonialism and imperialism in unity, solidarity and faith in one another. We must stand up at home and abroad as ONE PEOPLE with ONE AIM and ONE DESTINY. We must achieve our national independence through our own united sacrifice with or without United Nations assistance and with any means at our disposal."

"UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL"

DEATH

Our friend, Jan van den Ham, died in Holland on July 30. The Editor and staff of New Age extend their sympathy to his wife, Stella, and sons Tom and Menno.

"WE WANT FREEDOM, NOT BEER" 500 At Nyanga East Meeting

CAPE TOWN. A RESOLUTION strongly protesting against the proposal to establish beerhalls and bottle-stores in the locations was passed by a meeting of the African Youth League at Nyanga East last Sunday. About 500 people attended.

"We want freedom, not beer," the resolution stated. One of the speakers, Mr. Xezu, said beerhalls were the means whereby the capitalists sucked the blood of the Africans and tried to squeeze their last penny out of them. Many widows at present made a living by selling beer, but this would be taken from them. There would also be increased fines for drunkenness.

Another resolution protested against the arrest of the people for passes, rent arrears and permits. Speaking to the resolution, Mr. Tikolo said the pass laws were breaking up African families and separating wives from husbands and parents from children.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Calling for a national convention of all races to elect a democratic government, Mr. Solwandle said the country depended on the energy of the workers, yet when they had finished their daily tasks they were forgotten. A system based on one man one vote was the only answer.

Another speaker, Mr. Huna, said the African men and women must forward in the struggle and the youth must join them, for they were the leaders of tomorrow. The jailing of the people for rent must be stopped before there was trouble, he said.

Mr. Douglas Manjina called on workers of all races to join SACTU, which was the only non-racial organisation.

"When we are free, the badge

of this country will be our badge," he said. "The Voortrekker monument will be removed because this country does not belong only to the Boers, it belongs to all of us." Mr. Mountain Qumbela was in the chair.

A resolution on the Trankel said South Africa was the fatherland of all. "We don't want to see South Africa broken up into pieces. We want a united South Africa for Black and White." Matanzima and Verwoerd must be driven away.

Another resolution condemned Bantu Education as slave education.

- ★ Chris McGregor's Quartet
- ★ Tony Schilder's Trio
- ★ Cups Kanku's Quartet

JAZZ

Rondebosch Town Hall

AUGUST 21st, 1962

8 p.m.

75c - 50c - 35c
(incl. tax)

Book at

Record Centre, Wynberg
Hi-Fi Centre, Long Street

PROFESSIONAL SOCCER

12,000 UNITED TOBACCO CO'S LEAGUE CUP COMPETITION

NATALSPRUIT, JOHANNESBURG

SATURDAY, 11th AUGUST, 1962 3.30 p.m.

MARITZBURG CITY

VS

MOROKA SWALLOWS

CURRIES, DURBAN

HEARTS

VS

BLACKPOOL UNITED

SUNDAY, 12th AUGUST, 1962

SHOWG

OR

LINCOLN CITY

OUND

RG

RATES