



Anti-Pass Demonstration

The ANC, together with other members of the Bishop's 14-organisation committee, staged a silent anti-pass demonstration on the City Hall steps in Johannesburg last week. Sixty women, mainly Africans, with a sprinkling of Indian women and a few men, stood at the base of the City Hall steps, carrying posters bearing such slogans as:

- "Pass Laws—Slave Control."
- "Influx Control Must Go."
- "Freedom and Justice—Not Pass Laws."
- "Pass Laws Are Pillars of Oppression."
- "Johannesburg City Council Not Government Agents."
- "The Reference Book is the Curse of the African People."

About 30 yards behind this group, on the steps immediately in front of the City Hall, stood a group of White women carrying posters in English and Afrikaans, reading:

- "The Pass Laws Do Not Prevent White or Black."
- "Pass Laws Do Not Prevent Crime—They Make Criminals of Law Abiding People."
- "The Pass Laws Destroy Family Life—Money for Food Becomes Money for Fines."

A large crowd of between 800 and 1,000 people watched this demonstration.

A Black Sash leaflet was distributed during the demonstration. (See story on page 3).

CANNING FIRM ON THE LIST AGAIN

Workers' Conferences Call For Intensified Boycott, and Action To End Passes

● An intensification of the economic boycott of Nationalist products and a call for direct action in the anti-pass campaign were among the main decisions taken at crowded workers' conferences in all main centres of the Union last week-end.

● Solidarity with the struggle of the South African workers was voiced at a mass meeting attended by over 7,000 people at Trafalgar Square, London, last Sunday to launch a month-long boycott of South African goods.

Boycott Call From P.E.

From Govan Mbeki
PORT ELIZABETH.
A THUNDERING roar of applause, followed by the

hearty singing of Freedom songs, greeted the announcement at the workers' conference here last Sunday of the launching of a boycott of the products of the biggest canning concern in the country.

(Continued on page 8)

NEW AGE

Vol. 6, No. 20. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, March 3, 1960 6d.

Congress Call on Union Festival

WEAR BLACK AS TOKEN OF MOURNING

THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT THIS WEEK CALLED ON ALL SOUTH AFRICANS TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S UNION FESTIVAL CELEBRATIONS BY WEARING BLACK—A BLACK BUTTON, A BLACK TIE, A BLACK STRIP IN

THEIR LAPELS, AN ITEM OF BLACK CLOTHING—AS A SIGN THAT FIFTY YEARS OF UNION HAVE BROUGHT MISERY AND SUFFERING TO THE GREAT MAJORITY OF SOUTH AFRICANS.

A statement on the Congress stand on the Festival issue was released exclusively to New Age over the signature of Chief Lutuli.

Congress announces in this statement three positive acts for activity counter to the official Festival celebrations. One is the wearing of black, this to start from March 5, the day of the official Government opening of the Festival. Second is the Congress call for counter demonstrations in all parts of the country, these to culminate in May 31 mass gatherings everywhere.

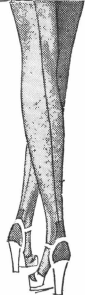
The counter demonstrations will be organised under the Congress cry "This is not our Festival. We cannot—not join in it."

Third is a Congress call to all groups and individuals to attend a mass national conference on Sunday.

(Continued on page 7)

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"The doors of learning and culture shall be open to all" said a large banner carried by demonstrators when the apartheid Coloured "University" was opened in Bellville last Monday. (See page 3)



CONDITIONS FOR RETURN OF ZEEURUST REFUGEES

In commenting on a statement in the African Echo of the 20.2.60 by Chief Edward Ramokapona Lentse of Wikeleig, Ba-hurutshe Area, Zeeurust District, I sincerely thank him for his sympathetic idea that all the Ba-hurutshe refugees must return to their homes and that peace and order be restored in the Ba-hurutshe area. I would like to point out a few things that could restore peace, harmony, and proper administration in the Ba-hurutshe area:

(1) Chief Edward Lentse, including the Chiefs in the Mollwa Reserve, must take into high consideration the deaths of the Ba-hurutshe people who were brutally killed, assaulted, and persecuted during the tribulation and disaster that occurred. Moreover, those who lost their lives as refugees in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and in other parts of the Union. It remains a pain indelible in the hearts of the people who witnessed and who felt the injuries themselves.

(2) That the conditions for the return of the refugees depend on terms of agreements that: (a) The Chief Paramount of the Ba-hurutshe, Chief Abraham Mose Mollwa II, is reinstated and recognised as the State Paramountcy of Mollwa Reserve and Tribe as his lawful inherited rights. (b) That the Ba-hurutshe refugees in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and elsewhere in the Union; including the displaced tribesmen as follows: Ramadiba Mokgathe of Wikeleig, Baso Mollwa, Moswana Mollwa, Mogale Mollwa, and Kenneth Mosefidi, both of Linokana the Capital Village, be all returned home peacefully.

(3) That it is agreed that by-gones be by-gones and that all Chiefs undertake that there be no tribal prosecutions for any incidents in the past. And that the refugees enter the area without permits because they fled from the tribulation that occurred.

(4) That the Chiefs undertake that the properties of the refugees will be found undamaged, including livestock and utensils. I would also suggest that Chief Edward Lentse should outline which of

these grounds stated in here have been settled and under which terms of the representative.

I am,
The Representative of the Refugees and Secretary for Chief
A. P. Mollwa II,
RANK S. MODISE
Lobatsi, Bechuanaland.

Transkei Chiefs Make The People Suffer

In the Transkei, there is some misconduct being committed by many Chiefs. By writing to you I am trying to expose their bad rule among the people.

We have an assemble and voice our views and show the people how to gain their freedom. The Bantu Authorities are extorting the people y making them pay by cattle to become their favourites, which impoverishes instead of enriching the people.

Since I arrived in the Transkei, having been banished during the bus boycott I have noticed that many chiefs do not act according to the law.

Freedom is our time in Africa.
Chief Zwelile Ntokondala
P.O. Idutyu.

Mine Boy

I went to a compound, saw him dance wily
This was recreation, made him seem carefree.
Here and there others like him were lost in tumult;
But void was the soul... All was mere pretence.

He worked and worked for next to nothing,
Worked, pained from morn till evening,
For fat and selfish bosses and mean shareholders
Who never seem to have a human conscience.

WALTER M. B. NHLAPO
7414 Orlando West,
Johannesburg

HOW CATO MANOR RIOT STARTED

Kindly accept my humble letter about the recent riots at Simonville, Cato Manor, where nine constables were killed.

In all the papers I have so far read, two facts which led to the riots have been omitted:

It is nowhere stated that the police, on that fatal Sunday, went to Numbini, a part of Cato Manor, to quell a faction fight between the Amachunu and people of KwaMaphumulo. After quelling the riots, they confiscated their shields and sticks and went about dancing and waving these like warriors going to a battle. In a highly strung area like Cato Manor and in the aftermath where most people have consumed an amount of liquor, this in itself is sufficient provocation to start serious trouble. And, as the police went about singing and dancing and arresting people for liquor offences and other trivial offences, people became angry.

And there was one little spark which had to start all the trouble: When the police came to Shuphe's trouble. And, as the police went about singing and dancing and arresting people for liquor offences and other trivial offences, people became angry. And there was one little spark which had to start all the trouble: When the police came to Shuphe's trouble. And, as the police went about singing and dancing and arresting people for liquor offences and other trivial offences, people became angry.

"Hit the police!"
"Awashaywe amaphoyisi!"
And without further warning started to rain. In all over, the riots had started and there was no way of escape for the people.
Cato Manor. B. MFEKANE

Boydell Doing BAD's Dirty Work

The Hon. Mr. Thomas Boydell recently sent a letter to the Cape Times saying Mr. Mafekek did not have a right to be arrested.

I say if she had done wrong, why was she not given a chance to appear in our courts of justice? The world as a whole is still waiting to hear why some crime has been committed by this trade union member.

Mr. Boydell says two African ministers warned their members not to associate themselves with Mrs. Mafekek. How stupid they are. This woman worked hard to improve wages and conditions for the workers as well as for these two clergymen so that they support their families and congregations financially.

Mr. Boydell's letter is an insult to all mothers who will be doing their duty as Mrs. Mafekek did. Mr. Boydell seems to be nothing but an information officer for the Bantu Administration Department.
Nyanga. H. MARAWU

No Confidence in Monckton Commission

The Monckton "Advisory" Commission's inadequate terms of reference and its arrival in the Federation at a time of great uncertainty, fear and suspicion look a typical refinement of the White man's traps.

Any observer, even if witnessing the Commission's activities from this long distance, cannot but feel that its findings and its recommendations will be a foregone conclusion.

If Sir Roy Welensky genuinely desires to convince us that his ambiguous partnership policy means that the man's full participation in his imposed Federation, then he, Sir Edward Whitehead and Sir Robert Armitage had better end this state of emergency immediately, and rather work out an acceptable formula without the aid of "advisory" commissions in order to win the confidence of Africans.
SIPO POPO KOTI
Johannesburg

EDITORIAL

THE SENATE FARCE

LAST week the House of Assembly debated the Senate Bill.

The Government proposed to reduce the size of the Senate and restore the principle of proportional representation in its election. The various opposition groups came forward with their alternative suggestions.

The Government's Senate is to be an all-White body representing Whites only with the exception of a single Government-nominated Senator who will represent the Coloured people. (It is rumoured that as a result of strong pressure from its own side, the Government may be prepared to make a "concession" and allow two Government-nominated Senators to represent the Coloured people!)

At the end of this session the existing form of representation of Africans in both Houses of Parliament will disappear, so that IN THE NEW SENATE THERE WILL BE NO REPRESENTATION FOR AFRICANS AT ALL. The Government justifies this by saying that Africans must look to the Bantu Authorities in their "homelands" and not to the White man's Parliament for expression of their point of view.

From the Government, of course, one expects nothing but vicious and reactionary policies. But it is a shocking scandal that not a single opposition motion or speech put forward the claim for the right of all people to vote for and sit in the Senate, not in racial blocs, but on the basis of universal suffrage without distinction of race, sex, creed or colour.

After all, we are living in 1960, not 1910—and 1960 is the year in which one African country after another is sweeping towards freedom and independence. Neighbouring Basutoland has just had its first elections by secret ballot for the Legislative Council. Macmillan's "winds of change" speech is still ringing in the ears of the South African people.

Yet NO ONE IN OUR PARLIAMENT—NEITHER UNITED PARTY, PROGRESSIVE, LIBERAL NOR INDEPENDENT—COULD GET UP AND SAY, IN THE WORDS OF THE FREEDOM CHARTER, "THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN! EVERY MAN AND WOMAN SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR AND STAND AS A CANDIDATE FOR ALL BODIES WHICH MAKE LAWS. THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE SHALL BE THE SAME, REGARDLESS OF RACE, COLOUR OR SEX. ALL NATIONAL GROUPS SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS!"

There could be no more complete exposure of the unrepresentative nature of our Parliament. It is not that these things are not being said in our country. Millions are saying them, but they are not being said in Parliament, which has become so exclusive that even reality dare not show its face there.

How long can this insanity continue? It is high time for the South African people to put forward the historical slogan "No taxation without representation" and to campaign for it ceaselessly until it becomes a fact.

NEWS FROM THE O.F.S

Mr. Philemon Modisoatsile (88) appeared in the Native Commissioner's Court, Thaba Nchu in August last year and was sentenced to two weeks or £2 for allowing his livestock to graze on Government land.

The Native Commissioner warned Mr. Modisoatsile that he had caused a lot of trouble with his animals in the past, and that if he continued to annoy in court his livestock would be confiscated.

In defence the old man said that he could not see well and was unable to walk great distances to attend to the cattle.

Soon after that he was summoned again for not paying grazing fees and went to the BAD office to pay the account. The next day he was arrested and after being kept in jail was brought before court last month and charged with failing to answer a summons. He was released on bail of 26 and subsequently fined £3.

The deported chief of the Borolong, Tshabidira Moroka, was arrested in Thaba Nchu last December and sentenced to two months or £1 for being unlawfully in the district. He was given four hours to get out. The chief had come on a short visit to his homeland.

Chief Moroka appealed to people the world over to see how Ban-

tu Authorities treated human beings.

The Barolong people have called upon the Government to lift the deportation order and allow Chief Moroka to return to Thaba Nchu which is his home.

The first thing that strikes you when you enter Brandfort is the number of young Africans hanging around. Most of them are not working; they are either from school or prevented by the influx control from seeking work in the large towns. Many of them have to beg the BAD authorities for work permits, and I understand that permits are only available for those going to the mines, railways, roads department and municipalities.

Where work is available on the surrounding farms wages amount to between 15/- and £2 per month, and those earning more than £3 are considered lucky.

Recently a large number of municipal workers in Brandfort were dismissed because the Council said there was no work for them but they were immediately replaced by convict labour from the Grootvlei and Bloemfontein jails.

The dismissed workers had been earning 15/- a week.

J. G. KGASANE
Thaba Nchu.

WE LIVE ON BORROWED TIME

OUR newspaper crisis took even ourselves by surprise this year. We were expecting to pay for our next consignments of newspapers by the end of March, instead of which it had to be paid for at the end of February. We learnt this when New Age was about to be printed last week.

Payment was only made possible by the magnificent response of our supporters, and also the very hard work of our Business Manager and our Johannesburg Branch Manager. Thanks to them we were able to meet a bill of £1,500 last Monday.

BUT—some money had to be borrowed in order to meet our obligations and we have to repay within the next two weeks. So although we are confident that the money will be collected, our crisis is still with us.

Each month is a struggle for us. You must share our strug-

gle and help us overcome our crises. We know you will—this has been demonstrated so many times in the past that we have confidence in you for the future.

But please don't delay! One slip-up may spell the end of New Age!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:
Rebecca Bunting £50, February £5, Clothing 15s., Issy £5.10, Colls. £5, V.W. £2, Council collections 17.5d., Council £220, A. £15, Zac £5, Kap £15, Izzy £20, Arthur £25, Lennard £10, Bedford £20, Max £10, Max £8, Very dear Friends £100.

Cape Town:
Unity £5, Hot water £2, Dr. L. £4.10, Ship £3, B & M £5, Alf £1, H & V £5, Diamond £2.16.7, R & P (part Xmas present) £10.

Port Elizabeth: G.M. £1.
Grand Total: £536 9s. 1d.

Anti-Pass Campaign Invades City Hall

Multi-Racial Demonstration In Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG.

THE campaign against the pass laws reached into the City Hall on February 23 when a 14-man Committee under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Johannesburg, staged a silent anti-pass demonstration on the City Hall steps; The Council galleries were crowded out by White and Non-White spectators to hear Cnr. Kathleen Leeder, speak on the abolition of pass laws and influx control.

The ANC deputation was composed of Mr. James Hadebe, Transvaal Provincial secretary, Mrs. Ruth Matsone, executive member of the ANC Women's League, and Mr. Tom Nkobi, national organiser. The Council should inform the Government that influx control is oppressive and should be abolished.

The 14-man Committee under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Johannesburg, staged a silent anti-pass demonstration on the City Hall steps; The Council galleries were crowded out by White and Non-White spectators to hear Cnr. Kathleen Leeder, speak on the abolition of pass laws and influx control.

said the deputation. Compulsory labour bureaux should be replaced by voluntary labour exchanges. The Council should abandon the practice of accepting revenue from fines for prosecutions under the pass laws. In the afternoon White members of the Bishop's Committee sat in

the visitor's gallery of the City Council to hear Mrs. Mitchell speak. A large crowd of African National Congress members who wished to hear the speech were told that they could not use the small "Non-European" gallery which was only for Non-European reporters. Eventually, after discussions with the Town Clerk, the Africans filed into the back of the gallery in which the Europeans were sitting.

This infuriated Nationalist Councillor Mr. Eben Cuyler, who first of all proposed a motion that the Council should "go into Committee", which would mean that no audience would be allowed. This motion was defeated. He then moved that, as the Council had never come to any decision on the subject of mixed audiences at Council sessions, the provisions of the Separate Amenities Act should be immediately invoked. This motion was also defeated, whereupon Mr. Cuyler, followed by five henchmen, walked out of the Council chamber.

FIGHTING SPEECH

In a fighting speech Mrs. Mitchell asked the Mayor of Johannesburg: "Have you ever been to the Native Commissioner's court in Fordsburg? Has the Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Department? Indeed, any member of this Council?"

"Have you seen the pass laws being applied in court? "I can assure you, Mr. Mayor, it takes as long to convict a man for leaving his pass in his pocket as it takes him to walk from door to box, as it takes the Magistrate to say the words '45 or five weeks', and the process goes on for all the working hours of every day in three courts in Johannesburg. Go and see for yourself."

The pass laws, said Mrs. Mitchell, have not stopped Africans from entering the urban areas, nor the economic demand for labour. "It is poverty and starvation which drive a man to town . . . Surely it is better to improve the rural areas, to . . . institute a basic minimum wage, than to house a man day and night from the day of his birth to the day of his death with police and courts and magistrates and gaols?"

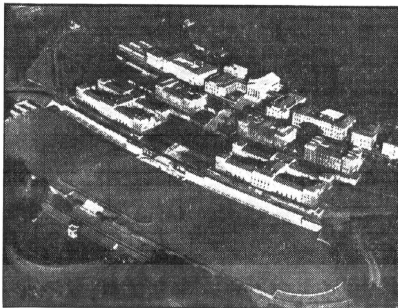
Coloured Conference in Jo'burg

JOHANNESBURG

A conference of representatives of the Coloured community, sponsored by the Southern Transvaal Region of the Race Relations Institute, will take place on Saturday, March 19. Papers will be read on employment and the economic situation, housing, education and recreation, and the "co-ordination of the Coloured people".

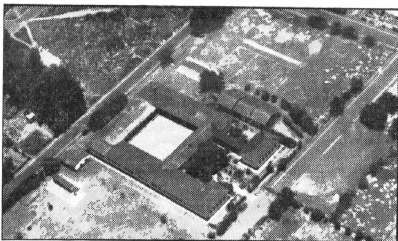
The conference will be held at R. P. C. Relations headquarters, Auden Hall, in Braamfontein. Representatives of Coloured bodies have been invited to attend, and any members of the community wishing to be present are invited to apply for registration forms from P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg.

From This



Coloured university students have been shut out of the University of Cape Town

. . . . To This



. . . . and forced to attend the apartheid "university" opened in the premises of an old primary school at Bellville.

POLICE PATROL AT OPENING OF COLOURED "UNIVERSITY"

CAPE TOWN

A vanload of police patrolled the street in front of the apartheid Coloured "university" at Bellville when it was officially opened last Monday, and a large number of Special Branch detectives took notes of slogans carried by demonstrators protesting against university apartheid.

The college was opened by the

Minister of Arts, Science and Social Welfare, Mr. J. J. Serfontein.

Before the opening those who entered the college hall had to run the gauntlet of pickets carrying placards reading "Away with Apartheid Universities", "Equal Education For All", "No Tribal Universities". Many Non-Whites who attended the opening ceremony were visibly embarrassed when passing the demonstrators.

"NO FINES" SOBUKWE PAYS HIS FINE

PORT ELIZABETH.

IN LAST week Pan-Africanist leader Mr. Mangiso Sobukwe, accompanied by some of his lieutenants Potlako Leballo, S. Ngendane, S. Ngeobo and E. Mlaxa, were reported to have held some house meetings in the Eastern Cape at which they explained the Africanist policy.

In an interview that was given wide prominence in the local Press, Mr. Sobukwe was reported to have told one of the local dailies the proceedings at what he described as a secret meeting.

Mr. Sobukwe repeated that in the campaign against pass laws his organisation would see to it that the leaders were the first to go to jail. They would not pay any bail or fines when they were arrested. He said they had already made arrangements in his 31,000-strong Africanist Congress for

leaders to take the places of those arrested.

Barely two days after he had made this statement in Port Elizabeth, an opportunity offered itself when Mr. Sobukwe and his group were arrested at East London for entering the location without a pass permitting them to be in the location.

When New Age phoned East London to find out when they would appear in court, the location authorities said Mr. Sobukwe and his group had paid admission of guilt of £1 each and left East London immediately thereafter.

In Durban a much-publicised meeting of the Africanists at the Bantu Social Centre was a flop. A handful of people who turned up last Friday were told the meeting had been cancelled because permission for the meeting could not be obtained.

VICTORIES FOR CANNING WORKERS

LAMBERTS BAY

Over 200 workers at a fish canning firm in Lamberts Bay walked out of their jobs in protest last month when the chairman of their union branch was dismissed by the management.

The trade union official, Mrs. Annie Brown, was dismissed on February 9. When the workers asked the management for the reason for this action, they were told that Mrs. Brown had been charged to a foreman 4 months before. The workers thereupon left the factory in protest.

HOMES THREATENED

In retaliation the management threatened to put them out of their homes which are owned by the firm. The workers were compelled to return to work.

When Mrs. Liz Abrahams, General Secretary of the union, and another official from the Paarl Branch visited Lamberts Bay, the manager of the factory refused to meet them, saying that he did not know of any trouble at the cannery.

The workers thereupon held a

meeting and again decided not to go to work.

TOOLS AND CLOTHING

When they went to the factory to draw their wages the next day they were told to bring in all their protective clothing and tools. This the workers did willingly, and in the face of their determination the management finally agreed to meet the union officials.

After discussions the management agreed to reinstate Mrs. Brown, but on condition that she stayed away from the factory for two weeks without pay. This the workers were not prepared to accept, and when they received their pay they were also given notice to quit their homes within one week.

Unshaken by this treatment the workers stayed out, refusing to respond to the whistles which announced the arrival of the fishing boats. The management finally surrendered, reinstating Mrs. Brown immediately and withdrawing all the notices.

STRAND

In Somerset Strand canning workers gained another victory when they stopped work in protest against the dismissal of two of their number last month.

The workers remained at their places but refused to carry on working unless the two were reinstated. They were chased from the factory by a foreman and remained out until the following day when Mrs. Abrahams and the local union committee met the management.

At first the management refused to reinstate the two workers, but in the face of the solidarity of the workers further discussions were held and the dismissed workers finally reinstated.

Any Old Clothes ?

You are bound to have something in your cupboards you no longer need or use. It can be turned into money at New Age JUMBLE SALES.

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Bonn-Madrid Arms Depot Negotiations

BRITISH LET GERMAN TIGER OUT OF THE BAG

THE spectre of a new, expansionist, revenge-seeking West German Wehrmacht is haunting Europe.

approval of the American State Department for their Spanish depot.

One of the terms of the agreement between the West European nations whereby West Germany was to be allowed to revive her Army, was that W. Germany would not be allowed to manufacture atomic weapons.

But the terms of the agreement between the West German territory, The Bonn Government might claim that there is nothing legally to stop them from manufacturing atomic weapons, say, in Spain.

WORLD STAGE By SPECTATOR

It has been reported that W. German scientists co-operated closely with French scientists in the production of France's recently tested atomic bomb.

IT IS NOT SURPRISING THEREFORE, THAT IT WAS THE BRITISH WHO FIRST SPOKE OUT IN ALARM AT THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN WEST GERMANY AND SPAIN FOR THE CREATION OF A WEST GERMAN ARMS SUPPLY DEPOT IN SPAIN.

Why then has the U.S. State Department attempted to rebuke West Germany for the proposed military tie-up with Spain? Because once the British had let the cat out of the bag, the Americans dared not seem to be engaged in an alliance which must be extremely unpopular in West Europe.

After the British Government had attacked the Germans for negotiating behind the backs of NATO, the Americans also suddenly threw up their hands in horror and expressed their surprise at Bonn's action.

The Americans have always felt that one 'reliable' ally is worth half a dozen unreliable ones, and the only 'reliable' allies they have managed to find are the dictatorial and former enemy countries of Europe and Asia.

The contempt of the Bonn rulers for treaties and agreements made with their NATO allies is clearly illustrated by the case of Alfred Krupp, munitions king, who year after year has continued to build up his colossal coal and steel empire despite promises to the 'Allies' that he will dismantle it.

The frightening picture is emerging of a Bonn-Madrid-Washington axis to replace, or at least supplement, NATO, many of whose members are proving too sensitive about U.S. domination for the liking of Washington.

"ASTONISHING" The degree of involvement of Washington in Bonn's plans to make W. Germany a major atomic-weapon power, was revealed in an article in the independent American weekly brought out by I. F. Stone.

The Fabulous SQUIRE 'EVEN-FLO' FOUNTAIN PEN

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Basutoland's Paramount Chief Bereng Seiso pleaded for fair treatment for men from his country who work all their lives on the mines 'until they are too old or their strength is spent.'

FAREWELL TO MINERS OF COALBROOK

JOHANNESBURG. "MY tears are falling on the ground under which so many of my beloved people are buried," said Basutoland's Paramount Chief, Bereng Seiso, in his moving tribute to the dead miners of Coalbrook, at last week's memorial service to the victims of the tragedy.



The Rev. Z. R. Mahabane, President of the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation.

The 15,000 strong crowd roared "Khotso" (Peace) as Bereng ended his speech.

"I plead for fair treatment for the men who work in this industry, as well as for the families of the victims," said Bereng.

The New Senate—Much Ado About Nothing

CAPE TOWN. THE weird unreality of the debate on the Senate Bill should make White South Africans realise just how wide the gap is between Parliament and the people.

One does not need even to speak of Nationalist policies: the Progressives and Mr. Basson were not very much better, and as for the United Party, it is not really a subject one mentions in polite company these days.

Consider the colour "policies" which were proffered to the country during the debate:

Nationalist Party: One White Senator—and nominated at that!—out of 54 to "represent" the entire Coloured population.

Progressive Party: Non-Whites, voting on separate rolls, to elect their own representatives to the Senate. How many?

The Progressives make the best bid with their policy of common roll votes for "qualified" Non-Whites, but all that they are really seeking is the allegiance of a Non-White intellectual elite who will not, in any case, have any significant say in affairs of state.

Thus, 50 years after Union, when Africa is bounding along towards independence, the South African Parliament is still toying with the devices of White supremacy, while every White man who is not an "extremist" rejects entirely the people's demand for equal rights.

CONCESSION

The Assembly spent several hours giving serious consideration to the proposal by Mr. G. S. P. Le Roux, one of the four Coloureds' representatives, that the number of Senators representing the Coloured people should be increased from one to two!

Mr. Le Roux, who is the only Coloured representative whom the Nationalist Government fully approves (because he thinks the way they do) produced a complicated scheme to have the two White Senators chosen by the Union Council for Coloured Affairs, the four Coloureds' M.P.s and the two Coloureds' M.P.C.s.

Then followed a solemn discussion. Mr. J. I. Fouché, M.P., agreed earnestly that the Coloured Affairs Council should have a voice in the nomination of the one Senator. Mr. J. W. van Staden, M.P., said no—already the Coloured people were getting one Senator for 30,000 registered voters, whereas it would be one for the Whites had one Senator for every 50,000 registered voters.

Mr. G. F. van L. Froneman, M.P., thought however that Mr. Le Roux's request was "fair", and he urged the Minister to consider it.

This game was played out with straight faces. Later, it appeared that Mr. Le Roux's proposals might be acceptable to the Government. In fact, it was even suggested that Mr. Le Roux was put up by the Government to make the request. And all for one nominated White Senator!

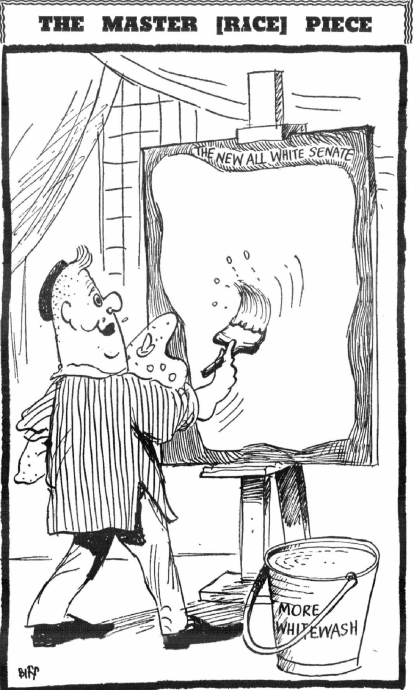
Consider what it adds up to: The Senate has no power, the 53 Senators representing the White population will not be able to persuade the Assembly to alter a single comma unless the Assembly is in a good mood, the one nominated White Senator for the Coloured people will be just a joke—so who cares whether there are one or two?

A MIRROR

This fantastic debate would not be worth mentioning except that it is a mirror of Parliamentary politics. It was a carefully argued, much publicised and gravely important debate—about nothing at all! The situation which Members discussed so passionately does not exist.

When Parliaments become so far removed from the people, then changes will not be brought about from within Parliament, because the actors in the play are concerned only with each other.

The changes will be effected by the audience on whom the consequences of the play are being inflicted. They cannot suffer if they much longer.



By One of the Beat Generation.

Cato Manor ANC Leader's House, Shop and Church Hall Demolished

shop and home. Mr. Nene has handed the matter over to his attorney and asked him to investigate the possibility of suing the Corporation for wrongly demolishing these buildings.

Mr. Nene said that if the authorities thought they could get rid of him by these methods they were in for a rude shock.

After several attempts to demolish his shop in the Two Sticks area of Cato Manor, Council officials last week destroyed a part of his home, his shop and a Church hall adjoining his house which he built at his own cost.

THE DEMOLITIONS TOOK PLACE WHILE HE AND HIS WIFE WERE IN COURT ATTENDING THE TRIAL OF 22 WOMEN WHO WERE ARRESTED OUTSIDE THE CITY HALL LAST WEEK FOR PROTESTING AGAINST THE DEMOLITION OF HOMES.

His four children were at school. About sixty children who were attending classes organised by the ANC Cultural School Committee at the Church Hall when the demolishers arrived were driven away before the hall was destroyed.

In an interview with New Age, Mr. Nene said that he did not know where all the equipment—benches, tables, etc.—from the Hall had been taken to.

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr. Basson: Coloureds should elect Coloureds to the Senate. How many? Mr. Bloomberg: It is "grossly unreasonable" that there will be only one Senator for the Coloureds out of 54. He will simply be a Government "stooge".

COMPARISON

Mr. Basson might say that it is fantastic that the Government works on the way it is doing, but Mr. Basson's own policy and the policy of the Progressive Party, are enlightened only by comparison with the Government's policy which is utterly unenlightened.

NAMES OF 2 S.A. VICTIMS RELEASED

IT has now been confirmed that two Union Africans died in the Coalbrook mine disaster.

One came from the Zeerust district and the second from the Transkei. They are Boy Thekiso, of Zeerust, whose next of kin is his wife, Betty Thekiso, and Maphuthuza Seba, of Engcobo in the Transkei, whose next of kin is his brother, Matateke.

This is the first time the names of the Union victims of the mine accident have been published because for some unexplained reason their deaths were not announced in the official mine casualty lists.

New Age Wishes All its Moslem Readers Well Over The Fast

AFRICA

WORK STARTS ON ASWAN HIGH DAM SITE

THE Egyptian town of Aswan, which until recently attracted only archaeologists and tourists by its ancient monuments, has now entered a new phase in its life. More and more people are arriving there every day to work on the biggest hydro-engineering project on the African continent—the Aswan High Dam.

Since the ceremony of breaking the ground on January 9, the final preparations have been completed—spurs and a road have been laid and equipment brought up and installed.

Excavation and earth-removal work began on the lower course of the future diversion canal on Febru-



A GREAT DAY: The starting of work on the Aswan Dam was a milestone in the history of the people of Egypt and all Africa. The pictures here show local peasants (above) come to watch the plant excavators at work, and (below) singing and dancing to mark the momentous occasion. Minister of Soviet Power Station Construction, Igmnt Nolov, is seen (centre) making a speech at the inauguration.

ary 2. The job of removing the first blast rock fell to Ahmed Nizyamov, a well-known Soviet excavator operator. He brought into service the first Voronezh diesel excavator with a 44 cubic foot bucket.

The second diesel excavator, operated by Grigory Duzik, has started working on the building site of a siding in the approaches to the head section of the canal which will abut on to the dam itself and which was originally planned to be built as part of the second stage of the project.

Some 35,000,000 cubic feet of rock will be brought from the lowland course of the canal and dumped into the body of the dam. Work on the diversion canal and principal dam will be conducted simultaneously.

The Soviet government's agreement to the request of the government of the United Arab Republic to take part in the construction of the second section of the dam will thus cut the time of construction and fund a substantial economy in funds.

SOVIET-ARAB CO-OPERATION

Various items of Soviet equipment continue arriving at Aswan by rail and water from Alexandria. The components of deep drilling machines have already come in, while lorries of the Gorky Motor Works, a second batch of 25-ton Minsk lorries and a great deal of other equipment are on their way to Aswan. Heavy electric power shovels with 141 cubic feet buckets will be arriving shortly.

An important task facing the Soviet specialists and mechanics consists in training their Arab colleagues in the operation of efficient use of Soviet machines and equipment.

Arab specialists say that the Aswan project will be a good training ground for them and for Arab machine operators. Disinterested Soviet assistance has produced its results within a short space of time and Arab machine operators have already learned to work Soviet machines, including the powerful Soviet 25-ton tip lorry.

WEAR BLACK

(Continued from page 1)
day May 29. The theme of this conference is to be "Our view of fifty years of Union and our joint will for a just multi-racial society." The slogan of this conference is suggested as "A new constitution and a new South Africa."

Other Congress plans for the Festival period are not to be announced at present.

Chief Lutuli's statement is brief and to the point. "The Union Festival is a festival of racialism, of the triumph of White supremacy government over the rights of the majority of South Africans. The fifty years of Union have taken away our land and our rights, have tightened the screw of the pass laws when we asked for freedom, given us Bantu Education and tribal colleges when we proved our equality."

"And now the Nationalist Government asks us to sing and feast, eat meat and drink beer to rejoice over the fifty years of Union. We have nothing to rejoice over. To us the Festival period must be one of mourning. We cannot make merry or celebrate the loss of our rights."

"Stay away from the official Festival celebrations," urges the Congress. "There are no place for the victims of fifty years of White supremacy rule. Join in the freedom fight instead."

ASIA Soviet Aid to Indonesia Shakes Rightwingers

THE announcement that the Soviet Union is to grant Indonesia long-term credit of £89 million for the construction of Indonesian industry, has come as a great blow to those circles in the West who were hoping that under the control of anti-Communist Army leader, General Nasution, the Indonesian Government would renounce its policy of positive neutrality and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Despite elaborate "security" measures by the Indonesian Army reminiscent of the treatment meted out to Mr. K. on the first half of his U.S. trip, millions of Indonesian people turned out to greet the Soviet Prime Minister during his recently ended tour of the country.

On his arrival in Diakarta more than a million people were reported to have lined the route from the airport to the centre of the city in order to welcome him. The main themes of Khrushchov's addresses to the Indonesian people were:

- The fight for independence must be continued. "Just as the tiger does not eat grass, so colonialists will never voluntarily leave countries they have once colonised." Foreign capital still has a strong hold on the Indonesian economy, and the territory of West Irian is still under Dutch control.
- The Soviet proposals for disarmament if realised would release enormous funds for aiding underdeveloped countries.
- The Soviet Union in the

meantime is prepared not only to grant moral support to the countries recently liberated from colonial rule, but also to make available to them practical aid.

It was this latter "threat" that particularly alarmed right-wing elements in Indonesia.

"Worried anti-Communist leaders here," reported Dennis Bloodworth from Bandung in a recent issue of the London Observer "feel daily more convinced that the Republic's 'rich uncle' is going to announce a new and spectacular Soviet aid programme for the country which may draw it once more towards the Communist bloc."

Bloodworth makes it clear that the Soviet offer of aid will have an important bearing on internal Indonesian politics.

He points out that General Nasution, with support from other political parties and anti-Communists in the Administration, has succeeded in "limiting severely" the activities of the powerful Indonesian Communist Party.

To balance the Army's rising power, President Sukarno has listened to the advice of left-wing councillors and has appointed left-wingers to the Administration, adds Bloodworth. But Sukarno is more and more being blamed for the country's deteriorating economic situation.

"Not only may Mr. Khrushchov's visit provide a psychological shot in the arm for the left-wing but an offer of massive economic aid will go far towards redressing the balance for President Sukarno."

Now the aid has been forthcoming.

CHOU TO VISIT NEHRU

THE prospects of a major improvement of India-China relations, which were severely strained over their border dispute last year, have been considerably enhanced by the announcement that Chinese Premier Chou En-lai will visit New Delhi in April for talks on the frontier question with Indian Prime Minister Nehru.

In accepting the invitation to come to India, Chou En-lai declared that the two countries "must not waver in their common desire for a peaceful settlement of the issue on account of temporary differences of opinion, and certain unfortunate and unexpected incidents."

PEKING WANTS TALKS ON CHINESE IN INDONESIA

CHINA HAS PROPOSED TO INDONESIA IMMEDIATE TALKS TO SAFEGUARD FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND TO SETTLE THE QUESTION OF CHINESE RESIDENTS BY CONSULTATION ON THE BASIS OF THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE PRINCIPLES.

Indonesia, by a Presidential regulation last November, prohibited all aliens in places other than capitals of first and second-class autonomous districts from running small businesses or engaging in retail trade.

SINCE the promulgation of this regulation, local war-time administrators in many parts of Indonesia have intensified discriminatory measures against Chinese residents.

Not only have the Chinese been banned from trading but in many cases have also been

forced to abandon their homes and property in the villages and move to specified areas.

Ninety per cent of the overseas Chinese in Indonesia are labouring people who actively support the aims of the Indonesian revolution and whose industriousness contributes to the development of Indonesia's national economy.

The small traders against whom the discriminatory measures are directed play a vital role in promoting commodity exchange between rural and urban areas.

Attempts are made to justify the discrimination against Chinese nationals on grounds of "security" and "prohibition of foreign capital."

It is of significance that the Indonesian Government, while taking such drastic measures against small village traders, has failed to touch big foreign monopolies like Caltex and

Standard Vacuum Oil companies.

TIGER
It even throws the door wide open to increased penetration of American and Japanese capital.

This has provoked the comment of D. N. Aidit, chairman of the Communist Party of Indonesia, that the Indonesian Government "Fought only with cats because it was afraid to resist the tiger."

Widespread sympathy and support for the overseas Chinese exists among the Indonesian labouring people, among whom they have lived in amity for generations.

There is an acute awareness of the efforts of imperialist circles to poison relationships between China and Indonesia and a strong determination to defeat this plot.

WORKERS' CONFERENCES

(Continued from page 1)
Factors who belong to the co-operative, it was announced, are part and parcel of the machinery of apartheid oppression. It was also stated that the P.F. factor of the co-operative had repudiated all agreements between it and the ANC on the granting of facilities to the trade union to carry out its work on the factory premises.

The Moslem Institute was packed and people came from all parts of the Eastern Cape, including Kirkwood, 50 miles away, to attend the conference. Delegates from Uitenhage chartered special buses.

The main resolution on the economic boycott expressed profound appreciation of the solidarity shown by national liberation movements in Africa and the British people who are supporting the boycott. The conference called upon the workers to carry the boycott campaign into their factories and homes.

ANTI-PASS CAMPAIGN
In a resolution condemning passes the conference called upon decent-minded people to come out openly against the pass laws that create misery for the overwhelming majority of the people of this land.

The conference reiterated determination to fight for the recognition of trade unions for all workers and against job reservation. Further, conference pledged itself to step up the campaign to create workers' committees to fight for £1 a day.

On the forthcoming jubilee celebrations conference called on all people and organisations not to organise functions in support of the festival and to regard the period of the celebrations as a period of mourning.

A very large number of Black and

White Special Branch were present for the personal supervision of their chief, Heiberger.

Cape Town

CAPE TOWN. A large crowd composed of several hundred workers of all racial groups filled the Salt River Municipal Hall last Sunday when the conference of workers of the Western Cape was held.

A feature of the conference was the presence of a large number of people from the country districts. In spite of intense heat, discussion remained lively as speaker after speaker came from the floor to take part in the debates.

A member of the special branch was escorted from the hall by Mr. Archie Sibeko early in the proceedings.

The conference was opened by Mr. Bassadine, chairman of the Western Province Building Workers' Union, and the main speakers included Messrs N. Daniels, B. January, Zolly Malindi, A. La Guma and Mrs. L. Abrahams.

Resolutions adopted by the conference called for

- the intensification of the economic boycott in the Western Cape;
- a united effort by all workers, organised and unorganised, to bring about the abolition of the industrial colour bar and the opening of all occupations, trades and professions to all workers irrespective of colour or creed;
- the authorities to spend more money on better homes for workers close to their places of work;
- a minimum wage of £1 a day for all workers.

Conference also condemned the I.C. Act and the Native Labour (Settlement) of Disputes Act as contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter of Human Rights.

Anti-Pass

Action Call From

Jo'burg

TWO large and spirited workers' conferences over the week-end, one in Johannesburg attended by close on 2,000 people, and one in Pretoria of 800 workers, called for "immediate and effective steps to bring the pass law system to an end this year."

The Johannesburg and Reef conference held in Johannesburg's Trades Hall was crowded out with participants lining the waiting doors, perched on window-sills and squatting at the foot of the conference platform.

The Pretoria conference, continued for an hour and a half past the scheduled time, so lively was the discussion. Passes and wages were the main subjects of the conference with job reservation next.

Resolutions adopted at the two conferences condemned the pass laws as one of the foundations of the cheap labour system which prevents Africans from selling their labour power freely and keeps wages at starvation level.

The pass laws are an inalienable form of discrimination and can no longer be suffered in Africa during the Freedom Year of this continent, said the resolution.

The conferences pledged unreserved support for all "effective measures that may be decided upon by Congress."

A resolution on wages called for all workers in factories, shops, offices, farms and mines to be organised in workers' committees to achieve the greatest unity of workers

for immediate wage improvements.

NEW LABEL. Mr. Mayekiso, who spoke on the colour bar in industry, said job reservation was "a new label attached to an old rotten baby of oppression." Job reservation, he said, was intended to preserve the White man's monopoly of political and economic power.

He warned the White worker not to allow himself to be used by the Nationalists in oppressing his fellow workers. Any action the workers could take to destroy the colour bar in industry would depend on the workers' readiness for action, said Mr. Mayekiso.

Mr. J. Hadebe, Transvaal ANC Secretary, called on the people to prepare for campaigns to be launched by the ANC.

A call was made for the people to intensify the boycott of two brands of Nationalist goods during March month-long, the peak of the boycott campaign in Britain.

Mrs. Christina Matthews, the workers' leader who served a jail term for her part in the April 14 strike last year, told the meeting her jail experiences and was loudly applauded.

Strike Call

From Durban

AT one of the biggest conferences ever held in Durban, the SACTU plan for a provincial stoppage of work unless recognition is granted to African trade unions was unanimously adopted amidst wild scenes of enthusiasm at the workers' conference last week-end.

On the opening day there were at least five times the number of people outside the hall as inside. The people remained until the end of the meeting in spite of the presence of 100 armed police in army trucks and a fire engine.

The conference proper, which was held on the following day, Sunday, was as overcrowded as the day before, despite hurried arrangements to extend loudspeaker facilities to the subsidiary hall and library at the Bantu Social center.

Speaking at the public open session on Saturday, Mrs. Viola Hashe, National Vice-President of SACTU, said that she had heard of the great grime made in Natal by the trade union movement but had never imagined that it was as great as it really is.

"The recognition of African trade unions is the major question confronting the African working people and unless this is accepted by the employers and those in authority we shall have to use the traditional and only weapon that the oppressed class has—the strike weapon," she said.

LIBERATION

The struggle for national liberation was inextricably linked with the struggle for higher wages and better working conditions, said Mr. Billy Nair, SACTU organiser in Natal.

"We must work with increasing vigour to organise and mobilise and join the trade union volunteer corps that will be established shortly," he added.

Mr. M. M. Mabhida, chairman of SACTU, naming a leading baker in Durban, said that the boycott launched against this firm for refusing to negotiate with the African Baking Workers' Union had caught on like wild fire.

"We must not relax in this struggle as a victory against this company will help not only the bakers workers but all workers," he said. Other speakers included Mr. Melville Fletcher, organizer of the Textile Workers' Union; Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, secretary of the Municipal and Milling Workers' Union; Mr. George Modiba, organizer of the Natal ANC; Mr. Kevic Moonsamy, organizer of the N.S.C.

PRISON FORCED TO RELEASE FARM LABOURER

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Simon Legodi, arrested under the pass laws while stacking bricks for his farmer employer, was released by the Modder B jail after a habeas corpus application to court.

His affidavit filed in court told the whole story. He had been arrested while crossing the road to buy food for lunch from a butcher's shop. His passbook was in the pocket of his jacket in the premises where he had been ordered to stack bricks. The African constable who arrested him asked for £2. Legodi had no money.

The constable said he would take £1 for his release. Legodi could not pay he was handcuffed and taken to the police station and from there to the Native Commissioner's Court.

His case, he said, lasted two minutes. He was fined £5 with

the alternative of five weeks in prison.

The messenger from his employer handed the Native Commissioner his passbook after sentence had been passed on him, but the Native Commissioner said the fine was £5 and not the £2 offered by the messenger.

That afternoon Legodi was taken to the Modder B jail. Four days later he was placed in a truck with nine other men and sent to a farm as a labourer.

"We slept under one canvas cover and were given sacks to wear. Men accused of not working hard enough had their faces "painted with yellow paint."

Some days after—as a result of the court order—Legodi was taken back to the Modder B prison and released by his employer, who had paid the balance of his fine.

D'Oliviera's Last Match In The Union

CAPE TOWN.

BASIL D'OLIVIERA, South African Non-White cricket captain, who last month signed on as a professional for the Central Lancashire League cricket club in England, will be making his last appearance in Cape Town over the week-end when he leads a team of prominent Non-White cricketers of Western Province, many of whom have represented their national teams in the test against the Great Britain XI at the Claremont C.C. grounds.

This match has been arranged primarily through the fine gesture of Innes who agreed to this game as a benefit match for D'Oliviera for whom a silver collection will be made on the ground. Innes XI will be the strongest available comprising most of the W.P. Currie Cup players.

D'Oliviera has a slight setback in the composition of his side, for with the Moslem fast on, many of the Malay stars are unlikely to participate. The Abed brothers have, however, agreed to play, as a gesture to D'Oliviera, with whom they have pleasant memories of the East African tour.

D'Oliviera's run of success with the bat has been phenomenal for in the last three weeks he has scored 65, 207, 105 and 106 with only one out. What a glorious climax will be if in this benefit match, clinches it with another sparkling performance, which will not only boost his morale, but also enhance his already overflowing prestige when he makes his debut in England in the middle of April.

Conditions at the Claremont ground are ideal for a good game, especially for the batsmen, so that all cricket fans can look forward to seeing the match of the season between the two teams comprising the best talent available in the province.

- D'Oliviera's XI: 1. Dagnin (Metropolitan), S. Raziet (Stell.), S. Abed (W.P.), C. Abrahams (Centrals), B. D'Oliviera (Metropolitan), J. Neethling (Mail-Parow), G. H. Abed (W.P.), T. Abed (W.P.), O. Williams (Cape Dist.), M. Malamba (Centrals), E. Petersen (W.P.).
Reserves: Y. Lakay (W.P.), D. Hirribsen (Metropolitan), N. Lekay (C. Dist.), A. Heeger (C. Dist.), L. February (Met.).

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11.

Sports Flashes

● The non-racial South African Soccer Federation has decided to renew its application for affiliation to the International Soccer Federation (I.S.F.A.). It has written to the 83 member countries of the I.S.F.A. for their support at the Congress in June.

● S.A.S.F. have also renewed their invitations to Ghana and Ujein for soccer teams to tour the Union.

● The South African Weightlifting Federation has written to the all-white Weightlifting Union setting out the terms on which it is prepared to work with this body for the Olympics. If these terms are not accepted, the Federation plans to ask the world body (I.F.I.C.) to take disciplinary action against the white body.

● The Federation has also announced that it will be staging preliminary Olympic trials on Saturday evening for a later Saturday before asking for a full Olympic trial jointly with the white weightlifting body.

● Papwa Sewgolom, Dutch Open champion, suffered a shock defeat at the hands of unknown Soekra Harry in the Beachwood Caddies Championship. Papwa showed true sportsmanship in his smiling comment: "My opponent deserved to win—I never played so badly!"

● The South African Sports Association has asked that all Black tour petition forms—even the blank ones—be returned. The reply against the petition of *blacks goes on and it is hoped that readers will help in the petition: it may still be decisive.*

Walter Nash, Prime Minister of New Zealand, told a deputation that it would cause ill-feeling if the All Blacks tour were cancelled. Does he realize how much ill-feeling the tour has already caused, and how much more is still likely if it is not called off?

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Published by Real Printing and Publishing Co., Town and printed by Progress Press (Pty) Ltd., 144, St. Andrew's Street, Cape Town. Sole Agent: The South African Bureau of Circulations, P.O. Box 100, Johannesburg, 202 Pioneer Buildings, 354, Connaught Avenue, Johannesburg. Editor: Mr. George Modiba, organizer of the Natal ANC; Mr. Kevic Moonsamy, organizer of the N.S.C.