

POLICE HIRE GIRLS TO TRAP PEOPLE'S LEADERS

NEW AGE

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Bid to Uncover "Underground ANC"

PORT ELIZABETH.
THE police are using every conceivable method of combing the African townships in an all-out attempt to uncover what is called "the ANC underground."

The Special Branch are continuing their raids and checking of houses of known people's leaders in the townships. Big contingents of police are deployed in strategic places, at government and municipal buildings, and even in the open field where a crowd of people is likely to gather.

ANC LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED

JOHANNESBURG.
Thousands of copies of a leaflet by the banned ANC were distributed in Reef townships last week replying to the call of the Minister of Defence, Mr. Fouché, for the Whites to unite and be in a state of permanent military preparedness to repel an "African army of liberation."

The leaflet accuses the Government of a treacherous plot to suppress the liberatory movement, establish a military dictatorship and prepare for aggression against the African states, and urges the African people "to answer our call for mobilisation unhesitatingly and to follow our lead of mounting mass resistance with courage and determination."

8 C.O.D. LEADERS ARRESTED

JOHANNESBURG.
SEVEN members of the South African Congress of Democrats were arrested one night last week and charged under the Unlawful Organisations Act. An eighth was arrested two days later.

Pixie and John Benjamin were arrested at their house in Felside just before midnight and bail was refused until they appeared in Court 36 hours later. Mrs. Eve Hall, Secretary of the Johannesburg branch, who was arrested with them, was released so that she could care for her three children and those of Mrs. Benjamin.

The same night two couples

Large numbers of police without uniform move through the streets during the night and one meets them in the many lanes of New Brighton. People who have talked with them tell New Age that these snooters are trying to find out houses where illegal meetings are held.

WOMEN SPIES
New Age learns that the latest move in trying to uncover the ANC is the use of hired women spies to inform on known leaders of the people. These women are attractive nice-time girls who attend house-parties in an apparent mood of gaiety.

In Utshabane the Special Branch recently offered money to a former member of the banned ANC to turn informer because, as the Special Branch men put it, "we get sleepless nights from these people."

PRISONERS IN THEIR OWN HOUSE

Two people who have been to the local offices of the Special Branch at North House report that the Special Branch offices on the fourth floor have doors barricaded with iron bars. The Special Branch men talked with these people through the iron bars.

The visitors, as if they had disturbed the security of the place, were told to go and wait on the ground floor.

DURBAN BIRTHDAY PARTY



A well-wisher of New Age sent a birthday cake to our Durban office last Thursday. During the lunch-hour friends poured into the office and an impromptu celebration was held. New Age seller Abuloni Duma blew out the candles and the birthday cake was ceremoniously cut by Ibrahim Ismail. "Happy Birthday" and "For New Age's a Jolly Good Fellow" were enthusiastically sung, followed by "Amandla Awethu" (Power is Ours).

ANGLO-AMERICAN BID TO CAPTURE SWAZI MINERAL WEALTH

JOHANNESBURG.
WHILE the people of Swaziland are debating the new constitutional proposals for the territory and the value of 'one man one vote' as against 'election by acclamation' in the tribal way, the tremendous mineral wealth of their country may be signed away without their knowledge.

New Age has been authoritatively informed that although the mining lease for the rich iron-ore deposits at Bomvu Ridge has not yet been signed, it will be very soon. The lease is now being prepared between the Swaziland Iron-Ore Development Corporation (a subsidiary of Anglo-American), and the Swaziland Administration.

THE LEASE WILL THUS BE GRANTED BEFORE THE NEW

SWAZILAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TAKES CONTROL OF THE TERRITORY'S AFFAIRS.

The Mining Commissioner for Swaziland is Sir John Maud, the British High Commissioner for the three Protectorates. The mineral rights of Swaziland belong to the Swazi people, through the Ingwenyama, Sobhuza II, but Sir John Maud has the right to override any decisions which he considers to be unreasonable against the granting of a mining lease by the King.

As Sobhuza has never agreed to the mining scheme—indeed has raised awkward questions about profits—the British Administration is carrying on until the new Legco takes over.

SECRECY

The whole question of mining rights and the mineral wealth of the country is veiled in what appears to be deliberate vagueness, even secrecy. The new constitutional proposals

refer to them only in passing.

The British Administration—by arranging for the lease to be signed now—is trying to tie up the whole mining affair now while telling Sobhuza that the details will go before the Legco, when there is one.

Tremendous profits are expected from the iron ore mine. Who should get them? The people of Swaziland have had bitter experience for generations of concession hunters who took over almost half their land.

HISTORY

The Swazi Nation quotes historical proof that when the King asked for British protection from the Boer Republic in 1902 he did not yield up the people's sovereignty to run their own affairs. Yet British Imperialism, in its own 'best' traditions, has gradually taken over full control of the territory.

A show of relinquishing this control, and gradually bringing Swaziland to full self-government, is now being made. BUT BY THE TIME IT COMES ALREADY THE BRITISH WILL ALREADY HAVE GIVEN AWAY THE MINERAL WEALTH TO A FOREIGN MINING CORPORATION.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX

TABATA RE-APPEARS— AND BEATS A RETREAT

At a well attended meeting at the Zones area, Langa, on Sunday March 4, Mr. I. B. Tabata had to beat a hasty retreat. This "big gun" of the N.E.U.M. was on his usual campaign—going to the people to tell them that they were oppressed—as if they need a Tabata to tell them that their children are dying of malnutrition, T.B., that they are getting starvation wages, that they are day and night hounded by the police.

As is usual with the Unity Movement this gentleman traced the history of the oppression of the Non-White people from the days of Van Riebeeck to the present day, and sniped at other militant people's organisations.

After all this he called upon one of his henchmen, one Lob, to read a resolution, which he had protected: "A moment sir, you have come to grown-up men here therefore we will discuss and ask questions where we do not understand. Remember we are not children stranger."

One after the other the men asked Mr. Tabata what he proposed as a solution to this oppression, telling him that they had for years listened to his eloquent speeches but this was no longer enough. At this stage the meeting was reaching breaking point, and Mr. Tabata was forced to flee with a broken lip as we learned afterwards.

Readers will remember that it was this same Tabata, who at the year of the stay-at-home in 1960 when the leaders were in jail, issued a leaflet exhorting the African people not to allow themselves to be misled by "careerists, adventurists and self-styled Messiahs". The people are tired of this big talk, all we want is FREEDOM NOW! FREEDOM IN OUR LIFE TIME!!!

A. M. MANGOKWANA
Main Barracks, Langa.

Repeat Bantu Education

Ever since the introduction of Bantu Education in 1956 the African people, even those who maintained a "wait and see" attitude, were worried about this inferior system of education. From 1956 our children have been receiving instruction up to standard in their mother tongue and only when they reach J.C. and matriculation are they instructed in English and Afrikaans. As a result in the 1961 examination results for matriculants 600 out of 853 candidates failed.

Africans prefer the main medium of instruction to be in English, so let us therefore fight harder and harder against this Bantu Education and let us tell the Government that this education system must be repealed.

E. B. MKABILE

Two More Arrests in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN.
Mr. W. Makanda and Mr. E. Loza were arrested in Cape Town last week on an allegation of incitement to bring about the number of people who have been arrested since the Langa riot to 10. All the accused have been remanded to April 2.

Black Sash Denies Discrimination

The Black Sash is an organisation of women voters—not of white women—because of the conviction, right or wrong, of its founders that the electorate can exercise more effective pressure on this Government than can the non-electorate.

In excluding non-whites, men of all colours, and white women non-voters, we are no more guilty of discrimination than are the Congress which, although organised on a group basis, claim to work for the rights of all.

Come the day we are working for when non-white women vote, they will automatically be eligible for membership of the Black Sash.

MOIRA HENDERSON
Hon. Secretary, Cape Western Region, Black Sash.

Workers Hold Machinery of Power

When the Government's salesmen try to sell apartheid to the world, little do they realise that in this modern world events are rapidly changing and that no civilised government would bring back those years of slavery. It's a pity to see that Verwoerd's regime still gets the last price for preaching what they don't practise. This last shadow of white supremacy in this southernmost part of our white continent has failed to match the changes being witnessed in Africa today.

No one today can escape the influence of the continent, and whether you are involved in any political organisation or not, therefore we need collective unity. As workers we hold the machinery of power and until we are recognised and respected there can never be peace.

South Africa is one, and freedom will come to one South Africa. It is only divided in that it is a province of mother Africa. So away with Notsa, Twana, Zululand, Indian- and Colouredsters etc.

LEVI M. MOLIFE
Pretoria.

Hands Off Our Anthem!

May I place on record the strongest protest on my behalf and of the hundreds of thousands of Africans, against the adoption and inclusion of our National Anthem, "Nkosi Sikelele iAfrika," in the draft constitution of the so-called Transvaal "self rule" Government as published in the press.

This inclusion of our sacred Anthem in a tribal and racialistic Bantu Authorities programme is regarded by us as an insult to our Anthem which is neither tribalistic nor racialistic in spirit and purpose. It is unthinkable that people who are engaged in the administration of apartheid schemes can thus pray for the perpetration of racialism, tribalism, oppression and suffering.

We want the Bantu Authorities Prime Ministers and Chiefs to be clear that we refuse to be dragged along this disgraceful path of insult with our Anthem.

ANDREW B. MNISI
Johannesburg.

EDITOR

BUDGET

THE Government's granite policy has now brought the country to the brink of disaster. Following a period of intensive softing-up propaganda about the threat of an Afro-Asian army of liberation and internal subversion etc., we were last week presented with the bill—a Budget providing for the staggering expenditure of R120 million on armaments.

The Minister of Finance actually describes his budget as a "security" budget. It is the exact opposite. It is a budget which has created fear and dependency on all sides, because it holds out the certainty of an armed clash at some stage in the future. The whole perspective on which it is based is one of war and not of peace.

Why are the South African people being saddled with these monstrous burdens? The answer, because the Government is not willing to extend democratic rights to the Non-White citizens of South Africa, because it is preparing to defend white domination to the last ditch against the assault of the forces of democracy.

The Prospect

It is time to place squarely in front of White South Africa exactly what it is letting itself in for. The Government is leading the country along a road which leads nowhere. The R120 million to be spent on arms will bring the White man no greater security or happiness than he now enjoys. On the contrary, it will create the conditions in which a bloody clash is ultimately inevitable.

It is not guns but government by consent which will bring security to South Africa. The process of African liberation, which parallels the liberation flood sweeping across the whole colonial world, cannot be held up by force of

arms alone. The French tried it in Indo-China and Algeria and failed. The British tried it in Malaya, Kenya and Cyprus and failed. The Dutch and Belgians likewise failed. And the Portuguese colonialists are failing once more right on our borders.

Do apartheid-minded South Africans think they will succeed where others more powerful by far than they have failed. Does anyone seriously believe that with a trowel in one hand and a rifle in the other, Verwoerd can maintain White domination in South Africa for ever?

Counting The Cost

The question in South Africa is not whether we are going to have an integrated democratic state, but at what cost. For Verwoerd can build himself all the citadels in the world and fill them with armaments, and still he cannot succeed. The tide of history cannot be turned back. We live in the century of the liberation of the common man, and he will be liberated here in South Africa too, come what may.

Most millions die before the apartheid lunatics accept defeat, just as millions had to die before the scourge of Hitlerism was wiped from the face of the earth?

Before pledging themselves to defend their way of life to the death, let White South Africa ask itself what it is defending. Your way of life is already dying up before your eyes. This very Budget is almost extra burdensome which will make it impossible for you to live as well this year as you did last year. And do you think the burden will be less next year or the year after? Once started on the arms race, it is very difficult to stop.

Read Dr. Donces Budget speech a little more closely. Here is no picture of prosperity, but of a South Africa crippled by apartheid. The internal economic situation took a less favourable turn from the second quarter of 1961 onwards. During the year 1961 unemployment tended to increase, notably in the building, motor and engineering industries. The comparatively slow rate of growth of the

economy, as measured by real income per head, and the sluggishness of net private fixed investment, remained a source of concern.

In plain language, this means that the South African economy is being strangled by apartheid. The standard of living of all except the very rich is going down. Nor is there any prospect of improvement so long as the Non-White masses are prevented by job reservation, pass laws, group areas, colour bars and a thousand and one other restrictions from making their maximum contribution to the common pool.

No Future

There is no future for White domination, with or without the R120 million worth of guns and tanks. The Whites are being called upon to sacrifice for a way of life which is already doomed.

As for the Bantustan bluff, this Budget provides the answer. R120 million can be found for defence, but only R25 million for Bantustan, which is allegedly the "positive" side of apartheid. Nothing can be done clearly, but the heartless fraud which the Government is trying to put across the people.

This is a security budget, says Dr. Donges. He should rather have called it a war budget, because what it means is that the Government would rather go to war than make concessions to its own people.

To this sabre-rattling the people can now give only one answer. The challenge of the White Supremacists must be accepted and the fight for democratic rights intensified.

No body must be intimidated by this war budget. Verwoerd needs R120 million worth of guns not because he is strong but because he is weak and a ponce-stricken. The real power belongs to the people, the men and women who make the apartheid state work. It is their action, and not Verwoerd's guns, which will decide the future of the country.

AMANDLA NGAWETHU!
FREEDOM IN OUR LIFETIME!

THE NEXT 25 YEARS WILL COST PLENTY OF MONEY

OUR 25th birthday has come and gone, but the problem of financing the paper remains as long as New Age remains alive, which we gather all our friends hope will forever. So carry on the good work, and those who have still not sent in their special birthday presents, please do so without further delay.

We feel we should publish a few messages that arrived too late for inclusion in last week's special issue. These are from the Anti-Apartheid Movement in London who say "Best wishes on twenty-five years of a courageous paper." The Congress Democrats, Cape Town branch, enclosing its R20 donation, says, "Congratulations to New Age and its predecessors for helping us steadily to keep alive the spirit of resistance in South Africa against successive white governments. It has helped the Congress movement to become the people's only hope for liberation. Above all your role in building African and non-white unity stands up as the

only paper in South Africa working wholeheartedly for liberation and an end to apartheid."

The South African Sports Association through its secretary, Dennis Brutus, says, "I should like to take this opportunity of wishing New Age well for the ensuing 25 years; may they match your proud achievement in the past 25 years. I should also like to express my very sincere thanks and appreciation of our Association for the very generous publicity given to our work for non-racial sport for all our people—you have enabled us to have a service to all in our country."

The National Union of South African Students through its predecessors for helping us steadily to keep alive the spirit of resistance in South Africa against successive white governments. It has helped the Congress movement to become the people's only hope for liberation. Above all your role in building African and non-white unity stands up as the

only paper in South Africa working wholeheartedly for liberation and an end to apartheid."

We on our part would like to take this opportunity of thanking all our well-wishers and donors who have on our part we shall continue as we have done in the past—provided we are able to, which means provided we have sufficient money!

- Last Week's Birthday Donations:**
- Cape Town:
John Motlehelo R1, Parmot R10, Mjers R420, Legal R20, Sooko R2, H.S. R250, Bags R10, I.S. R10, E.T. R25, But R20, Sonny R6, Mike R20, Bonny R4, Nick R1, A.B. R4, Don R6, Soeks R2, Books R06, Dutch R2, C.O.D. Cape Town R20.
- Johannesburg:
Anor R10, Serowe R3, P.E. R3, Doc R20, Chemist R420, Hair R10, Annians R03, A friend, Alex, R2, Jumble R14.65, Dave R140, Violet R2, Boxes R21, Pretoria R10, P.P. R1, Committee 50c, Kay Beauchamp, London R3, T and J R50, Steynspruit R1.15, Grand Total, R37.90.

ADVISORY BOARDS ARE WEAPON OF APARTHEID

Dr. Naicker Replies To Maree

DURBAN.

IN a major policy speech enunciating a plan to establish Consultative Committees as an intermediate step towards the formation of an Indian Advisory Council, the Minister of Indian Affairs made several statements which have angered the Indian community.

Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, in an exclusive interview with New Age, answers some of the racialistic utterances of the Minister and exposes the fraudulent plans for so-called consultation between Indians and the Government.

Minister Maree: Indians live in very poor slum conditions, some of the worst that one can imagine and the result is, that as a result of these circumstances, a custom or habit has perhaps developed on their part not to do any work. They dig a little in

referendum amongst the white electorate recently, I challenge them to do likewise in the Indian community. I could inform him in advance that the Indian ministry will be totally rejected and the viewpoint of the Congress endorsed.

Maree: Over the course of time... it will be decided in consultation with Indians whether services such as education should also be taken over by them and perhaps by my Department.

Dr. Naicker: It is as we feared. Once Consultative Committees are formed they must, because of the nature of the choice of members, be a group that will succumb to Government pressures. Then we will undoubtedly be forced to have Indian education on the same lines as the discredited Bantu Education system.

Maree: The Department of Indian Affairs would have to have a very close liaison with other State Departments, particularly the Departments of Community Development (Group Areas) and Labour, Social Welfare.

Dr. Naicker: In other words Indian Consultative Committees, and later Indian Advisory Councils, will be charged with the duties of implementing Group Areas and Job Reservation. Knowing this no Indian worth his salt could accept any position on such Committees.

Maree: If we look to the development pattern of the future, there is one basic principle which I want to lay down and that is that the Government rejects the principle of multi-racialism... and that we will not deviate from that path.

Dr. Naicker: If any clarity at all was needed as to the reasons for the establishment of these committees, this statement makes it abundantly clear. Instead of the vote, the Indian people will have Consultative Committees. Instead of full democratic rights the Indian community will be expected to live under the harsh racially discriminatory laws of the country.

What is more, Indians serving on the Advisory Boards will be expected to oppress the Indian people. In effect Indians are being asked to administer the very laws which have made South Africa "the polecat of the world."

Jack Mosiane Gets 10 Years

JACK Mosiane, former Basuto land Congress Party propagandist, and Samuel Mappela, a member of the B.C.P., were each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment last week for their participation in last year's rioting in Maseru.

Two other accused, Phoko Chaulana, chairman of Maseru District Council, and Mofoketse Moerane, B.C.P. Youth League president, each got nine years.

Peter Sekhonyane got six years and Majoro Tsua five years. Teboho Posa and Jeremiah Rakone were each sentenced to five years, three of which were suspended for three years.

Patrick Motsamai and Maphatha Maphatha each got five years, three suspended for three years; and Naledi Khama and Tshepo Sene each got four years, three of which were suspended for three years.

Seven of the accused were found not guilty and acquitted. An appeal has been noted.

HALT WAR PREPARATIONS NOW!



Johannesburg film-goers who had just seen 'Judgment at Nuremberg,' the profoundly moving indictment of Hitler's Germany that has won numerous awards, last week found demonstrators outside the cinema afterwards asking them to ensure that it does not happen again.

THE LEAFLETS HANDED OUT BY THESE PEACE COUNCIL DEMONSTRATORS STRESSED THE "RACE-PURITY" MYTH OF THE NAZIS, THE SAVAGE PERSECUTION OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS, AND THE DEVILISH WAR-MINDEDNESS OF THE LEADERS AND GENERALS.

A leaflet distributed to the audiences by members of the South African Congress of Democrats said: "South Africa is like Nazi Germany—universal standards of justice and humanity are being flouted. For the sake of 'White survival' our country too is being prepared for war—do YOU prefer to look the other way?"

REMOVAL AT GUN POINT

800 Victims of Police Tactics in the Reserves

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Nationalist Government's talk of the 'peace and happiness' that exists for all races in South Africa was exposed once again last week when the 800 families of Brakfontein, a village near Sekhukhuland, were counted at gun-point prior to their removal from a 'White' area.

Reports reaching Johannesburg say that 14 armed and assegaid policemen arrived at the village early in the morning. They were accompanied by four men in plain clothes who began to count the inhabitants of each house and paint the number on the wall outside while the policemen stood with their guns pointing at the people.

One man fired a shot into the air.

NO WARNING

This action was taken without any prior discussion with the people or with their Chief, Chief Mampanu Maphamallale.

The following day the force returned with a machine-gun. When they found that all the painted numbers had been removed a search was made for Chief Mampanu, who was told (with the machine-gun pointing at him) that no one would receive compensation for the removal if the numbers were taken off.

The farm and village of Brakfontein were given to the Mamagallale tribe by President Kruger before the Boer War. Ten years ago the people were told that they were

a 'black spot' and would have to go. **THEY REFUSED.**

INTIMIDATION

Now it appears that the Government is determined to implement its policy by attempting to frighten the people. Does it think that it can behave exactly as it pleases in a quiet country area, away from the eye of the press?

The people of Brakfontein, who

say that they are determined not to move, have sent letters through their lawyer to the police and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the district complaining about this action. They say that they have built a school, and that an Indian and an African trader in the village would lose their livelihood if they went.

"THE LAND BELONGS TO US AND NOT TO THE GOVERNMENT," their spokesman told New Age.

MPHO DENIES REPORT OF SPLIT IN BPP

PALAPYE.

THE Bechuanaland People's Party denied in a statement to New Age this week that any split had taken place in the ranks of the Party.

The statement was issued in reply to a news report which appeared in the Rand Daily Mail alleging that the Southern section of the BPP had seceded from the North and sought to amalgamate with Seterele Khama's National Democratic Party.

Mr. M. Mpho, the General Secretary of the BPP, stated that the report had been given to the Rand Daily Mail by three "position seekers and opportunists, and a mischievous South African refugee."

They were Messrs J. L. Kgaboesele, Moses J. Monakwe and John E. Mphahle, of the Lobatsi Branch, and Mr. Bramsy Jordan, a South African.

Mr. Mpho said that they had plotted to change the executive of the BPP and to take by force all the possessions of the Party, which included three Landovers.

"How can the confessed misdeed by three members be called a split?" Mr. Mpho asked.

Messrs Kgaboesele and Monakwe, Lobatsi branch officials, had telephoned the Rand Daily Mail stating that the idea of a split, or any amalgamation with the NDP was "not only ridiculous, but absurd."



Dr. G. M. Naicker

the small garden which they have and sell their few bananas and fruit and they are not used to doing any more work. (Hansard, 8/2/62.)

Dr. Naicker: This is insulting and ridiculous. The Indian community is no less hard-working than the rest of the South African population, and the Minister really wants to find the answer to job reservation and the colour bar in industry. He will soon find that he would have no need to work so hard to encourage immigrants into this country.

Maree (who has just said the Indians are poor and live in slums): The vast majority of the Indians in S.A. live under very good and decent circumstances and there are a large portion of them who are wealthy—there is no doubt about that. A large number of Indian homes in Natal do not only have one storey but two or three stories. (Hansard, 8/2/62.)

Dr. Naicker: Mr. Maree should at least take the trouble to acquaint himself with the facts. A scientific research conducted by Professor Burrows of the University of Natal states that over 70 per cent of the Indian people of Natal live below the bread line.

Maree: Nowhere is there a representative organisation which can and may speak for the Indian community as a whole... I must say immediately that the support which the Indian National Congress receives is very limited.

Dr. Naicker: The South African Indian Congress is more representative of the Indian people than the Nationalist Government is representative of the white electorate of this country. Since the Nationalists have shown a great readiness to hold a

Another Shake-up in the Soviet Countryside. Mr. K. is Determined to Supply THOSE FREE MEALS

AGRICULTURAL questions have again come to the fore in the latest plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. These problems, which have also been discussed in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961, are of great importance.

The twenty-year plan (1961-1980) envisages a four-fold increase of agricultural production and a six-fold increase in productivity (production per head of agricultural worker). This will result not only in a tremendous increase in living standards but also such BENEFITS AS A FREE MEAL FOR ALL WORKERS EVERY DAY. Moreover, it would produce a great surplus of man-power which could be utilised in industry and especially in the tertiary sector (services).

Conflict between private and collectivised agriculture and peasants began to devote too much of their efforts to their private plots. Now Khrushchev has proposed that there should be greater material incentives for the peasants to devote more efforts to the collective and increase production. Also a system of production managers has been introduced to see that farming methods are modernised.

Western commentators have tried to give the impression that Soviet agriculture is in a parlous plight, nothing could be more false.

Agricultural problems have attracted so much attention in Russia because the Soviet leaders

are always striving for greater and greater production so that the people can reach their goal of a life of abundance. Not for them the complacency of Western landowners who care nothing for the diet of their workers so long as they themselves enjoy exotic foods.

In the Western countries, agriculture has always been the Cinderella of the economy. Large government subsidies are usually the order of the day. Many countries, like Great Britain, import large quantities of food. They are able to do this because industry produces a large surplus for export.

Moreover, the relationship between the advanced, industrialised nations of the West and the underdeveloped, agricultural countries of Africa, Asia and South America is such that the former enjoy a great trading advantage and can obtain much greater quantities of

food in exchange for their industrial products than would otherwise be the case. The reason for this is, firstly, the high degree of concentration and monopolisation of manufacturing industry compared with agriculture, which distorts prices in favour of the manufacturer. Secondly, the political and economic penetration by the advanced countries of the backward ones forces down the prices obtained by the peasants and small farmers for their produce to a minimum. Oppressed by tax-collectors, rent-collectors and unscrupulous peasants in a backward country has to sell his produce at ridiculously low prices.

Thus the inhabitants of food-exporting countries often starve while those of the industrial nations enjoy a high standard of living.

But when the ex-colonial countries themselves become industrialised the position will alter. They will no longer need to import manufactured goods to the same extent and the rising consumption of food by their own population will limit the surplus for export.

This phenomenon has been observed in Eastern Europe since the war. Pre-war Poland exported large quantities of food. Now she produces only a small excess over her own requirements. Western critics claimed this showed the failure of Polish agriculture. In fact it showed the rising living standards of the Polish people. Food production has increased greatly since the pre-war period but it is now eaten by the Poles themselves instead of being exported in exchange for manufactured goods. These are now produced in Poland.

One day when England is no longer able to obtain cheap imports of food she will have a real agricultural problem!



On Sharpeville Day, March 21, the anniversary of that fateful day in 1960 when the police mowed down peaceful demonstrators in this little Vereeniging township, this slogan appeared on a school wall in Johannesburg's Market Street.

WHY THE UNITED FRONT FAILED Disruptive Role Of The P.A.C.

"THE South Africa United Front has been dissolved," said the statement issued by representatives of the ANC, PAC, SWANU and SAIC, Messrs Oliver Tambo, Nana Mahomo, J. Kozonguizi and Dr. Y. Dadoo, respectively, after a meeting of the South Africa United Front held in London on 13th March 1962.

Behind this bland statement lies the history of the Front's achievements and also of the causes which led to its tragic downfall.

The South Africa United Front was formed abroad soon after the Sharpeville massacre, when the Verwoerd Government had unleashed a regime of terror, murder and violence. Our leading organisations were suppressed and many of our leaders and other democrats were detained without trial.

Our Aim We then felt that despite the deep differences that marked the policies of the ANC and with it the SAIC on the one hand and the PAC on the other, this crisis was so overwhelming in character as to demand of those of us abroad the joining of our forces in a united front with a view to seeking the sympathy and support of the peoples and governments of the world for our struggles to bring international economic and political pressure on the South African Government and in general to secure its expulsion from the world comity of nations.

We believed that by uniting with this purpose we would help and inspire our peoples and bring nearer the victory of their struggles. Much was achieved in the early stages of the United Front's existence. By concentrating on what was common to all our policies and aims, we succeeded in winning wide international support for our cause. The trade boycott became one of the most important and, politically at least, the most effective instrument of world solidarity against apartheid.

We won effective support from virtually every independent African state. Largely through our efforts South Africa had to withdraw from the Commonwealth.

Divisions However, these successes by themselves had not proved strong enough to consolidate or develop the unity of the United Front. Instead, the United Front became

increasingly ineffective. It soon reached the point where it was doing little if anything to further the aims and tasks we had originally set ourselves. As a result the Front quickly fell into disrepute. United fronts in general demand a high level of discipline and integrity from their participants. They call for absolute honesty and frankness, for a regular discussion of outstanding problems and difficulties and above all for unity in action. They forbid public attacks of one partner by another. They prohibit conspiracies and underhand schemes designed to undermine one or other partner in the front.

This discipline has been shown to be of NO less importance in

the African people, commanding overwhelming support—a wholly fraudulent image in terms of the actual balance of strength of our organisations in South Africa.

Through malicious distortion and lies, the ANC was presented as being both conservative and the instrument of Communists, whites and Indian merchants.

Behind the back of the United Front, the PAC representatives worked for privileged contacts with governments and public organisations abroad.

Within the Front itself, the PAC representatives proved to be par-

ticularly difficult allies; they tried to foist their organisation's chauvinistic policies on the Front itself. They persistently refused to permit the Front to invite the support of other well-known anti-apartheid forces in South Africa. These unprincipled methods of the PAC abroad were matched by a particularly treacherous PAC act towards the struggle of our people in South Africa itself. After having been invited and given positions of importance in the campaign for a National Convention and a three-day national strike in May last, members of the PAC withdrew at a vital stage of the campaign's preparations. Not stopping at this attempt to sow confusion, the PAC then treacherously tried to scab the strike by distributing anti-strike leaflets. Any basis for unity in South Africa was thus removed.

Furthermore, we understand that the PAC organisation abroad is now split into two sections each Continued in next column

P.A.C. LEADERS SLANG ONE ANOTHER

THE ONE SIDE

According to press reports, Messrs Philip Kgosana and Lawrence Mgwaba were recently expelled from the P.A.C. organisation abroad for disruptive activities.

A P.A.C. spokesman told the press that Kgosana had violated the P.A.C. rule that "leaders must be in front" when he fled from South Africa last year. "He knew that no leader must leave without special instructions for a special mission. Leaders must remain and suffer with the people."

At about the time of his escape, Kgosana wrote a series of articles about himself and the P.A.C. struggle for Drum magazine. "He was told to submit the articles to a senior man in the organisation for review before publication. He did not do so, and revealed things which are only to be known by the party."

"He ultimately left the country, and then started holding press conferences and issuing controversial statements. Then he undertook a lecture tour with other members of the P.A.C. He exceeded the number of countries he had to visit and gave no report of his tours as required of leaders abroad."

The other P.A.C. leaders thought Mr. Kgosana was getting too big for his boots and kicked him out. More serious, the Ghana Government withdrew his travel documents, and the last heard of him was that he was stranded in Ethiopia without a passport and without an organisation.

AND THE OTHER

Well, almost without an organisation, for a few P.A.C. members are apparently still loyal to him. They held a "conference" in Lagos in January. Amongst the resolutions passed at this conference were the following:

"That the supposed expulsion of Messrs Kgosana and Mgwaba was unconstitutional and therefore null and void. That the misunderstanding between the P.A.C. members abroad and Messrs Mahomo and Molotsi—P.A.C. members of the United Front—will be referred to the forthcoming PAFMECA conference for arbitration pending instructions from home."

As it happened, the A.N.C. was admitted into the ranks of PAFMECA at the Addis Adaba conference. The application of P.A.C. was held over for later consideration because the "instructions from home" had not yet arrived.

Meanwhile, in support of its case, the Kgosana-Mgwaba faction is circulating a memorandum from the United Front attacking the "dual personality of" and double dealing by Messrs Nana Mahomo, Peter Molotsi and Peter Raboroko.

Mahomo and Molotsi are accused of "flirtation with dubious organisations." "Mahomo and Molotsi have outchartered the charterists in their extreme multi-racialism," says the memorandum. "They have dragged the PAC into a multi-racial United Front which has

Transkei Chiefs Treated Like Lepers Govt. Tries To Isolate Them From The People

From our Reporter JOHANNESBURG. CHIEFS and members of the Transkei Territorial Authority's Recess Committee received V.I.P. (Very Important Person) treatment during their

Continued from previous column claiming to speak in the name of the organisation, one having expelled the other and both engaging in mutual recrimination of a most embarrassing kind. This has created abroad considerable doubt about the authority and political substance of the PAC representatives.

These then are the factors which have led to the dissolution of the United Front. This regrettable course may cause some disquiet among many of our supporters and friends. We are, however, confident that they will understand the reasons for the dissolution and will continue to support the cause we have stood for since the formation of a free democratic South Africa, of full and equal opportunities for all our people based on a common non-racial citizenship, of one man one vote and the liberation of our people from the poverty and ignorance so assiduously foisted by the regime of apartheid.

Further, we understand that the PAC organisation abroad is now split into two sections each Continued in next column

talks with Verwoerd, but they were given only third-class V.I.P. status.

The Chiefs were carried about like precious cargo—after all the Nats pretend that they will be the heads of an independent state in 18 months—but they were still subject to apartheid and all its pinpricks.

- Their reference books were endorsed with travelling permits, all the details of their journey out of the Transkei stamped in, just like the reference book of any African going from one province or town to another.
- They stayed in the Pretoria Vlakfontein Location, unlike Tshombe's deputy minister who lived in one of Johannesburg's posh hotels.
- They ate in a 'Bantu restaurant' at the Pretoria railway station.

INSULATED

These Chiefs are supposed to be men with minds and wills of their own—or at least the Nats will claim this when they put their signatures to the new sham constitution. But BAD information officers, Special Branch detectives and armed police were on the beat all the time, trying to wrap them in Government cotton wool and keep them far away from the press, the public and even their own relatives.

Mr. T. Moses, a tribal ambassador in Johannesburg of the Galeska, tried to meet the Chiefs, but in vain. Moral Rearmament 'king' Dr.

W. Nkomo invited them to dinner, but the BAD secretary refused the invitation for the Chiefs.

MATANZIMA JIBBED

When I went to Vlakfontein to meet Chief Matanzima I was stopped at the gate by the BAD Information Officer in charge and five armed police. The BAD man disappeared round the back of the building and then came back to tell me Chief Matanzima did not want to see me.

But at that moment the Chief himself appeared and said he was not in jail and was prepared to see anybody who wanted to see him. Special Branch detectives rushed over to us to stop us talking but the Chief ignored them and we drove off. (Report in New Age last week.)

NOWHERE TO BE SEEN

The day of the Chief's departure (friends and relatives picked the Johannesburg station to see them off on the East London train, on which two first class coaches were reserved for high-ups. But the Chiefs were nowhere to be seen. They had all been driven to Vereeniging in Government cars, chauffeured by White drivers.

The attempt the Government is making to isolate the Chiefs from their own people shows they must be very nervous about the verdict of the people on these top-secret deals about the future of the Transkei.

REMOVING HIS OWN APPENDIX



A SOVIET DOCTOR was the sole medical adviser to a Russian Antarctic expedition. Taken ill, Dr. Rogozov diagnosed his case as an appendicitis demanding prompt surgical intervention. A radio message was sent out for a surgeon, but violent storms held up the plane. The situation was urgent and desperate and Dr. Rogozov was left with no alternative but to conduct the operation himself.

In his improvised theatre in the expedition's Antarctic station of Novolazarevsk, Dr. Rogozov in conventional surgical operation headgear and gauze mask, successfully removes his own appendix.



FRIGHTENED BY HIS OWN SHADOW

T.U.C. Bansons The Colour Bar

But African Workers Will Wait And See

By RAY ALEXANDER

AFTER seven and a half years of colour bar, the S.A. Trade Union Council (S.A.T.U.C.) decided last week, at its 8th Annual Conference held in East London, "to open its doors to all bona fide trade unions."

This reverses a decision taken in October, 1954, when the SATUC was formed and a constitution adopted which excluded all Africans by limiting membership to registered trade unions.

The present decision corrects a grave mistake that was made in order to appease the right-wing, racialistic unions of the S.A. Federation of Trade Unions, the Korrooeneere Raad, and incidentally to carry favour with the Government.

By rejecting apartheid the TUC has shown itself to be sensitive to other and more progressive pressures in this country and abroad.

International Recognition

One very important reason for the change in attitude is the rejection of apartheid by the international trade union movement, the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.).

Delegates to the I.L.O. and other members of the national executive committee who attended conferences in Europe, have warned the TUC that they could not expect recognition abroad unless they took in the African trade unions.

"The Winds of Change are blowing here," said Mr. T. P. Murray, General Secretary of the Boilermakers' Union, at a meeting of the N.E.C. in August last year, "and I am anxious that this TUC must be sitting on the right side of the fence when the time comes. If we lose our opportunity now there will be no recontact with these people."

Mr. R. M. Haldane, of the Bank Officials' Society, urging at this N.E.C. meeting that the TUC should allow Africans to affiliate, said "I would gain enormously in international status." He went further and predicted "that without doubt a new government will come to office one day, and we in the trade union movement should be in the forefront of that development. We should have the courage to face up to this and say to the Africans come in."

Not all the members of the N.E.C. pleaded expediency in support of this proposal.

Mr. L. Nelson, of the Natal Liquor and Catering Workers' Union, supported the move without regard to international repercussions because, he said, the position of the African workers was the "crux" of effective trade union work.

War on S.A.T.U.C.

It is regrettable that not all the leaders of this correct approach to the issue. Some of them look upon the position of African workers from a narrow and negative standpoint.

Miss Johanna Cornelius, of the Garmet Workers' Union, for in-

stance, urged that the TUC set out to detach and win over African unions affiliated to SACTU. In her opinion the TUC, by adopting a vigorous policy of encouraging African unions to join it, could put SACTU "out of business."

Miss Dulcie Hartwell, the then General Secretary of the TUC, argued that the decision to exclude African unions was correct when taken, but the changed circumstances now made it advisable to abandon segregation. African workers would organise in trade unions. SACTU had "the courage to face up to the consequences of what they do." The TUC could not do less.

"Suppose," she said, "Fofatasa continued and we did not allow Africans into the TUC, that organisation and SACTU would be strengthened as African organisations. We would be strengthening apartheid African organisations especially SACTU, which would be ready to take over the whole trade union movement when the time came."

I have had many years of close and friendly association with both outstanding women trade union leaders; I knew them when they fought courageously for the underprivileged. I regret that they should have now reached the stage of arguing against apartheid not on grounds of principle, but as a weapon to be used against an organisation which had the courage to reject apartheid when the TUC adopted it. SACTU's only crime is that it stood by a principle in face of bitter persecution from the Government, a principle which the TUC first abandoned and now admits is correct.

Colour Bar

The decision to open the doors to African unions is a step in the right direction. Mr. Murray's speech at the annual conference is sound. When opening the debate he said: "Basically a trade union movement stands for the brotherhood of man," and added, "There is no turning back. Not you or the Nationalist Government can stop the growth of the African nation. No person should deny a human being the right to improve himself."

Therefore the decision to open the doors to African unions goes only a little way towards meeting the claims of Africans today. This concession is not enough. I doubt very much whether Mrs. Lucy Mubelo of the African Garment Workers' Union is correct in saying that the T.U.C.'s "white bring relief" in their minds.

It is not only the right to affiliate that Africans want but the right to do skilled work. On this issue the T.U.C. has by no means freed itself from the tradition of White Baskap.

The N.E.C. and the Building Union declare that they are worried by the large number of Africans that are being trained as artisans in the building industry.

To its shame the N.E.C. congratulates the Johannesburg Municipal Transport Workers' Union for

CAPE INDIANS REJECT ADVISORY BOARDS

CAPE TOWN.

THE Indian community of Cape Town has emphatically rejected all overtures to them by the Government to initiate a branch of the Asiatic Advisory Council here.

New Age learns that a number of prominent Indian businessmen and personalities were invited by the Secretary to the Minister of Indian Affairs to a meeting last Tuesday to discuss the Advisory Council.

But before the meeting could take place, over 200 members of the Indian community in Cape Town held a meeting of

their own last Thursday, March 22, and rejected point-blank any question of meeting the Minister.

Furthermore, they said, any member of the community who attended the meeting would be considered a traitor and should be ostracised by his fellows.

It was decided that an organisation representing the Indian community be formed, to speak on their behalf on any matters affecting them.

The meeting was called by Councillor H. E. Parker. Among those who attended and addressed the meeting were Messrs A. Quaise, G. M. Khan, Cassim Ally, Sandra Pillay and A. K. Brey.

having forced the Johannesburg City Council to abandon its proposal to employ Africans on local African passenger bus services. The fact that the T.U.C. claims to insist on the principle of "the rate for the job" does not relieve it of responsibility for encouraging pressure to keep Africans out of skilled and better paid employment. (Report of the N.E.C. for the year ended February, 1961.)

Watchdog?

The T.U.C. has not abandoned its claim to serve as a watchdog over African unions. The N.E.C. urges that it should encourage "responsible African trade union leaders" who concentrate on economic issues to the exclusion of politics.

It offers to supervise African unions in such a way as to "apply an effective brake on the drift of African workers into political and possible subversive activities." (Report of N.E.C. for year ended January, 1962.)

From these statements, which appear in the N.E.C.'s annual reports, I draw the conclusion that one of the main purposes of accepting African unions to membership is to stifle the demand for democratic rights and the right to do skilled work irrespective of race.

It is deplorable that a trade union body of the standing of the T.U.C. should entertain such motives. I doubt whether the scrapping of the segregation clause in the constitution will convince the international trade union movement that the T.U.C. has really undergone a change of heart. I am certain that it will not deceive the African unions.

Deeds not Words

The T.U.C. like every other organisation must be judged by the actions of its members, not only by declarations of policy.

Leading members of the T.U.C. have played a prominent part in introducing and maintaining discrimination against African, Coloured and Indian workers. Some of them have infiltrated unions having made representation for job reservation and have insisted that their leaders retain White baskap in their unions.

Guilt By Association Alleged

JOHANNESBURG. TO show that Mr. Benjamin Ramon is guilty of allegations under the Explosives Act and the Unlawful Organisations Act, the State is relying on the fact that those who visited him in prison here recently "are known to be engaged in subversive activities such as the accused is charged with."

When the prosecutor brought a witness to prove this, defence counsel George Bizos lodged the strongest possible objection. He asked the magistrate, A. G. Martin, whether he was going to have "a miniature treason trial."

"How dare the prosecutor say that people not charged in this court are guilty of subversive activities? This is defamatory to people not here to establish their innocence," he said.

Mr. Bizos emphasised that there could be no guilt by association. A man's friends were his own business.

The magistrate said that at this stage he would allow the evidence to be led, and a list of visitors was submitted. It was asked whether by Mr. Bizos on further evidence about two of the visitors.

The case is continuing.

P.E. OPPOSITION TO ADVISORY BOARDS

PORT ELIZABETH The P.E. branch of the CPC has issued a statement exposing behind-the-scenes activities of government agents and their stooges in trying to set up an Asiatic Affairs Board. The statement says that at least one local Indian has been approached to serve on the board, but his name will only be known when Minister Maré has sent the whole board.

The CPC statement points out that "to serve on any separate council—Indian, Coloured or African—is to be a stooge and to applaud Apartheid. This will enable government propagandists and apologists (South African Foundation) to say to our friends and sympathisers overseas that we the oppressed support Apartheid."

The CPC calls upon the organisations of the people to pass resolutions rejecting dummy councils and to resolve not to use them in any circumstances.

MOLETE AGAIN CHARGED UNDER SUPPRESSION ACT

JOHANNESBURG

MR. Aaron Molete, an employee of "New Age" newspaper and a prominent ex-member of the banned ANC, again appears in the Regional Court, Johannesburg, charged under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Molete, who has been detained for 12 days after being arrested, is accused of:—

- Promoting the objects of Communism.
- Being a member of the Communist Party.
- Taking part in an activity or activities of the Communist Party.

Evidence was led that Molete was found in possession of 24 copies of a roneoed publication called "Inkululeko" last September. He was also found with a copy of "The Story of Angola" and 4 copies of SACTU leaflet calling unemployed workers to a meeting.

The State alleges that it can be inferred from possession of the

documents that Molete was promoting the objects of Communism or was a member of the Communist Party.

Sgt. G. J. Visagie, a police handwriting and typewriter expert, said that the copies of "Inkululeko" found in the possession of the accused were typed on the same typewriter as a document headed "The Communist Party" which was of the General Election and our Freedom Struggle" issued by the Johannesburg Committee of the South African Communist Party, which was taken from police files.

Adv. R. Hepple, for the defence, argued that the State had not proved that the C.P.S.A. had continued to exist. In fact one of the documents before the Court stated that the C.P.S.A. had been dissolved and a new party, the S.A.C.P., had grown up in its place and would carry on the struggle to final victory. Furthermore, the S.A.C.P. had not been declared an illegal organisation.

Judgment was reserved until April 14.

AND SO THEY WERE KILLED



O.A.S. Terror In Algeria

WITHIN an hour and a half one morning last week terrorist commandos of the fascist OAS attacked seven pharmacies within the city limits of Algiers. Savage shooting by the killers resulted in the deaths of five Arabs. Six people were wounded, five Arabs and one European.

This picture (left) was taken outside the Sun Pharmacy on Rue d'Ily, one of the city's main streets. The two victims were the two dispensers at the rear of the shop. One was killed and the other, seen here being removed on a stretcher, was seriously injured.

Why did these frightful murders take place?

Because the chemists insisted on serving all sections of the population and because they refused to donate medical supplies to the OAS.

And so they were killed.

Only the tremendous hold which the FLN (which has led the struggle for Algerian independence) has over the Arab people has prevented retaliations.

BEN KHEDDA: "MERCILESS STRUGGLE"

In another vicious provocation last week the OAS lobbed six mortar shells into a market square near the Casbah. Twenty-five Algerians were killed and one hundred wounded. Said a French army officer: "It is thanks to the agents of the FLN that thousands of Moslems did not invade the European quarters looking for vengeance."

Premier Ben Khedda, of the Algerian Provisional Government, has, however, called for a "merciless struggle against fanatic gangs of fascists and racists in Algeria."

● Meanwhile it has been announced in Paris that a referendum on the Algerian peace settlement would be held in France on April 8 and in Algeria (on the question of self-determination) at the end of July.

AFRICA

S. RHODESIA

SHORTS—

from P. Gatz, Salisbury

Sir Roy Welensky's decision to hold new Federal elections seems to be backfiring. All the African nationalist parties, as well as the liberal parties and white extremist groups, are going to boycott the election, which has emphasised that of 115,000 voters only 11,000 are Africans.

ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo's putting the case of S. Rhodesia before the UN Committee on Colonialism in New York has clearly elated Africans in Salisbury and even those who formerly frowned upon their leader's long absences abroad are having second thoughts. Africans here believe that the UN's influence and prestige, particularly with pressure from the Communist and Afro-Asian blocs, will probably force Britain to re-examine its decision to have nothing to do with the proposed investigation into the definition of "self-government" as it applied to S. Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia Labour Minister Mr. A. E. Abrahamson has threatened to resign within the next 18 months if his newly announced minimum wage for Africans (£14.10.0. per month) appeared to find no favour with employers. But the leader of the S.R. Trade Union Congress, Mr. Reuben Jamela, told newspapers that his organisation still stuck to the £25 per month demand-or-else, and he was backed by Mr. A. H. Mwanza of the Railway African Workers' Union who also thought that the Minister's figure was quite below the poverty-stricken line. The last minimum wage fixed by the Government (which, incidentally, resulted in the deposition of the then Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd in 1958) was £6 10. per month.

UNIP TO TAKE PART IN N. RHODESIA ELECTIONS, IF ...

Special To New Age

from VICTOR ZAZA, Lusaka.

THE 48-strong policy-making council of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia resolved at a recent session here to take part in the forthcoming territorial elections under the new constitution if five of the party's demands could be considered realistically.

The demands are:

- The immediate appointment of an independent and unbiased delimitation commission.
- No nominations to fill any national seats left vacant.
- Amnesty for political prisoners and
- The end of the ban of movements and activities of African Nationalist leaders.
- No Federal Review conference until Northern Rhodesia has a representative majority in the Legislative Council.
- The elections be held sooner than the announced date of October.

The council added that "We reserve the right to decide against participating in the coming election should we not derive satisfaction on any points raised, particularly on the issue of delimitation of constituencies."

PEACE MARCH

If the party's Master Plan is put into effect, the protest march into Northern Rhodesia by the World Peace League will be held in conjunction.

The march was supposed to have taken place early this month, but Mr. Kaunda had to call it off for the time being to await the results of the delimitation commission.

● If the results are not satisfac-

tory, Mr. Kaunda would at once instruct the organisers of the World Peace Brigade to go ahead with the protest march into Northern Rhodesia from Tanganyika.

The Federal government is understood to be contemplating sending Federal troops to the border to assist the Northern Rhodesia government in preventing the march into Northern Rhodesia. Already in Isoka and Abercorn districts right up in the Northern province of the territory meetings of more than three people have been banned by the Northern Rhodesia government.

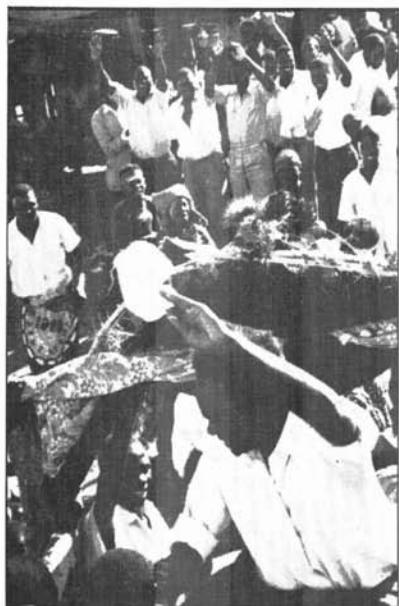
"BANTUSTANS"
The National Council further condemned the idea proposed by white supremacist leaders like Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. John Gaunt of partitioning Northern Rhodesia. "This council strongly condemns the evil activities of the Welensky-Whitehead-Sandys unholy trio in attempting to balkanise the united protectorate of Northern Rhodesia into Bantustans and white areas.

"Further, we denounce the illegitimate activities of the British Commonwealth Secretary in carrying out a dark mission to Paramount Chief Mwanawina and in persuading him to apply for the illegal secession of Barotseland from the rest of Northern Rhodesia."

24 CARS

The UNIP party machinery is to be reorganised. There will be 24 regional officers for the party throughout the territory. Each region in addition will have a woman organiser and a Youth organiser.

Organisation at provincial and district level has been dropped. The party (UNIP) is purchasing 24 cars for the organisers in the regions.



"OH YES, KENNETH KAUNDA!"

President Kenneth Kaunda (bottom right), leader of the militant United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia chaired to the date at one of the UNIP mass rallies on the Copperbelt. His admirers raise their hands to greet him while a few junior officials shout the popular slogan of C-H-O-B-A-E and the response is: OH YES KENNETH KAUNDA, MASTER PLAN, CHA CHA, STAGE NO. 3, BULALA ZONKE! (V.Z.: What a combination of languages!)

SPORTS LESSON BY THE SCHOOLMASTERS

SOME schoolmasters can offer many lessons to sports administrators, particularly in the Transvaal, where they are doing a magnificent job of work.

The recent report given at the annual general meeting of the Transvaal High Schools Sports Association is an excellent example.

Under the leadership of men like Mr. Rahinsamy, Mr. Ralph Ontong, Mr. Padayachee and Messrs Musson, Feldman, Weideman, Gordon, Bhayant and Hoskin they have done excellent work in the past year.

Among their achievements are: Eleven tournaments, ten meetings and the affiliation of ten schools.

It is only unfortunate that African schools are not playing a bigger part—but no doubt the strides of Bantu Education must open non-racialism in this field as in all others.

Their programme for the new year is equally ambitious:

- The annual inter-schools athletic meeting on April 6;
- The annual cricket tournament from April 10 to 21;
- The first inter-provincial athletics tournament;

● Possible netball, soccer and tennis tournaments.

These men deserve our congratulations. More than that, they should be initiated in the other provinces and their efforts to have inter-provincial national events should be given every support.

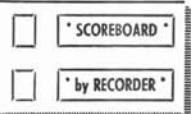
Principals in other provinces and sports administrators, please note!

DECIDER FOR TENNIS

AT long last our Southern African Lawn Tennis Union has swung into action. AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD IN JOHANNESBURG ON APRIL 21. This will be the final merger of all the various units and the creation of ZONES so that events can be conducted on zonal or provincial lines.

BEST NEWS: The existing national units have "now signified their intention to co-operate as from and after the Easter Conference."

This should spell the end of those embarrassing little appendages of Messrs Ngoboo (Bantu) and Bangalore (Indian). All tennis players must co-operate to make this conference a great success—it will open the way to international



recognition for all our tennis players—and everyone must play the game on this matter.

ARRIE Joubert, sports columnist of "Die Burger," is now belatedly waking up—like many other racialists—to the fact that the colour-bar in sport must go and that our Olympic teams must be picked on merit.

But the racialists are in for a further rude awakening: When the teams are mixed, it will not be on the basis of "separate but equal," i.e. the sports apartheid desired by the racialists. It will be on the basis of non-racial sportsmanship as it is understood elsewhere in the world.

The recent call by the International Olympic Committee for a further report on South Africa is a sign of how the wind is blowing. This action—the direct result of persistent nagging by S.A.A. represents an important advance and we must make full use of it to give the I.O.C. the facts about sport in our country.

NEW THEATRE'S SUCCESS WITH "THE BLACKS"

AN exciting new theatrical company chose Jean Genet's intricate, shocking, entertaining play, "The Blacks," for its first public production in Cape Town last week and scored an immediate success.

NEW THEATRE invited the public at large to its auditions and cast the play solely on the criterion of talent, so that on-stage there were actors and actresses from almost all South Africa's racial groups and, needless to say, all racial groups were represented in the audience.

Genet, an old-established proponent of the French avant-garde school of play-writing, has seized as his theme the contemporary crisis of the world's non-white people to be regarded as identical human beings with the world's white people. In the weird "plot," in the shockful, erratic progress of the action, in the caricature of white, imperialist institutions, in the violence and poetry of the dialogue, he has gushed forth his furious, savage hatred of race discrimination.

THE CULT

At the same time he has indignantly ridiculed the current Parisian cult of "la negritude," the "African personality." The final effect of his apparently formless flood of words and incident—here refers in the play to "his architecture of emptiness and words"—is exhilarating, disturbing, breath-taking, infuriating.

The production, by Charlotte Pretorius, is bold and confident, the acting of a very high order. Bill Currie, Owen Pegram, Sylvia Titus, Charlotte du Toit and John Ramisale are all most impressive in bizarre and exciting roles. Derek Sherwood's masks merit special commendation.

NEW THEATRE has made an excellent opening. The progress of this enterprising company will be watched with sympathetic interest by all who believe that the theatre has a dynamic function to perform in our society.

C.W.

Workers Mass Meeting On Sunday

A mass meeting to protest against intimidating employers to dismiss the tactics of the Special Branch in Congress leaders and so enable them to be endorsed out of the area is to be held by the Workers' Solidarity Committee at the Grand Parade, Cape Town, on Sunday, April 1, at 3 p.m.

The committee has already met with a good reception from the workers at a number of factories in the Cape Peninsula where meetings have been addressed and leaflets handed out in support of the campaign.

Speakers have stressed that workers' unity is the only answer to victimisation tactics and have urged the workers to join their trade unions and support the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Deputations have also been sent to individual employers urging them to resist Special Branch pressure to dismiss certain employees usually accused of being agitators.

ART SALE FOR DEFENCE AND AID

AN auction of paintings, drawings, lithographs, etchings, sculpture, objects d'art will be held at the Cathedral Hall, Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town, on Friday, March 30 from 12 noon.

The doors of the hall will be open from 9 a.m. for viewing. The sale, which will be opened by Dr. Oscar Wolheim, is in aid of Defence and Aid, Cape Western Region.

BUILD WORKERS' UNITY!

come to a
MASS MEETING
on the GRAND PARADE

on SUNDAY, 1st APRIL at 3 p.m.

- Stop Police Victimization of Freedom Fighters! ● Fight Passes!
 - Build Strong Trade Unions! ● Stand Together For Freedom!
- (Inscribed by Workers' Solidarity Committee, 203 Union House, Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town)

JIMMY LA GUMA MEMORIAL FUND

CAPE TOWN

A MEMORIAL fund to commemorate the work of the late Mr. Jimmy la Guma in the democratic and working-class movement has been established in Cape Town and has been sponsored by a number of personalities well-known in South African politics.

Mr. La Guma died in Cape Town on July 29 last year. The committee of the James La Guma Memorial Fund, in a statement appealing for contributions, said: "For over 40 years Mr. La Guma played a leading role and sacrificed much of his time and energy to such well-known organisations as the ICU, the Communist Party of South Africa."

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ca, the National Liberation League, and up to his death, the Coloured People's Congress. Throughout his long political career he was fired with an indomitable passion to liberate the exploited and baaskap-dominated masses of our country, and Bangalore (Indian). All tennis players must co-operate to make this conference a great success—it will open the way to international

The Memorial Fund has commissioned Alex La Guma to write the biography of Mr. James La Guma. The fund also wishes to erect a tombstone over the grave of Mr. La Guma, and to make a monetary grant to his widow.

To this end the committee appeals to all interested to send a contribution to the James La Guma Memorial Fund, care of Miss Ray Alexander, 13 Bridle Road, Oranjezicht, Cape Town.

Sponsors of the Fund are Mr. John Gomas, Miss Ray Alexander, Mrs. Rebecca Bonting, Mr. Barney Desai, Mr. Benny January, Dr. G. M. Naisker, Mr. Moses M. Kolame, Mr. J. B. Marks, Mr. A. W. Chapman, Mr. A. La Guma, Mr. R. K. September, Mr. Zellig Malindri and Mr. Sam Malkinson.

A message of support for the Fund was also received from Chief A. J. Lutuli.

CAPE TAXI DRIVERS ANNOYED

ANTIPARTHEID

ANTIPARTHEID taxi-owners and drivers in Cape Town are angry at certain owners who they allege are using stooge-drivers to accept apartheid on city taxi ranks.

Last Friday an ex-taxi driver Mr. O. Jakoot applied to the Local Road Transportation Board for a certificate to operate a taxi. He produced a "Non-European Taxi" sign and begged the Board to give him a permit to operate, stating that he would display the sign on his vehicle. He also said that he was prepared to operate within a 5 mile radius. Taximen are normally allowed to operate within a 20 mile radius.

A Supporting Jakoot's application, a taxi-owner told the Board that Jakoot was a man who was prepared to abide by the Board's apartheid policy, whereas the Taxi-Operator's Association openly opposed the policy.

He said that Non-White taxi operators at present paying in Cape Town were doing so illegally because they operated taxis for Whites with Non-White taxis from White ranks in White areas.

Jakoot's application was opposed by the Taxi-Operators' Association.

PROFESSIONAL SOCCER

R2,000 UNITED TOBACCO COMPANY LEAGUE CUP COMPETITION

Saturday, March 31st, 3.30 p.m.
JOHANNESBURG—Natalspriet

DURBAN—Curries

Sunday, April 1st, 3 p.m.

PMARITZBURG—Showgrounds

Sat
CA

MOROKA SWALLOWS

AVALON ATHLETIC

TRANSVAAL UNITED

VS

VS

VS

ORLANDO PIRATES

HEARTS

LINCOLN CITY

AT

AMERICAN