



These photographs, taken by one of the delegates, give a general view of the historic scene when the Coloured Convention met in the countryside near Malmesbury last Saturday in a dramatic move to circumvent the Government's ban.

Despite Ban, Arrests

COLOURED CONVENTION OUTWITS THE GOVERNMENT

**"We Want Votes For All And
An End To The Colour Bar"**

From Alex la Guma
CAPE TOWN.
THE ATTEMPT OF THE
MINISTER OF JUSTICE,
MR. F. C. ERASMUS, TO
PREVENT THE NATIONAL
COLOURED CONVENTION
FROM MEETING WAS A
MISERABLE FAILURE.

In a magnificent demonstration of unity and determination, the delegates, banned from meeting anywhere from Cape Town to Worcester, moved into the countryside near Malmesbury and held their historic Convention in the open air.

The authentic voice of the Coloured people was heard, despite every attempt of the Government and the Special Branch to silence it.

Seated on blankets, car seats and tree stumps in a little valley on a farm near Malmesbury for one session last Saturday, and in a large shed on another farm for the final session on Monday, about 150 delegates representing the bulk of the Coloured community came to the most important political decisions in the history of their people.

DECISIONS

The Convention stated:—
● The Coloured people refused any special status in South Africa society; but that all people should enjoy complete equality in a non-racial South Africa.

● Adopted the principle of universal adult suffrage based on one man, one vote—stating clearly that all people irrespective of colour must have the right to elect and be elected to the governing bodies of the country.

Convention confirmed the basic resolutions of the Planning Committee calling for the total abolition of the colour bar from all walks of life, and the extension of full democratic rights to all people.

"On these principles there can be no compromise," the Convention stated.

CONTINUATION

A continuation committee was formed, consisting of the present executive and representatives from the different geographical divisions of South Africa.

The primary task of the continuation committee will be to make contact with leaders of all other organizations and movements who support

(Continued on page 7)



Vol. 7, No. 39. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper 6d.
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, July 13, 1961 5c.

Will U.N. Commission Call Verwoerd's Bluff? S.W.A. Challenge To World Body

From RUTH FIRST in Maun, Bechuanaland

THE cat and mouse game between the UN Committee on South West Africa and the British Government—with Verwoerd's Government grinning like a Cheshire cat in the background—has now boiled down to this:

● The British have refused visas to the UN Committee unless it promises not to cross the border from Bechuanaland into South West Africa.

● The South African Government is still threatening the UN Committee with arrest if it tries to cross the border.

● The UN Committee, racked with conflict between some of the members, is hesitating about what to do.

But the decision of the UN General Assembly was quite clear. It instructed the Committee to visit S.W.A., "with or without" the co-operation of the South African Government.

If the UN Committee fails to carry out its mission, it will have capitulated to the Verwoerd dictatorship and the pres-

tige of the UN in Africa will once again have suffered a terrific blow.

ON HIS WAY

Meanwhile a special envoy of the South West Africa People's Organisation is already on his way to give evidence to the commission along the long, dusty road from Francistown to Maun. He is Maxton Josef,

An Exclusive On-The-Spot Report

who reported to the British authorities in Francistown on his arrival from South West and informed them of his wish to appear before the Commission.

Mr. Josef is the only known representative so far who has come into Bechuanaland to testify before the UN Commission, but there may be others on their way or biding their time somewhere in the Protectorate.

Heavy South African police patrolling along the South West border may not only be keeping UNGO out but also African petitioners in. Scene one of the United Nations first-ever mission to Southern

Africa was to be played out in the tiny town of Maun, way up in the north-west corner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, remote from everywhere, except from South West Africa.

300 flying miles from Johannesburg to Francistown and another 300 from Francistown to Maun, over endless stretches of dry, sun-burnt arid territory, scrub like dried ink blots on the land.

Suddenly you are over the Makarikari pan and the sight of water in this dehydrated land is like a drink to a thirsty man. The edge of the desert stretches from the sides of the pan and the two fight for possession of this spot.

But in Maun the picture changes as the swamps of the Okavango Basin take over and now the water triumphs and the game and wild life are at home—hippos and buffalo, lion, elephant and giraffe.

HERERO EXILES

There are thousands of Hereros in Bechuanaland, and I met a small group at Maun last week. Their women still wear the flowing gowns with mutton chop sleeves taken over from German missionaries' wives during the German occupation and before the disastrous war in which the Germans reduced the Herero population from 65,000 to 15,000.

(Continued on page 3)

MANDELA FAMILY FIGHTS APARTHEID

—See page 6



In South Africa and Basutoland

FORMER ANC LEADER PERSECUTED

I would like to tell you about my sufferings in my country. In 1958 I was endorsed out of Cape Town. Leaving my wife and four children, I went to Basutoland because I did not know where else to go.

In May 1959 I was endorsed out of Basutoland and went to Herschel where I was arrested and sent to prison for three weeks. After I had served my punishment I was expelled from Herschel. I had to walk miles without money for fare or food. In each and every town I went to I was not allowed to stay more than 24 hours.

Finally I came to Knysna in the Cape and got a job there and worked until my wife and children were able to join me. But I had only been in Knysna five months when the 1960 state of emergency was declared. I was detained for two months and after that sentenced to £50 fine or six months imprisonment under the emergency regulations. When I was released I was endorsed out of Knysna.

I took my journey back to Basutoland again but was hardly there three months before I was arrested on the same charge and sentenced to four months in prison. Now that I am released I am still not free. I am waiting for the Basutoland Board to sit and consider my case and I may be endorsed out again.

I have my whole family here. My wife is sick, there is no money to take her to a doctor. I am asked and my children are starving, they only live on mealie-meal porridge once a day, and go to school without any food.

I am not a criminal. Even a criminal is not treated the way I have been treated. It seems to me the Union and Basutoland Governments want me to become a

criminal, but I don't want to be one. I am only a politician, why should I be treated like this?

Yours for freedom,
NATHANIEL M. MOLAQA
Quthing, Basutoland.

Colonialism Sentenced To Death

The first enemies of our freedom are the agents of imperialism, the slaves of money and immorality. The second enemies of the freedom of Basutoland are the settlers who want to see us dying every day, and the priests who want to see us praying day by day with empty stomachs.

We should know that history has passed its sentence on colonialism, imperialism and priests long ago. We the Basutos are the executors of the sentence.

Long live Mkhelhe and independent Africa.
M. S. MOKIBA
Masuru.

WHY FORT HARE STUDENTS WENT ON STRIKE

The July issue of "Zonk" contains a lot of sensationalist and provoking propaganda about the boycott in from the outside during the Fort Hare students by the authorities.

Our decision to stay away from lectures from May 29 to 31 is described by "Zonk" as due to fear caused by intimidators who sneak in from the outside during the dark hours and threaten to kill students they know are opposed to the decisions of the

Scabs Have No Following

When the call comes from a responsible group or leader for action there will always be publicity-seekers who will side with "apartheid"—and they always claim to have large followings of 50,000 and 100,000 people. If they genuinely had such large followings they would be famous but they are always unheard of.

In the forefront of these "black-legs" stands the Unity Movement which merely opposes other groups but does nothing itself.

The PAC with many leaders imprisoned or exiled does not seem to have any central organization to issue instructions.

Then we have the CPNU led by Mr. George Golding. If he organised a meeting on the Grand Parade how many people would come to hear?

Therefore the inevitable conclusion is for people to support tried and trusted leaders from respected organizations.

Mr. Mandela has a long, fine record of devotion to the cause of freedom and he deserves the support of the masses. The leaders cannot win by themselves. They need the people of whom they are leaders.

UNITED WE STAND!
PRO PATRIA
Cape Town.

WHY FORT HARE STUDENTS WENT ON STRIKE

student body. "Zonk" tries to make out that everything at Fort Hare would be lovely if it were not for the work of these outside agitators, intimidators and communists.

We Fort Hare students were not deceived or forced into staying away from lectures. We did so, not because of outside intimidators, but because we stand committed to our policy. We have no roots if they are not in our community. We don't need outsiders to tell us what is wrong with our government-controlled college and our country.

We are forced by our conditions to defend our rights as students. During the day we have the paternalistic rector, the arrogant lecturers and the aggressive administrators. At night the college is crammed with uniformed police.

On May 29 we answered a national call—not just a call by an individual or an organization, but a call by the whole of Black and sincerely democratic White South Africa. We hold uncompromisingly to the ideas and wishes of our leaders, and in the future we shall maintain the same stand if called upon to do so by our people.

No amount of jack-booting or ridicule will ever deter us from seeking and showing the truth. We do not regret what has befallen us and we shall never beg for any mercy for we are convinced of the rightness of our cause. The unity with which we acted shows that as long as we are what we are, and as long as the college is run as it is, we are prepared to be recalled in blue by our people if they so decide.

We live in a new epoch. The Government and its lackeys are like a cow heavy with its young, mad with the pangs of birth, which struts from this corner of the kraal to the other, going everything human with its reach, burning with the desire to postpone the inevitable hour of giving birth.

ESIZA

Fort Hare.

EDITORIAL

VERWOERD TRIES TO BULLY THE COLOURED

THE banning of the Coloured Convention was not, as some have supposed, a sheer act of pánic on the Government's part. The holding of the Convention could have posed no possible threat to the peace and good order of the State, and no reasonable Police Chief or Minister of Justice could have entertained the slightest fears about its outcome.

The banning of the Convention was merely part of the Government's "granite" policy that only White men must be allowed to take part in politics, and that all the "lesser breeds"—Coloureds, Indians and Africans—must learn to accept what the White man says without question or comment.

It was a deliberate and calculated rebuff to the Coloured people at the very moment when they were preparing to assert their right to equal citizenship with all other South Africans, irrespective of race or colour. It was intended as a warning that the Coloured people must not start thinking big, but must remember their place as servants of the White man boss, or at best his "appendage".

Where the Government miscalculated, as usual, was in thinking that their clumsy tactics would have the desired effect. Far from intimidating the Coloured people, the ban created amongst them a unity such as we have not witnessed for a generation. From right to left they joined hands to reject this brutal attack on their basic democratic rights, and to assert their personality and dignity as human beings like any other.

Furthermore, the ban has, at one stroke, created the very thing the Government wanted to prevent—Coloured national feeling, which is destined to assert itself more and more powerfully in our political life. Singled out for more than a decade for a special type of racialistic attack from the Government—Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts, Group Areas and Population Registration Acts, Job Reservation and Separate Amenities Act, bus and train apartheid etc.—the Coloured people have slowly come to realise their common identity, and the fact that their fate is inextricably bound up with that of other national groups—the Africans and Indians—also victims like themselves of the vicious race policies of the White Supremacists.

Verwoerd's "granite" speech, his warning that Coloureds must never expect to sit in the White man's Parliament, his gibberish about "a State within a State" and Coloureds being able to enjoy rights only in their own areas, and finally his refusal to allow the Coloured people even the right to answer back—all this has created a new militancy among the Coloured people which is one of the most hopeful signs for the future.

Coloured participation on a mass scale in the May 29 to 31 strike in response to the call of the Africans, and now Coloured determination to hold their Convention and stake their claim to equality despite all the Government could do to stop them—all this spells doom for the apartheid policy, which can now here for a few allies among the Coloured people as among the Africans and Indians.

In fact, the spirit of Non-White unity (which is not anti-White but is based on non-racialism) is greater now than at any time since the Nats came to power. As soon as that spirit can be translated into action, Nat rule and apartheid are finished for ever.

THE STRUGGLE MUST GO ON

The struggle must go on despite the minority government's efforts to undermine the people's call for a national convention of all races. Despite the fact that the Maritzburg conference call was backed by Verwoerd, and in this he had the support of Graaff. They could only establish their republic with the aid of armed force.

Don't give us armed forces, give us unarmed freedom.

We the people of South Africa

take our hats off to the National Action Council. They have shown us true leadership. We will follow Lutuli, Mandela, Tambo and Nkwe—the whole world is watching them. The P.A.C. is losing the way. By supporting the oppressors before May 29 they show that other Thombes have risen in South Africa.

Amanda Ngawethu
R. J. MBANE
Langa

NEW AGE MAP OF AFRICA

If you missed our June 26 issue of the paper; If you have friends who would like a Freedom Map of Africa;

If you yourself would like an extra map—

You can order copies from your nearest New Age office at 1/- per copy. Bulk orders (12 copies or more) at 6d. per copy.

OUR FRIENDS ARE EVERYWHERE

WE are delighted and proud to announce a donation from friends in Australia who have collected and sent us the magnificent sum of R76.48 (£38.10).

Our particular thanks go to Norman Jeffery, an old friend of ours who has helped us many times before.

This time he has excited himself and our grateful thanks go through him to all those who contributed. It is a heart-warming demonstration of international solidarity and proves once more that as our Government becomes more and more isolated, the more we are fighting against it, collect more and more friends and supporters.

Rev. F. N. W. Bush of Kimberley has sent us a donation in memory of Patrice Lumumba and says "I am sure that many of your readers would like to make a similar tribute to this great freedom fighter, particularly this month when we remember the first days of the ill-fated Republic a year ago. Your paper was loyal to him from the beginning and deserves full support from all true democrats.

"Lumumba is dead but his spirit lives on in every country of Africa; the only spirit that can bring unity and real freedom back to the land that he loved and for which he died."

All those who would like to honour Lumumba's memory in this way should send us their donation right away! The spirit for which he fought carries on in the pages of New Age each week.

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:

Friends (monthly) R40, Jumble sale R138, M & M R10, Lawyer R10, M. Collis, R12, Collections R418, D.T. R10, Chemist R10. Special from good friends R100.

Port Elizabeth:

Friend R210, Doc R4,

Workers' friend R20, At him R12.

Cape Town:

Rev. Bush (in memory of Lumumba) R2, Cheque R2, Anon. (per C.L.) R1, Olives (per S.) 50c, Sacred River R10, & H. R10, T.L. 50c, Johnny R10, T. R10, Norman Jeffery, Australia R76.48.

GRAND TOTAL: R907.43

"STUPID THE HERERO IN ANGOLA!"

One Arrested After Congress Protest To Portuguese Consul



Members and supporters of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress staged a silent protest outside the offices of the Portuguese Embassy in Johannesburg last week.

JOHANNESBURG.
TWELVE members of Congress stood outside the Portuguese Embassy for an hour here last week to protest against the wholesale annihilation of the people of Angola. They carried posters reading 'Africa demands Peace and Freedom; Down with Portuguese Colonialism and Angola demands Independence Now.'

When Mr. Farid Adams, Secretary of the T.V.I. Indian Youth Congress, attempted to hand a letter from the Congress to the Portuguese Consul and the Government of Portugal, he was rudely rebuffed.

The letter demanded, 'in the name of humanity, an immediate end to the brutal and savage slaughter of innocent men, women and children by Portuguese soldiers. Angola belonged to the people who lived there, and they had a right to self-government, independence and freedom, the letter said.'

Several uniformed and plain-clothed policemen watched the demonstration but made no attempt to interfere.

Shortly after those who had taken part in the protest returned to the offices of the Transvaal Indian Congress the Special Branch entered the premises with a search warrant and removed some of the demonstrators and posters. At the same time they arrested Mr. Mosie Moola, President of T.V.C.

PEACE COUNCIL PROTEST

The South Africa Peace Council, in a letter to the Portuguese Ambassador in Pretoria, "joins its voice to the world-wide protest against the massacres of the people of Angola, who fight for their liberation, by the Portuguese Army, police and the Portuguese settlers."

The refusal of the Portuguese authorities to implement the Security Council resolution on Angola proved that "colonialist policies endanger the world peace."

The Council asks the Ambassador to convey to his Government the Peace Council's protest against the "genocide" in Angola.

The Council also asks the Ambassador to stop its inhuman atrocities and to become conscious of the

historical fact that colonialism comes to an end and that the oppressed people will achieve freedom and independence in our generation."

U.N. COMMISSION

(Continued from page 1)

At Makuting there are perhaps 1,600 Herero men, women and children. At Schiwa there are more, perhaps 4,000 at cattle posts scattered about the district.

These are Herero communities who fled from South West Africa many decades ago, in the waves of 1891 and 1906 captured by the German wars.

Many have never seen South West Africa. They are cattle farmers among the Batwana of this portion of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

WANT TO GO BACK

But the fact that they have not lived in South West Africa does not mean they do not want to.

Umatia Kusura, one of the Hereros from Schiwa in Maun last week when the United Nations Commission was expected said: "We want to go back to South West Africa, to our traditional land. We are a divided people. We want to be part of the Herero living in our land again."

FORMAL REQUEST

The District Commissioner for Maun, Mr. E. Clark, disclosed at a press conference—given his usual protest aside for the United Nations Committee—that in 1957 a movement started among certain sections of the Herero to move to South West Africa, and in 1959 a formal request was made. "All the Herero wanted to go back to South West Africa" said Mr. Clark.

"Can they leave freely?" he was asked.

"That depends on the other side," was the reply. "Though the formal request was made in 1959, he added: "No reply has been received yet."

An old Herero Councillor living among the Batwana and one of the men in the party of the former Regent, Mrs. L. P. Mporci, when she met the press, supplied the other side of the Herero story. His people wanted to go back, he agreed. "But they do not like the laws of the 'Dutch'."

When the Herero say they want to return to the land of their forefathers they mean quite explicitly a South West Africa in which they will again come into their own, and love themselves. That is not possible under apartheid.

KEPT IN TOUCH

Although the Bechuanaland Hereros have been separated from the main portion of their race in South West, they still keep touch. Hergos visit over the border; contact, sometimes tenuous, sometimes closer, is kept with family members in the other country.

Chief Phakalane Kaharanyo, head of Hereros settled at Schiwa in Bechuanaland, left for Maun last November to go to Windhoek and was not back in the territory last week.

Head of all the Herero, descendant of the great Samuel Maharero given refuge at Malhalape in the Bangwato Reserve, was kept with family members in the territory for the revoking of the mandate and United Nations Trusteeship.

The old chief died in 1949, and his body was taken back to South West for reburial, to Okahandja, the old Herero capital, where the greatest of the chiefs lie buried. The preparatory examination in Frederick, is now the estate of the Herero, and lives at Malhalape in Bechuanaland.

Bantu Authorities Bring Starvation To Natal

Zululand Tense After Spate of Convictions

From George Mbhele and M. P. Naicker

DURBAN.

BANTU Authorities, the cornerstone of Nationalist apartheid policy for the rural African population, has left a trail of murder, arson and starvation wherever it has been introduced.

Zerost and Sekhukhuleland, the Transkei and Eastern Pondoland have all seen the bitter fruits of this hated policy.

NOW, STARVATION STALKS ZULULAND AS THE GOVERNMENT ENDEAVOURS TO STEP UP ITS R.A.D. POLICIES IN THIS ONCE PEACEFUL AREA.

Thokazi, in the Nongoma district, is bearing the brunt of the latest Nationalist attack. For three years the people in this area have not ploughed their lands, as the Government has fenced off their farms under the so-called Betterment Scheme.

SPARE DIET

How do they live? In the majority of cases it is by spare diet. In some, it is by selling their cattle—the wealth of African tribesmen everywhere.

Their leaders have been either jailed or, as in the case of Mr. Pkinkani Zulu and Mr. Nelson

Zulu, deported. Others like Gibson Magwaza and Sinkwa Zulu have been forced to go into hiding after they had been served with deportation orders.

That the people's opposition to Bantu Authorities is universal was confirmed, if confirmation were really needed, by no less a person than Mr. Acting Justice Burne in his recent judgement against 27 Thokazi tribesmen charged with murder arising out of the death of two supporters of the Government and the burning of 24 huts belonging to those who, after first supporting the struggle against Bantu Authorities, succumbed to Government pressure and accepted new allocations of land under the Betterment Scheme.

BASIC CAUSE

Judge Burne said: "... there can be no doubt that the basic and fundamental cause... was the reaction of the inhabitants of the area to the Betterment Scheme... If a person signifies his acceptance of the Scheme he is allotted fields to plough... In some cases they were given fields which had previously belonged to persons who would not accept the Scheme..."

"... the Scheme proved to be unpopular from its inception. Several meetings were held, some of them presided over by the Paramount Chief, but opposition to the Scheme was unanimous... Whatever the merits or demerits of the Scheme may be, this Court has no doubt that the present crimes were motivated by the bitterness and frustrations which resulted to those who would not accept the Scheme and the resentment which they felt towards those who accepted it..."

Thirteen of the accused were discharged in this case and the remaining fourteen were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 8 to 14 years. Their case will now go to the Appellate Division.

ANOTHER CASE

In another case fifteen women and men were charged with refusing to move from their age-long residential sites to new sites. Ten were sentenced to 80 days imprisonment or R40

fine and have been ordered to move to the new sites within four months of their conviction. One was found guilty, cautioned and discharged, but was ordered to move to the new site within four months. The remainder were remanded to a further date.

Starving children have been left fatherless or motherless as none of the accused have the money to pay their fines.

The situation in this area is tense and explosive. There is no knowing what might happen as frustration and starvation increase while those who could offer some leadership to the people are torn away from them.

Why 437 Men Died At Coalbrook

MINE MANAGERS AT HOMICIDE INQUIRY

SASOLBURG.

WHEN the preparatory examination into allegations of culpable homicide and contraventions of the Mines and Works Regulations, arising out of the death of 437 miners at Coalbrook on January 21 last year began here on July 4, Messrs J. F. Ferguson and H. Eastingwood, Manager and Assistant Manager of the mine, appeared in their personal capacity.

The State's allegation is that before the main collapse at 7.30 p.m. (when the 437 men died immediately) there was a smaller one at 4 p.m. The inquiry will centre around whether the underground manager, Eastingwood, should, as soon as possible after 4 p.m., have withdrawn his men from the eastern part of the mine where the main collapse later took place.

Also relevant to the inquiry were the methods of mining employed and the general condition of the mine, which might show negligence on the part of those in charge, on that day.

The facts that have come to light so far are:

● There was only one exit from the area in which the miners were entombed.

● Top-coaling (mining coal from the roof) was done to a height of 18-20 feet instead of the written instruction of 14 feet only.

● The roof, which should have been only 9 feet from the floor of the area in which the men were working, was 14 feet high.

Another miner gave evidence that he had been told by Eastingwood to topcoal near a small pillar. Earlier, when his mine captain had discovered work with him, he had been instructed not to work in this area, as it would have a weakening effect on the pillar.

On another occasion Eastingwood gave instructions for top-coaling to be done in the restricted area under the main road to Vereeniging (Mining under a road can lead to a sudden subsidence of the ground when heavy traffic passes over it).

The preparatory examination is continuing. Many members of the dead men's families were present in Court.

SHARPEVILLE AND LANGA REPORTS

The reports of the Commissions appointed by the Government to investigate the shooting at Sharpeville and Langa on March 21 last year were never printed and were for all practical purposes not available to the general public.

The Institute of Race Relations has rendered a valuable service by publishing a précis of both reports. The précis may be obtained from the Institute at P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg, at a cost of 5s. (50 cents).

JOHANNESBURG CENTRES HIT BY UNEMPLOYMENT

Thousands Of Workers Thrown On To The Streets

UNEMPLOYMENT in the main centres of South Africa has assumed alarming proportions, and thousands of workers are being thrown on to the streets.

In Johannesburg the figures of those who are drawing unemployment benefits have doubled in the last month. These figures relate only to Africans who earn more than £5 a week and are therefore eligible for unemployment insurance. No figures are available for other unemployed Africans.

In Port Elizabeth unemployment is creating a vast army of hungry men, dependent on the charity of their neighbours.

OFFICES CROWDED

The offices of the Labour Bureau in Johannesburg were crowded when New Age visited them this week. A Divisional Inspector of the Dept. of Labour said that the unemployment figures had been rising steadily since April, and that his Department had initiated a special door-to-door campaign to employers to try to find more openings for those on their books.

Mr. G. H. Seodid, who was waiting to draw his weekly benefit of £3.66, said that he had worked for a number of years for a drapery store in La Rochelle, but had been laid off in April because business was so bad. David Mackenzie, a printer, was laid off last week, and had come to the bureau for the first time.

REPLACEMENT

A further type of unemployment is that caused by the replacement of skilled African, Indian and Coloured workers, who command a higher wage, by younger men and

74 Families Face Eviction Threat

DURBAN. SEVENTY-FOUR families will have to move from their homes in the Inanda district if the appeal of Mrs. Grace Ngobo against her conviction in the Verulam Magistrate's Court is lost.

Mrs. Ngobo's case was treated as a test case for the 74, who are charged with residing in the farm Rietvlei in the Inanda district.

Mr. J. C. Meer who appeared for the defence said in argument that the people were the victims of rapid industrialisation of the urban areas where the authorities had not been able to solve the housing problem.

New Age understands that a number of similar cases will be brought against so-called illegal squatters living on the fringes of the urban areas.

SACTU PROTEST

The South African Congress of Trade Unions, in a statement to New Age, condemning this move to uproot huge communities, states that these people will have nowhere to live and the Government is creating yet another insoluble problem. The Government and local authorities are asked to provide homes for the people and constant harassment of this type can only lead to serious clashes between the people and those in authority, says SACTU.

women taken on at less than half the amount.

A number of drivers were very bitter on this score. They said that they had spent many years on the job, that they were careful and conscientious in their work, and that the employers had no complaints against them.

"They will do anything for a higher profit," one of them said.

"We are also victimised by the Labour Department," another told New Age, "because when we do not accept offers of lower-paid jobs they sometimes refuse to pay our benefits, and tell us we are work-shy."

SAME PICTURE

The picture is the same for all trades and industries. Leather, engineering, building, transport, motor, textile and timber—everywhere the workers are complaining that it is impossible to get a job.

A spokesman for SACTU told New Age that he had received numerous complaints from members

Convention Ban Condemned

DURBAN.

The banning of the Coloured People's Convention was condemned by leaders of the progressive movement in Natal.

Chief A. J. Lutuli: The Government has reached the zenith in its mad rush towards a Fascist republic.

Dr. G. M. Naicker: I reiterate the call of the Congress Alliance to all racial groups to close their ranks and build a powerful united front against apartheid.

The Congress Alliance (Natal) in a telegram to Cllr. George Peake: The banning of the Convention must act as an incentive to build Coloured resistance to the diabolic plot of the Nationalist Government.

54 NOW ON MURDER CHARGE

PORT ELIZABETH.

Seventy-five men who were detained about a fortnight ago at a concert in connection with the death of police major O. Kjeljev appeared in court again last Saturday.

They had originally been

about loss of work, but always he had been told by the Labour Department that there was no unemployment problem among Africans. The reason—THEY ARE IMMEDIATELY ENERGED OUT OF THE AREA.

WHITE LABOUR

Along the railway line in Port Elizabeth conditions which prevailed in the late twenties and thirties after General J. B. M. Hertzog had proclaimed the "White Labour Policy" are being restored.

In those days unskilled work on the railways was upgraded and regarded as "White Labour," and for this was that nursing was an essential service which could not afford to be disrupted by any "silent protests".

A nurse at the Coronation Hospital, Sister Francis Mazela, said that she had been similarly approached. Under cross-examination Mr. Manzanza told the Court that his wife was a nurse in a clinic, and this had given him an interest in the matter.

As evidence on the charge of continuing to be an office-bearer or member of a banned organisation Detective Cyril Khumkha said that he saw the accused at a meeting of the African National Congress in Pabavu in September 1958, when the organisation was still in legal existence.

The case was remanded to August 5.

Charged With Carrying On A.N.C. Work

JOHANNESBURG.

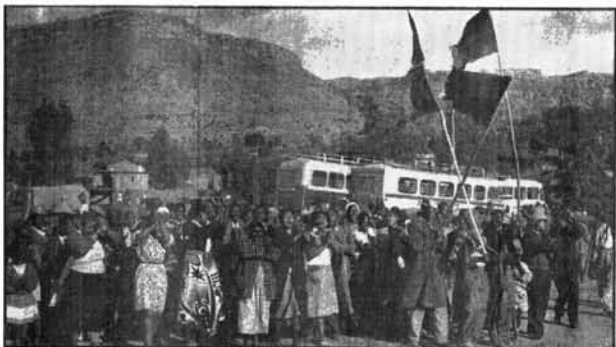
David Sobantu Mankazana appeared in the Magistrate's Court here last week charged, under the Unlawful Organisations Act of 1960, with continuing to be an office-bearer or member of a banned organisation, or continuing to perform acts for such an organisation.

The Matron of Baragwanath Hospital, Mrs. E. M. Burnett, gave evidence that Mankazana had approached her on May 15 this year and suggested that the nursing staff of the hospital should "live in" for a few days at the time of the declaration of the Republic. The reason for this was that nursing was an essential service which could not afford to be disrupted by any "silent protests".

A nurse at the Coronation Hospital, Sister Francis Mazela, said that she had been similarly approached. Under cross-examination Mr. Manzanza told the Court that his wife was a nurse in a clinic, and this had given him an interest in the matter.

As evidence on the charge of continuing to be an office-bearer or member of a banned organisation Detective Cyril Khumkha said that he saw the accused at a meeting of the African National Congress in Pabavu in September 1958, when the organisation was still in legal existence.

The case was remanded to August 5.



Basotho youth at Morija sing Congress songs saying: "Unite! Unite, fellow Africans and take over the Government in your country."

BASUTOLAND YOUTH LEAGUE SETS THE PACE

Demands Self-government and Independence Now

MASERU.

POLITICS in Basutoland have been given a new drive and urgency in recent months by the activities of the militant Youth League of the Basutoland Congress Party.

On June 15 the Maseru branch of

the Youth League, at a meeting held in Fraser's Memorial Hall, passed a resolution demanding that when the Basutoland National Council opened on September 11, the BCP members of the Council must call "for a full responsible government which will pave the way to immediate independence."

If the motion failed, stated the

resolution, the BCP members should quit the National Council. One speaker from the platform said: "If the BCP leadership is afraid to do this because of threats and intimidation, then the Youth League is prepared to take over. This time there must be no playing. The people want freedom and independence now."

MORIA MEETING

On Sunday June 25 one of the biggest youth meetings ever held in Basutoland took place at Morija, barely five miles from Mafeteng, the seat of the Paramount Chief. The youth came in buses from all over the Maseru district.

Girls of 15 surged forward to address the meeting, demanding better, responsible government for Basutoland. The youth went on to make it clear that it was time for the chieftainship to go, as the chiefs were merely the tools of the imperialist government to tie down the Basotho nation.

Mrs. Sesé Sekhoto said the Paramount Chief was not the head of the nation, as he had been called, but merely a branch, and the tree could live without him.

The youth said the working machinery of the Basutoland Government was hopeless and new elections direct to Parliament must be held next year.

BASOTHO YOUTH ACQUITTED

MASERU.

Seven youths who were arrested on June 10 for taking part in a counter-demonstration on the occasion of the Queen's birthday celebrations in Maseru were released unconditionally when they appeared in the Magistrate's Court. Evidence and judgment took barely 30 minutes, the case collapsing when the prosecutor was unable to explain the nature of the charge.

The case of 24 youths who were arrested when they allegedly refused to obey an order by Chief Phiri to disperse at a meeting in Fraser's Memorial Hall on April 20 has been set down for July 31.

The accused in both cases have been defended by Mr. V. J. Matthews.

MARRIAGE

The staff of New Age and all friends extend their congratulations to N. T. Naicker, General Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, and Miss Premji Naikoon of Durban on their marriage on July 9.

Africa and Neo-Colonialism (IV)

RESISTING NEO-COLONIALISM

The Three Levels of Action: Each State-Africa-The World

By W. ALPHEUS HUNTON

In this final article of the series the distinguished American Negro scholar suggests how neo-colonialism can be combated.

INDISPENSABLE IN THE DESIGNS OF THE NEO-COLONIALISTS ARE THE VOICES AND U.N. VOTES OF THEIR AFRICAN COLLABORATORS.

The exposure, condemnation and elimination of this pro-imperialist African support is thus a centrally important task of the hour confronting all Africa. This task is a three-fold one, national, continental, and global.

The three levels of action are inter-dependent: unless all go forward simultaneously, each supporting and gaining additional momentum from the others, there cannot be a positive victory registered on any one of the levels.

First, on the national level there is THE INTERNAL FIGHT WITHIN THE VARIOUS AFRICAN STATES AGAINST POLITICAL LEADERS WHO ARE ONLY THE SERVANTS OF FOREIGN INTERESTS.



NKRUMAH: Accused by neo-colonialism.

A rising tide of protest can be expected against the continuing poverty and misery of the African masses which stands in such shocking contrast with the ostentatious luxury enjoyed by the privileged governing group. This mass upsurge cannot be curbed or sidetracked by jailing and proscribing the more outspoken and militant malcontents; others will come forward in their places.

Nor can the U.S. State Department, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and others buy off the African labour movement, and bar it from achieving its goal of all-African trade union unity and fulfilling its vanguard role in the fight for genuine independence.

As crisis situations develop within the various states, the label "Communist" will, of course, be pinned willy-nilly on all opponents of neo-colonialism.

Former Secretary of State Herter, commenting on President Nkrumah's speech to the last U.N. General Assembly in which he sharply criticised the U.N. operation in the Congo, said that the Ghana leader had "marked himself as very definitely belonging to the Soviet bloc," while American radio commentators, following the same line, called Nkrumah's speech a "carbon

copy" of Khrushchov's. And in the Congo, Mobutu told reporters last October, "The only thing that upsets Mr. Tshombe is the presence of the Communists—and that goes for me, too."

Socialism, the systematic development of a nation's resources under the people's own management and by productive means belonging to them collectively, is, indeed, the only path which can lead African and other underdeveloped countries up out of the quagmire of colonial exploitation. But before they can express themselves in favour of socialism or any other economic programme, the African masses must first get rid of those at the top who have been plotting there for the very purpose of smothering democratic expression.

The second aspect of the fight against neo-colonialism entails THE CONSOLIDATION OF EFFECTIVE UNITED ACTION AMONG THE INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES THAT ARE FIRMLY COMMITTED TO AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST STAND, in order that they may defeat the new threat to their freedom.

There was quick recognition of the urgency of such action in Accra, Conakry, Cairo and other African capitals. The meetings of the leaders of the "French Community" states last November and December at Abidjan, Nouakchott (Mauritania), Paris, Tunis, and Brazzaville— with Belgium's agents, Mobutu, Kasavubu, Tabombe, and Kolondji as prominent participants at the last-mentioned conference—were answered by the meeting of the Presidents of Guinea, Mali, and Ghana at Conakry just before Christmas and by the larger gathering of heads of African states at Casablanca in January.

The Premier of Nigeria, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, says, "We do not like African governments condemning other African governments." But when certain of these governments, after achieving independence, have yet failed to recall their troops who are fighting with and for the French in Algeria, just as they did in Indo-China, it is hardly to be expected that they will be treated with respect and politeness by those who support the liberation of Algeria.

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF THE WEST TAKE ACTION TO PREVENT THEIR GOVERNMENTS FROM MAKING AFRICA A COLD WAR OR HOT WAR BATTLEGROUND UNDER THE PRETEXT OF SAVING AFRICA FROM THE COMMUNISTS.

In Algeria, in the Congo, and in the ex-French Cameroons—where a five-year-long war against the French and against the puppet regime of Ahidjo backed by French troops still continues despite the murder of two of the foremost Cameroonian patriots, Ruben Um Nyobe and Dr. Felix Moumie—in all three embattled countries the common all-important issue is the right to the free and democratic exercise of political self-determination.

In all three cases the United States and its dependencies in the United Nations opposed the exercise of this right, while the Soviet Union and the other socialist members of the world organisation consistently supported it.

In all three cases and everywhere else in Africa it is Western domination that the people are fighting to get rid of. LET THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF THE WEST JOIN WITH THE AFRICAN PEOPLE AND WITH THEIR SOCIALIST SUPPORTERS IN SAVING AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS.



LUMUMBA: Murdered by neo-colonialism.

Addressing the U.N. Political Committee during the debate on Algeria last December, Ishmael Touré, speaking for Guinea, declared, "African solidarity must not be sentimental in relation to a problem that is essentially political and which may directly determine the very future of the African continent. . . . Either we support the struggle of Algeria or we are instruments for the maintenance of foreign domination in Africa. Either we are for the final triumph of Algerian independence or else we are against the rehabilitation of the African personality."

The third and final facet of the marshalling of forces against the plotters of African neo-colonialism pertains particularly to the responsibilities of the peoples of Britain, France, and—above all—the United States. It is essential that the working people and liberal forces of these and other Western countries understand fully and clearly the serious menace to world peace represented by these plotters and their machinations.



KASAVUBU: A tool of neo-colonialism.

All Fort Hare Students Recalled

Govt. Anxious To Avoid Breakdown

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE Government has decided to adopt a conciliatory attitude towards the students at Fort Hare who stayed away from classes from May 29 to 31

in response to the Maritzburg conference call.

Following discussions between Government administrators and African advisors on the Bantu Education Advisory Boards, the Fort Hare authorities have sent railway concessions to all students to enable them to attend when the college reopens on July 17.

The students have not been asked to sign any declaration of loyalty to authority as was the case when trouble flared up there a few months ago.

This is regarded as a tactical concession to secure the return of all the students, only a few of whom are likely to be screened. It is an

acknowledgement of the fact (well known to the students but sometimes ignored by parents anxious for their children to acquire an education) that the Nationalists stand to lose more than the students if Bantu Education fails.

For if the Nationalists fail with their plans to poison the minds of the youth in the schools and colleges, then all their apartheid dreams are doomed.

Other institutions in the Eastern Cape affected by the stay-at-home were Lovedale Theological College, Lovedale High School, Healdtown High School and Training School, Freemantle Secondary School in the Lady Frere district, St. John's College (Umata) and Botha Sigenu Secondary School in Eastern Pondo-

land.

Headtown and Lovedale students, who were also sent home after the strike, have been sent applications forms to fill in. One clause is a declaration to the effect that the applicant undertakes to obey the authorities.

GRIEVANCES

Lovedale students interviewed by New Age said that such declarations were useless. Unless the grievances of the students were met, it was doubtful if normal conditions of calm would be restored.

The students had submitted a list of grievances to the authorities at Lovedale at the time of the stay-away.

Among the grievances are:

● **Tribal Grouping:** The students object to being housed according to the region from which they come. These regions coincide with tribal boundaries and this means that the students are housed on the same pattern that prevails at the mines.

This results in misunderstanding and being kindled amongst the students and it becomes easy for a personal quarrel between two students to involve the rest of the students on a regional, tribal basis.

● **Permit System:** Students demand that the boundaries beyond which they may not stroll without a permit be marked along the Tyume River about a mile from the classroom area between Lovedale and Fort Hare, as was the practice in the past.

The students told New Age that the new boundaries were fixed just outside the classroom area. This meant that the students could not walk even a quarter of a mile from the classroom area, and must therefore always be within sight of the authorities.

The students said the reason for this restriction was the desire of the authorities to prevent the holding of meetings without the knowledge of the authorities, who believe that the students hold political meetings in the bushy area along the Tyume River.

● **Corporal Punishment:** The students complain that the authorities make too much use of corporal punishment. Even those who come late to the dining hall, or who break one of the numerous regulations intended to make them subservient, are given strokes on the buttocks with a light cane.

● **Informers:** Other complaints relate to teachers—both African and European—whom the students accuse of informing, or provoking discussions with a view to finding out the political views of the students.

● **FOOTNOTE:** African students from high schools and universities all over South Africa and the Protectorates came together in Johannesburg last Saturday. They were addressed by a prominent Johannesburg attorney, Mr. G. M. Pitso, who stressed that African students had a duty not only to themselves but also to their community, who were the victims of oppression. It was hinted that an African student body would soon be launched.



Some of the accused in the Inanda "illegal squatters" case outside the Magistrate's Court, Verulam, during an adjournment in Mrs. Grace Ngobo's case.

MADDELA FAMILY FIGHTS AT ARTFIELD

Wife's Brave Acceptance Of Nelson's Decision

NELSON Mandela, spokesman of the National Action Council and former President of the Transvaal African National Congress, has been an active participant in the liberation struggle since he was a student at Fort Hare during the last war.

He is a man alive with energy, a six-footer whose well-cut suits fail to hide the broad chest and strong arms of an athlete; a man normally quiet-spoken and calm, and yet who cannot enter a room or a hall anywhere without everyone immediately becoming aware of him. He vibrates life.

Nelson Mandela, who has decided that freedom in South Africa is by far more important than the pursuit of a successful career in law, grew up as a member of the Tembu Royal House in Pondoland. Yet he is one of the most simple and straightforward men I have ever met. Here is no arrogance, no 'royal' haughtiness—just a tremendous warmth, a great sense of humour, and total dedication to the cause of freedom.

ings like 'Mandela calls for action' on the front page, he took just a quick look and then said: "Excuse me, I must see what happened at the Nhlapo-Mabena fight

And the Mandela courage shines not only from Nelson but from his young wife too.

When New Age went to the Mandela home in Westcliff, Orlando, Winnie had just come from a long round of the townships. (She is a social worker.) She laughed when I asked her about her present unsettled life.

"Of course I miss him tremendously," she said, "and sometimes Zenzani cries for him, but you know we have never had a settled life together. First it was the Treason Trial, and then he was arrested during the Emergency last year. Since we were married in 1958 we have never yet been able to celebrate our anniversary together!"

But Mrs. Mandela, who held Zindiswa (5 months) on her lap, while Zenzani, who is two, played nearby, was confident and calm.

"We will have glowing times together soon," she told me.



on Saturday"—and turned to the back page!

Resigned From SRC

Nelson's involvement in politics began when he resigned from the Fort Hare S.R.C. in protest against an attempt to curb its powers. When he came to Johannesburg to finish his law studies at Wits and by correspondence, he took a prominent part in Congress affairs, first as a militant Youth League, and then as Secretary and President of the Transvaal ANC.

In 1952, when the now historic Defiance Campaign began, Nelson, elected "Volunteer-in-Chief," was one of the first to go to jail. He was followed by thousands of men and women throughout the country.

After receiving a suspended sentence of nine months, a ban was imposed on him, both from the affairs of Congress and from free movement within the land of his birth. For several years he was unable to address a meeting or leave Johannesburg. But all the time his stature grew.

Maritzburg Conference

This man, who is so completely devoted to the task that lies before him, is loved for his completely fearless acceptance of the role which has been placed since his dramatic re-emergence into public life at the Pietermaritzburg Conference at the end of April this year. As a result of the stirring call he made for unity in action against the Republic and for a decent and democratic way of life for all, he was elected Secretary of the Action Council that now plans total non-co-operation as the second phase of its campaign.

Nelson considers that it would be impossible for him to lead such a campaign today if he were 'available' to the police. It is for this reason that he, in conjunction with the rest of the Action Council, has taken the brave decision to go underground.

Nelson's humility and lack of personal dramatization are well illustrated by the following incident. On the Monday following the Pietermaritzburg Conference, when all the papers had leading articles on the conference and there were numerous bold head-

Family Sacrifice

His decision to lead the African struggle from underground means that he makes a sacrifice of the highest order for the freedom movement of our country—but so, too, does his wife Winnie.

For as long as Mandela has to live the life of a political outlaw, setting new standards of self-discipline and devotion to the

UP MY ALLEY

I WAS standing around holding up my favourite lamp-post the other day when a harassed-looking character carrying a large bundle dashed by. But before he could go another yard I had him by the collar and said, "Say, friend, whither away? And what's in that bundle? Illegal arms?"

"No," quoth he, "These are not guns. I've already hidden my stocks in view of the large-scale activity on the part of gendarmes. What I've got in this parcel is barbed wire."

"Barbed wire? Is there a war on?"

Nay, he said. He was taking this barbed wire up to the South West African border, on account of the UNO commission.

"This is special UNO-proof barbed wire. Guaranteed to hold out any undesirable commissions."

BUT there was plenty of barbed wire strung out along the border of our Republic already, I said.

"I know, but that was to prevent anybody with foot-and-mouth disease from coming into SA, also to prevent refugees from abandoning the hospitality provided by the Prisons Department.

"Well, I must hurry," he panted. "The helicopter is waiting to take me north."

"By the way, just between you and that lamp-post," he added, "this barbed wire isn't really so good. It was used on the border of

the Worcester magisterial district to prevent the Coloured Convention from taking place, but they got through anyway. They don't make very good barbed wire these days."

I HAVE just been informed by a school principal that he has a large stock of Republic medals which his scholars turned down. Having heard that they are useful as sinkers, he says that anglers

the Durban City Council has joined the Nationalists in their campaign to "bleed African trade unions to death," in the words of the former Minister of Labour Mr. Ben Schoeman when he introduced the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Bill in Parliament.

Following a militant campaign for recognition and higher wages launched by the African Municipal Workers' Union, the Durban City Council has decided to side-step the union and to set up what it calls seven departmental committees and a Central Advisory Committee for a trial period of one year.

The works committee, according to reports, will consist of five Africans "selected initially by departmental heads" and will deal with all matters affecting the conditions of service of African workers.

BOLTON'S SUPPORT

The Advisory Committee will consist of a Councilor as chairman, the three White members of the Municipal Services Commission and four Africans to be elected by the chairman (all White) of the works committees.

It is understood that the chairman will be Councilor J. C. Bolton, Secretary of the Garment and Furniture Workers' Union, who has welcomed this new arrangement "as a step in the right direction."

Decisions of the Advisory Committee in regard to wages and conditions will be taken by a majority vote, provided that the majority consists of at least one half of the White members of the Committee

and one half of the African members.

COMPANY UNIONISM

This blatant form of company unionism is the brainchild of Ben Schoeman, also a former trade unionist and railway worker, whose Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act provides for the formation of such committees.

Having failed to get industrial workers in Durban to form such committees in the factories, the bigger right-wing trade unions formed so-called Welfare Organisations for their African members, with the blessing of the Department of Labour. One such Welfare Committee was formed by the Garment Workers' Union, of which Mr. Bolton is the secretary. Another has been formed by the Leather Workers' Union. The latter, however, is in some "hot water" with the Department for having used funds of the Welfare Committee to pay strike wages to African workers who went on strike recently.

A CHALLENGE

Commenting on the decision of the City Council to set up these committees, Mr. Memory Vakalisa, Secretary of the African Municipal Workers' Union, told New Age:

"This is a challenge not only to the whole trade union movement but also to the progressive political movements in this country. If the council succeeds in its plan to establish these committees it will be the beginning of many more such committees in all industries."

FOOTNOTE: The Durban City Council employs over 11,000 African workers.

ALEX LA GUMA

may have them on request.

He doesn't want to swap them for anything, either.

T HEN I've also heard that Professor Ivy of the University of Illinois, USA, predicts large-scale raids and bannings in South Africa in the near future.

He's the bird who said: "Give the Africans liquor and you introduce wholesale Communism into South Africa."



Mrs. Winnie Mandela, young and courageous wife of the Secretary of the National Action Council, seen in her Westcliff, Orlando, home with her two young daughters. On her arm is Zindiswa (five months) and next to her is Zenzani, aged two.

Durban Workers Angered By Council Decision

Want Union Recognition, Not Stooze Committees

DURBAN, Bolton's SUPPORT

The Advisory Committee will consist of a Councilor as chairman, the three White members of the Municipal Services Commission and four Africans to be elected by the chairman (all White) of the works committees.

It is understood that the chairman will be Councilor J. C. Bolton, Secretary of the Garment and Furniture Workers' Union, who has welcomed this new arrangement "as a step in the right direction."

Decisions of the Advisory Committee in regard to wages and conditions will be taken by a majority vote, provided that the majority consists of at least one half of the White members of the Committee

and one half of the African members.

COMPANY UNIONISM

This blatant form of company unionism is the brainchild of Ben Schoeman, also a former trade unionist and railway worker, whose Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act provides for the formation of such committees.

Having failed to get industrial workers in Durban to form such committees in the factories, the bigger right-wing trade unions formed so-called Welfare Organisations for their African members, with the blessing of the Department of Labour. One such Welfare Committee was formed by the Garment Workers' Union, of which Mr. Bolton is the secretary. Another has been formed by the Leather Workers' Union. The latter, however, is in some "hot water" with the Department for having used funds of the Welfare Committee to pay strike wages to African workers who went on strike recently.

A CHALLENGE

Commenting on the decision of the City Council to set up these committees, Mr. Memory Vakalisa, Secretary of the African Municipal Workers' Union, told New Age:

"This is a challenge not only to the whole trade union movement but also to the progressive political movements in this country. If the council succeeds in its plan to establish these committees it will be the beginning of many more such committees in all industries."

FOOTNOTE: The Durban City Council employs over 11,000 African workers.

AFRICA



ASIA



MIDDLE EAST



AMERICA

NEUTRAL STATES TO MEET

THE INITIATORS



Yugoslavia's Tito — Indonesia's Sukarno



25 Heads of State to Confer In September

From our London Correspondent

IN SEPTEMBER ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MEETINGS OF THE YEAR WILL TAKE PLACE — THE GET-TOGETHER OF THE HEADS OF 25 NEUTRAL STATES.

Preparations for the meeting were made at a conference in Cairo recently at which representatives of a number of neutral states were present. Two of the significant features of this meeting were:

● The Indian Government did not play a leading role, and, in fact, its representative often found himself out of line with the feelings of the others present.

● For the first time Latin American states were officially represented at a conference of neutralist nations.

The Cairo conference was convened on the initiative of President Sukarno of Indonesia and President Tito of Yugoslavia to prepare an agenda for a full conference of heads of state of neutral countries. The conference is planned to take place in September next.

This initiative was welcomed by the majority of the Afro-Asian states and for the first time Latin America was brought in: **Brazil and Cuba were represented at the Cairo Conference.**

At the Cairo meeting the Indian representative adopted a rather legalistic attitude to many of the principal questions affecting the neo-emergent states. While on the one hand, India called for an enlargement of the number of participants in the meeting by inviting such "neutral" countries as Sweden, Austria and Switzerland, the Indian representative strenuously opposed the participation of the Government of Mr. Antoine Gizenga of the Congo and abstained in the vote to seat the representa-

tive of the Provisional Government of Algeria.

The African countries wanted the agenda to reflect an anti-colonial and an anti-imperialist approach to current international questions and accordingly worked for the placing of such items as the Congo, Laos and the structure of U.N. on the agenda.

India opposed such an approach; instead, the Indian representative demanded that the agenda confine itself to such questions as disarmament and nuclear tests. The extent of Indian acceptance of an anti-colonial approach was the agreement to place apartheid and race discrimination on the agenda.

The agenda finally agreed upon carried items which by their nature must force the neutral states to commit themselves and to choose policies directed against colonialism and imperialism.

The Cairo meeting fixed the agenda to include:

- full and complete support for the national liberation struggles of the colonial peoples;
 - an examination of the role and structure of U.N.; and
 - peaceful co-existence.
- The latter item is clearly aimed at uniting the neutral

states in voting for the admission of China into the U.N.

The Cairo meeting defined the attributes of non-alignment so as to include in the September conference only those countries that are actively uncommitted i.e. such countries should not be tied in multi-lateral or bilateral military alliances to either of the power blocs; they must pursue a policy reflecting their full independence and their policies must reflect their full support for the anti-colonial struggle.

On this basis it is expected that some 25 heads of neutral states will meet in September.

There is some recognition in India that the stand of the Nehru government at the Cairo meeting has distinctly lowered India's prestige and as the Times of India admitted, "New Delhi's proposals had placed India in the embarrassing position of having its views on non-alignment questioned by the majority of neutral states." The Indian News Age severely criticised the Indian representative's stand. "Any attempt to convert policies into a posture of refusing to choose, refusing to commit on crucial international issues would be a crime against the hopes that millions place on the neutral nations."

COLOURED CONVENTION OUTWITS THE GOVT.

(Continued from page 1)

the idea of a national convention, with the view of calling a non-racial conference of all people of South Africa, as soon as possible.

Despite the anger of the delegates at the banning of the Convention under the Suppression of Communism Act last Friday, deliberations were carried out in a considered and statesman-like manner.

SPIRIT OF UNITY

The greatest effect the Government's action had was to bring about a spirit of unity and determination among people of varied political opinions.

As soon as the ban was imposed, organisers of the Convention got together to decide what to do. The decision was to find a venue beyond the areas in which the gathering had been banned, and it was agreed that Malmesbury be the place for this historic meeting.

On Saturday morning cars left Cape Town for Malmesbury, initial arrangements to use a hall in the town fell through, but a local White farmer agreed to allow the delegates to use his property.

Convention started late in the morning and lasted until sundown. Commissions were appointed to formulate policy on various topics after discussion by the Convention.

Mr. J. C. A. Daniels, Secretary of the Convention, said that although some of the delegates had not been able to take part owing to partial dislocation of the organisation as a result of the ban, those present represented the majority elected all over South Africa, and whatever discussions and decisions were taken reflected the broad will of the Coloured people.

FINAL VOTE

On Monday the delegates once more travelled by car to the Malmesbury area for the final session. A second farmer gave the gathering the use of a large shed, and seated on benches made of planks laid across metal drums delegates heard the reports of the different commissions, discussed them and took the final vote.

The Special Branch had by Monday got wind of the plans to move Convention to the country and spent a lot of time chasing around trying to find the venue. When the large contingent of detectives and uniformed police finally located the

farm and walked into the gathering, discussions had already reached the final stages. The police did not interfere with the proceedings.

BILL OF RIGHTS

Convention also called for a Bill of Rights guaranteeing such things as—

- Freedom of worship, of association, of the Press;
- The right to own property and occupy it wherever one wishes, and can afford;
- The right to full education;
- The right to sell one's labour in the open market, or to withhold it if one so wishes;
- The right to travel freely through the country, and to leave and return to the country freely.

Convention said that with regard to civil rights it stood for the abolition of all laws which discriminated against people on the basis of race, colour or creed, including the pass laws. Education should be free, integrated and compulsory, and all institutions of learning should be opened to everybody. Parents should have the right to decide in which manner their children should be educated.

All restrictions on the right of the individual to enter trades should be abolished; the colour-bar in commerce and industry should be scrapped and the principle of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex, be firmly entrenched in the statutes of the land.

The tot system, contract labour, child labour, compound labour and convict labour must be abolished. There should be redivision of the land so that it could be developed to the fullest extent with the aid of mechanisation and State financial assistance. Suitable working conditions should be introduced in order to assure those who work on the land of a good livelihood.

Participation in trade and commerce should be free of any race restrictions and merit should be the sole criterion for advancement in the economic sphere.

Group areas, job reservation, the UCCA, BAD and AAC were rejected in the strongest terms.

A resolution calling for nationalisation of the mines, banks and primary means of production was defeated.

This ended an historic meeting of the representatives of the Coloured community.

"Not Many Got Away"

Another day the speaker is a youth. He has just crossed the frontier, he says, after a journey of 60 miles through valleys of burned-out villages:

"The Portuguese sent out messages that we were all to assemble in the centre of the village, where food and clothing was to be distributed to us. When we got there the Portuguese soldiers and the armed white men of the village began to separate the women and children from the men. Then they opened fire on the men. There weren't many who got away."

From the notes of Swedish newspaperman Sven Oxle who recently interviewed Angolan refugees on the Angola-Congo border.

AMERICAN TOURISTS AND TAJ MAHAL



"Actually, it's amazing what they were able to do before there was any such thing as foreign aid."

Wall Street Journal (U.S.A.)

United Front Appeal To Japan

LONDON.

The South African United Front overseas has appealed to the Japanese Government not to enter into diplomatic relations with South Africa.

In a letter to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Kosaka, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo asked Japan to "express the solidarity of the Japanese people with the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and noble struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination" by refusing to establish relations with the Nationalist Government.

NATO Secretary In Portugal Defends Colonialists

At a banquet in Lisbon, Portugal, where he was on an official visit recently, the new NATO secretary-general, Dr. Dirk Stikker denounced what he termed "the vociferous, indiscriminate and often cynical attacks on what is now called colonialism."

