

# BASUTOLAND REACHING A CLIMAX

# TENSION

**NEW AGE**

Vol. 7, No. 48, Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper 6d.  
SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, September 14, 1961 5c.

MASERU.

**T**HE political situation in Basutoland is building up to a new climax. Latest developments are:

- A statement by Mr. B. M. Khaketla, leader of the Basutoland Freedom Party and member of the Basutoland Executive Council, on his return from London that the Basutoland constitution is already out of date and the next step must be self-government and an African majority in the Legislative Council.
- A hard-hitting statement by the underground African National Congress in reply to the attacks of the President of the Basutoland Congress Party, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle.

"Constitution Already Out Of Date"

## KHAKETLA CALLS FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

JOHANNESBURG.

**BASUTOLAND** has already outgrown her constitution and it badly needs revision. This is what Mr. B. M. Khaketla, leader of the Basutoland Freedom Party and a member of the Executive Council, told British Government officials during his recent visit to Britain.

Mr. Khaketla saw the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Duncan Sandys, and pressed for direct elections to the Legislative Council;

● an elected majority in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Khaketla told New Age in an interview in Johannesburg on his way back to Maseru from London that it was known even when the constitution was introduced that it would prove unworkable because the Executive Council is not answerable to the Legislative Council. The Executive functions independently of the largest governing party in the Council.

### NO NEW LAWS

Under Basutoland's constitution the initiative for legislation is still coming from the Government. (Continued on page 3)

## S.A. WOMEN IN CONFERENCE



A section of the capacity audience who attended the conference of the S.A. Federation of Women in Port Elizabeth recently. (Further pictures on page 5.)

## "WE WANT TO REAR OUR CHILDREN IN FREEDOM"



Mrs. Miriam Mahomed addressing the protest meeting on the Grand Parade, Cape Town, last Sunday.

## "Sten Guns And Batons Are No Solution"

Protest At Ban On Desai, Storm

CAPE TOWN.

**T**HE solution to the country's problems lay in every man and woman being allowed to vote on a common roll on the basis of one man, one vote, Cnr. George Peake said when he addressed a meeting on the Grand Parade last Sunday afternoon.

The meeting had been called by the Coloured People's Congress to protest against the banning of its vice-president, Mr. B. Desai, and of Mr. A. J. Storm, a member of the Congress of Democrats.

"The Government must realise that sten-guns and batons are no solution to our country's problems," Mr. Peake said. "The solution lies in every man and woman being allowed to vote, not for dummy representatives or councils, but on a

common roll on the basis of one man, one vote."

### PROTECT FREEDOM

Another CPC member, Mrs. M. Mahomed, said that children should be allowed to grow up, not armed with weapons of death, but as upright men and women who would protect the freedom of all people and uphold the dignity of every race.

A resolution was passed condemning the ban on Mr. Desai and Mr. Storm, and demanding the repeal of the Suppression of Communism Act. The resolution also rejected Separate Representation, and demanded a national convention to write a new democratic constitution for South Africa.

Other speakers were Mr. B. Huna, Adv. A. Sachs of COD, Mr. M. Gierdien of the Coloured National Convention, and Mr. W. Brutus. Mr. Toile Barden was in the chair.

At a CPC meeting held in Port Elizabeth on Tuesday September 5, a challenge was issued to Mr. W. Holland, the Coloured representative in Parliament for Outeniqua, to call a public meeting to test the people's feelings about separate representation. Mr. Holland has been returned unopposed to Parliament.

Mr. Toile Barden spoke on the CPC campaign against job reservation and the demand for the employment of non-whites in senior positions in department stores.

Speaking on the Freedom Charter, Mr. Cardiff Marrey said that when the Charter became a reality it would be a tragedy for the Nationalists because they would not be allowed to peddle their vicious policies which set one group against another.

Other speakers at the Port Elizabeth meeting were Mr. Z. Nqini, and Mr. S. Tobias.

## NEW AGE LETTER BOX OUR READERS REPLY TO MR. MOKHEHE

What actually did Nelson Mandela run away from? The people of South Africa assembled, advised the malady and prescribed the remedies. Not all the people executed their decisions, but they delegated their powers and rights to Mr. Mandela to guide them, and this he did unflinchingly. He is the defender of justice. People are jealous of him. By slandering him Mokhehe has pleased on the feelings of ignorant people.

Mokhehe has himself been delegated by the people of Basutoland to lead them, and whatever action he takes is authorised by the people. If Mokhehe submits that Mandela is doing things out of freedom on our continent, he must, like Mandela, try to sow the seeds of harmony, not dismember the African people by means of racial prejudice and internal strife. Like all living in Africa, Mokhehe is a robbed man. There is no reason that can make one support his irresponsible statements.

All African leaders, such as Nkrumah, Balewa and Banda have shown that you can be free, no African can be truly free. Further, to say that higher wages come "after" freedom has been achieved is to perpetuate the horrible economic situation in Basutoland.

There are some ignorant people who say "our leaders are free." Let me reply that our leaders are free. Chief Tutu is here and our general secretary, Duma Nokwe, is in the country.

It is Sobukwe who said no fine, no defence and no bail, yet he appealed against the decision of the courts. Keosane led thousands into jail, and then deserted them.

M. C. BOSHELLO

Johannesburg.

Mr. Mokhehe has accused South African exiles of organising cells for a Communist Party. He has said that the leaders of the trade unions should be the tried leaders of the BCP. He has said that we must first achieve freedom, and then we can fight for higher wages.

We of the General Workers' Union appeal to Mr. Mokhehe to keep his hands off the trade unions. We are not interested in his opinion and we shall continue to recruit workers from any source into our ranks.

Mokhehe wants everything under his personal control, but we are an independent body which has sent its own representative to the African Trade Union Conference this year and sought affiliation with our fellow workers from all over Africa.

We are anxious to build the trade unions of Basutoland into a force that can help to crush exploitation of the workers. We are anxious to enter into agreements with the leading party, the BCP, but not at the expense of being forced into any party. Such force is regarded as dictatorial.

TRADE UNIONIST

Maseru.

Nobody admires more than I do the meteoric success of Mr. Mokhehe in Basutoland. In an incredibly short time he has won a large measure of internal self-government for his country in the face of bitter opposition from the Colonial Office and the traders. It is another matter whether he can

achieve real independence, or whether he will rest on his laurels and allow his followers to bog down in a fruitless personality cult with himself at the centre. We all know that the imperialists and colonialists win their greatest victories when the people have in fact won the first round of the freedom struggle. It is then that the leadership tends to be carried away with the heady liquor of success and is vulnerable to corruption. It is at this stage in the history of Basutoland that the poverty of the land is being exploited by the colonialists to gain a permanent economic stranglehold on the country through investment and so-called aid.

The silence of Mr. Mokhehe regarding such vital issues, and the evidence of his absorption in the pursuit of personal gain and government, are only some of the indications that the BCP lacks that is alive and progressive in Basutoland politics. Working in its ranks are men and women of tremendous vitality, but the ANC refugees mentioned in your article, i.e. Elizabeth Mafekeng, John Mofolohelo, Joe Matthews, Arthur Lole, and White Mr. Mokhehe gaze short-sightedly out of his new office window into the barren hillsides which borders Maseru, or hobnob with British and American would-be investors in the Administration buildings, the ANC men and women and their Basuto friends in the BCP are keeping to the spirit of the Party, rallying and increasing its membership throughout the territory, often on foot, and preparing to battle for the biggest share of all . . . for full independence and the building of a base in Basutoland from which freedom can be extended to the fascist-dominated territory outside.

The Rev. TREVOR BUSH

Kimberley.

## THE WEST PROTESTS TOO MUCH

The decision of the Soviet Union to return the West to the profits of the "free" West raised a howl of rage in the "free" West. Both the British and American statements condemn the Soviet Union for having "betrayed" the people of the world. Whence this new-found interest by the West in the people of the world? For three hundred years the capitalist nations have robbed, murdered and exploited the colonial nations. Angola is murdered. Algeria is ruled by French parasites. Cuba invaded. Bizerta held by force, ex-Nazis in West Germany rearm to fight again. Rhenishland invaded. The riff-raff of the Far East bolstered up by the USA, arms given by France and Britain to Verwoerd, and Yankee dollars to boot—and yet we are told that the West is concerned with the people of the world.

In 1922, Churchill masterminded the invasion of the Soviet Union by 14 western nations with the words "Bolshevism must be drowned in blood." In 1941 Hitler and his panzer, sooties, flak, and tanks, were allied with the "free" West; murdered 20 million Soviet soldiers and citizens. The captains of armaments in the West hope to have a sitting duck in the Soviet Union, and to rake in some more profits to boot. They will yet learn their mistake. People matter more than

## TOO PITIFUL FOR WORDS

**BLOTTO**—an ou what blotted his copy-book. You may be such an ou, because you might have blotted your copy-book this week by forgetting to send a donation to your paper.

If you have a cheque book, get it out and don't forget to blot the ink after you have filled in the amount payable to NEW AGE. If you haven't a cheque book, just buy a Postal Order, and don't forget to blot that either.

**BUT SEND THAT DONATION**, whether in the form of a cheque, postal order or stamp.

**Last week's donations were too pitiful for words. So don't be a Blotto this week.**

**Last Week's Donations:**

**Cape Town:**  
L. Rowina (in memory of Washington M. Zepe) 25c, R. R. 10, B. R. 4, Sue R10, Film Committee, London R4.

**Port Elizabeth:**

Mailey R2.

**Grand Total: R30.25.**

## They Give Us A Bible Of Liquor

African ex-servicemen should not support the United Party or the National Party. The BESL says nothing when the exemption pass is taken from ex-servicemen. The two parties are like one brother. When they wanted us in the army they said after the war you won't suffer. The United Party has misled the people. Let the ANC or the BCP or the Progressive parties take over.

I warn African disciples, do not pray in Afrikaans. These people baptise your enemies. These people give us a Bible of liquor instead of money.

ATTERIDGEVILLE

Pretoria.

## Quiet—But For How Long?

One day my friend and I were on our way to Otendalrus, a staunch Broederbond town, and entered a shop to buy a paper. I asked the man in the shop for two copies of the Daily Mail. The man, who is either an Italian or a Greek, said, "Kaffir, bet ek a newspaper in my pocket!"

I told him that he had not come to buy insults, to which he replied, "Julle panzer, sooties flak, kaffirs, want julle bill."

Mind you, we are quiet here in the Free State, and we say nothing. We are quiet, but persecuted just as much as those who are protesting. What must we do, Verwoerd?

S. MOSHOAESE

Odendaalsrus.

## EDITORIAL

## EISELEN'S 'NEW DEAL' IS AN OLD FRAUD

THE Commissioner-General of the North Sotho, Dr. W. W. M.

Eisenlen, is as big a political fool as his colleague Mr. Hans Abraham, of the Transkei.

Speaking at the annual banquet of the Pretoria Rapportryers Club in Pretoria last week, he called for a "new deal" for the Africans. Whites must change their outlook and should try always to treat the Native with the respect and dignity he was entitled to.

"Natives are human and should be treated like humans. They have ideals and ambitions, just like all of us," he said. "We know that they are disappointed and made unhappy through our lack of friendliness and genuine interest, yet we persist in approaching them in a negative way—as though they were nothing but pieces of furniture."

The doctor concluded: "All this is wrong and changes are urgently needed."

What changes, Dr. Eisenlen? Do we now scrap apartheid and introduce equal rights for all?

No, replies this Government-appointed "representative" of the North Sotho. It was not apartheid which irritated and annoyed, but the way some of the laws were applied. The reference book system and the way it was enforced by some policemen was but one example, he said.

So, according to Dr. Eisenlen, the "new deal" boils down to politeness. The pass laws will remain, but in future policemen will throw their victims into the pack-up van with courtesy, tact and compassion. Poverty wages will continue, but "madam" will "tut-tut" solicitously when she hears about it.

## The Law To Blame

All the discriminatory laws will continue to remain on the statute book—the laws which make group areas and reserve jobs for Europeans only; which reserve 87 per cent of the land for ownership by the 20 per cent of the population with White skins; which prevent Non-Whites from sitting in Parliament and making laws themselves; which endorse breadwinners out of town and break up families; which exclude Non-Whites from the open universities and subject them to slave education.

It is these laws which are the source of the herrenvolk attitudes of the White Supremacists and which frustrate the natural human "ideals and ambitions" of the African people and insult their dignity as human beings. And Dr. Eisenlen knows it as well as you and I, because most of them were drafted under his direction when he was Secretary for Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd's chief apartheid administrator right up to last year.

Nobody should think Dr. Eisenlen is undergoing a genuine change of heart. He has no objection to the White man remaining boss for ever. On the contrary, he is concerned lest the White man's rudeness might "strengthen those other forces which will be the desire to suppress among the Natives"; in other words, provoke the African to revolt.

So Dr. Eisenlen's politeness is not the product of genuine conscience or humility, but naked and disgusting expediency. The White Supremacist has been rude to the Non-White, called him "kaffir" and "boy" and treated him as a piece of furniture for 300 years. He found no difficulty in reconciling all this with his so-called Christian conscience. Strange that it is only now, when his domination is seriously challenged, that he is anxious to be polite.

## The Clenched Fist

And some, more highly placed than Dr. Eisenlen, have still to learn even to be polite. The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. Maree, speaking at Dannhauser last Friday night, said: "In the next five years South Africa must be strong under a strong Government so that we can show the clenched fist to the Black man." And he went on to boast of the acquisition of rapid-fire rifles by the Defence Force.

If this is the language with which a Minister of Education approaches his pupils, why should Dr. Eisenlen expect anyone to take him seriously?

Let us tell the White Supremacists a few home truths: it will take more than their outstretched hand and sickly smile to deceive us that they come with love and not with hatred in their hearts. And it will take more than their clenched fists to frighten us. We have no objection to politeness, but even when genuine it is no substitute for equality. A people daily lashed by apartheid are not going to be soothed into submission by smooth talk.

The Africans want the substance, not the shadow of democracy, and they want it NOW, not in the never-never.

● Forward to Freedom in our Lifetime! And

● Down with the crooked Eisenlen line!

# YOUNG MAN "SOLD OR MURDERED"

## S.W.A. Chiefs Appeal To United Nations

JOHANNESBURG.

A CALL to the United Nations to investigate the fate of a young man Mberijoro Uerimanga of the Okavoveld Reserve, whose whereabouts are unknown and who is feared "sold or murdered," has been made by Chief Hosea Kutako and Chief Samuel Witbooi and the South West Africa People's Organisation.

This latest call is made on the eve of the new session of the United Nations at which South Africa will come under heavier fire than ever for her refusal to place South West Africa under international trusteeship.

### DISAPPOINTED

The petitioners say they were greatly disappointed by the action of the British Government in aiding with South Africa in refusing visas to members of the UN South West Committee to enter Bechuanaland on their way into South West.

The British Government wanted the approval of the South African Republic which is criminal on account of her record of suppressing and denying human rights to the Non-Whites.

"Where on earth can criminals agree to the investigation of their crimes? Crimes must be investigated without the consent of the criminals."

The petition records the bitter disappointment of the people of South West that the Committee never reached South West.

"Our earnest hope is that the United Nations will this time send the Committee with the necessary power so that it can implement the

decision of the General Assembly.

"We totally reject the proposal made by South Africa that a person of international standing should be appointed by the United Nations and South Africa to investigate allegations that the South West situation is a threat to international peace and security."

The United Nations is urged to intervene without delay. "The situation in South West Africa is explosive and can lead to war . . ."

### POLICE ACTION

Other points made in this petition:

● An armed police force was sent to the Herero tribal meeting on Ojijene Native Reserve on August 2 and questioned the leaders there. The presence of this police force was one of the reasons why Chief Hosea called off the meeting.

● Foreign journalists are not allowed to interview Non-Whites unless they are with Government officials. The aim is to prevent information on conditions in the territory from reaching the outside world.

● "Early this year we reported to the United Nations about Africans who were killed by Europeans. Up to now the Europeans who killed the Africans have not been charged."

● Lands in the Okavoveld Reserve which originally belonged to Africans have been taken from them and sold to Europeans.

● If African livestock stray into the lands they are shot by the police. The inhabitants asked for the return of their lands but the Government refuses.

# Leaders at S.A.I.C. Conference



Delegates relax during a break at the 23rd national conference of the South African Indian Congress held in Durban recently. From the left: Mr. Solly Nathie, Secretary TIC; Masuli Saloojee, President TIC; Mr. N. T. Naicker, who was elected one of the joint secretaries of the SAIC; Dr. G. M. Naicker, re-elected President of the SAIC; and Mr. H. E. Mall, the other joint secretary of the SAIC.

## Basutoland Tension

(Continued from page 1)

(There is provision for private members' bills but to date no advantage has been taken of this.)

Mr. Khakeela said practically nothing had been achieved in the field of passing new laws. There had been Appropriation Bills and Amending Bills to change existing laws, but little else.

Baldly needed, he said, was a law laying down minimum wages and other conditions for workers.

There should also be a law abolishing colour discrimination. A Select Committee had been appointed to study Basutoland's legislation and to recommend steps to scrap discrimination, but had not reported yet.

A revised constitution giving Basutos responsible government was urgently needed to speed up the country's legislative programme. The country had to have party government which would make the Executive responsible to the ruling party and thus subject to pressures from below.

Mr. Khakeela thought there would be a wide measure of agreement from Basutoland's political parties and groups for a revised constitution.



Among the messrs contingent of youth at the SAIC conference were, from the left, Messrs Ebrahim Ismail, Arvind Desai and Baboo Seedar, all from Natal; and Messrs Essop Pahad and Mosie Moola, of the TIC.

## Students Jived And Sang In Front Of Police

# Another School Closed Down

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE Bensonville Training School has been closed down and all the children sent home following the discovery by the authorities of a "giant-size knife protruding from the overcoat of a Form 11B boy."

On making this gruesome discovery on August 29, the staff committee searched all 130 boys at the school and confiscated 30 knives and one pistol. The following day the boys demanded the return of their weapons and refused to attend classes.

They were all dismissed by the Advisory Council the next day.

### QUESTIONNAIRE

Last week the Advisory Council sent a questionnaire to all the boys containing 35 questions which must answer if they seek readmission to the school.

The questions are designed to turn the boys into informers against themselves, their friends and teachers, and to ensure the absolute submission to the control of the teachers if they are readmitted to the school.

Here are some of the questions the students are required to answer:

9. There was a paper being passed around for all the boys to sign, did you sign it?
10. Who was passing the paper around?
12. Why did you sign the paper or papers?
14. Who went around the dormitories at night organising you?
22. Then your spokesman wanted to see the principal alone. What were the boys going to do with

the principal alone?

20. After lunch you held a meeting at the sports field. Who spoke and what did they say?

31. Who were making a noise, jiving and singing in the dining hall at night in front of the police?

34. Is there any teacher or elderly person who talked to you about this strike and advised you what to say and do? Name them and their advice here.

35. If some students are not re-admitted are you prepared to remain in peace and abide by the regulations?

The pupils must send in their replies to these questions by September 20 if they want to be readmitted.

## John Reed Banned

"Ten Days That Shook The World," John Reed's classic on-the-spot story of the Russian Revolution, which has been translated into practically every language on earth and has found a place in most modern libraries and book collections, has been banned by the Minister of the Interior in the latest issue of the Government Gazette.

Also banned are: "Africa South in Exile," Vol. 4, No. 4; "An African Treasury," a collection of poems and essays by Langston Hughes; "Independence for Africa," by Prof. G. M. Carter, author of "The Politics of Inequality," "The Outsider," by American Negro author Richard Wright; "On the Road," by Jack Kerouac; Isaac Deutscher's anti-Stalin biography of Stalin; and a number of publications from the socialist countries.

# "ROLE OF MOKHEHLE MUST BE EXPOSED"

MASERU.

A LETTER from the African National Congress to the Secretary General of the Basutoland Congress Party is the latest shot fired in the battle which has raged since BCP President Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle openly attacked the South African Congress at a number of public meetings in Basutoland recently.

The African National Congress says it has always regarded the Basutoland Congress Party "as a fraternal organisation and the true mouthpiece of the aspirations of the Basutoland peoples."

The ANC had remained silent in the face of many provocative attacks by Mr. Mokhehle in the past "in the hope that our silence will make him restrain from his provocative acts." Mr. Mokhehle however mistook our silence for weakness and instead of desisting he has risen to new heights in trying to stab the ANC in the back.

"We regret that we can come to no conclusion other than that Mr. Mokhehle as an individual is irrevocably hostile to the ANC and that he has embarked on a calca-

lated scheme of slandering the organisation and deliberately interfering in the political situation in South Africa. We are convinced that he is not expressing the true sentiments of the BCP nor of the people of Basutoland."

Referring to the specific attacks of Mr. Mokhehle, the ANC says: "THE ALLEGATION THAT THE A.N.C. IS ORGANISING CELLS IN BASUTOLAND IS FALSE. Some former ANC members who are refugees in Basutoland are giving outstanding service as members of the BCP. 'If this is what Mr. Mokhehle regards as infiltration . . . then he can have no genuine interest in the strengthening of the BCP.'"

"THE ALLEGATION THAT THE A.N.C. IS SPONSORING A COMMUNIST PARTY IN BASUTOLAND IS ALSO FALSE. 'Former members of the African National Congress may if they so desire join the Basutoland Congress Party, a Communist Party or any other party; this is a question of their personal convictions over which the ANC has never claimed control.'"

● "Mr. Mokhehle's bold statement (perhaps for the bene-

fit of the South African police) that Mr. Mandela has run away to Basutoland and was present at a meeting to discuss the 'conquest of the BCP' is the most despicable slander and he ever fabricated by what is supposed to be a responsible leader of a struggling people."

### DISRUPTION

"The ANC statement concludes: 'We have had to write in this strong vein because we are convinced that Mokhehle has become a serious disruptive influence in the unity of the people of Basutoland. Our interest is in seeing to it that that unity grows stronger and stronger under the leadership of the BCP.'"

"We are also interested in maintaining the most cordial and fraternal relations between the ANC and the BCP and in our view the solidarity between our peoples is important for our struggle."

"We will do all we can to forge greater bonds of unity between freedom fighters in our countries. But we also think that it is in the interests of South Africa and Basutoland that the role of Mr. Mokhehle should be exposed."

## What The Soviet Union Actually Said

# WE MUST BAN NOT ONLY NUCLEAR TESTS—BUT ALL ARMS

Excerpts from the Soviet statement announcing the resumption of nuclear tests—the statement our daily press never printed.

THE tragedy of the first months of the Great Patriotic War, when Hitler attacked the USSR, having ensured for himself a superiority in military equipment, is too fresh in people's memories to allow this to happen now.

This is the reason why the Soviet government has already taken a number of serious measures to strengthen the security of the USSR. For the same reason, after a thoughtful and comprehensive examination of this question, it has taken a decision to carry out experimental explosions of nuclear weapons.

### General Disarmament

The Soviet government was the first to raise its voice in favour of general and complete disarmament, in favour of stopping nuclear weapon tests. It has repeatedly submitted proposals to the United Nations the messages and statements of the head of the Soviet government, N. S. Khrushchev, and whenever representatives of the socialist camp have met representatives of the western countries there has been heard the sincere and ardent appeal of the Soviet Union that agreement be reached to destroy, ONCE AND FOR ALL AND UNDER THE STRICTEST INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, ALL TYPES OF ARMAMENTS TO THE LAST BOMB AND TO THE LAST SHELL, TO DISBAND ARMIES TO THE LAST SOLDIER, TO ABOLISH COMPLETELY GENERAL STAFFS AND MILITARY INSTITUTIONS.

It will not be an exaggeration to consider that even today mankind could be living in a world without weapons or armies had the governments of the United States, Britain and France and some other member-states of the western military bloc manifested a reciprocal striving for this . . .

The western powers were never anxious to achieve control over disarmament. This was explicitly said from the ROSTRUM OF THE UNITED NATIONS BY THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, WHO UNEQUIVOCALLY STATED THAT IT WAS NOT A QUESTION OF CONTROL OVER DISARMAMENT BUT OF CONTROL OVER ARMAMENTS.

In order not to allow the essence of the matter—disarmament itself—to be ruined, the Soviet government has stated openly that it is ready to accept in advance any proposal of the western powers on international control. Only one thing was expected of the western powers and this was that they should accept our proposals on general disarmament and submit their own proposals on general control.

What can be the explanation for the fact that no specific proposals on that subject have as yet followed from the western powers? This can be explained only by fear that the Soviet Union will accept their proposals on control and then the western powers

would either have to agree to general and complete disarmament or would utterly expose themselves as opponents of control over disarmament.

### Loopholes

Indeed, when the arms race is stopped and when the weapons that have been stockpiled are destroyed, there will be no incentives for carrying out experimental nuclear tests. BUT, ON THE OTHER HAND, MERELY AN

For many years it consistently and unwaveringly fought for the cessation of all kinds of nuclear tests everywhere and for all time.

### Soviet Initiative

For this purpose it discontinued nuclear tests unilaterally, although such an action on its part involved a certain risk, since the United States and Great Britain had by that time carried out a greater number of nuclear explosions than the Soviet Union. It was due to the initiative and efforts of the Soviet Union that negotiations between the three nuclear powers began in Geneva, in the course of which the Soviet government patiently sought mutually acceptable solutions, repeatedly taking important steps forward to meet the wishes of the United States and Great Britain.

Yet with what line did the western powers counter the clear and honest attitude of the Soviet government?

She is continuing to do this in spite of the appeal of the United Nations to all states to refrain from such tests, in spite of the protests of broad circles of the public in all countries of the world, in spite of the warnings of the Soviet Union that it will be forced to resume tests if France does not stop her experiments with nuclear weapons . . .

The legitimate question arises: Where were the governments of the United States and Britain when France was exploding nuclear devices on the African continent, challenging the United Nations and the peoples of the whole world? Instead of influencing their partner in the military bloc and keeping her from conducting nuclear explosions, they actually encouraged the French government.

The United States and Britain refused to support the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly calling on the states not to carry out nuclear tests . . .

## "People Must Act To Save The Peace"

JOHANNESBURG. PEACE IS IN DANGER, the South African Peace Council says in an urgent statement this week.

"People everywhere must be gravely concerned at the marked deterioration of the international situation, the growing tension over Berlin, and the collapse of the talks over the banning of atomic weapons and tests.

"During the past three years, while the Geneva Conference has failed to make headway, an important member of NATO, France, defied protests of African and other countries to explode bombs in the Sahara.

"The South African Peace Council is unconditionally opposed to any further testing of thermo-nuclear weapons, and regards repeated tests as greatly

increasing the hazards of radiation, thus possibly inflicting untold suffering on those as yet unborn. We therefore deplore the Soviet Union's decision to resume testing, in the belief that a new race for more terrible nuclear weapons cannot enhance the possibilities of peace.

"In addition, the world situation must give rise to the greatest alarm. The Algerian war is in its seventh year, without hope of a just settlement. A tense situation has arisen in Berlin.

"The South African Peace Council therefore appeals to the great powers to start serious negotiations to solve outstanding problems; to end bellicose talk and threatening action; and to reach agreement without delay on outlawing nuclear tests. Let the people of all countries make themselves heard, and insist on the achievement of agreement, of disarmament, and peace."

AGREEMENT ON STOPPING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS CANNOT BY ITSELF PUT AN END TO THE ARMS RACE. The states that already possess atomic weapons will inevitably feel tempted to act in violation of such an agreement and seek ever new ways and loopholes for perfecting weapons, by no means the least of which is the carrying out of the tests carried out by three or four powers are quite sufficient for the unlimited stockpiling of the most dangerous thermo-nuclear weapons of the existing types.

The states which do not yet possess thermo-nuclear weapons will in their turn try to create them, in spite of an agreement prohibiting nuclear tests.

The peoples realised in time what a danger was involved in the inclusion in the arms race of ever new countries, and they enthusiastically responded to the demands that nuclear tests be stopped. The Soviet Union became the standard-bearer of those demands.

### France Unrestrained

The Soviet government cannot ignore the fact that France, an ally of the United States in NATO, has already been carrying out nuclear tests for a long time. While the Soviet Union refrained from nuclear tests, trying to achieve agreement with the United States and Great Britain at the conference table on the complete discontinuance of those tests, France was conducting explosions of nuclear devices, one after another.

### Heavy Heart

The harmful effects of thermo-nuclear weapon tests on living organisms are well known in the Soviet Union and every measure is therefore being taken to minimise those effects. Yet, any experiments with nuclear weapons instil alarm in people and make their hearts ache.

And if the Soviet government has nevertheless decided to carry out nuclear tests, it has been with a heavy heart. It has been compelled to do this, reluctantly, with regret, and only as a result of the most careful and comprehensive study of the question.

The Soviet government has been compelled to take this step, the significance of which it fully appreciates, under pressure of the international situation created by imperialist countries . . .

### W. German Revenge

Adenauer and the forces that stand behind him are pursuing the course of turning Western Germany into a militarist state, armed to the teeth. The main goal of the foreign policy of the state is revenge and the revision of the frontiers established in Europe as a result of the Second World War.

The Soviet government is taking this step in the firm belief that the peoples will understand the forced nature of this measure and its inevitability in present conditions. In order to discourage the aggressor from criminal playing with fire, it is necessary to make sure that he knows and sees that there is a force in the world which is ready to administer an armed rebuff to any encroachment on the independence and security of the peace-loving states and that the weapon of retribution will reach the aggressor in his own den . . .

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SOLEMNLY DECLARES THAT THE ARMED FORCES OF THE U.S.S.R. WILL NEVER BE THE FIRST TO RESORT TO ARMS.

The Soviet people would be happy if the arms race could be stopped, if the necessity of nuclear weapon tests could disappear forever . . .



# Women Show The Way

These pictures, taken at the Port Elizabeth conference of the S.A. Federation of Women recently, show:

LEFT: Some of the women demonstrating outside the Moslem Institute before the start of the conference.

BELOW, LEFT: The President, Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, delivering her address, with Mrs. W. Sisulu on the right.

RIGHT: Mrs. Olive Landman reads a paper on "Educational Disabilities." On the right, Mr. Tembisa Mqota.

BELOW: Mrs. Esme Goldberg reads a paper on "Women's Disabilities at Work." On the left, Mrs. Vera Ponen, who was chairman of this session.



## UP MY ALLEY

ACCORDING to latest reports thousands of people are fleeing daily across the border from Blanketian into Bantustan, and as a result a tense situation has developed and relations between these two sectors of the Republic are becoming more and more strained. Things were brought to a head the other day when the whole male section of the Kakeben family, four sons, the father and Oupa Cornelis Kakeben and Oom Dooits, snatched across into Bantustan.

Interviewed by a correspondent of the Public Convenience, Oupa Cornelis said that he and his relations could no longer stand the frustrations caused by the Immateriality Act and preferred the free world of Bantustan.

Hard on the exodus of the Kakeben family came a strong note from the Prime Minister of Blanketian which was delivered to the Commissioner General of Bantustan, Dr. Nosenen. The note protested strongly against the admission of Blanketian refugees to Bantustan and threatened the expulsion of Dr. Nosenen from the Rapportiersklub. Commentators in Bantustan believe that the expulsion of Dr. Nosenen from the Rapportiersklub will bring the two territories to the brink of war, and already skietkommandos on both sides have been called up.

Shortly after the delivery of the expulsion note, Blanketian also commenced erecting barriers between the two sectors, and on protest from Bantustan, stated that the barriers were merely to keep out foot-and-mouth disease, and had nothing to do with the political situation.

In a broadcast from Rockingham-by-the-sea, capital of Bantustan, Dr. Nosenen said that the distasteful erection of barriers between the two sectors by Blanketian gave Bantustan no option but to close the airways to the South African Airways.

The reason for the mass migration of Blanketian citizens to Bantustan was not only the Immateriality Act, but because free liquor would soon be issued in his country. Also, Dr. Nosenen added, the Bantu in Bantustan were being treated according to the civilised

concepts of the Western world. "No longer are our Bantu regarded as pieces of furniture," Dr. Nosenen exclaimed. "We have made the important discovery that they are human. As a result our police will no longer shout at them when asking for a pass. They will ask politely, and if they do not have a pass they will of course be knocked on the noggin, but with the assurance that it hurts the policeman more than it hurts them. There are the reasons why the imprisoned people of Blanketian prefer the bright lights and gaiety of Bantustan. We have free enterprise, lots of cheap labour, and regularly appointed Bantu Authorities."

STOP PRESS. The latest arrival in Bantustan is Mr. E. Blou, Foreign Minister of Blanketian. A strong note that he fled because the U.N.O. Commissioner threatened to arrest and/or detain him.

ALEX LA GUMA.

## Matanzima's Offices

### Burnt Down

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE offices of the chairman of the Transkei Territorial Authority, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, together with all the files and records, were completely destroyed by fire recently.

Half of the main hall where the Bantu Authorities cases are heard was also destroyed.

The police immediately brought police dogs to the scene and launched an intensive investigation into the cause of the fire.

New Age learns that one of the home guards has been detained, together with a number of suspected people nearby. Considerable unrest in the area has followed what the people regard as indiscriminate arrests.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS



## SACTU Rally Of Unemployed

## CHARGES DROPPED AGAINST 5 C.P.C. LEADERS

CAPE TOWN.

Charges under the Suppression of Communism Act, arising out of the May stay-at-home campaign, were withdrawn against five of seven Congress leaders who appeared in the Regional Court, Cape Town, last Monday.

The trial of the remaining two, Mr. Barney Desai, CPC vice-president, and Cllr. George Peake, was adjourned to Wednesday, September 13.

The five who were freed are Mr. Reg September, CPC general-secretary; Mr. Alex la Guma, Mr. W. Brattus, CPC members; and Mr. Archie Sibeko and Mr. Zolile Malindi.

All those who appeared on Monday, except Mr. Malindi, were detained for 12 days after their arrest. All were afterwards released on bail and restricted to the Cape Peninsula as part of their bail conditions. In addition they had to report to the police daily and were not allowed to attend meetings in connection with their arrest, bail or proposed "disturbances" anywhere in the Republic.

## Continuation Committee Lose Appeal

JOHANNESBURG. The Continuation Committee of the Maritzburg conference lost its appeal in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, last week. Advocate J. Slovo, arguing for the defence, said that the magistrate in his original refusal to quash the indictment had taken into consideration documents not before the court. He also argued that the charge did not disclose any offence.

The case will resume in the magistrate's court, Johannesburg on September 25.

# "Thousands Of Workers Will Starve To Death"

## DURBAN.

THE struggle for existence by more than half the Indian population in Durban and an unknown number of African families will be the main subject of discussion at a mass rally of unemployed workers which will be held this week at the Bantu Social Centre, Durban.

The meeting, which is being held under the auspices of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, will discuss the following demands:

- That the Government make use of its huge balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund, estimated to be in the region of 150 million Rand, to alleviate the serious plight in which unemployed workers find themselves by:
  - increasing the present amount paid out in unemployment pay to all workers;
  - paying unemployment pay for longer periods than at present.
- That immigration of white workers into the country be stopped forthwith and that Non-White workers be given the opportunity to perform skilled jobs which are now barred to them.
- That all Parties give an undertaking during the present election campaign to legislate for a minimum wage of £1-3-day.
- That jobs be made available to Non-White workers in the civil service.
- That the Unemployment Insurance Act be amended to cater for African workers who are unemployed and that in the meantime the 14 million Rand which was contributed by African workers when the Act was first passed be consolidated in the present fund and African workers who are unemployed be given unemployment pay without any delay.

Mr. Billy Nair, Secretary of SACTU, in an interview with New Age said that this mass meeting was the forerunner of many similar meetings which would culminate in an all-in conference on the subject.

"The problem is getting out of hand and unless something is done urgently to alleviate the position masses of people are going to starve to death," he said.

## AN EXILE RETURNS HOME

JOHANNESBURG. Mr. P. I. Mogape, who spent three years in exile in Bechuanaland after the anti-pass campaign in the Zeerust district in 1958, returned home to Gopane in January this year to find that his herd of 75 cattle had dwindled to 57.

When he returned he was summoned in front of the tribal kgotla, where Chief Alfred Gopane dispenses justice in terms of his new powers under the Bantu Authorities Act, and was charged with being a member of the African National Congress (in 1958) and organising the strike of the Bafurutsu

workers against passes. No sentence was passed.

Shortly after this incident Mr. Mogape alleges that the Chief sent one of his oxen to the auctioneer for sale. When he hurried to the auction sale to stop the loss of his ox he was fined by the Chief for interfering with the auctioneer. (At the time the auctioneer told him that there had been numerous such complaints.) The fine was one ox or £10.

Mr. Mogape is to appeal to the Bantu Commissioner's Court in Zeerust against this sentence.

# HOLDING UPSTAGING THE NATIONAL

**ONE of the strangest things I saw in China was a newspaper printed in capital letters, with some letters upside-down, and some facing the wrong way.**

It was the alphabet used by the Linsu from the province of Yunan. I was told it had been created originally by a Christian missionary, as they had no written language, and that in time it would probably be changed as it was not considered suitable for conveying in printed form the language of the Linsu.

More than 35 million people living in China belong to different nationalities. This is a lot of people, although it constitutes only about 6 per cent of the total population of China. There are 10 million Moslems alone living in China.

In the same reading-room where I saw the 'upside-down' alphabet, there were newspapers in many ancient scripts. At least a dozen different languages were written in Arabic—these were in the languages of the Uighur and Kazakh people; Slav, Latin and Greek alphabets are used by the Tibet, Mongolian and Chuang people. Some of the alphabets were created only in 1935, and many in minority groups formerly had no written language. The Tai people have a newly-formed alphabet, but there are still some small groups who have no written language.

## Before and After

Only four or five different nationalities were officially recognised in China before liberation. Now more than 50 are recognised, and research is still going on to classify others. They range in numbers from the largest group, the Chuangs, with 7 million people, down to the smallest of all, the Hsichih, who number only about 450.

Although they are only a small portion of the total population, China's minority people inhabit areas that cover about 60 per cent of the country's territory. But it is difficult to divide them according to territory, because the Chinese people themselves, who are called Hans, during the course of time have spread over to other areas, while many of the minority groups, such as the Hui, are now distributed amongst other groups all over the country.

The problem of different nationalities within one State is a complex one, as South Africans are well aware, and is aggravated by the inevitable uneven development of the various groups. Up to eleven years ago, the vast majority were still in the early stages of feudalism; capitalism had not developed as a system, and there was little or no industrial development. Two million lived in serfdom, and over a million were in the last stages of slave society—these were the Yis, called by the British the Lolos, and vividly described in Alan Winington's book 'The Slaves of the Cool Mountains'. Other groups lived in communities with a type of feudal society. These latter people existed barely above starvation level, their agriculture being of a most primitive type known as 'slash and burn'.

In Kweichow Province, where more than a quarter of the 18 million inhabitants belong to national minority groups, for most of 100 years before liberation opium was the most disruptive and destructive factor in the economy of the province. In other areas countless women were sold into slavery. Bankrupt opium cultivators turned to banditry. Poor peasants who

remained on the land were reduced to eating husks, and lived in mouldering and insanitary huts. Often rents paid to landlords rose to as much as 70 per cent of the crop, and the people were victims of surtaxes, inflation, rack-renting, price manipulation and usury.

In a newly-established museum in one town, one can see the clothing of peasants: a suit that resembles nothing so much as shodden wheat—the same man wore it for 53 years! In many places garments were so scarce that women had to take turns in going outdoors. Peasants in Pitsi used to sleep in piles of husks and

BY MRS. HILDA BERNSTEIN

straw to keep warm. Even today, despite amazingly rapid improvements in 11 years and much relief administered by the government, many families still lack new clothing and quilts. This is the heritage of incredible backwardness and poverty that prevailed for centuries—up to eleven years ago.

The serf-owners in Tibet—5 per cent of the population—owned all the land and most of the livestock. The serfs were bound to their owners' estates from generation to generation. Those who displeased their masters or attempted to break the feudal bond were subject to barbarous punishments, flogging, mutilation, even being alive—and this right up to three or four years ago.

## Divide and Rule

Long years of reactionary rule left the deeper mark on the minority peoples, for the old ruling class willfully sought to keep them at odds with one another, and deliberately held them economically and culturally, the better to maintain their position and exploit them. 'Divide and rule' has been the principle of imperialist powers and autocratic rulers everywhere.

Political equality for all the country's nationalities was proclaimed in September 1949 and confirmed in the 1954 Constitution. Under this law, all nationalities are equal. "The People's Republic of China," it declares, "is a single, multi-national state." National discrimination or oppression, and all acts calculated to undermine the unity of the nationalities, are prohibited; all nationalities have the freedom to use or foster the growth of their own languages, to preserve or reform their own customs and ways. In areas where national minorities live in compact groups, they have real autonomy within the People's Republic.

At present, four autonomous regions have been formed: 29 autonomous chous, and 54 autonomous counties. Laws provide for the protection of the rights of minority people living outside their own communities, and the abolition of all terms of contempt in writing or speaking of these groups.

When the principle of equality is not enough, and will remain a formality unless the shackles of backwardness are struck from the people. Why? Because their own living conditions, without development of their agriculture and growth of their industry, there can be no possibility of genuine freedom, equality or prosperity. Much legislation and sweeping reforms were necessary to give effect to the new principles.

All nationalities participate on equal terms in the running of national affairs. Seats are reserved

for elected representatives of minority groups at every level, from the local people's congresses to the National People's Congress—the highest body in China, where 14.6 per cent of the total number of 1,225 deputies are minority people—more than twice their actual proportion in the population as a whole. This makes an interesting comparison with the United States Congress, in which the Negro people, who constitute over 10 per cent of the population, have only three representatives—a half of one per cent. Or with our own country, where the majority are denied any say in political affairs, and other minority groups are also deprived of any democratic representation.

The Constitution guarantees minority people the right to select their organs of self-government. Their one or more languages are the official ones. They administer their own local finances, organise their own public security forces, and draw up local statutes and regulations, subject to national financial and military rules.

## Real Help

Every form of assistance has been poured into minority areas: industrial and agricultural equipment, medical supplies, consumer goods, and a tremendous force of technicians of all kinds, including doctors, teachers, engineers and experienced farmers, to develop health services, hospitals, education and schools, and build industry and agriculture. In one backward area, after supplies for the 1958 harvest, it was even necessary to send cooks, as these people had never before grown rice, and did not know how to cook it. Grain had to be sent to places where output was desperately low, but in the years 1949 to 1957, grain output of minority areas increased by 62 per cent, and increased even more in 1958 and subsequently. Industrial output which was in the first period 4.3 times, then in the 1958 'big leap' in the four autonomous regions it went up by 69 per cent!

By the end of 1958, more than 4 million children of minority nationalities were in primary schools, and correspondingly large numbers in middle schools and colleges. Each of the four regions now have their own film studios, cinemas, libraries, bookshops, and broadcasting centres. Thousands of new works have been issued in 18 different languages.

At the Institute of National Minorities in Peking—one of nine such Institutes in different parts of the country—it is possible to see study, research and intensive work that is being done to speed up the development of every section. These students from more than 40 minority groups receive completely free training (including clothes, medical service, and a monthly allowance of pocket-money).

Among the teachers themselves are 30 different nationalities. The Institute has four departments: a department of politics, to train leaders in administration and poli-

tical theory; a department of languages, to train people in their own languages and develop them where necessary; a department of history to specialise in the study of the historical development and social systems of the nationalities, their political administration, their religious beliefs, customs and culture; and a department of literature and art. Most minorities enjoyed some form of dancing, music and folk arts in the past, but they were not developed. Now in three sections, music, dancing and fine arts, traditional art grows and becomes enriched with modern techniques.

We stood at the doorway of a hall watching a group of students who were learning foreign dances. They were boys and girls, dancing in pairs, and they had faces distinctly different from the Chinese, and thick, straight black hair which they flung back from their eyes as they performed with tremendous vitality dances from three different countries—Spain, Italy and the Ukraine. These students were Tibetans. And to each of these dance forms from distant places in Europe and Russia that must be little more than names to them, they brought something of the wild freedom and unfettered spirit of that high, strange land from which they had come.

Here was a simple and basic truth: Not only must each nationality have freedom to develop its individual culture, but that alone is not enough; through the mingling of all cultures, not simply within one country, but throughout the world, people will discover the true riches that await all 'backward' peoples. (Concluded)

## TAGORE TREAT FOR DURBAN

DURBAN.

IF only one knew what went into the preparation of a play of such importance as Tagore's 'King of the Dark Chamber,' which begins its Durban season early in October, no one would want to miss the opportunity of seeing the finished production.

Krishna Shah, the producer is a perfectionist. His attention to the most minute detail . . . his demand for absolute perfection in the interpretation of each character . . . his patient lectures to the cast of the significance, the message and the theme of the play are a treat to watch.

"King of the Dark Chamber" promises to be one of the greatest plays ever presented on the South African stage.

Baskhar!—the dynamic Indian ballet dancer, who like Mr. Shah comes to us after an extremely successful season in New York will, I predict, take South Africa by storm. His rendering of the classical, 2,000-year-old "Bharat Natyam" is superb.

Having seen both Baskhar and the well-known stage and TV personality, Ram Gopal, perform this intricate and extremely complicated dance, I am of the opinion that Baskhar puts even more life into his dancing than Ram.

He makes full use of his youth and stamina (he is the ex-weight boxing champion of Madras) and his movements on the stage give full meaning to his dances.

South Africans of all races should be grateful to Krishna and Baskhar for the play and dancing will undoubtedly contribute immensely to our cultural upliftment.

## VISITING INDIAN STAR

The Institute of National Minorities in Peking—one of nine such Institutes in different parts of the country—it is possible to see study, research and intensive work that is being done to speed up the development of every section. These students from more than 40 minority groups receive completely free training (including clothes, medical service, and a monthly allowance of pocket-money).

Among the teachers themselves are 30 different nationalities. The Institute has four departments: a department of politics, to train leaders in administration and poli-

The Indian dancer Baskhar relaxes after a hectic session on the stage.

## THE HEAD AND THE HEART

JOHANNESBURG.

TWO one-act plays presented on the same bill by Cecil Williams at the Loka Theatre offer the audience a brisk contrast in mood and colour.

"High School" is a stage adaptation by Arnold Perle of a Sholem Aleichem short story. It depicts the desperate struggles of the Jewish minority in tsarist Russia to win education for their children, in the teeth of official hostility and persecution. Much of Sholem Aleichem's passion and humanity come across in this version—I thought both the title and the play were apt. In the two principal parts succeeded in realising fully three-dimensional human beings for us—the great

writer wrote a simple and moving story from the plot and Perle concentrated on retelling it in the theatre.

But without enough dramatic art, the plot unfolds in a number of brief vignettes (too many of them) in between which we sit in the dark; the effect is not altogether unlike those early Transvaal jerky bioscope shows. Still, the show keeps moving, convincingly and abnormally.

"Don Juan in Hell," a squib of Bernard Shaw's, is not meant to convince at all but merely to dazzle with a fireworks display of the author's wit. This is a purely intellectual piece; there is no action and no story worth mentioning. The four actors sit side by side on the stage

and fire off glittering paradoxes at top speed and at the top of their voices. It is as if one had not one but four Bernard Shaws competing in a drawing room on a cocktail party; all rather overwhelming.

The audience reaction on the first night was interesting; those whose cup of tea it was sat up alertly, chuckling and occasionally guffawing; those whose it wasn't showed signs of growing mental anaesthesia—they soon gave up hoping something would happen and their eyes glazed over.

It goes without saying that under Cecil Williams' expert direction, both pieces are presented with glossy, professional distinction.

M.H.

Non-Aligned States

# A GATHERING FOR PEACE

Twenty-five Prime Ministers, Presidents, Kings and Princes met in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, early this month at an impressive gathering of Heads of State of non-aligned powers throughout the world. The organizers of the gathering chose not to use the word neutralist to describe their activities, because they felt that far from remaining neutral in the major world conflicts the non-aligned states should actively work for peace. By their deliberations and resolutions they have already contributed towards this noble objective. A feature of the conference was the manner in which the delegates exposed the main enemy of peace in the world today—imperialism and colonialism.

EUROPE AFRICA  
AMERICA ASIA



**FIRM FRIENDSHIPS.** Our pictures show ● President of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (TOP LEFT) in happy mood as he arrives at the Belgrade airport. ● A warm embrace for Indian Premier Pandit Nehru from Yugoslav President J. B. Tito (TOP RIGHT). ● Studying documents at the conference is B. L. Lansana, foreign minister of Guinea (CENTRE). ● Four Presidents stand in a row at Belgrade airport (BOTTOM RIGHT). They are J. B. Tito (Yugoslavia), Gamal Abdel Nasser (UAR), Ben Youssef Ben Khedda (Algerian Provisional Government) and Modibo Keita (Republic of Mali).

Two Blows Against Imperialism

# Brazil and Br. Guiana Fight Back—And Win

**THE people of Latin America have struck two powerful blows for national independence and democracy in the past two weeks.**

● First, the people of Brazil have successfully resisted an attempt by U.S.-backed army leaders to replace the Brazilian administration which in recent months has shown a growing tendency towards breaking away from U.S. domination.

● Secondly, the people of British Guiana have once more shown their confidence in Dr. Chedi Jagan's People's Progressive Party, which won a resounding success in the recent elections on the eve of the country receiving responsible government.

Brazil is Latin America's richest and most populous state. Last year Janio Quadros was elected President with an unprecedented majority on a programme of reform and cautious moves towards independence and neutrality. Quadros, a temperate politician about the same age as Kennedy, was called "the brom" by the people of his country, for he pledged himself to sweep the country clean of corruption. The task turned out to be too great for him, and two weeks ago under pressure from right wing army elements, he resigned, saying that he had been defeated by reaction.

**GUEVERA**

The specific event which prompted the army to take action was the warm manner in which Quadros greeted Cuban leader Che Guevera who passed through the country on his way home after attending an inter-American economic conference in the Argentine.

For many months Quadros had shown sympathy for the new Cuban regime and had to Washington's great consternation resisted all attempts to get Brazil to back intervention in Cuba. As a symbol of the Brazilian people's respect for the leaders of the new Cuba, Quadros awarded Guevera Brazil's highest decoration.

**GOULART**

At the same time the Brazilian Government had shown increasing restiveness at U.S. domination of her foreign policy. The strong desire, supported by all classes save those most firmly tied to U.S. capital, for improving relations with the socialist countries and the Afro-Asian world, was reflected in the sending of a trade delegation last month to the People's Republic of China. Head of the delegation was Brazilian Vice-President Goulart, who had been elected to office last year with the support of the working people in town and country. Goulart's praise for the people and

government of China was very great, for, he declared, both Brazil and China had a common experience in fighting against imperialism.

Taking advantage of Goulart's absence from the country, a group of army generals who in the past had made and unmade Presidents at the behest of the U.S. threatened to cripple the Quadros regime. Quadros collapsed and left the country.

Vice-President Goulart refused to be intimidated, however, and demanded that he be allowed to take up his rightful position according to the Brazilian constitution as President. The Army leaders who feared Goulart even more than they had disliked Quadros, declared that they would arrest him should he return to the country and said that they were going to revise the Constitution to prevent him from taking office.

The people of Brazil had other ideas, however. Students, workers, peasants, men and women from the middle classes, communists, socialists and liberals, poured out into the streets in impressive demonstrations of their determination to stand by Goulart and the Constitution. Powerful support for Goulart came from the Governor of one of the southern provinces, a man who, besides being Goulart's brother-in-law, shared his radical ideas and had massive support from the people and army of his area.

Faced with this powerful popular reaction the army chiefs had to back down, for a showdown would have spelt their complete doom and could have resulted in Brazil following the road of Cuba.

The net result of the whole affair has been to emphasise the new militancy of the Latin American people who have been so greatly inspired by the bold advances of the people of Cuba. Kennedy and his Latin American partners have suffered yet one more setback.



JAGAN: victorious

## VICTORY FOR PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY

By capturing 20 of the 35 seats in British Guiana's new Legislature the People's Progressive Party have proved that nothing can defeat a people when they are well organised and well led in their struggle for freedom and a better life.

In the first elections held in British Guiana under universal suffrage in 1953 the PPP swept the polls winning 18 out of the 24

seats. The British colonial office soon showed its contempt for democracy by suspending the Guiana constitution and deposing the Government led by PPP leader Chedi Jagan, alleging a fantastic arson plot which would have made even a South African Minister of Justice blush with shame. All sorts of attempts were made to weaken the PPP thereafter and the British achieved some measure of success when they enticed a group to break away from the PPP on racial lines.

Confident that their divide and

rule policies would cripple the PPP, the British allowed elections once more in 1957, but to their dismay the PPP was once more re-elected, winning 9 out of the 14 seats. The constitution which prevailed at the time gave the majority party only extremely limited powers of government, but nevertheless the PPP chose to take what Ministers it could get in order to be able to press yet more effectively for independence.

The British Government has since done everything in its power

to sabotage the mild reforms brought about by the PPP ministers. The colonial Government was starved of funds, and Dr. Jagan several times travelled to Britain in order to get aid, but each time he was turned down flat.

Nevertheless the unremitting hard work of the PPP members of Government, their constant activities in the interest of their country, their incorruptibility and their determined efforts to secure independence for British Guiana, kept the

PPP and its policies constantly before the public eye.

Despite unfavourable defamations and despite every trick, slander and manoeuvre that the reactionaries and opportunists could devise, the PPP has won out once again. Their latest victory marks not only a great step forward for the people of British Guiana who are now on the high road to independence and a better life. It is also a victory of the peoples everywhere in their struggle against imperialism and domination.

## "The Blood Knot" A Brilliant Success

JOHANNESBURG.

THE sorrow and frustration of South Africa 1961 were brilliantly evoked by Athol Fugard in his new play "The Blood Knot" at Johannesburg's Rehearsal Room last week.

Mr. Fugard, who played the main role of a Coloured man who is light enough to pass for White, and who was most ably supported by Zakes Moke as his darker brother, acted with tremendous conviction. Despite the great length of the play, which took three and a half hours to perform and would benefit greatly from careful pruning, the attention of the audience was held throughout, and all those present at this first production were obviously profoundly caught up in the symbolism of how Non-Whites are forced to live today.

Mr. Fugard shows the sort of knowledge of people that is the very opposite of "from the outside looking in." Here is an extremely talented White South African who is no longer just White but a real South African, a man who does not consciously have to be sympathetic with and identify with other groups but who understands them because he is a part of them all.

Athol Fugard, writer, producer and actor, has the makings of South Africa's first real playwright.

## Congratulations To Cricketers

The Soccer African Sports Association has written to the Cricket Board of Control congratulating it on the historic decision on integration which were taken at its recent Cape Town conference.

It has also sent good wishes to the new officials and to the work of international recognition will now be left in their hands, but that SASA will give them all the material on integration which it has if they wish to make use of it. The new President is Mr. Rashid Varachia and the Secretary Mr. "Checker" Jassat. Mr. Baatjes was re-elected Treasurer.

## New Job For Noni Jabavu



The South African author-broadcaster-critic and lecturer Miss Noni Jabavu, now living in England, has just been appointed editor of the new Strand Magazine. Here she is seen with Mr. Ernest Kay, one of the joint proprietors of the magazine.

## Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:

### KENILWORTH OPEN HANDICAP:

1. ROYAL AFFAIR
2. Air Travel
3. Congenial.

WYNBERG HANDICAP (B): INYALA. Danger, Recorder.

WYNBERG PROGRESS STAKES: MIRZA. Danger, Tropic Zone.

KENILWORTH PROGRESS STAKES: BRISKLY. Danger, Ceres Peak.

OWNERS' PLATE: FAIRBROTHER. Danger, Treasure Pan.

MATURITY STAKES (A): HIGH JACK. Danger, Persian Rug.

MATURITY STAKES (B): MARIAN. Danger, Raider.

## TENNIS

## TRANSVAAL PLAYERS WIN SINGLES TITLES

From L. W. Himson

KIMBERLEY.

TRANSVAALS' only two entrants—Bosch Mokwena and Mrs. Jane Muso, holder of the women's singles of the South African National Tennis Union—won the Griqua singles titles in the non-racial open tennis championships of the Griqualand West Bantu Association on the Union and Fearnort courts in Galashew village recently. Excellent tennis was seen and there were many shock victories in the men's singles event. Eric Crawford (G.W.) was the outstanding player in the tournament and was most unlucky not to win through to the final. In the second round Crawford short-circuited Pete Louw's high voltage play to win 6-6, 6-3 after trailing 2-5 in the first set. He went on to eliminate Danny Peters in straight sets 6-2, 6-3, but went down in the semi-final against Mortimer Selebano of Free State after a 210-minute duel to lose 7-5, 2-6, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4.

Though Bosch Mokwena had no difficulty in playing himself into the final, he was extended to four sets by Mortimer Selebano who lost 6-4, 2-6, 2-6, 3-6. The game ended in semi-darkness.

The superior counterpart of Jane Muso was too much for the two Kimberley girls and she had no difficulty in winning the women's singles title. Though she won her quarter final match against Mrs. S. Theysie 6-0, 6-0, she had to battle in the second set of her semi-final match against the 15-year-old schoolgirl Pam Himson who, in spite of losing the first set 6-0, fought a grim battle, only to go down 6-4. Dorothea Theysie was no match for the champion and was defeated 6-1, 6-0.

Though Dorothea Theysie and Mrs. Theysie won the women's title, they were given a fright in their semi-final game against Pam Himson and Priscilla Williams. The match was a real battle and the two Coloured girls were unfortunate to lose against the African pair 4-6, 10-8, 7-5.

The men's doubles was uneventful and Eric Crawford and Danny Peters are the new holders. The mixed doubles final could not be played owing to the falling light. The title was awarded jointly to Mokwena and Mrs. Muso of Transvaal and Sebots and Gladys Moss of Free State.

## MASS MEETING

### BANQUETING HALL

Cape Town  
3 p.m.

### DEMAND:

- One man, one vote
- Higher wages, lower rents
- End Bantu Authorities, Job Reservation, Group Areas

Inserted by Joint Secretaries, Coloured People's Congress, Congress of Democrats, Congress of Trade Unions, c/o 41 Stal Plein Buildings, Plein Street, Cape Town.

## What the Papers Did Not Print . . .

### Full Soviet Statement on the Resuming of Nuclear Tests

Price 5c Post Free

Send postal order or stamps to:  
Secretary, P.F.S.U., P.O. Box 2920,  
JOHANNESBURG.

## SUPPORT GROWS FOR NON-RACIAL CAMPAIGN

RESPONSE to the Sonreix appeal (Support Only Non-Racial Events in Sport) is coming from all parts of the country, including Cape Town, Paarl, Kimberley, Durban and, of course, Port Elizabeth.

Only Johannesburg seems to lag behind.

Signatories already include Patrick Duncan, Ivan Williams and Tom Walters (Cape Town), Japie Green and Outbert Loriston (Paarl), Leo Kuper and M. N. Pather (Durban), Bennie Esau (Kimberley), Mona Scholtz (Miss South Africa 1960) and Pat Cossie (P.E.).

Some sportsmen are not yet clear about the meaning of the pledge. It is helpful to bear in mind the following:

● The pledge is against sport organised "as a matter of policy" on a basis of racial discrimination. Sport which is limited to a particular group because of circumstances etc. or limited to an area or section—e.g. schools—would not be covered by the pledge.

● The campaign is directed primarily against REPRESENTATIVE sides and touring sides which in fact are not representative.

● Eventually all forms of discrimination in sport must be removed, but the extent at this stage must be decided by the individual.

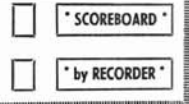
● Further questions would be welcomed.

In Port Elizabeth, an official of white rugby has complained that only 100 NON-WHITES supported an event specially arranged.

The Board of Control and the Eaglets Cricket Society can do a great deal to help in the SONREIX campaign by organising counter-attractions to the New Zealand Cricket tour next month which will be on a discriminatory basis.

## Strong Man Show

Both Natal and Eastern Province have had successful provin-



cial championships in preparation for the national championships at Paarl at the end of the month. In all these shows, there have been winners from all racial groups—this is a fine example to many other sporting bodies.

## Cricket Spectators

Those who wish to know how cricket in South Africa is viewed by the outside world are advised to read recent issues of the "Cricketer" published in England. "Sportimes" from Pakistan has also published an excellent article by Rajendra Chetty of Durban.

## Forthcoming Fixture

"Scoreboard" will be carrying shortly a critical contribution on the soccer set-up in the Eastern Province.

## Congratulations

To Salie Schroeder of the Western Province who made an excellent debut in professional rugby in Britain recently. When pro rugby takes root in S.A., many of our players will be coveted by the organisers!

Unless otherwise stated, F. Carroon of 6 Barrack St., Cape Town, is responsible for all published matter in this issue. Johannesburg news by R. First and J. Goph. 7 Maraisville news by H. P. Nalcker, 602 Lodon House, 119 Grey St. Port Elizabeth news by Gosan Mbeki, 29 Court Chambers, 127 Adairley St. Cape Town news by A. la Grana, 4 Barrack St.

## SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTS ASSOCIATION

### OPERATION SONREIX:

### "SUPPORT ONLY NON-RACIAL EVENTS IN SPORT"

At its Biennial General Meeting at Johannesburg in January 1961, the South African Sports Association agreed to launch a campaign asking people to support only non-racial sports events and to withhold support from events conducted, as a matter of policy, on the basis of racial discrimination.

We are now ready to undertake this campaign. For a beginning we wish to issue a statement, signed by many prominent personalities, calling on people to support the campaign. If you are willing to be one of the signatories, please sign the Appeal set out below and post it to SASA.

Tear this coupon out, sign it and post to:  
SASA, Box 2129, PORT ELIZABETH.

### OPERATION SONREIX

"I, the undersigned, believe that the basis of true sportmanship is fairplay and that it is wrong to exclude anyone from sport because of racial origins or colour. In the interests of true sportmanship I call on all to support Only Non-Racial Events in Sport and to withhold support from any events conducted, as a matter of policy, on the basis of racial discrimination."

SIGN

ADDR

DATE

Published  
Town, per  
in number  
Johannes  
Cape Town  
Port Eliza

C. Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape  
Shelley Road, Salt River. This newspaper  
New Age office:  
Sand Street, Phone 25-4025.  
P.O. 2129, Telegraphic Address: Nuage, C.T.  
Phone 4807.  
Pier Street, Phone 45796.

# HAVE YOU SENT YOUR DONATION YET?