

# BASUTOLAND DECLARES WAR ON S.A. REFUGEES

## FORMER ANC LEADERS FACE DEPORTATION TO SOUTH AFRICA

MASERU.

FOLLOWING THE RECENT DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST "COMMUNISTS AND FELLOW-

### AMONG THE VICTIMS



Elizabeth Mafekeng



Joseph Khumalo



Nathan Molao

TRAVELLERS" BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BASUTOLAND CONGRESS PARTY, MR. NTSU MOKHEHE. THE BASUTOLAND GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN STEPS TO EXPEL A NUMBER OF PROMINENT ANC AND OTHER REFUGEES FROM THE TERRITORY.

Among those affected are Mrs. Elizabeth Mafekeng, whose permanent residence permit has been withdrawn; and 69-year-old Mr. Joseph "Anti-Pass" Khumalo, Mr. Maruping Sepepere and Mr. Nathan Molao, whose applications for residence permits have been rejected.

The Basutoland Government has given no reasons for its decisions.

#### POLICE RAIDS

Action is not likely to be limited to these four. On February 8 and 9 police raids took place on refugees and politicians from South Africa, including Messrs J. G. Malic, J. Molefi, E. L. Ntloedibe and Mtswa, who were all visited by a large squad of police and subjected to a humiliating interrogation.

South African refugees in Basutoland are in a state of unrest and apprehension as a result of these developments. The Basutoland Refugees' Committee has sent a petition to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in London requesting that action against the refugees be halted forthwith.

"When we fled the country we did so with clear conscience; as we had committed no indecipherable crimes in South Africa," states the petition. "We fled from injustice and racial intolerance."

The petition points out that British law allows freedom of movement in the colonies and protects refugees to those persecuted for political reasons.

"To this day England is regarded as a place of refuge for a man who needs protection."

#### WHAT IS ASYLUM?

Deploying the action taken against refugees in Basutoland, the petition states:

"We appeal to the British Government to define in clear terms what asylum it grants to refugees in the colonies as the type offered in Basutoland is both hypocritical and unbecoming." The petition also considers the action against the refugees a sinister move designed to indirectly extradite them back to South Africa.

"The Ganyale incident is a fitting example of our contention that the Basutoland Government is guilty of complicity with the Government of South Africa in getting Ganyale and his companions kidnapped.

"No amount of police guards will make the position of the refugees any safer. Instead there is greater police surveillance over the refugees."

#### FLEE TO BRITAIN

Pointing out that if permits are refused them they will be deported to South Africa, "which we detest,"

the petition concludes: "If Basutoland rejects us we are thinking of seeking asylum in Britain."

The petition is signed by J. Molefi, E. L. Ntloedibe, J. G. Kgasane, E. Mafekeng, E. M. Sigwela, T. T. Shume, E. Lande, N. N. Sejake, M. Sepepere, C. P. Mokkeki and N. Shuba.

New Age understands that the matter is to be raised in the House of Commons as a matter of urgency by Mr. Fenner Brockway M.P.

# NEW AGE

Vol. 8, No. 19. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, February 22, 1962

6d.

5c.

## YURI GAGARIN IN CAIRO



Major Yuri Gagarin, first Soviet cosmonaut, attended a dinner given in his honour by President Nasser during his recent visit to Cairo.

## TRANSKEI PLAN "A CYNICAL FRAUD"

### Addis Ababa Conference Demands Freedom For S.A.

From Tenyson Makiwane

ADDIS ABABA.

THE people of South Africa, notwithstanding the fierce persecution they suffered, would not be diverted for one moment from the historic mission of liberating their country. Mr. Nelson Mandela, South African underground leader, told the conference of the Pan-African Movement for East and Central Africa here.

Referring to the struggle of the people in South Africa, Mr. Mandela pointed out that South Africa was undergoing radical changes. It was understandable that today the

people in South Africa were turning away from the path of peace and non-violence.

Dynamic and effective, Mr. Mandela's speech completely dispelled the myth current among some people outside South Africa that the struggle of the South African people only started in 1960, at the time of Sharpeville.

#### TACTICS

Mandela dealt at length with the tactics which had been adopted by the African National Congress and the liberation movement in the past. Strikes, boycotts and demonstrations were still on the agenda, he said. But it was the war preparations of the South African Government and their consistent resort to force which were compelling the people to

change their tactics, he said.

The resolution on South Africa rejected the granting of so-called self-government to the Transkei as "a cynical fraud and a calculated insult to the African peoples throughout Africa who are demanding complete and genuine freedom and independence in respect of the whole of South Africa," and called on African states to apply immediate political, economic, diplomatic and cultural sanctions against South Africa.

The resolution also called for the lifting of the ban on the ANC and PAC, the release of Sobukwe and other freedom fighters from jail and the lifting of the ban and banishment order on Chief A. J. Lutuli.

(Continued on page 8)

# NEW AGE LETTER BOX SERETSE KHAMA IS MISINFORMED

After reading the aims and objects of the Bechuanaaland National Democratic Party at a recent meeting the chairman Mr. Seretse Khama went on at length to describe what he called the extremism of the A.N.C. and with special emphasis cautioned his followers to beware of the Basto-lan Progressive Party, "especially because some members of the former are the members of the latter." The members of the ANC hated white men only because they were white, said Seretse.

Although I do not propose to lecture Seretse on the principles of extremism, I would like to know whether he suggests the world is mad to have awarded the "Nobel Peace Prize" to Chief Albert Lutuli, the leader of the A.N.C. Or does Seretse suggest that to make us understand that he does not know it is the A.N.C. that believes in multi-racialism which has resulted in the formation of the Congress Alliance—i.e. working together of all races irrespective of colour and religious denomination?

Or is Seretse Khama not yet aware that we already know he was a member of the committee appointed to draw up the constitution of the Bechuanaaland Legislative Council and that his *ONE MAN ONE VOTE* slogan is a guise to catch the imagination of the lazy-to-think intellectuals and to lengthen the life-time of the present Legco which aims at the self-enrichment of the Whites more so as his party is composed mainly of Legco members, chiefs and subordinate chiefs who are the enemies of progress. Although Seretse Khama may temporarily be successful with his minority-rule campaign, the obvious result is that immediately

the people realise that they are being led astray by Seretse will be unable to control the situation with an iron hand.

PATRICK TSHANE  
Chairman BPP (Palatye Branch).

## Africans Leaving The B.C.P.

In reply to Mr. Ramakate, as reported in New Age of November 2, 1961, I wish to say that his remarks are unfounded. He mentions Mandela as being a true leader when just a short while ago Mokhehe spoke ill about him. It is true that the BCP was formed in 1952, but since then about ten political parties have sprung up in Bechuanaaland. Can he give reasons for this, or why they have dissociated themselves from the BCP? The reason is clear since the BCP does not work for co-operation.

He says also that the party has a policy which is accepted by the people. What nonsense. Hundreds of people have left the ranks of BCP. He mentions stone-throwing at the party, whereas the only party throwing stones, rotten eggs, bombs and bullets at the people is the BCP.

Why does he admire Mokhehe for forcing his way? He calls himself a suffering son of Africa and yet he allows the yoke of oppression to be forced on him by no other than his leader.

To deny freedom is to lose it, that is why all thinking people are leaving the BCP and joining other parties.

P. F. MOLOI  
P.O. Moroka.

## BPP Meeting In Johannesburg

The Bechuanaaland People's Party held a meeting at Meadowlands recently. The meeting was attended by over 500 people from many areas surrounding Johannesburg.

In his opening remarks the chairman referred particularly to the expulsion by the Bechuanaaland authorities of Maxton Joseph, a refugee from South West Africa.

The chairman stated he was surprised at those who have the ability to separate milk yet who are obviously unable to pick out the fly from the milk.

The time has come for the inhabitants of Bechuanaaland to look after the affairs of their own country.

F. K. PUDICHPATSHOA  
Meadowlands.

## Salvation in Africa

I am amused at what Mandela said at the Addis Ababa Conference. The delegates to the conference wanted to free South Africa from Nationalist bondage. He was wrong when he said that the centre and cornerstone of struggle was the efforts of the freedom fighters inside South Africa.

He is blind because all the people in the north are our brothers of the soil, and salvation for us lies everywhere in Africa.

SONELA P. SISULU  
Durban.

## Live and Let Live

After enjoying the cream of education, Kaizer Matanzima is now not ashamed to stand four-square behind Mr. Maree in feeding thousands of African children with their poisonous Bantu Education. It is said that he has recently been to Cala for the same nefarious purpose.

Matanzima grew up in a homely Transkei but now he works hand in glove with Verwoerd. He fails to tell the Africans the truth, that this is the two-year-old venomous Bantustan which has claimed so many lives and left so many orphans and widows, and which is now given 'self-government'.

The harm done by Matanzima, no matter for what 'good reason', is really unforgettable and whether he nor de Wet Nel will ever bluff the Africans. The oppressed people of Africa know what they want and that is full equality based on one man one vote.

HONEST  
New Brighton.

## More Raids In Bloomfontein

On February 7 at 10.30 a.m. I was visited by four members of the Special Branch and one policeman. They showed me without warrants. When questioned they informed me that they were searching for subversive documents. I was asked where my 'Freedom Charters' were kept, who I work for, who signed my pass, and when I told them the answers they told my pass and said I would be charged with forgery. I was taken to the location police station and locked up.

I was told that they would contact my lawyer and that there would be bail. When my wife went to my lawyer, however, he was out of town. What happened was only just in time when I appeared before the magistrate on the following morning. Bail was fixed with the prosecutor and the case was postponed for two weeks.

I was appeared before the Native Commissioner, the charge was dropped. On the same day Richard Shilling was also raided but nothing was taken from him.

CALIEB MOTSHABI  
Bloomfontein.

## EDITORIAL

# 12-DAY JAILINGS MUST CEASE

THE time has come to protest against the misuse by the Special Branch of their powers under the 12-day no bail law.

We do not accept that there was any need for this law at any time. It was passed by the Government last year to equip them with powers to deal with an emergency situation without being under the necessity of declaring a state of emergency under the Public Safety Act.

"Let us get the dangerous people locked away," said the Minister of Justice in Parliament when piloting his Bill through, "and then, after 12 days, they can appear before the courts and be freed or allowed bail."

A high proportion of the people who were arrested during the May 29 campaign last year were released at the end of the 12-day period without any charges being preferred against them. Many of the remainder were acquitted in the courts or the charges against them were simply dropped.

We have it on the authority of the Minister of Bantu Affairs that there is no emergency in South Africa at the moment, yet people are still being put away under the 12-day no bail law. Latest two victims in the Transvaal were Messrs Walter Sisulu and Brian Sonela, both of whom were compelled to spend 12 days in jail merely because the Attorney General, at the behest of the Special Branch, issued the necessary warrants against them.

We say this is sheer political persecution. The 12-day no-bail law has become a weapon of intimidation, and is being used indiscriminately against political fighters who happen to fall into disfavour with the Special Branch.

The people must demand that this vicious law be scrapped in its entirety. It violates the basic right of an accused person to be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty, and not to be subjected to arbitrary detention unless he has been convicted in a properly constituted court of law.

What the present position amounts to is that the Special Branch have the power to sentence political fighters to 12 days imprisonment without trial, and they are using this power on the slightest provocation.

WE SAY THIS HAS GOT TO STOP, AND THE PEOPLE'S ORGANISATIONS MUST TAKE ACTION TO ENSURE THAT IT DOES STOP AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

# Carneson Refuses To Answer Questions

JOHANNESBURG.  
MR. Fred Carneson, editor of New Age, refused to answer questions when he appeared at a hearing before Mr. J. L. de Villiers, a Johannesburg magistrate, on Saturday February 17. The magistrate excluded the public from the hearing but permitted Mr. Carneson to be legally represented.

## NEW PHASE OF THE STRUGGLE

Through the columns of New Age I wish to express my view of the phase we have entered in our struggle for freedom.

There are people who think that we are losing the battle to the oppressors. But this is not true. In the past we were the ones who were defending our interests against the oppressors until they had taken all from us. But now the reverse applies, and Verwoerd and his Nationalist forces are trying by all means to defend themselves against the mighty force of the people.

We are entering the last phase of our struggle. And this is the decisive one in the liberatory struggle. But our only problem now is how best we can organise the people to our side.

Amanda Ngawethu! SAST  
Basutoland

Mr. Carneson had been subpoenaed to answer before the magistrate under Section 83 of Act 56 of 1955, after twice refusing to give members of the Special Branch information relating to an article published in New Age on December 28, 1961.

The article, entitled "The National Conversation—What is to be Done," was under the name of Mr. Walter Sisulu, a former National General Secretary of the now-banned ANC.

## ALLEGED OFFENCE

Stating that the police were investigating an alleged offence committed by Mr. Sisulu under the Suppression of Communism Act, the prosecutor asked: (a) Who was the author of the article and (b) how the manuscript came into the possession of New Age.

In argument, Mr. A. Fischer QC, who appeared together with Mr. D. Soggar for the respondent, said that if the article could constitute a criminal offence, Mr. Sisulu could do so equally for Mr. Carneson who, as author, was responsible for publication. Mr. Carneson was therefore entitled to refuse to answer the questions on the grounds that the replies might incriminate him.

The Magistrate, after hearing further argument by the prosecutor, postponed the hearing until March 3.

Should the Magistrate reject the defence argument and order Mr. Carneson to answer the questions, further refusal could mean commitment to jail for periods of eight days at a time.

# Don't Cry "Wolf"

EVERY now and then we blow our own trumpets in this column. Or rather we publish the remarks of someone else who has done so for us. This week we are quoting a letter from a reader many thousands of miles away in Ireland. We hope his feelings for the paper will stimulate our well-wishers into digging deep down into their pockets and sending us a whacker big donation to New Age.

"Many Irish people have commented that it is an excellent paper and that the views expressed are very frank and powerfully presented. . . . New Age has become a part of my interest and devotion to your paper grows and I will do everything possible to help you. . . . Best wishes from you all for your splendid work from all your readers. . . . I will do everything I can for my 'baby'."

Well, we're hoping you are prepared to do something for us as well, because we must be kept alive. We cannot be taken for granted. The fact that we have kept going for so long is a miracle, but a miracle based on the devotion, loyalty and generosity of our staff and of our donors.

The hard work cannot stop now. It must go on with renewed and trebled energy, because we are near the limit of our resources. WE ARE WARNING YOU OF THE DANGER OF LOSING NEW AGE. AND WE HOPE YOU WILL TAKE THIS WARNING SERIOUSLY.

We are very serious, for at the present rate we will not be able to continue for much longer. We have never cried "Wolf" with greater seriousness before. In the past our readers have come up to scratch and we sincerely hope that they will do the same again.

PLEASE SEND US YOUR DONATION—A BIG ONE TODAY!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:  
M & M R10, O Grove R2.10, Colls R4, Int R4, Anon R4, Medicine R16, B. Colls R15, K R20, Molly Fischer R4.20. In memory of Wilhelmiana A R2, Friends birthday gift R200, Bennie and Mary R20.

Cape Town:  
Unity R10, Socko R50.52, Anon R6, June R2, Dance tickets (per Loui) R2.

Grand Total: R341.82.

## New Age Interviews

# THE BLACK VERWOERD

### Mpanza and Bantu Councils Repudiated by the People

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
**THIS** week New Age interviewed the self-styled "Black Verwoerd." He is "gratified," too, he claims. But he was shouted down and forced to leave a meeting at Orlando Township last week when he tried to explain why he supported the Nationalist Government's Urban Bantu Council scheme.

He is Mr. James Mpanza, chairman of the Orlando Advisory Board and also a supporter of Bantu Authorities. The interview between the New Age reporter and Mr. Mpanza went as follows:

**New Age:** Would you say the Urban Bantu Council Act is good for the African people?

**Mpanza:** A law is a law, no matter what we think of it. There are many laws we do not like, but we must accept the influx control. But they have been implemented. Our leaders, the chiefs, have accepted Bantu Authorities. I am following them.

#### GUIDED BY PEOPLE

**New Age:** Isn't a leader a leader because of the people's confidence in him? Shouldn't he be guided by the people's interests in whatever he does?

**Mpanza:** Once a chief that has been appointed he can no longer be led, but must lead and see that the people do not go astray. The people can only advise and consult him.

**New Age:** Can you be advised by the people?

**Mpanza:** Yes! If I consider the advice to be genuine.

**New Age:** Where do you draw the line between advice which is genuine and that which is not?

**Mpanza:** From the argument. That is my yardstick. I have been elected to the Advisory Board consecutively for 26 years now. Do you think that the people who elected me have been stupid all these years?

#### STUNT

**New Age:** But you have been out of the Board. You only got in when Mr. G. G. Xorile and his colleagues got out.

**Mpanza:** Oh! Those just got out because of their "Asinamal" stunt which could not hold for long. My child, I will be 73 years old on May 15. These people who oppose me were only born yesterday. They know nothing, and when it comes to the push they run to New York, London etc. During my shantytown case I never fled the country. I am still here.

**New Age:** What following have you got?

**Mpanza:** All the people who elected me are behind me.

**New Age:** Where are they now? Is it true that an overwhelming majority of the people who attend meetings in the Communal Hall are against you?

**Mpanza:** Listen here! You are not going to tell me anything! The people you talk about are my opposition. They are jealous because I was elected instead of them. Let them bump their heads into me. They will wear out. I am a leader here. I AM THE BLACK VERWOERD.

**New Age:** Are you granite?  
**Mpanza:** THAT'S ME.

**New Age:** Will you go ahead with your request for the amendment of the Act even though your own board members are divided on the issue?

**Mpanza:** The four elected Board members voted unanimously for the Urban Bantu Council. Mr. Mampu-

ru and Mr. H. K. Butshing are just Council nominees and I cannot consider their views. The Coloured and the Indian people have accepted the same law. They are going to have their own Mayors. Why must we be left behind?

**New Age:** Have they accepted?  
**Mpanza:** That is what the papers tell us.

But other African leaders had this to say of Mr. Mpanza's appointment of Urban Bantu Councils.

**Mr. Paul Mosaka—prominent business man:** Acceptance of Urban Councils for urban Africans would mean that they are willing to sign their death warrant and be reduced to a condition of perpetual migrants and sojourners in the so-called white areas.

**Mr. Theodore Moses—Chairman of the Joint Advisory Boards:** We are not prepared to give our views in this matter because we who are members of the Joint Advisory Board are going to meet Mr. J. W. Carr, Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, where the whole project will be discussed.

**Mrs. Ruth Matseane—Joint Secretary of the Federation of S.A. Women:** I am sure that the great majority of women in South Africa are resolutely opposed to Urban Councils and will condemn Mr. Mpanza for accepting it.

**Mr. Mark Shope—General Secretary of SACTU:** The acceptance of Urban Bantu Councils by Mpanza is a tragedy. He has now lost the support even of those who admired him for the work which he had done during the shantytown removals.

**Mr. Obed Motabi—Secretary of Co-ordinating Committee of Residents' Associations in the S.W. areas of Johannesburg:** I make an appeal to everybody in the South Western areas particularly to oppose Mr. Mpanza's support of Urban Councils.

**Mr. Thabo Mbeki—Youth leader:** Any African who accepts Bantu Authorities is betraying the African people and should be regarded as an enemy in the struggle for freedom in South Africa.

**Mr. Dan Poho—Union of S.A. Artists:** Come on, Mr. Mpanza. The people you are supposed to lead have told you point blank they do not approve of the Bantu Authorities in any direction you are taking.

**Mr. Bongo—Chairman, Society of Young Africa (SOYA):** It is gratifying to note that the opposition to Urban Councils and Bantu Authorities is serving to forge unity between town and country.

**Mr. J. B. Marks, well-known African leader,** said in the establishment of the Urban Council system. Mpanza sees himself appointed an active participant in the administration of the enslavement and exploitation of the African people.

#### CAMPAIGN

The African people in the S.W. areas of Johannesburg are rapidly stepping up their campaign against Urban Bantu Councils, and last week-end over 20,000 of them distributed headed "Oppose Bantu Councils. Beware of Traitors. Mpanza is preparing to sell the people."

The South West areas people want:

- An immediate reduction in rents;
- An immediate stop to all prosecutions for arrears rentals;
- A minimum wage of R2 a day;
- The repeal of the pass laws;
- Abolition of influx control.



LEFT: People at Mr. Mpanza's meeting shouting angry questions at him for accepting Urban Bantu Councils. RIGHT: a heckler jeers at Mr. Mpanza for calling in the police when it became obvious that the majority in the hall were against him.

### At Bonteheuwel Housing Scheme

## Coloureds Lose Money, Votes Through Group Areas

#### CAPE TOWN.

**IN BONTHEUWEL,** six miles from Athlone, many people are living under trying conditions—and that's putting it mildly.

This City Council housing scheme for Coloureds, which is incidentally part of the Government's Group Areas programme to concentrate the Coloured community in a "Colouredstad" on the Cape Flats, is apparently a "show piece" of the authorities. It was toured last week by foreign diplomats, under the guidance of the Mayor of Cape Town and with the blessings of the Minister of Community Development.

It is significant that the home in Bonteheuwel which the "tourists" were shown was that of an employee of the Group Areas Board. There was little likelihood of hearing any complaints there.

But the fact of the matter is that large numbers of the people in Bonteheuwel are feeling the effects of Group Areas.

#### LESS MONEY

Most of them have been forced to move there from nearer the City

for want of better accommodation. More money for fares means less money for food and other necessities.

The worker who has to travel to Cape Town every day has to pay between 33c and 35c a day on fares. For the worker who earns between R8 and R10 a week—and a great many of those in Bonteheuwel do—R1.75 means a great hole in his pay-pocket, and so much less food for himself and his family.

**ONE MAN GETS UP AT 4 A.M. TO WALK 9 MILES TO MOWBRAY EVERY DAY IN ORDER TO SAVE ON FARES!**

It is also the boast of the authorities that soon 14 schools and 40 commercial enterprises will be established in Bonteheuwel, but they will be of small significance to people who have no money to spend.

Added to this, the social and family life of the people has been adversely affected. Having to spend almost two hours travelling back from work, many arrive home just in time to have a late supper and go to bed to rest before the next morning's early rising. Some workers never see their

children awake except over week-ends.

#### NO VOTES

But perhaps most important of all, the people of Bonteheuwel, who were mostly municipal voters before moving there, are now disfranchised since they live in a municipal housing scheme. They have therefore been forced to join the thousands of others rendered voteless by the regulations, and so have no say in the affairs of "their own area," let alone of the City.

This is what Group Areas means to the people of Bonteheuwel.

### Cape Women In Conference

#### CAPE TOWN.

A conference of the Federation of South African Women last week, attended by over 40 delegates, discussed urgent proposals to put the organisation into good shape to enable it to fight the enforcement of pass laws for women.

It was agreed that immediate steps be taken to implement the decisions of the recent Women's Federation Conference in Port Elizabeth to campaign for higher wages and for the abolition of the pass laws for women. It was also decided that steps should be taken to remedy the precarious existence of the Eastrie River women who were persecuted for passes and that they should be encouraged to join the Women's Federation.

### 18 Months For Cape Town Bomb Incident

#### CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Sedick Levy, 20, was found guilty of arson and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment when he appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court for the third time on Monday following the fire bomb incident in the City Hall last month.

Bail was fixed at R300 in the event of an appeal being noted. Adv. A. L. Sachs instructed by Messrs Frank, Bernard & Joffe appeared for Mr. Levy.





# SOCIALISM IN GHANA?

In this the first of two articles KAY BEAUCHAMP examines the progress of Ghana since independence and points to the strong influence of socialist ideas on President Nkrumah.

## WHAT IS HAPPENING IN GHANA IS OF THE GREATEST INTEREST.

For the problem there is this:

- Once independence has been won, how is a former colonial territory to get rid of the whole heritage of colonialism?
- What kind of political, economic and social system can it build in place of the old one?

In Ghana in the first ten years since self-government in 1946, there have been rapid developments in education and other social services, in transport and communications, and in the promotion of Ghanaians to replace foreigners.

On the other hand, changes in the basic structure of the economy have been slow. Export and import trade remained largely in the hands of British and other European and Asian firms. Ghana continued to rely on the export of cocoa, the main cash crop, and of minerals with extraction in the hands of foreign firms. Leading positions in the state and the armed forces were still held by Englishmen. Investment of foreign monopoly capital from the West was strongly encouraged.

This led many people to believe that President Nkrumah and the Convention People's Party were only paying lip service to socialism and that Ghana's dependence on Western imperialism would remain indelible.

Certainly to the imperialists the developments of last year came as a rude shock. The extremely hostile treatment of Ghana in the Western capitalist press, America's second thoughts about the Volta scheme, the opposition in Britain to the Queen's visit (not only on grounds of safety) were indications of this.

- The changes towards greater planning and control embodied in the July Budget;
- The forthright opposition to the Common Market;
- The long and successful tour of the socialist countries;
- The removal of General Alexander and other British military personnel and of the most conservative and wealthy ministers from the government of Ghana.

However, these measures were not inconsistent with the previous policy of the government; the basis for them was prepared by gradual changes since independence.

## NKRUMAH'S PRINCIPLES

To understand the policy of the government of Ghana, it is necessary to look a little more closely at the principles which President Nkrumah and the ruling party, the Convention People's Party, have consistently put forward. President Nkrumah has made these clear in innumerable speeches and articles before and since independence.

1. The first principle is that independence for Ghana alone is not sufficient, but that the aim is independence and unity for the whole of Africa.

2. The second is that Ghana's economic, social and cultural life, so long disrupted by imperialism, cannot be rebuilt on a capitalist basis but only on a socialist pattern.

In his autobiography, President Nkrumah wrote that the Pan-African Conference held in Manchester in 1945 adopted African nationalism as its ideology—a revolt of African nationalism against colonialism, racialism and imperialism in Africa—and Marxist socialism as its philosophy.

## AFRICAN FREEDOM

The contribution of Ghana towards the cause of African independence and unity is well known. Shortly after Ghana had gained its independence in 1957, a conference of the African independent states (then only eight) was held in Accra. This was followed by a much larger conference of all African people's organisations in Accra, December, 1958. From this arose the permanent organisation of the All-African People's Conference which has done so much to develop solidarity and a sense of common purpose throughout the continent.

## Catholic Bid To Take Over B.C.P.

CAPE TOWN. AN indication of possible Catholic policy in Basutoland is given by the prominent publication in the Catholic newspaper "Southern Cross" recently of a letter from a correspondent headed: "Basutoland Catholics should join BCP and throw Reds out."

"The Basutoland Congress Party is far and away the most popular party in Basutoland and it is highly probable that it will soon rule the country."

"The Communists, knowing this, have gone into the BCP to try to get control of it."

"Because there are Communists in the party some missionaries have dubbed it a Communist party hostile to the Church, and have actively discouraged Basutoland's numerous Catholics from joining it. (As a positive measure they encouraged Catholics to form their own party, the Basuto National Party. This was soundly defeated by the BCP at the last elections.)"

"The latest news from Basutoland is that Mokhele has started an active campaign against the Communists in the BCP. . . The Catholic faithful in Basutoland should join the BCP in their thousands and see to it that Christian principles prevail—positive Christian social principles, not sterile anti-Communism. They will not regret it when the BCP becomes the ruler of the country, as it undoubtedly will."

President Nkrumah and his government have supported every African liberation movement and were the first to step in and offer a loan to Guinea, when she so heroically opted for independence in 1958 and the French retaliated by taking away everything they could remove. Mali has also been assisted by Ghana and the new port at Tema, 12 miles from Accra, is to be enlarged so that it can become a free port for Africa.

## MARXIST

Although it has been harder to pursue the aim of socialism than that of African independence and unity, it has been constantly reaffirmed in President Nkrumah's speeches. At the last conference of the Convention People's Party before independence he declared:

The socialist pattern of society which we envisage for Ghana, can only be constructed on a high level of productivity and efficiency, of civil responsibility and a spirit of enterprise and social justice.

At the independence celebrations he repeated his belief in Marxist socialism in front of all the guests. At the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Convention People's Party in 1959, he warned:

There is a danger that our socialist objectives may be clouded by opportunistic economic calculations and adjustments to petty bourgeois elements in our ranks.

In 1960 during his candidature for presidency, he said:

Our Party is great and strong because we are for a socialist pattern of society. We are the Party of the workers, farmers and all progressive elements in our community.

His most explicit statement on socialism was made at the Convention People's Party Study Group at Accra on April 22, 1961:

Socialism assumes the public ownership of the means of production—the land and its resources—and the use of those means for the benefit of the people. . . It is not provision for individual private profit. . . At this juncture, Ghana is not a socialist state.

## NEXT WEEK: Building socialism in Ghana, and last year's rail strike.



# Whites Shop At Their Leisure It's O.K. By Mr. Cohen, But To Us It's Apartheid

Pictures By Ernest Cole

## T.I.C. Circular To Landlords

JOHANNESBURG. MR. Sam Cohen, the wealthy owner of the O.K. Bazaars syndicate and the South African chain of Woolworths shops, has told the world that Africans and Whites mingle freely on all premises owned by him when they do their shopping.

Mr. Cohen is a member of the South African Foundation, the Government-inspired publicity association that is trying to present our country as a haven of peace and tranquillity under "separate development."

Our pictures, taken at the O.K. Bazaars in Eloff Street on a busy Saturday morning, present a different picture than that painted by Mr. Cohen. AFRICANS ARE NOT ALLOWED INTO THE SUPERMARKET TO CHOOSE THEIR GROCERIES FOR THEMSELVES.

Picture 1 shows Whites and Coloureds choosing and shopping at their leisure, with no rush, no crush, and none of the irritation born of waiting . . . and waiting . . . and waiting to be served.

Picture 2 shows the Africans—outside the barricade—patiently standing until they can catch the eye of one of the few assistants. They cannot look at each brand and its price before deciding what they want, and they are not allowed to mingle freely with the other customers.

Our African photographer was ordered OUT of the supermarket just after taking these pictures. A White housewife who telephoned the O.K. Bazaars to ask if her African employee could buy goods in the basement supermarket was told by Mr. Greenbaum, manager of the supermarket: "We do not allow Natives into the supermarket. They are served at a special counter."

So much for the Foundation's publicity about happy South Africa.

## 2,500 AT BPP MEETING IN SEROWE

South Africa, and warned that this land belonged to the protectorate and there would be no compensation paid out when the government of Bechuanaland was in the hands of the rightful owners of the land. ROBBERY Another speaker, Mr. K. Motshidiso, said that the white people's mission in Africa had never been to help. It was to trade and that resulted in exploitation, robbery and colonialism. Mrs. Hannah Mpho told the meeting that a new political party had been formed consisting of members of the Legos, chiefs and sub-chiefs and the white settlers. What good could come out of this party, apart from dividing the people and delaying independence? she asked. White settlers were saying that it was not possible to pay the African workers higher wages because the territory was too poor. Yet most of the settlers had shops running very well all over the territory, Mrs. Mpho said.



# Govt. Refuses To Recognise SACTU

CAPE TOWN. 50,000 workers.

Ever since 1955 the Government has been criticised by the credentials committee of the International Labour Organisation for not consulting SACTU before deciding on the appointment of the workers' delegation to ILO conferences.

Last year Nigeria took the matter out of the hands of the credentials committee and placed it before the ILO general assembly, which decided by 163 votes to none, with 89 abstentions, to ask South Africa to withdraw from the ILO because its race policies were inconsistent with its obligations under the ILO constitution. But obviously it will not make relations between South Africa and the ILO any easier.

The Government's present decision not to recognise SACTU may be by way of reprisal because of the ILO decision. But obviously it will not make relations between South Africa and the ILO any easier.

On the contrary, the attitude of the ILO towards South Africa is likely to deteriorate still further.

This is a new departure in Government policy. In the past the Government has often had dealings with SACTU and has received deputations from it.

## OVERSEAS REACTION

The Government's decision will not make things easier for it either inside or outside the country. SACTU is the only non-racial trade union in the country and represents

## Another Explosion In Port Elizabeth

PORT ELIZABETH. While the bombs case was still proceeding in the courts, the city was rocked by yet another blast on the evening of Wednesday February 7 at about 8:10 p.m.

The target was a telephone booth in the centre of the city about 50 yards from the main street. The blast wrenched the door from the booth and made a considerable noise which was heard throughout the vicinity. Within minutes the police were on the scene together with a Mr. Herman van Dijk, from the office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in Johannesburg. No arrests have yet been made.

## 300 AT LANGA PROTEST MEETING

CAPE TOWN. THE intensified pass and permit raids conducted by the police in the townships were strongly condemned by speakers at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the African Youth League at Makana Square, Langa, last Sunday. Over 300 people attended. The meeting devoted most of its time to denouncing the latest Government and police moves to impose "Bantu self-government" in the reserves and reduce the number of Africans in the Cape area by way of "most inhuman pass raids and deportations."

Mr. Z. Xamlahe, drawing the people's attention to the new alliance between the bosses and the Government, said: "The people must bring to a stop the method whereby the Security Branch exerts pressure on the employers to obtain the extradition and deportation of freedom fighters."

DEVIATION Mr. J. Mpenbe, a member of the Vigilance Association, regarded the Government's announcement of the Transkei 'self-government' as a deviation from the

# GOVT. REFUSES TO RECOGNISE SACTU

## £1-a-day Bill Ignored

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# "HALT ARMS DRIVE IN S.A.", PEACE COUNCIL APPEALS

CAPE TOWN. A STRONG appeal stop the increasing militarisation in the country has been made by the South African Peace Council in a statement submitted to the Prime Minister, Sir De Villiers Graaff, Mr. Basson, and other opposition parties both inside and outside Parliament.

The statement says that the extension of military training, the increase in the Defence Budget, the establishment of a Police Reserve on military lines and the setting up of huge munitions plants are all steps "towards making South Africa . . . a 'White' garrison State at the tip of Black Africa."

It criticises these schemes which place the country "on a narrow footing" to the apartheid policy which "leads inevitably to national disaster and untold suffering."

The Peace Council warns that in the face of hostilities Africa these efforts to defend White domination at all costs menace the peace of the continent. It calls for a "wholesale" to "crush any threat to internal security."

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# New Term Opens At Bellville Bush College

CAPE TOWN. THE Bellville "Bush College" students will have another year of un-university-like isolation and intellectual barrenness when the college opens this week for the 1962 term.

The college is the first of the type meant specifically for Coloured students.

When a New Age reporter visited the college to see the new students register last week he found a striking contrast to the typical gaily and liveliness found in the open universities. There was a dreary atmosphere. Students talking in subdued tones moved slowly in and out of the buildings. Nothing suggested that this was opening day where

friends meet one another after a long vacation or where new students find their new environment exciting.

NO SPEECH FREEDOM A third-year B.A. student told New Age that there was no freedom of speech in the college. "Students live in a state of fear of victimization all the time" he said. There are student spies who inform the authorities on the activities of others—a feature peculiar to tribal colleges. Named students can have their bursters withdrawn, and thus forfeit their right to be at the college.

The student interviewed quoted the case of executive members of the Church of Society who had their bursters withdrawn because they refused to hold a concert on the instructions of the authorities.

Mr. Leslie Petersen, former member of the Association and ex-SRC member when it still existed, is an example of this victimization.

Asked how much interest was shown by students in other activities, the student said there was only one student association, the S.C.U., and no sports organisations. The authorities did not seem to worry about it.

Lunch-hour meetings were arranged by a student's Committee consisting of members appointed by the college authorities from among the students. The final decision on which lectures to invite rested with the authorities, he said.

NO INTEREST New Age's informant also reported that students at the college on the whole showed little interest in other activities outside their academic sphere and a favourable environment to stimulate this interest was lacking. The well-known Coloured Education running on parallel lines with Bantu Education. The new students interviewed said that they came to the college because there was nowhere else to go and they could not get an opinion of the college at this stage. Their main interest was education which they meant to get wherever it was offered.

# MEET FOUR FRIENDS FROM TANGANYIKA

**JOHANNESBURG.** THE boycott of South Africa was finding tremendous support amongst the people of Tanganyika, who felt that their own independence and security could only be consolidated if the rest of Africa was free.

This was the opinion of four young men from the Congo borders near Urundu-Urundu, from the slopes of Kilimanjaro and from the district of Moshi who passed through Johannesburg on a transit visa recently. They were en route to New Zealand, where they intend taking a three-year course in agriculture granted to them by the New Zealand Government.

The Tanganyika Government's immediate pre-occupation was with the eradication of Tanganyika's worst problems, namely poverty, illiteracy and disease, they told me. A three-year plan has been devised at the end of which it was hoped that substantial progress would have been made.

It was too early to think of

whether the economy would be capitalist or socialist, said one of them, Mr. Stephen Mmari. The ruling party, TANU, was encouraging foreign companies to invest in new industries, but the big land-owning companies would have their land divided up amongst the people.

TANU did not intend to join either the East or the West, but to remain neutral.

As far as the state apparatus was concerned, all so-called expatriates (i.e. civil servants of non-African origin) were given the option of taking out Tanganyika citizenship within four years or leaving the service. It was hoped in that period to train enough Tanganyikans to fill all posts.

These four young men give the impression of boundless confidence and of overflowing joy that at long last they and their people will be able to shape the future of their country themselves and help build a state which will be an equal among all nations.

E.W.



The four Tanganyikan students who recently visited Johannesburg are, from left to right, Messrs Raphael Rwaas, John Malya, Rogatian Shirima and Stephen Mmari.

## Bantu Education To Blame For

# MASS FAILURES IN AFRICAN SCHOOLS

### Mrs. Vandey Arrested

JOHANNESBURG.

THERE has been a sensational turn in the Vandey explosives case. Last Thursday evening Mrs. Assoo Vandey, wife of Reggie Vandey, was arrested and taken to the Fordsborg police station by two Special Branch detectives. She was unprinted and locked up for four hours before being released on bail of R100.

She appeared in the Magistrate's Court next morning and was charged with being in possession of an unlicensed firearm as well as under the Explosives Act. It is believed that she will be joined with her husband on these charges.

There appears to be a great deal of confusion about this case. Counsel for Vandey was definitely told by the prosecutor last week that all charges under the Explosives Act had been dropped against his client. This was said in the presence of several people who then stepped forward to congratulate Vandey.

**NOTHING** has so much highlighted the pernicious effects of Bantu Education as the Matric results in Bantu Education schools. They have been, as in 1960, intolerably bad.

In 1960, when the effects of Bantu Education were becoming more evident, of over 900 Africans who sat, 153 got through either on exemption or on school-leaving

certificate. Last year, of the hundreds who sat, 163 got through, with only 45 exempted to proceed to universities.

The Government will use these figures to prove that the African student is incapable of a higher academic achievement and hence

ganda (so-called education) up to Standard VI. The majority of students are then turned away from school and only those who obtain first class and a limited number of second classes are allowed to proceed to the JC level.

It is interesting to note that although the Afrikaner Nationalists have been so vociferous about promoting "Bantu" languages and literature, the whole emphasis in the medium of instruction is on Afrikaans. Far from replacing English with an African language, English is being replaced by Afrikaans.

17 matric students got their exemptions at the first sitting, one wonders what is going to be this year's enrolment at the Xhosa Fort Hare College.

### Promotion

The methods of promotion are also interesting and have nothing to do with a student's academic standards. A pupil who fails Afrikaans has no chance of being promoted. At a certain school, pupil X was just on the borderline. The supervisor recommended that he be promoted but when he later discovered that pupil X had failed Afrikaans he had to rescind his decision.

It has also happened in a number of cases that pupils whom teachers mark as a pass are failed when their reports come to the Bantu Education offices. On the other hand, pupils who were marked as failed by the teachers have been passed by the supervisors.

It seems the deciding factor is the subject in which the child passes, and the important ones are Afrikaans and Social Studies. A teacher who was bold enough to go in person to lodge a complaint with the Bantu inspectors was warned: "This is State policy."

### Racialism

The conclusion is that Bantu Education is an inseparable part of South African racialism resting as it does on the concept of race superiority. Only a united struggle of student, parent and teacher co-operating with the national liberation movement can finally eliminate Bantu Education in South Africa.

**IT IS IN A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA THAT THE DOORS OF LEARNING AND CULTURE SHALL BE OPEN TO EVERY MAN AND WOMAN WITHOUT RESERVATIONS.**

## By A Student

needs a special education suited to his abilities. The architects of this propaganda forget, however, that their system has not been so long in the field that the people have forgotten what went on before it.

### Old System

Under the old system the standard of education was relatively higher but the African students all the same did relatively very well. In 1954 a total of 404 students passed their matric or equivalent examinations. Clearly, if the African student finds himself incapable of passing Matric in 1961, then the fault is not with him but with the educational system.

While on the surface the Government is making its own apartheid propaganda, basically it is trying out its state policy—the reducing of the higher educated population of the African to the minimum. Its ultimate end is to have an intellectually docile population, the majority of whom will not be able to participate in world culture while the selected few who manage to get Bantuisd higher education will be occupationally absorbed in apartheid administration and carbon-copy intellectuals of the Afrikaner corrupted elite.

Witness how this is done: The African child is fed in his own language the Afrikaner propa-

ganda to know that legislation will be introduced to remove certain restrictions on the brewing of "kaffir beer". Or does this just mean that the boys in khaki or new blue will just be a little more polite when knocking people when on a midnight raid?

But if Coloured parliaments and Coloureds and all-Coloureds cases are going to be thrust upon us—Oh, no! Don't please let us now have an all-Coloured film. And I'm not talking about Technicolour either.

It's this film that the Eoan Group has been asked to consider starring in, "Carmen of the Cape", too, it's going to be called. Poor Mr. Bizet. He must have turned in his grave when Hollywood turned out Carmen Jones. If it happens again, the old boy will surely be feeling right uncomfortable.

Then, believe it or not, the setting of the Cape project will be in a fishing village. It's a Blooming shame. Let's hope the Group play for the film to be made in black and white, if they agree to taking it on, even if it must be called Carmen of the Cape.

ALEX LA GUMA.

## UP MY ALLEY

**IF** you see me going around with my jaw hanging, it is not because I want to air my tonsils. It is because I have not yet recovered after hearing the U.P.'s "race federation" explained on TV.

After several versions, this last one is presumably meant to throw light on the subject. Anyway, believe it or not, the headline on earth which Div's boys are promising us is one in which a so-called mixed area can have a White-Coloured parliament, an Indian parliament, and an African parliament.

The next explanation might well include a Japanese parliament, a Chinese parliament and possibly a parliament for "other Asiatics" and sundries.

And just think of all the jobs there will be floating around. Foreign ministers and ministers of information, etc. etc. etc. all bumping into each other and getting their portfolios entangled.

I swear it would be enough to drive even the liquor and Licensing Board to drink. Which reminds me that even the Minister of Justice, present one I mean, seems to be getting tired of the surreptitious smuggling and consumption of alcoholic beverages and has given all and

**EUROPE** "The cops fall back, and the crowd begins to cheer. Some daring marchers rush forth . . ."

# MARCH ON THE BASTILLE

**A VIVID ON-THE-SPOT REPORT OF ONE OF THE RECENT HUGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS, THE FRENCH CAPITAL, HELD IN PROTEST AGAINST THE FASCIST SECRET ARMY ORGANISATION (O.A.S.) AND IN SUPPORT OF PEACE AND FREEDOM IN ALGERIA**

**HOW** does it feel to find oneself part of such a crowd of 100,000 militant marchers battling police? For an American, accustomed, perhaps, to picketing peacefully as police stand by, it is an overpowering experience.

You're walking down a six-lane boulevard. The parade has overflowed the street, extending to the sidewalks, and each rank includes almost 100 men and women. Banners proclaiming: "Fascism Will Not Pass" and "Peace in Algeria" are borne high. As they walk the people chant. One part of the crowd intones in rhythm the initials of the O.A.S. Then there is a reply in the same cadence, but louder: "ASSASSINS!" Repeated, block on block, the chant gives the marchers an overwhelming consciousness of collective strength. Some demonstrators leap up to look back: "There are still more coming, after us, as far as you can see!" Young people, most of them—the average perhaps not more than 25 years old. The sidestreets are lined with men and women who have come to cheer, although they lack courage to participate.

## Converging

A block from the great square of the Bastille, where all the elements of the parade were to assemble, the forward movement is halted. The entrance is barred

by a solid line of policemen. They tell the marchers they cannot enter the square. Meanwhile, in all the other streets converging on the Place de la Bastille, the same thing is occurring. The square is empty save for several thousand policemen.

**AFTER** some discussion, leaders of the demonstration pass the word to turn around to the march instead, to the Hotel de Ville, and send a protest delegation to the government. In each street bordering the square, thousands begin to move in that direction. But in a few blocks they encounter groups of helmeted policemen. No, they say, you cannot go to the Hotel de Ville. Go home. Get off the street. But the marchers, rank by rank, turn around. All eyes are now in one direction—toward the Bastille. We will go back to the Bastille. The march goes on. Someone begins to sing the *Marseillaise*. It flows forth from 10,000 throats in one street, and from 15,000 in another, all converging once again on the Bastille.

## Steel Helmets

In front are two solid lines of de Gaulle's policemen. They have put on their steel helmets. They are holding their deadly clubs, metal-filled and flexible.

At a distance of about five paces, the front rank of the marchers in each street confronts the policemen. The marchers shout to the cops, reminding them the O.A.S. has murdered some of their own men, and urging them to let the parade pass through. They get no answer.

Those in the front rank pass back the word, "Crowd in behind

and begin to push us forward. We can shove them back." But once the demonstrators are within their range, the police begin to club them.

There is great confusion for a moment; some marchers try to fall back, others are still pressing forward. The policemen form a wedge in the center of the street. The crowd is wavering, on the verge of panic.

Someone grabs a banner, rips the cloth away, and breaks into pieces the stick that held it. Then the air is filled with fragments of wood, battering the policemen's helmets. The cops fall back, and the crowd begins to cheer. Some daring marchers rush forth, salvage the sticks they had thrown, and head straight for the policemen's lines.

## Marseillaise

The cheer now is a roar, and everyone is running forward. The first few go down, unconscious, but others push through the police lines, first by dozens, then by hundreds, finally by thousands. They advance one block, and stand upon the very border of the square, where hundreds of additional policemen have been sent as reinforcements.

They have thrown up metal barricades. The crowd, now enraged, is threatening to storm the barriers, but its leaders, knowing lives are in danger, manage to restore their discipline. Having won possession of their street, they prepare to use it for a public rally. Speakers mount car tops to address the crowd, urging all parties to unite in resistance to the O.A.S. "Unity! Unity! Unity!" the crowd starts chanting. Then, once more, the whole group unites in singing the *Marseillaise* . . .



The huge crowds which have defied police terror in Paris have proved that the French democratic spirit still runs high. Communists, socialists and Catholics, trade unionists, and the leaders of the French Students' Union and the National Union of Teachers, all came together on February 8 to speak at the funeral of the eight anti-fascists killed by de Gaulle's police during an anti-O.A.S. demonstration. Nearly one million persons attended the funeral recording their protest against the vicious manner in which the French police attacked the democratic forces, coupled with the Government's failure to deal effectively with the fascist terrorism of the O.A.S.

Seen above is a section of the huge crowd preparing to leave the Place de la Republique in funeral procession.

## Racialists Provoke Riots in British Guiana

**T**HE recent riots in Georgetown, capital of British Guiana, represent a last desper-

ate fling by opponents of the colony's ruling party, the People's Progressive Party, to

oust the PPP Government, led by Dr. Cheddi Jagan.

The PPP, which stands for independence and socialism, has won repeated general elections in the country, which is now on the threshold of independence. In elections held late last year the PPP once more trounced its opponents. In Georgetown itself, however, ex-PPP supporter Burnham whipped up racial feeling amongst the section of the community of African descent and captured most of the town's seats.

The background to the recent riots appears to be an attempt to bring down the popular government by terror, to give the colonialists a chance to restore their full power, and to prevent the development of a second "Cuba" (even though the Jagan government has proceeded very slowly with the socialist side of its programme).

Seen in the picture are Dr. Cheddi Jagan and his American-born wife Janet, who have weathered many storms together in the past and who will not easily give way to the present attacks on the PPP-led government.



## AMERICA



Chaos in the St. Paul District. "I hold in my hand a list of 173 million U.S. underground communist agents!"

## Burma T.U.C. Supports South African People's Struggle

**RANGOON.** The Burma Trade Union Congress in a statement has strongly denounced the South African Government for carrying out racial discrimination and arresting, imprisoning and killing a large number of Africans and progressive people. The Burma Trade Union Congress fully supported the South African people's struggle for democracy and independence and against racial discrimination, the statement said. It urged that the World Federation of Trade Unions take immediate action against the inhuman acts of the South African Government.



# Africans Hunted Like Game in the Western Cape

## Pass Arrests On The Increase

From Welsh Makanda

CAPE TOWN.

**A**FRICANS are hounded like game by the police in the Western Cape, women flee to the bushes for safety during the day, and the buses deposit loads of people at the police stations. These are among the complaints of the people in the townships who say their life is becoming insupportable.

In Eerste River a woman, recently arrived from the Transkei, went to the Stellenbosch Municipality offices to get a permit to remain in the area. She was told to return to

her home town or else she would be arrested, but in defence she claimed that she was entitled to be in the area as there were many other women there who were without passes.

The officers received this news with shock.  
On Thursday last week the police invaded the small location at Eerste River, isolated like an island in the heart of a thick bush, and arrested seven women. Others, escaped arrest by hiding in the forest. The seven who were arrested were released the following day on the payment of R4 each.

### NOT SATISFIED

The police, not satisfied with the prey they got on the first day, have made repeated attacks on the location arresting even some of the people who were released earlier.

Every evening now the womenfolk make provision for the next morning's exodus to the bushes where they remain sheltered all day from police invasions.

Mr. Mkonto, a member of the Federation of South African Women who visited the location last week-end, described the position as "alarming and sad."

### AMBUSH

But Eerste River is not the only place undergoing this terrible ordeal. In Nyanga East the police ambush the buses at stops and at turns. They board them and demand passes and permits from the passengers.

One bus load was deposited at the Phillippi police station recently on instructions from the police and many passengers arrested for either failing to produce their passes or being in the location without permits.

The residents of the township intend sending a deputation to the Golden Arrow Bus Company to ask them if they have now allied themselves with the Government in the enforcement of new laws.

People visiting both Nyanga locations are arrested for not having permits even while standing in the queue at the location entrances to obtain these documents.

A Nyanga West woman said that the week-ends, during which the

police used to be least offensive, are now turned into hunting days for pass offenders.

The women flee to the sand hills for safety. But this no longer helps as the police now drive their vans to the hill tops and plant police at the foot of the hills so that they can capture the game as it is being flushed out from the top.

The Bantu Affairs Criminal Court in Observatory is packed every day with people appearing for pass offences. Scores are convicted and endorsed out of the area after a summary trial lasting for three minutes.

People feel that the situation is intolerable. Unless something is done to stop these arrests there can be no peace in the townships.

## Ramblers v. Mother City

CAPE TOWN.

Press reports that Cape Ramblers have cancelled their match with Mother City on March 3 are incorrect. Mr. D. N. Bamada, Chairman of the Cape Management Committee of the S.A. Soccer League, told New Age. The match will take place as planned on that date.

On the same day there will be a curtain-raiser between Salt River United and Kensington City, both newly formed clubs, at 2.15. Both matches are official league games for the local competition.

## Racing at Kenilworth

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:  
Juvenile Maiden Plate: NOBLE SONG, Danger, Erl King.  
Juvenile Handicap: ORANMORE, Danger, Shimmer.  
Three-year-old Handicap: POLAR BEAR, Danger, Marico.  
Maturity Stakes: PLATO, Danger, Strathmore.

The Chairman's Handicap:  
1. KINGSMED  
2. Steel Courage  
3. Terror.

Wynberg Handicap (B): AWE IN-SPIRING, Danger, Melton Mowbray.

Wynberg Progress Stakes: NARBONNE, Danger, On the Level.  
Kenilworth Handicap (Second): VILLA D'ESTE, Danger, Quick Response.



Vuyisile Hatana (left) and Victor Mvula who were stopped by the police and asked to produce reference books. Vuyisile was taken at his word that he was attending school but not Victor.

## Schoolboy Gets 6 Lashes For Not Having A Pass

From Zola Nquni

PORT ELIZABETH.

**V**ICTOR Mvula, a 16-year-old Form II student living in Port Elizabeth, was sentenced to six lashes in the Bantu Commissioner's Court recently for failing to produce a reference book.

Victor and a friend of his, Vuyisile Hatana, were stopped by a police van in Commissioner Road and asked to produce reference books. Vuyisile had a pass book. Vuyisile told the police that he was a standard six pupil and his age 14. Victor also told the police his age and class and school. The police van left only to return a few minutes later. A policeman told Victor that he was a

liar, that he (the policeman) knew his type and he was not a student.

Victor was taken to the Berry's Corner police station and locked up. When his father, an elderly man of over fifty, went to inquire at the charge office he was told to attend court the following day, at the Bantu Commissioner's Court. Victor appeared with others similarly charged. He was the only one in the batch who did not have a pass book. This perhaps was in mitigation because of his obvious youthfulness and the fact that he was in the court that he was a student.

Victor was not able to go to school for a week as the wails on his buttocks had burst.

## Acquitted on Liquor Charge

CAPE TOWN.

Last week two young women Miss Violet Rala and a friend were arrested at Langa just as they left the bus, because the police claimed that the carton of liquor found in the bus belonged to them. After a short argument they were taken to the police station where they paid R20 bail. When the two women appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court the State could not prove that the liquor belonged to the accused and they were acquitted of the charge.

## A FRAUD

And then there was Odiga Ogiga of Kenya who put down the prepared text of his speech in the middle of it, to attack those who kept on warning Africans about the dangers of Communism. We want to deal with the snake in the house, he said. We don't want to be told about snakes in the bush. Afterwards, there are many such snakes in the bush, they might be useful since they might eat up the vermin which might come and worry us, he went on.

Another theme, also initiated by Mandela, which was hammered at by the delegates was the building up of a fascist alliance between the Portuguese, South African and Central African Governments.

### FEDERATION

One of the main resolutions of the conference envisages the setting up of an Eastern African Federation which would include Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar and Tanganyika. A constitution for such a Federation would make provision for future membership of territories in Central and Southern Africa as they become free. In other words the area of the proposed Federation would stretch from Addis Ababa to Cape Town.

As a sign that the proposed Eastern African Federation was not mere talk, several practical steps were adopted. For example it has been suggested that the East African common services such as telephonic and telegraphic links be extended to cover Ethiopia and Somalia as soon as possible. Also it was proposed that the ministers of education of these countries should meet immediately to plan a common educational policy.

Detailed resolutions were adopted calling for an end to colonialism and the closing of foreign military bases in the countries represented at the conference.

changing expression—he commanded uncanny respect.

To many delegates who still recalled vividly the Ethiopian resistance under Haile Selassie's leadership to the Italian fascist aggression, the Emperor appeared as an embodiment of patriotism. It was small wonder that though many of the delegates are ardent republicans, they showered earnest and sincere tributes upon the Emperor.

Perhaps it was because the Addis Ababa conference had smaller representation, that, say, the All African People's Conference, that the delegates were able to express themselves more fully and bring out many informative details.

From the beginning the conference was enlivened by a review of the history of the PAFMECA which though short in duration has checked out impressive achievements. Babu Mohammed of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party recalled how a band of rebels from East and Central Africa had met at Mwani, in Tanganyika, to launch the PAFMECA. Today, he said, many of those who were at that initial meeting were members of Parliament or parliamentary secretaries and even Cabinet Ministers.

### DRAMATIC MOMENTS

There were dramatic moments such as when Kenneth Kaunda, leader of Northern Rhodesia's United National Independence Party, broke down in the middle of his speech and sobbed. He had been telling the conference of the brutality of the massacres and wanton destruction of homes carried out recently in Northern Rhodesia by the British imperialists. Kenneth suddenly stopped speaking and for a moment there was silence with another Northern Rhodesian filled in by saying "Nkosi Sikelela I'fika" in Shona. The anthem was taken up in various languages—Xhosa, Swahili and Nyanja by the rest of the delegates.

## TRANSKEI PLAN A

(Continued from page 1)

The conference closed at 3 a.m. on the morning of February 10. For one brief moment the delegates remained standing in the splendour of the auditorium of Africa Hall—easily Africa's best and most modern conference hall—and then burst into the inspiring song "There is victory for us." Several delegates shouted "Long live the Emperor." Then the delegates crowded into one corner of the hall and posed for group pictures for the pressmen.

It had been an inspiring conference. The spirit of the delegates was good and important resolutions were adopted. At its last session the conference had expanded itself to include Southern Africa as well as the independent states of Ethiopia and Somalia.

### SUSPICIONS DISPELLED

When the conference opened the atmosphere had been thickly charged with suspicions, fears and speculations from some quarters that the conference was being a committee yet another bloc in Africa. Strong delegations had arrived from countries outside the East, Central and Southern Africa region but had quickly explained that they had come purely to express solidarity with the proceedings and were in no way distrustful of the motives of their colleagues who were meeting in conference.

When the conference ended the air of suspicion had been completely dispelled by the hospitality, enthusiasm and efficiency of the Ethiopian officials on the one hand and the high stature of many of the conference debates on the other.

Emperor Haile Selassie, with the art of a veteran, had himself set a high tone for the conference with his unsurpassed analysis of the problems of East, Central and Southern Africa. When, later, he appeared a few more times among the delegates—his face the same as always, mask-like, with a single un-

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Published by Real Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 BARRACK STREET, Cape Town and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., 154/156, St. Albans Street, Cape Town. This newspaper is a member of the South African Newspapers Association. New Age office: Johannesburg: 7 Marstonville House, 155 Princes Street, Phone 25-4222. Cape Town: 100, South Street, Phone 2-2397. Telegraph Address: Nwaga, C.T. Durban: 222 Lockington House, 118 Grey Street, Phone 52997. Port Elizabeth: 21 Court Chambers, 121 Adderley Street, Phone 46749.