

BOMBS,

PROTESTS AS

MANDELA

TRIAL OPENS

NEW AGE

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6d.
5c.

Mass Demonstrations In Many Centres

JOHANNESBURG.

THE opening of the trials of Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu on Monday was marked by a number of bomb attacks in Natal and the Western Cape and enthusiastic demonstrations by thousands of supporters of the two men who defied all ministerial attempts to prevent them showing their solidarity with their arrested leaders.

In both Johannesburg and Pretoria on Monday the singing crowds were so large that the police had to order them to disperse. In Durban on Sunday a crowd of 1,000 attended a mass meeting outside the hall where a banned Mandela meeting was due to be held.

In Pretoria Nelson Mandela, appearing for himself, called the transfer of his trial from Johannesburg "a deliberate decision to deprive me of counsel of my own choosing I think this is a high-level conspiracy to make it difficult for me to prepare for this trial."

The Mandela trial was adjourned one week to this coming Monday in Pretoria because with the switch of the trial to Pretoria Mandela's chosen counsel, Advocate Joe Slovo—prohibited by order of Minister Vorster from leaving Johannesburg for the next five years—was prevented from appearing.

Police took steps again as though to cope with a minor rising. There have been police road blocks throughout South Africa in the early part of this week. Squads of uniformed police were kept at the ready as in the basement of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court and in the court room adjoining the one in which Sisulu appeared. The Special Branch was everywhere in the court corridors, in the public galleries moving amidst the crowds of demonstrators.

Johannesburg's record as a militant centre of popular struggle clearly frightened the authorities stiff into rushing the Mandela trial

over to Pretoria but if this move was intended to snuff out public support for the men on trial it failed.

Sisulu Trial

In the Johannesburg Regional Court a police cordon kept African crowds away from the courtroom—except for those who managed to fill the public gallery—when Walter Sisulu, former Secretary General of the African National Congress—appeared charged with incitement arising out of the declaration of the Republic strike. Advocate Slovo rose to object to the transfer of the Mandela trial to Pretoria. The transfer had been reported in the press but defence counsel had at

no stage been told, said Mr. Slovo. He asked the prosecutor to explain "the mystery as regards Mandela's non-appearance." The state should not treat the court or the defence in this way.

The magistrate said he had no knowledge of the case of Mandela. The prosecutor then rose to say the case of Mandela would be tried in Pretoria. Sisulu's case was remanded to December 3 when, it is understood, he will stand trial on two counts, one the charge of incitement and the second a charge under the Unlawful Organisations Act arising out of the seizure of documents in raids on his Orlando home. As Sisulu left the courtroom, waiting spectators seized him, hoisted him

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Mrs. Helen Joseph photographed at the gate of her home to which she has been restricted in terms of the order served on her last week.

FULL TEXT OF HOUSE ARREST ORDER

TO: HELEN BEATRICE MAY JOSEPH
35, FANNY AVENUE
NORWOOD
JOHANNESBURG.

NOTICE IN TERMS OF PARAGRAPH (a) OF SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION TEN OF THE SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISM ACT, 1950 (ACT NO. 44 OF 1950).

WHEREAS I, BALTHAZAR JOHANNES VORSTER, Minister of Justice of the Republic of South Africa am satisfied that you are engaged in activities which are furthering or may further the achievement of the objects of communism, I hereby, in terms of Paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section ten of the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950 (Act No. 44 of 1950) prohibit you for a period commencing on the date on which this notice is delivered or tendered to you and expiring on the 31st Day of October, 1967, from—

- (a) absenting yourself from the residential premises situate at 35 Fanny Avenue, Norwood, Johannesburg—
 - (i) at any time on public holidays;
 - (ii) from two-thirty in the afternoon on Saturdays up to six-thirty in the forenoon on Mondays;
 - (iii) during the hours of six-thirty in the afternoon and six-thirty in the forenoon on days other than those referred to in (i) and (ii) above;
- (b) absenting yourself from the magisterial district of Johannesburg;
- (c) being within—
 - (i) any location, native hostel or native village as defined in the Natives (Urban areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act No 25 of 1945);
 - (ii) the area of Jurisdiction of the Alexandra Local Area Committee as defined in Administrator's Proclamation No. 27 of the 3rd February, 1958;
 - (iii) any native compound;
 - (iv) the premises of any factory as defined in the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941 (Act No. 22 of 1941);
- (d) Communicating in any manner whatsoever with any person whose name appears on any list in the custody of the officer referred to in section eight of the said Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, or in respect of whom any prohibition under the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950 is in force;
- (e) receiving at the said residential premises any visitor other than a medical practitioner for medical attendance on you, if the name of such medical practitioner does not appear on any list in the custody of the officer referred to in section eight of the said Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, and no prohibition under the said Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, is in force in respect of such medical practitioner.

Given under my hand at Pretoria on this 11th day of October, 1962.

(Signed) B. J. Vorster,
MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

SHOCKED BY BAN ON HELEN JOSEPH

ANTI-Nationalist South Africa has been shocked by the imposition of house arrest on Mrs. Helen Joseph, national secretary of the Federation of South African Women and former Vice-President of the banned Con-

gress of Democrats.

The Black Sash announced that it was staging a protest demonstration on Tuesday.

Mr. Alan Paton, National President of the Liberal Party, said: "These are vicious, barbaric conditions. No one can say now that this is not an imitation of a Nazi country."

Dr. Bernard Friedman, Transvaal leader of the Progressive Party, described the Sabotage Act in terms of which the house arrest is imposed as a "wicked and indefensible measure."

Opponents of Mr. Vorster's Nazi tactics point out:

- That Mrs. Joseph was never,

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S.A. FOUNDATION IS NOT TELLING THE TRUTH

The S.A. Foundation is selling South Africa to the outside world as a prosperous, peaceful country. The main aim is to attract money into the country. Before trying to convince the outside world, shouldn't they convince the local population first? Then they could make sure that the prospectus the Foundation is issuing to the world is a true one.

The Foundation came into being owing to the Sharpeville events. Nothing has changed since to have convinced the majority of the population in this country that everything is peaceful and prosperous. The peace in the country means to us Blacks nightly raids on our homes, armed police in the location day and night like an invading army. Our suffering has intensified insults to the dignity of our men and women. The mortality of our infants has increased. Does all this

mean our country is peaceful—prosperous?

The Foundation reminds one of the lady who was discovered by her husband in a compromising situation. The lady insisted that a true gentleman would believe a lady before he would believe his own eyes. The law punishes anyone issuing an incorrect company prospectus. History is even more vengeful.

Of course the Foundation is a White Big Business Organisation, but am I mistaken in thinking, that it is because of us Blacks that it exists? So I add my humble Black opinion about the Foundation.

D. NGENISILE NANGO
Port Elizabeth.

Freedom Cannot Be Stopped By Violence

Time and again I have written concerning non-violence. It was, therefore, pleasant to learn that during 1960, when the provisional President of Algeria, Ferhat Abbas, visited Mao Tse-Tung in Peking to seek help, he was told: "Only an unceasing effort of persuasion is profitable".

The execution of the Rosenbergs has not made any friends for the United States, nor has the Hungarian blood-bath in 1956 won a single heart for Communism.

Dr. Verwoerd and his ministers should discard their medieval assumptions; realise that all their rigorous Acts of Suppression are like castles of sand on the beach. They will be washed away, without leaving much trace, by the imminent rising of the suppressed.

As useless as the nuclear weapons to deter, just as useless are the threats of capital punishment. There is always a higher loyalty than that towards the state. Assumptions that the ever seeking for freedom and liberty can be stemmed by physical violence of a hangman is as unreal as cloud-cuckoo-land.

T. KLOPPENBURG
Durban.

AN INCIDENT ON THE BUS

Recently I came from hospital with my wife and daughter of 16 years and after waiting for four hours we caught one of the Khut-songs Buses.

I paid the conductor 3/9 for three fares but he gave me no tickets. After a few minutes the conductor again came to me to ask for my ticket. I told him that I had paid for three tickets but he had not given them to me.

Three African ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church who were in the bus then said: "Knock him out of the bus". So the conductor hit me. I tried to hit him back but the driver stopped the bus and said: "Come on, pay or I will shoot you".

I paid them again after I had been hit and kicked in the bus. Since brandy has been allowed to the people this conductor thinks he can treat passengers as he likes. He forces young girls in the bus to kiss him. I am scared to report him to the superintendent.

READER.

PUNISHMENT WITHOUT CRIME OR TRIAL

THE placing under house arrest of Mrs. Helen Joseph is the first such order which Vorster has issued. But it is not the last, of that we are sure.

While any of us has breath left in our bodies we must protest against this flagrant breach of individual liberty. Mrs. Joseph was brought to trial in an action which lasted for over four years and found not guilty and now, with the stroke of a pen, our Minister of Justice can imprison her for five years in her own home under conditions which are very little better than being jailed in a prison.

South Africa dare not countenance such ministerial action. An attack on one is an attack on all—as New Age

well knows. We shall continue to play our part as a newspaper protesting against all injustices. You must keep us going so that we are in fact able to continue . . .

SEND US YOUR DONATION RIGHT NOW!!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:

R. R20, London friend R100, Monthly R20, Congress friends in memory of Oosie R3.10, M. and M. R10.

Cape Town:

Wire R2, V.R.Z. R1, Mr. T. R25, Barles R8, A.B. R6, Amy, in memory of Lionel R2, V.M. R4, D.C., birthday present R2, Jean and Himie in fond memory of Joey Fourie R4.20, Sadie, in memory of Lionel R6.

Port Elizabeth:

Makeyi R2, Lex R4.20, Friend R2.10.

Grand Total: R221.60.

Motsete and Matante Are Not Our Leaders

Allow me space in your columns to comment on the split which has developed in the BPP.

I fail to understand why Motsete and Matante are still calling themselves the BPP when they failed to call the conference which the branches wanted. Mpho and his five executives did call the conference but Motsete and Matante returned their letters of invitation and organised a rally instead.

This is the time for unity, not the time for showing strength or using violence. That is what Matante and Motsete did when they decided to expel Mpho and all the National Executive so that only the two of them are left. Now they call themselves the leaders of the BPP.

All they do at meetings is speak about Mpho saying that he is a communist. Well, I have never met a communist; I am only experienced in knowing imperialists and capitalists. To whom is Matante talking? Are he and his followers tools of imperialism? Let them preach the gospel of Freedom in the BPP and not call others Communist.

We must go to the people and tell them what kind of freedom we want, and we will get all we want if we are determined and cooperate. Matante should have come to this conference so that we could plan together and work together for what the people want.

The people of Bechuanaland must beware of these self-elected leaders. Long live the BPP under its real leader Mpho. Let us support him and his executive. Our unity is our salvation.

A. M. TSHEPE

Johannesburg.

MRS. WINNIE MANDELA

All honour to a very brave lady—Mrs. Winnie Mandela. Any husband with a wife like Winnie would be proud indeed.

But Winnie's struggle should not be a wife's struggle for her husband: She is fighting for the nation. Thousands of women should be organising their husbands not to attend beer parties but attend the Mandela trial: The African nation should be proud of women like Mrs. Winnie Mandela.

J. J. MATHABATHE.

Johannesburg.

EDITORIAL

VORSTER AND HIS LIST

MR. Vorster says that he intends shortly to publish a list of named Communists. A number of people have applied to have their names taken off the list, which will be published as soon as the investigations into their cases are completed.

What is the aim of publishing this list of named Communists? It is sheer intimidation and nothing more. Mr. Vorster wants to drive all named Communists into a corner and he hopes that publication of his list will help him to do so.

What does it mean to be a named Communist? Merely that you were a member of the former Communist Party before it was banned, that is, when it was a legal political organisation and when it was quite legal and above-board to belong to it.

The Minister is trying to create the impression that those who have not applied to have their names taken off the list are still Communists at heart and a danger to the state. Yet the majority of people on his list have never been prosecuted or convicted of any offence, and have not even been banned by Ministerial decree. They are to be victimised purely because the Minister needs a scapegoat to satisfy the bloodlust of Nationalist Afrikanerdom.

We wonder if the public have any idea of what a man must do to get his name off the list. Some of those who have applied have been required, not merely to state that they are no longer Communists, but to declare their readiness publicly to denounce their past and to supply information about their former associates. You will get off Mr. Vorster's list only if you satisfy him or his Special Branch that you are a renegade or completely harmless.

People don't have to be Communists to refuse to turn police informer. Sheer self-respect will keep many on the list even though they may have changed their opinions since 1950.

Yet, once published, the list will be used to blacken the names of innocent people, to hound them out of jobs and homes, to drive them into social and spiritual isolation. Mr. Vorster's list of named Communists is expected to serve the same purpose as the Star of David which marked off the Jews in Nazi Germany.

We all know where this tactic ended up in Germany—with the gas ovens and the monstrous crimes against humanity which were committed by Mr. Vorster's spiritual allies during the last war.

Now the same mentality of hate and persecution is at work in our midst. We need have little doubt that under Vorster the most vicious and tyrannical methods of political persecution will be used against the so-called "enemies of the state." Anxious citizens will be calmed with the assurance that it is only "named Communists" who are being dealt with and there is no need to worry.

We call on the people of South Africa to reject this Nazi tactic firmly and with the contempt it deserves. And above all, it must be realised now that those who play the anti-Communist game are playing Vorster's game, a Nazi game, aimed not at the Communists at all, but at crushing and intimidating all opponents of the Nat. regime, no matter what their political complexion.

Mass Boycott of Advisory Board Elections

Durban Africans Refuse to Co-operate

DURBAN.
A CALL for the boycott of Advisory Board elections in the African townships of Durban appears to have had the desired result. At Lamontville Location where there are over 3,000 voters only 180 participated in the local elections last Thursday.

The call to the African people to boycott these elections was made by means of leaflets issued under the name of the banned African National Congress two weeks ago.

The leaflet pointed out that Advisory Boards were impotent and were really established to implement the Government's apartheid policies.

In a statement to New Age, Mr. George Mbele, a resident of Lamontville, explained why he did not participate in the elections.

WRONG

"In the past I did not oppose these elections although I did not go out of my way to support them. But today with the struggle for full democratic rights on the basis of one man, one vote being put forward by all freedom-loving peoples I believe it is wrong for African people to participate in

these dummy bodies whose elections and activities divert the attention of the people from the main struggle," he said.

"The reaction of the people of Lamontville shows the high political consciousness of the people. I want to take this opportunity to say that now is the time for them to join the Local Residents' Association in their hundreds.

"The residents have an important role to play, now more than ever, for those who have been elected by a minority of the electorate may side with the authorities in perpetrating policies that are inimical to the interests of the people," said Mr. Mbele.

Bombs, Protests As Mandela Trial Opens

(Continued from page 1)

shoulder high and made the Magistrate's Court corridors ring with the national anthem and freedom slogans.

The crowd left the courtroom in a rhythmical jog and a squad of police were summoned by whistle, formed up and marched off in the rear of the crowd. At the street corner the police were marched through the body of the crowd in a manoeuvre to disperse it. The people left quietly and Johannesburg's day in court was over.

Mandela Trial

In Pretoria the last time there was such concentrated excitement outside the Old Synagogue converted to a court was when the treason accused were acquitted after four years—Nelson Mandela among them. On Monday once again Mandela appeared on trial in the old hall. Camera and newsmen, foreign correspondents and crowds swarmed outside the gates.

Inside the benches where once the treason trial accused sat were crowded with African spectators who later packed one side of the public gallery too. Hundreds remained outside unable to gain admission. There was a longish wait and visible impatience from the crowd.

At 10.20 as Mandela came into court the crowd of spectators rose to its feet including even the press gallery. Mandela in a leopard skin kaross was an impressive, upright figure and his ringing voice domi-

BAN ON HELEN JOSEPH

(Continued from page 1)

as he suggests, warned by Security Branch men or anybody else in connection with her activities;

● She is not a listed or any other type of Communist;

● She has never been convicted in court and is nevertheless now sentenced by the Minister to five years of virtual imprisonment without trial or any sort of hearing.

Mrs. Joseph was working in her garden on Saturday morning when members of the Special Branch served three notices on her.

The first places her under house arrest for five years (see box on front page).

The second forbids her to attend any gatherings for five years, including "(i) any social gathering, that is to say any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another; (ii) any political gathering, that is to say, any gathering at which any form of state or any principle or policy of the Government of a State is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed."

The third orders her for a period of five years to report at the Marshall Square police station every day between 12 and 2 p.m. except on public holidays and Sundays.

Close friends of Mrs. Joseph who know her intimately have said they are quite certain these vicious bans will not deter her from continuing to do work which she knows to be right. They will not intimidate her and will not force her to leave the country which she loves so much.

nated the proceedings as he stated his grounds for a remand of the case for at least two weeks. He told the court his transfer to trial in Pretoria had deprived him of the services of his counsel Advocate Joe Slovo who is not allowed to leave the Johannesburg magisterial area.

"The authorities knew very well my counsel was restricted to Johannesburg. The State had two and a half months to inform us. It makes me suspect the whole transfer is deliberate in order to deprive me of counsel of my own choosing.

"The Black man in this country is deprived of many rights . . . Here Mandela was cut short by the magistrate who said he should confine himself to the reasons for the adjournment.

Mandela: "It is my duty to make this point. One of the few rights left to the Black man in this country is the right to choose his own counsel. I suspect a deliberate decision to deprive me of counsel of my own choosing. This is not a reflection on the state prosecutor. I think this is a high-level conspiracy to make it difficult for me to prepare for this trial."

Mandela said the change of venue was the third attempt. The first was a refusal to allow Ben Turok to be transferred to Johannesburg to help prepare for the trial, the second was the notice served on Mandela which prohibited publications of statements made by him.

The public prosecutor said the State probably had good security reasons for changing the venue involved with the demonstrations planned. Mandela replied that the authorities were entitled to deal with demonstrations but not in such a way as to deprive him of his counsel.

The magistrate ruled that notice of the transfer of the trial had been short and granted one week's adjournment.

As the court adjourned Mandela turned to the spectators and raised his fist. Twice the crowd roared "Amandla Awethu" (power to the people) then they filed out slowly, singing, to join the crowds outside in the midst of which Mrs. Winnie Mandela and others looked regal in elaborate Tembu dress.

The police warned spectators that the gathering was illegal and gave them five minutes to disperse.

Sabotage

Petrol bomb attacks were made in Cape Town and Paarl over the week-end.

At Langa, the Dutch Reformed Church, the post office and the house of a supporter of Matanzima were attacked by petrol bombs. Slogans were put up throughout the township reading "Free Mandela" and "He who rules by the sword dies by the sword."

At Nyanga West the administration office was set on fire by a petrol bomb.

Slogans on the Mandela trial were also put up at Nyanga East and in District Six and Sea Point.

In Paarl an attempt was made to set fire to the post office. One African was shot in the head and is in hospital under police guard. Another African is reported to have escaped.

Slogans were put up near the Paarl station and at Huguenot.

The first buses into Langa on Monday morning were escorted by police vans.

There were three bomb attacks in Natal. One took place in a third-class coach in a train, one in the CID office in Madoline Buildings in Durban, and one in the BAD offices in Stanger Street.

Cuban President At U.N.



Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos, head of the Cuban delegation, called on the United Nations to condemn as an act of war U.S. attempts to impose an economic blockade on Cuba. Our picture shows Cuban Foreign Minister Paul Roa (left) and President Dorticos being greeted on their arrival at U.N. headquarters by general secretary U Thant.

Arrested 3 Times In Five Days

PORT ELIZABETH.

In the space of five short days—from Monday morning to Friday—the Special Branch arrested Mr. James Kati three times. The chain of arrests started early on Monday morning when he together with 30 others was arrested during the 1 a.m. police swoop.

On Tuesday he was released together with others, but was again arrested on Thursday morning at the Law Courts while he was trying to ascertain the whereabouts of others who had been caught in the police dragnet. On Thursday afternoon he was released after he had been taken to his home, which was thoroughly searched, and had been interrogated at North House—the Special Branch offices.

On Friday morning while he was selling New Age at New Brighton he was again arrested. His person was searched thoroughly, and again he spent a good part of the day at North House.

Right through last week arrests continued to take place here. Men and boys have been picked up and taken to the cells. Some have been released, while some have been released on payment of a small sum of bail. Yet others have been held under the 12-day no-bail rule.

DESPITE VORSTER'S BAN 1,000 ATTEND PROTEST MEETING

DURBAN.
DESPITE the distribution by the police of thousands of leaflets banning all meetings on Mandela, over 1,000 people attended a mass meeting held in the open grounds outside a hall at Claremont, Durban, at which a "Defend Mandela" meeting was to have been held on the same day.

The meeting, which was held last Sunday after the banning of all meetings connected with Nelson Mandela, was organised by the People's Protest Committee.

Opening the meeting, the chairman, Mr. Yengwa, former Secretary of the banned ANC, said the meeting was not connected with the meeting organised by the Defend Mandela Committee. Calling on the people to unite as never before, Mr. Yengwa said that intimidation by the Nationalists must spur us in our resolve to win full democratic rights for all.

BARBARIC ACTIONS

Attacking the ban on the Mandela meeting and the house arrest of Mrs. Helen Joseph, Mr. George Mbele, former organiser of the banned ANC, said that these barbaric actions must not stop us from fighting against all the unjust laws that operate against us.

Dealing at length with the Government's Bantu Authorities and Bantu Councils plans, Mr. Mbele called for unity and action by the people to stop the implementation of these unjust laws.

BRIAN SOMANA'S CAR BURNT OUT

JOHANNESBURG.

New Age reporter Brian Somana's motor car was set alight and burnt out on Monday night after midnight as it stood parked in the yard of his Zola home.

In a hard-hitting speech Mr. Cennick Ndhlovu, secretary of the Railway Workers' Union, said that the leaders of the people still hoped, despite all the vicious actions of the Government, for a peaceful solution.

"The situation is working against non-violent solutions, however. The Government is building new arms factories, expanding the police force against the people. If then the situation is allowed to continue unabated, as it shows no sign of abating, then the oppres-

sed masses of our land, like those of other countries will be forced to seek new methods of struggle."

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions condemning the barbaric actions of the Minister of Justice in placing Mrs. Helen Joseph under house arrest and the banning of peaceful meetings on Nelson Mandela were passed unanimously.

As the meeting ended the people burst into song—their song was "Shosholozza Mandela."

18 ARRESTED IN DURBAN MANDELA DEMONSTRATION

DURBAN.

EIGHTEEN men, women and children who took part in a placard demonstration at Cato Manor last Saturday morning were arrested by members of the South African Police. The demonstration was part of a series which had been organised by the Defend Mandela Committee throughout all African townships in the city.

At Kwa Mashu, Durban's largest African area where over 150 demonstrators took part, one person was arrested for failing to produce his compass. All those arrested were later released.

Throughout the morning demonstrators at Lamontville, Kwa Mashu, Glebelands, G.G., Cato Manor, Claremont and Chesterville handed out leaflets at key points urging the people to attend a mass meeting of solidarity with

Mandela and Sisulu who appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday.

Some of the slogans on the placards used by the demonstrators stated: "Mandela—We are with you!" "Release Mandela and Sisulu!" "Workers—Join Sactu!" "We want £1-a-Day!" and "Lift the Ban on the ANC!"

MEETINGS BANNED

Late on Saturday morning the Minister of Justice, Mr. B. J. Vorster, banned "any gathering in any way connected with Nelson Mandela at any place in the Republic . . ." This affected a meeting scheduled to be held last Sunday. The NIC reacted immediately and sent a telegram of protest to the Minister.

Mr. George Mbele, a member of the Defend Mandela Committee, in a statement to New Age said that this ban was yet another action by the Minister who was afraid of the truth.

S.A. SPECIAL BRANCH STILL ACTIVE IN BASUTOLAND

RETURN VISIT BY GANYILE'S KIDNAPPER

FAMINE IN THE TRANSKEI

PORT ELIZABETH. SUCCESSIVE crop failures in the Transkei and Ciskei have created growing famine conditions, more alarming than anything the people in those areas have experienced for many years.

In the inland areas of the Transkei, the crop has failed for two consecutive seasons. Only a few cultivators have been able to reap a harvest, but even their yield has been so small that their supplies will not last much beyond December.

Already the majority of the people have to depend on the traders for their food supplies, and very few have sufficient money to buy enough to ward off starvation.

A 200-lb. bag of mealies costs R4, and most of the

people are entirely dependent on small amounts of money sent at irregular intervals by their poorly paid breadwinners on the mines or in the industrial areas.

The condition of the cattle has deteriorated so much as a result of the prolonged drought conditions that the beasts are of little value as a source of income.

Whole communities of old and young people have become listless, beaten into despondency and lifelessness by chronic starvation. What little energy they have is sapped by the often vain effort to find food for themselves and their families.

To make matters worse, stricter application of influx control has prevented many men from seeking employment with the result that the total cash available to the people in the reserves has decreased at a time when they need it most.

IT is now a little over a year since the Ganyile incident and as far as is known no steps have been taken by the Basutoland Government against the culprits. Nor has there been any commission of inquiry to investigate the grim plot behind this most flagrant crime.

Yet despite the international indignation which was aroused by this incident, SOUTH AFRICAN SECURITY BRANCH MEN ARE STILL OPERATING IN BASUTOLAND, APPARENTLY WITH IMPUNITY IF NOT WITH THE CONNIVANCE OF THE BASUTOLAND AUTHORITIES THEMSELVES.

Mr. Anderson Khumani Ganyile, the victim of last year's incident, writes to New Age from Qacha's Nek: "When I was allowed to return to Basutoland, after being falsely charged with attempted murder and incitement to commit murder, the police sergeant Morolong who was on duty here informed me that I should report to the police any incident involving the South African Special Branch."

POLICE ROUTINE

He further told me that the police routine in Basutoland was that members of the South African Police had to announce their

visit to the policeman on duty at the border gate. Further, no member of the SAP was allowed in Basutoland without announcing his presence at the Charge Office.

But at the beginning of March Mr. Nkosi and I spotted a well-known police informer from the Republic. We immediately brought this to the notice of Police Officer B. K. Lee, who promised to investigate the matter further.

In April 1962 we saw a vehicle entering the gate. It went past the Charge Office and proceeded to a shop where the occupants had a conversation with the manager. Afterwards they spoke to a by-stander, who was heard to say: "I know them" and pointed in the direction of our residence.

The car then proceeded in the direction of our residence; just opposite the huts in which we live it turned back. We saw the African pointing at the huts.

The car then went out of Basutoland without approaching any official.

NO PROTECTION

We went to see Sgt. Morolong about this visit. He confirmed the incident with the by-stander pointing out our huts and further said that as far as he was aware the car was not on an official visit. He advised us to see Mr. Lee.

We saw Mr. Lee the following day and were appalled when he bluntly told us we were not under any police protection—the law was there to protect us.

On September 19 a G.G. car entered Qacha's Nek. It went past the charge office and stopped above the boarding house in which I was staying at the time. The driver was one Van Rooyen of the Special Branch in Matatiele. When I checked at the gate to verify the number of the car I found that the driver had signed himself as Mr. Wilson.

Again on September 21 a Pretoria car visited Qacha's Nek. The four occupants of the car, all Europeans, stopped for about five minutes at the Charge Office. Then they, together with Police Officer Mr. Lee, drove to the Maluti Hotel where they stayed about an hour.

The occupants of the car included Lategan, who was one of the men who whisked us away on the night of August 26 last year, and de Beer of Matatiele.

Despite what these people have done, they are still allowed freely into Basutoland with the connivance of the local police officials.

ANTI-COMMUNISM

Are the political organisations in Basutoland aware of what is going on? Yes they are. But their attitude is governed by their un-paralleled hate towards political refugees. They are conducting a witch-hunt for "Communists."

The political organisations have diverted their bullets from the enemy—British imperialism—towards the refugees.

The problems facing Basutoland are very grim indeed and the political organisations would be well-advised to get down to tackling them and abandon their petty and mean attitude towards other freedom fighters.



Federal troops firing rifles and hurling tear gas quelled a 15-hour riot when American negro James H. Meredith was enrolled on October 1 at the University of Mississippi, Oxford. Our picture shows some of the arrested students being guarded by a federal soldier.

NANA SITA ORDERED TO MOVE

But "I'm Not Going" Says Former T.I.C. President

THE Group Areas policy of the Government—and Indian opposition to it—is going through a sharp testing time.

All eyes are focussed on Mr. Nana Sita, former president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, who has been given till November 1 to move house from Hermanstad (Hercules) in the centre of Pretoria to the new township of Laudium.

Mr. Nana Sita has lived in his present home for the last 39 years.

His notice from the Department of Community Development says: "You are not a member of the White group and are therefore a disqualified person."

PROCLAMATION

A 1958 proclamation declared Hercules an area for White occupation. Indians served with notice to quit had until June 1960 to go. Now, two years and a few months after the expiry of that date, the Government has moved against Mr. Nana Sita and about four others in Pretoria.

The Minister's latest announce-

ment is that the application of the group areas law will not deprive anyone of a livelihood.

So, Mr. Nana Sita's quit order leaves his shop where it is, but orders his family to move to Laudium.

Mr. Nana Sita says: "I am not moving. I am quite happy here. I do not see why I should be forced to move."

ONE BY ONE

Indian opinion regards it as significant that though all Indians living outside the Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar (which is still an open area) have been notified to move by the middle of 1960, final quit orders have been served only on a few isolated families.

This, to the Indian community, looks suspiciously like a government offensive against isolated individuals in an attempt to break opposition to Group Areas policy.

If families can be moved one by one, the government hopes Indian communities as a whole can be shunted out of the way.

And Indians here have little confidence that once they have been segregated residentially, the Government will not turn to their businesses and move them into areas for Indians only... which will mean economic ruin for the community.

"Would you like a shop in Lenasia?" is the question asked Indian merchants of Market street this week, by officials of the Department of Community Development.

The Group Areas survey of Johannesburg Indians is almost complete. Officials armed with questionnaires were going from shop to shop in the main Indian shopping area last week, measuring premises and taking details of trading and residence.

WHOSE GAME IS BANDA PLAYING?

THE hostile attitude of Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the Nyasaland Malawi Congress Party and a Minister in the present Nyasaland Government, towards South African freedom fighters is mentioned by the Director of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, Mr. Quentin Whyte, in a report on the recent Nyasaland Economic Symposium published in the latest issue of Race Relations News.

"In conversation with the Director," says the report, "Dr. Banda, speaking of South Africa, made no comment on the Government or the Whites, but strongly criticised the African leaders."

"He subsequently declared that he would not harbour any Non-White leaders from South Africa in Nyasaland. It was apparent that he regarded such leaders with scorn, describing them as 'Black Europeans,' not Africans."

Recently two PAC refugees were handed over to the police by the Nyasaland authorities and are now facing trial in South Africa. (See New Age last week.)

DR. AZIKIWE ON THE ENGLISH (IN ENGLAND) PRESS

'Insolence To African Leaders'

Nigerian Head of State Writes to British Newspapers

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,

Assuming that Reuter's reproduction of your leading article in your issue of July 31, entitled 'Nigeria's Struggles', is accurate, it is my duty to admonish you and your colleagues of the Anglo-Saxon press generally, that you are dabbling too much in Nigerian problems about which you are so fundamentally ignorant and on which you are least qualified to pontificate. It is the height of arrogance, if not folly for an editor of your standing to encourage regular tendentious references to African political leaders. This is becoming one fashionable feature of Anglo-Saxon journalism, on both sides of the Atlantic, and the simple reason is their congenial racial snobbery. I stand to be corrected when I say that neither Pravda nor Izvestia nor other sections of the press in U.S.S.R. had been insolent or had encouraged their correspondents and editors to be boorish in writing about African political leaders as the Anglo-Saxon press has been doing from time immemorial.

If you should make a check on the Morgues of The Times, the Economist, Observer, Sunday Times, Sunday Telegraph, Daily Express, Daily Mail, Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, New York Times, New York Herald-Tribune, Washington Post, Time, Newsweek, to name a few, you would see how insolently Anglo-Saxon journalists have been writing about Nasser, Tubman, Houphouet Boigny, Bourguiba, Azikiwe, Nkrumah, Kenyatta, Kaunda, Banda, Nkomo, and other African nationalist leaders. With reference to your latest diatribe on me and your jaundiced speculations on Nigerian politics, what is your evidence for suspecting that I am ambitious to return to partisan politics? Are you so ignorant of political science that you do not know that even in a republic with a constitutional Head of State, the President can be above politics? Do you think that our journalists are so unacquainted with the facts of European and American history that they cannot viciously attack your Head of State and leaders, as the British press has been doing to us all these years? President Tubman of Liberia visited your Queen recently and while he was still a guest of your country, some of your 'reputable' journalists had the impudence to make derogatory comments and derisive remarks about his person. Is that the Anglo-Saxon idea of the freedom of the press? Freedom to carry on an irresponsible smear campaign against African leaders who will not kowtow to Anglo-American imperialism!

We of the older generation in Nigeria have done our best to hold on to our British connection and our inflexible faith in liberal democracy, in spite of regular doses of insults and gibes from the Anglo-Saxon press; but I cannot guarantee that our children will stomach your continued irreverent attitude towards Africans and their political leaders. From 1947 to date, you have in succession lost India, Burma, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Jamaica, Trinidad, Uganda, etc., partly because of your racial arrogance and social impertinence, and you will lose the rest of your African territories in your so-called 'empire'. Do these setbacks mean nothing to the British press? Your Government now prefers European attachment to Commonwealth connection and it has now enacted an immigration law to bring home to the coloured races of Africa and Asia its contemporary meaning of 'Commonwealth'. I will make no comments. In spite of extreme provocations by your utterly irresponsible journalists, the Nigerian press will not retaliate by being discourteous either to your Sovereign or to your Prime Minister in the way and manner your dim-sighted newspapers have been to our political leaders if even your Prime Minister—to use the language of Vicky—prefers to jettison his crew overboard in order to save himself.



Dr. Azikiwe, veteran African political leader in Nigeria

their Heads of State and political leaders 'for ever and ever, Amen'. Indeed, these patronising Anglo-Saxons are living in a fool's paradise—in spite of the cold war, even in this nuclear and space age.

MNAMDI AZIKIWE, State House, Lagos, Nigeria, Aug. 2.

(This letter appeared in the Guardian on August 10, 1962.—Ed.)

One final word and I am done.

For many years now I decided to ignore the tauntings and scurrilities of the Anglo-Saxon press about me and my rôle in our struggle for political freedom in Nigeria and I was determined to make any sacrifice required of me in order to live and see my country free and united. Whether I have succeeded or not, history is my witness. Yet, in spite of their rudeness, certain ill-bred Anglo-Saxon journalists and authors expect us to be supine when we, citizens of a free, sovereign and independent State, are wantonly attacked and they foolishly assume that we shall continue to respect and honour

Schoolchildren Told To Sell Elethu

DURBAN.

Dozens of children between the ages of 12 and 15 were seen out in the streets of Durban selling the pro-Government newspaper Elethu last week. Investigations showed that these children were pupils of the Chesterville Junior School and that one of their teachers had instructed them to sell the paper.

They were told, it is alleged, that the money derived from the sales would be used to pay the school's telephone account.



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