

GOVT. OPPONENTS EXILED FOR LIFE

TERROR SPREADS IN TRANSKEI

THE Government having failed to cow the gallant Pondo revolt against Bantu Authorities has now apparently handed over its authority to Botha Sigcau to deal with the situation.

This so-called Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland has already issued notices banishing at least three families from their homes. TWO HAVE BEEN BANISHED FOR 20 YEARS, AND ONE FOR LIFE.

Reports received by New Age indicate that there are scores more who have received similar notices

Mr. Sejeni Makiloyi, his father who is over 55 years old and all other members of his family have been handed such a notice permanently deporting them from Bizana to Lusikisiki.

Both Mr. Makiloyi and his father were recently found not guilty of murder in the Bizana Magistrate's court.

Two others of whom New Age was informed are Mr. Gilbert Macingwane who has been deported from Lusikisiki to Bizana and Mr. Gambushe Baleni who has to move with his family from Bizana to Tabankulu. Both Mr. Macingwane and Mr. Baleni have been ordered to move to their new areas for a period of twenty years.

No Homes

They have not been provided with any homes, nor do they know what they can do for a living. Obviously the Government and Sigcau do not care and unless these people can get some assistance from tribesmen in the area to which they have been deported they will face starvation.

Tribesmen interviewed by New Age said that even if they were able to get such assistance from local tribesmen, it would have to be done very carefully as Sigcau's spies were everywhere and anyone who helped might be victimised.

But, they added, the spirit of the majority of the people is still high and the struggle against Bantu Authorities goes on unabated.

"We have lost some ground, what with intimidation, arrests, deportations and detentions, but the majority of the people are still in a fighting mood," they said.

THREE MORE BOMB BLASTS IN P.E.

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE calm on the evening of Boxing Day was shattered by three blasts along the Uitenhage Road on the outskirts of Zakele.

Immediately after the blasts the police rushed to Zakele and were deployed on the southern outskirts of the Township. Following on the

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Mother Arrested for Pass Offence

SICK BABY SPENDS 10 DAYS IN JAIL

JOHANNESBURG.

THE terrible inhumanity of South Africa's pass-laws — and the total lack of concern of the officials administering them — was highlighted in Alexandra Township here recently when a three-month-old baby who was severely ill with gastro-enteritis spent ten days in jail because his mother had been arrested for a permit offence.

The incident occurred when Mrs. Jacobeth Maluleka was on her way to the Clinic, deeply worried and concerned, to get treatment for her small son.

She was stopped by the 'Peri-Urbans' (the township police force) and arrested with many other women for being in the township without the necessary scrap of paper.

Mrs. Maluleka was taken to the police station despite her pleas and explanations of where she was going.

SHE WAS SENTENCED

TO SIX WEEKS' IMPRISONMENT AND SENT TO THE FORT, STILL WITH THE SICK CHILD ON HER BACK.

Mrs. Maluleka was only released TEN DAYS LATER — at long last — because of the baby's condition.

Since her release the Clinic has asked the Peri-Urban Health Authority to issue her with a permit, at least while the baby is still under treatment. The Authority has flatly refused.

Now Mrs. Maluleka will have to leave Alexandra — despite the fact that she is married to a man who is legally employed in the township — and go back to her parents' home with her two children.

It has been reported that the Native Commissioner and the Health Authority each blame the other for the 'unfortunate fact' that a severely ill baby spent ten days in jail.

IS THERE NO LIMIT TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICAN AUTHORITY WILL GO IN ITS ATTEMPT TO PUSH PEOPLE ABOUT AND CONTROL THEM?

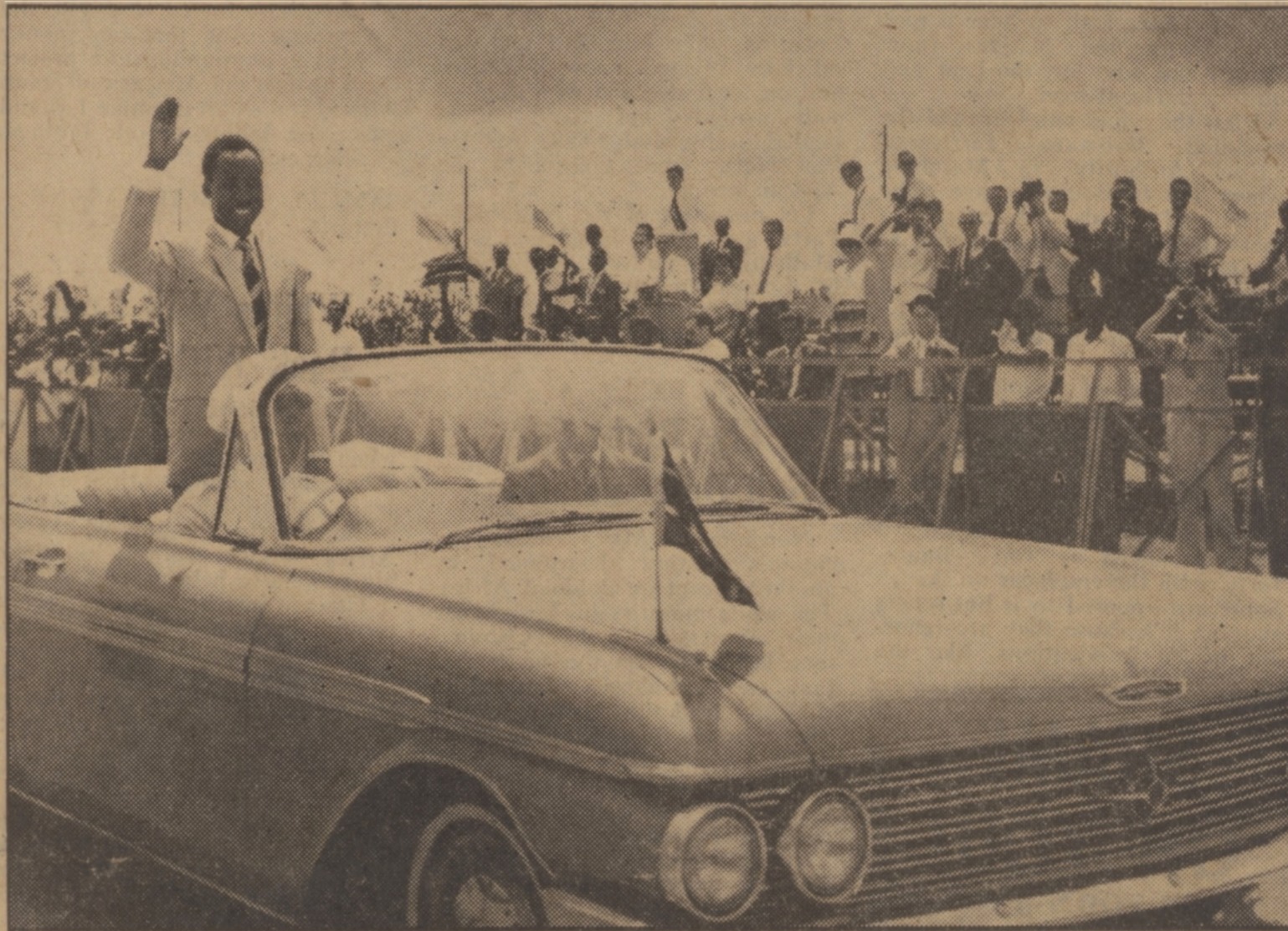
NEW AGE

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PRIME MINISTER OF NEW TANGANYIKA



Prime Minister Julius Nyerere driving through streets crowded with cheering Tanganyikans of all races after the swearing-in ceremony during the recent independence celebrations.

"The Struggle is in South Africa. I'm Coming Back"

—Tom Sharpe

Shares Cell with 2 Alleged Murderers Before Deportation

CAPE TOWN.

"THE struggle is in South Africa. I'm coming back," were the courageous words of

Tom Sharpe, C.O.D. leader from Maritzburg, interviewed by New Age in Cape Town before he was deported to England in the Cape Town Castle last Friday.

After his arrest in Maritzburg (he had refused to comply with an order to leave the country voluntarily), Sharpe was brought to Cape Town by sea from Durban and detained in the Immigration Barracks. There were no adequate facilities for him there, and so he was removed to Roeland Street jail on Christmas Day.

HE WAS PUT WITH 37 AWAITING-TRIAL PRISONERS AND ACTUALLY SHARED A CELL WITH TWO ALLEGED MURDERERS!

The worried prison officials then put him into the jail's isolation hospital where Sharpe was able to talk to a number of African prisoners. Finally, he was taken to Caledon Square Police Station, where he was well looked after.

Sharpe's Message

Cheerful and optimistic, Tom

Sharpe gave this message to a New Age reporter: "The struggle is in South Africa. I have no wish whatsoever to leave. In fact, I'm coming back and shall return to Swaziland.

"In England there is nothing for a man like me to do towards liberation. My place is here. There are already competent men, more highly qualified than I, doing whatever has to be done in England and elsewhere abroad. Whites must stay here to make their contribution.

"It is probable that the authorities were moved to jump on me for the production in London of my play, 'The South African', but I am convinced that they also wanted to stop my work in the Congress of Democrats.

"I am proud of my membership of COD and its honourable position in the Congress Alliance.

"I am in excellent spirits. There is no doubt the tide has turned—you can hear that, let me assure you, even in the views of some of the policemen!—so I shall be back as soon as I can. Best wishes to all freedom fighters."



Mr. Tom Sharpe



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

De Wet Nel Came To Drink With "The Natives"

Beer Halls are fast becoming universal in the cities, towns and villages of South Africa. Intoxicating liquor has become so popular that everyone will soon be running to the bottle stores for liquor, like the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. de Wet Nel, who came running all the way from Pretoria to Vryburg Beer Hall to have a nice drink with the Natives (now Bantu) and who left the beer hall quite a different man.

First the white chief opened the so-called 'Batswana Territorial Tribal Authority' in Mafeking where the headquarters are. The "Diamond Fields Advertiser" (a local newspaper) quoted him as saying that the Batswana must have pride in themselves as a nation (a new nation created by De Wet Nel in the twentieth century!).

Some chiefs of various areas in the Vryburg and Mafeking districts were not at this ceremony because they did not and still do not know what it was all about. The Bantu Authority Act and its administration is commonly known or pronounced as 'forty-Bantu-forty' with the emphasis on the 'r'. Some are opposed to it but others support it because they are ignorant of its implications, like the

Bathharo Tribal Authority in the Kuruman and Districts area who were the first to accept it and whose people are now paying heavy taxes to maintain an office and a van which runs around at the expense of the poor unemployed inhabitants of Bathharos.

I was present at the official opening by 'Tonakgolo' de Wet Nel of the beer hall in Vryburg Location. The beer hall was unofficially opened a week earlier and on its first day a man died of stab wounds and three others landed in hospital. That was De Wet Nel's Xmas present to the African people.

Let members of the Nationalist Party and their henchmen sing 'Hallelujah' over our dead bodies in these notorious beer halls in their Republic.

JOE MOROLONG.

Vryburg.

The Right Of Self-Determination

Nowhere in Africa today is a nation's destiny determined by another except in Colonial Africa. The white minority in Africa base their oppressive and discriminatory legislation on the myth that they are God-chosen, destined to rule and lead the African people. The struggle in Africa today is directed against this very attitude.

Since the white man landed here in 1652 there have been wars, and our leaders today are engaged in a struggle not only against colonialism, imperialism and capitalism, but against the denial of the African people's right to determine their own destiny. Many obstacles face the Africans in their struggle, among which is the Christian religion, certain of whose dictums are not conducive to human liberty.

The Africans are also faced with an arrogant and unfriendly white press which defends white minority rule.

The African people have shown in no uncertain terms their complete disapproval of western imperialism—they do not, however, intend to change one master for another. In the struggle against imperialism they believe in their capacity to achieve their freedom themselves in their own way using their own methods. They reject the idea of being liberated, for therein lie the seeds of their domination by another power in place of western imperialists.

When Africa is freed she will maintain a policy of friendship and co-operation with all freedom-loving peoples of the East and West on a basis of equality. She will jealously and vigorously guard her independence and freedom to build her society in her own way without any power or power bloc whatsoever trying to ram a particular brand of ideology or system down her throat.

Our aim is therefore politically, a government of Africans by Africans for Africans with everybody who owes his only loyalty to Africa and who is prepared to accept democratic rule of an African majority being regarded as an African. We guarantee no minority right because we think in terms of individuals—not groups.

In the name of our chiefs and on behalf of the Basutoland Congress Party and Sebaba sa thari emtsa! Hands off Africa now. Tomorrow is too late!

TELLO MONGANGANE
Teyateyaneng—Basutoland

Missions Working For The Government

It has been seen by many that the former missionaries as well as present ones are working for the government. An example is that at places like Maungan, Beuster and other branches, the missionaries settled there as servants of God and told and preached to the people that God wants them to cooperate and not to worry about the wealth of the country. That they would get endless wealth in heaven.

At the same time they made these places mission stations and all Africans living there are forced to pay R6 per village which is actually their own ground.

Therefore it is clear that the work of these missionaries is to rob us and to send the money which we are forced to pay to the government. And that our money is buying ammunition to protect them against the Africans of South Africa, and as an example I would quote the killing of our brothers at Sharpeville.

SAMUEL M. MAHWASANE.
Pretoria.

Whites Will Look Back With Shame

When reviewing the sessions of UN this year, we are hopeful when seeing the young stallion (Kennedy's administration) racing against the old horse (Britain). It is hopeful to the non-whites of Africa because we rely on these big powers to help us!

The age in which we live is not turning back, neither will history turn its pages. Hope is always there and we hope Britain will correct her mistakes and do better, and not abstain without giving a clear reason.

In our own country we regard the coming of Xmas with mixed feelings because, whilst it is a time of rejoicing, to us non-whites it will soon be over and once again we will be knocking the same granite wall of oppression. But the time will come when the whites will look back with shame at the mess left by their predecessors.

Mighty Africa has risen! Come what may, no part shall remain asleep.

LEVIM M. MOLEFE.
Pretoria.

EDITORIAL

DEATH PENALTY FOR SABOTAGE?

AFTER the recent bomb explosions, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, is reported to have said he was satisfied that White agitators were to blame and he was contemplating legislation to curb them. There have been reports that he intends to place his opponents under house arrest or some sort of curfew, and some newspapers have even been speculating about the possibility of the death penalty being introduced for sabotage.

We don't think much attention need be paid to rumours at this stage, but at all events it is clear the next session of Parliament will see some more repressive laws on the Statute Book. The Government will make yet another attempt to legislate out of existence what it doesn't like.

The Government's success in this field has not been in any way remarkable. Though there is a Suppression of Communism Act and an Unlawful Organisations Act on the Statute Book, the Communist Party, A.N.C. and P.A.C. are all very much alive. Not even the Immorality Act has been able to stamp out "immorality".

Isn't it about time the Government started asking itself whether something cannot be done to remedy the grievances of the people instead of futilely trying to silence the "agitators" who voice them?

The Government's justification for whatever action it proposes to take will no doubt be that law and order must be maintained, and that no government can tolerate attempts to overthrow it by the use of force and violence.

In a democratic society, there might be validity in this argument, but it should not be forgotten that in South Africa it is the Government which, by depriving the Non-Whites of the vote, has been the first to resort to force—and this is force used by the minority against the overwhelming majority. How, under these circumstances, can the Government expect any response to an appeal to "law and order"? Why should the majority of the people be expected to accept the morality of a "law and order" which they have had no hand in framing?

New repressive laws will not be designed to compel a rebellious minority to accept the wishes of the majority. On the contrary, they will aim at preserving the power and privileges of the White minority against the rising pressure of the people. As has been proved by 13 years of Nationalist rule, in the long run this cannot lead to stability. It can only inflame tempers on both sides, and intensify the atmosphere of tension and conflict which has already done so much damage to our country.

We have no hesitation in declaring that most South Africans want to see PEACEFUL change to a democratic society in South Africa. It can now be seen, if we fail to get it, that the main responsibility rests with the Government.

SHAME ON YOU!

CAPE TOWN is the only area which has figured in this column for the last two weeks, and then only in a small way. If this is the shape of things to come in 1962, then NEW AGE HAS NO HOPE OF SURVIVING.

Each week we need about R800 to keep going, of which about R400 must be in donations. It is true that some weeks we get more than this. But look at the so-called "Grand Total" at the bottom of this column. That sum isn't enough to keep us going for more than an hour, let alone a week.

What's happened to Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and all our friends in other centres? Surely not everybody has gone on holiday. And even if you are on holiday, if you're reading this, we expect you to put your hand in your pocket and send us as much as you are spending on one single day of your holiday.

That isn't much to ask. But it can make all the difference to us—whereas your indifference can kill us.

Don't let your paper down! Don't let the freedom movement down! Send your donation today—and DON'T PUT IT OFF TILL TOMORROW! Last week's donations:

Cape Town:
Katie — konfyf for fete R 2.00
"In Memory of Celestini" — C.W. R10.00
L.L. R 1.04
A.W.A. 90
Hats — fete 50

TOTAL R14.44

This Is What The African Wants Today

THE men of Zululand coming from the toil of years of oppression and hard work turn toward the nation and again ask in the name of fifteen million the privilege of a hearing.

Over the years the hatred towards Africans has flourished. Stealing the black man's land has progressed and discrimination as regards travel and public accommodation has spread so that our weaker brethren are actually afraid to protest against colour discrimination, Bantustan, Bantu Authorities, School Board etc., and are now simply whispering for the privilege of ordinary decencies.

The men of Zululand will never be satisfied until we gain our full manhood rights. We claim every single right that belongs to a free-born White South African—political, civil and social, and until we get these we will never cease to protest. We fight the fight for all true Africans!

Our demands are clear. First we will vote, and with this goes the right of freedom,

manhood, honour of our wives, chastity of our daughters, the right to work and the chance to rise. We want full manhood suffrage and we want it now, henceforth and forever.

Discrimination must cease. We claim the right of free men to walk, talk and be with those with whom we wish to be. No man has a right to choose another's friends and any attempt to do so is an impudent interference with the most fundamental human privilege.

We want laws enforced against rich as well as poor; against capitalist as well as labourer; against white as well as black. We are no more lawless than the white race but we are more often arrested, convicted and mobbed. We want justice—even for criminals and outlaws. We want the constitution of our country rigid and enforced and we maintain that no state should be allowed to base its franchise simply on colour.

We want our children educated—Bantu education in South Africa is a disgrace.

We want the national government to wipe out illiteracy and when we call for education we mean real education. We want our children trained as intelligent beings and we will fight for all time against any proposal to educate black boys and girls simply as servants and underlings or simply for other people to make use of. These are the chief things we want.

How shall we get these things? By voting when our time comes, by persistent agitation, by hammering at the truth, but most important of all by sacrifice and work.

We do not believe in violence, but we believe in Patrice Lumumba, in that incarnate spirit of justice, the hatred of a lie, that willingness to sacrifice money, reputation and life itself and here on Patrice Lumumba's martyrdom we re-consecrate ourselves, our honour and property to the final emancipation of the race which he died to make free.

B. MEPHO
Zululand.

Indian Pensioners Forced To Queue In The Open

DURBAN.

Over 2,000 Indian old age pensioners stood in the broiling

sun for over eight hours outside the offices of the Department of Indian Affairs in Durban last week to collect their pensions.

The old age pensioners, some of whom had travelled several miles from the outlying districts of Durban, queued on the pavements outside the pension offices from as early as 6 a.m. until late in the afternoon.

While White old age pensioners can collect their pensions from post offices nearest their residence, Non-White pensioners are compelled to travel great distances into town to collect their pensions. The authorities have refused to accede to repeated demands made by social workers that Non-Whites be allowed to collect their pensions at post offices.

In the past the pensioners collected their money at the office of the Protector of Indian Immigrants in Stanger Street. Now this department has been absorbed by the Indian Affairs Department.



Waiting in the broiling sun, these Indian old-age pensioners queued outside the offices of the Department of Indian Affairs last week to collect their pensions. Some of them stood for as long as eight hours without breakfast or lunch, only to be told to come back next day.

Bantu Stooges Thrashed In The Ciskei

BANTU Authorities stooges in the Kingwilliamstown and Keiskamahock districts are having a tough time.

The wave of unrest has now broken in this area, which has hitherto been quiet. Peasants are prepared to go to any lengths to show their opposition to the Bantu Authorities.

The Paramount Chief of the area, Velile Sandile, has aroused the anger of the people by declaring his intention of supporting the Government policy of Bantu Authorities.

STOOGES THRASHED

In Mtombe location in the Kingwilliamstown district the home of Tununu Zake, a BAD Committee member, was visited by three men. He was given a thorough beating and is now reported to be in a serious condition at the King Hospital.

Another man similarly beaten is Tiyana Mbovane. The police are busy investigating, but so far no arrests have been made.

In the Keiskamahock district the natural forests which are the grazing area were fenced in spite of the opposition of the people. Until recently all appeared to be calm, but now the anger of the peasants has burst out.

The fence which divides the pasturage into small allotments for grazing a limited number of stock has been uprooted and cattle were let in to graze.

After the incident six men were arrested and sentenced to R30 fine in the BAD Commissioner's Court. The men arrested were those whose stock wandered into the pasturage after the fence had been pulled out.

Amongst them were Messrs G. R. Mabilwana, N. T. Siwa, and S. N. Gamlana.

Bechuanaland People's Party Makes Great Progress

500 DELEGATES AT LOBATSI CONFERENCE

From Beata Lipman

LOBATSI.

OVER 500 delegates were present at the opening of the Bechuanaland People's Party conference at Lobatsi last week-end. A strong demand was made for one man one vote.

The jam-packed Kgotla at the Place of the People resounded with shouts of "Afrika Mayibuye, Amandla Awetu" and the singing of the traditional Freedom songs of Southern Africa as delegates from as far afield as Rhodesia,

Cape Town, Windhoek and the distant areas of Bechuanaland itself were introduced to the throng, which soon overflowed the Kgotla Place into the hot dusty square beyond.

The speeches of greeting from the different delegates, who included Mr. Fish Keitsing, a former treason trialist from Newclare, and Mr. Motsamai Mpho, the Party's secretary general, all stressed the need for unity among those fighting against oppression in Africa and the need to create a union of African States with one common nationality for all.

Mr. Mpho, who returned only

a few days ago from a top-level conference in Ghana of representatives from Kenya, Tanganyika, Malawi, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Angola and South Africa, outlined his party's plans for the future in great detail.

"We demand independence by 1963," he said. "We will allow no discrimination based on tribe, colour or nationality, and all 'Native' legislation will be abolished. The land will be held in communal ownership in the traditional African way and all foreign ownership and title deeds will be taken over by the new non-racial Government."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The grave concern of all thinking Bechuanas about the fact that foreigners may own land under the present Protectorate constitution and thus vote in Legislative Council elections was highlighted on Saturday afternoon in the presidential address of Mr. K. T. Motsete, the popular Leader of the Party.

He said that many South Africans, including a present member of Verwoerd's cabinet, had recently bought large ranches in the territory. This could become a great threat in the future because these men could become members of Legco and thus work for Republican policies and even ultimate—and legal—incorporation into South Africa.

The crucial issue of the value of ultimate freedom without a healthy and developing economy was stressed by many speakers from the floor.

"Our life is cattle and corn," said a woman from Palapye, "and yet we do not work the land properly nor do the traders give us a fair price."

Other speakers supporting her spoke of the need for co-operative inter-tribal farming and marketing and the great importance of getting beyond a mere subsistence economy, particularly with the threatened loss of work facilities and revenue if the Nationalist Republic were to expel all "foreign Natives" soon.

NEGOTIATIONS

The delegates spoke with anger of their ignorance of what was taking place between the Nats and

their own High Commissioner at the present time, and reiterated their demand for self-government.

The B.P.P., which since its inauguration only one short year ago, has established 14 branches and has a membership of 3,000 men and women, expressed its solidarity with the freedom fighters of Algeria, Angola, South Africa, the Congo and the Rhodesias.

In a moving speech Mr. Motsete told his grave audience: "It is our firm belief that Phoenix-like they will soon rise like the valiant and resurgent Zimbabwe African National Union, ennobled and invigorated to pursue and attain the goal of their destiny—freedom."

He stressed that, when the three Protectorate parties met together early next year they would work out the maximum measures of mutual struggle in common issues like education, economic development and their forthcoming independence.

NEW PARTY

The tremendous growth in popularity of the Bechuanaland People's Party is seen as a serious threat by many chiefs and whites in the territory, as a result of which behind-the-scenes talks are going on at present for the formation of their own party. The new group, which will probably be known as the Bechuanaland Democratic (National) Party, is being sponsored by Seretse Khama and influential chiefs and will be officially launched early this year.

Its proposed constitution makes a demand for one man one vote and an African majority in Legco by the time of the next elections in 1965, as well as the achievement of an "economically viable and fully independent state" in which there must be no discrimination on the basis of race, colour or creed.

The reason why the chiefs think it necessary to form their own party is twofold:

- They want to retain undisputed leadership of the people;
- The B.P.P. attacks most strongly their power and influence over the tribesmen and exposes the large-scale exploitation and forced labour on the chiefs' farmlands.

BUT JAPANESE ARE WHITE MEN



Dr. Verwoerd told the Handelsinstituut recently that investors had more faith in countries where a White administration was in control.

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