

As news filtered in from various centres last week, it became clear that the 3-day stay-at-home called by the National Action Council, far from being the "flop" claimed by the daily press, received massive support from hundreds of thousands of workers and students of all races all over the country.

This week New Age prints further reports from Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town and other areas which show that, despite fantastic police intimidation, employers' threats and blatant press lies, the stay-home from May 29 to 31 constituted the biggest national general strike on a political issue ever staged in South African history.

GRIM FIGHT BY P.E. WORKERS

NEW AGE

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2 Killed, Several Injured In Clashes

From Govan Mbeki
PORT ELIZABETH.

MONDAY May 29 was merely the beginning of the 3-day Stay-At-Home. The army and the police had come out in full force—Saracens, with gun barrels jutting out through slits, riot trucks with armed police, army transport trucks packed with armed soldiers, and other forms of transport fitted with protective wire netting and provided with holes through which to thrust machine guns.

All these converged on the township. Armed men took up positions at the single men's barracks where migrant labourers employed at the docks, the railways, the municipality and the building industry are housed.

At the end of the day the Radio and the press spread the false story that the strike had been a failure. In Port Elizabeth the Chamber of Industry estimated the effectiveness of the strike at 30% among the Africans, but conceded that certain industries like the textile and the clothing industries, which employ mainly Coloured women, had been brought to a standstill.

FIERCE NIGHT

In the evening the buses took back home those workers at the point of the rifle. It was at this stage that the tide in the campaign to stay at home turned markedly in favour of the strikers.

Shortly after dark a bus driver and his conductor were set upon at Daku Square. The conductor, Mchula, was struck with sticks and stabbed and received severe wounds.

(Continued on page 8)

M. P. Naicker's report on the stay at home in Natal was unfortunately delayed in transmission and arrived too late for printing last week. He says there was a

50% SHUTDOWN IN DURBAN

DURBAN. THE stay-at-home and hartal called by the National Action Council brought most industries here to a standstill despite the fantastic campaign of intimidation launched by the authorities.

About 50 to 60 per cent of

Durban's Non-White workers stayed at home. Indian shops and business houses were closed.

Not a single Non-White student attended the Medical College while at the University of Natal only a handful of NEUM supporters turned up.

Over 80 per cent of the students

and pupils of Non-White primary and secondary schools boycotted classes.

BUSINESS CENTRE

Both the Indian Markets were closed—not a single trader opened his stall. The Indian-owned cinemas cancelled all programmes.

Grey Street—the Non-White Eloff Street of Durban—was deserted.

(Continued on page 6)



Mobile searchlight at Cato Manor was looking for "agitators, intimidators, loafers, tsotsis and hooligans"—but all it found was children.

NEW AGE LETTER BOX COUNTER-ATTACK ON SWANU BY MBURUMBA KERINA

The imperialists and colonialists who have conquered and exploited Africa have conquered us by dividing Africans, pitting group against each other and overpowering the divided peoples by force of arms. But everywhere they have found African opportunists to be their most useful means of maintaining subjugation and the naive, self-centered and easily bribed African stooges to be their useful instruments.

We know that apart from no following among the masses of our peoples, the reactionaries of the South West African National Union (President, Jarietanda Kozonguizi—Ed.) have sought in devious ways to create an impression among progressive-minded peoples that SWAPO is an agent of the capitalists and Uncle Sam in America in the hope that by so doing SWAPO will receive in return charity and support from such respectable peoples. SWAPO views the manufacturers of such labels and unjustified accusations against its leaders as mere paper tigers.

SWAPO's leadership has no sympathies for capitalism. We are dedicated African nationalists and African interests come first. Historically, SWAPO is the first mass African political organization ever to come into existence in South West Africa with a popular support of both tribal and urban peoples.

SWAPO differs in great measure from SWANU in that SWAPO is representative of true African socialism. We do not have to go on a two week visit to the EAST to prove ourselves and what we believe in. SWAPO leaders have openly demonstrated their sense of responsibility, independence and courage to criticise the imperialists and colonialists right in their homes. We have criticised a speech made in China by one

member of SWANU (Mr. Kozonguizi—Ed.) because that speech does not reflect the great natural qualities of wisdom and integrity of our peoples. To win the support of the great peoples of the Republic of China and those of the Soviet Union we do not have to be parrots or robots.

We of SWAPO will do so dressed in our African gowns, expressing African views thought and formulated by Africans. It is not only by shouting imperialists, colonialists and capitalists that one becomes a leader, intellectual or socialist.

SWAPO's approach to social problems, like that of all other true socialist organizations, is that the good of all peoples must take precedence over the good of the few. We advocate the free and equal distribution of the work, the leisure and the good things of life among all, irrespective of their degree of education, colour, creed or religion.

Politically, SWAPO has declared that the peoples of South West Africa are ready to govern themselves and to establish a non-racial democratic government in our country based upon the principle of "one man, one vote". We shall not accept gradual and piecemeal procedures or indirect African representation in our government.

To label SWAPO as being a tool of South West Africa white or American capitalists who exploit our people will lead SWANU nowhere. Accusations of this nature will only help to expose the immaturity of those of SWANU who consider themselves "young intellectuals". Let our work and dedication convince Africa that we are true to her needs and daughters and to her great traditions and culture.

MBURUMBA KERINA

New York

DO YOUR DUTY

NEW AGE, as usual, did not shirk its duty over the last few months. And, providing that our supporters continue to provide us with the wherewithal, it will continue to do its duty.

Part of this duty is to continue to appear, week in and week out, through thick and thin. But we cannot appear if we do not pay the printers and the stationers and the many others whose accounts come in each month.

Our regular appearance depends on YOU. Have you done your duty by New Age? SEND US YOUR DONATION TODAY!!!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:
Don R12.50, Friends R40, Eves R6, Anon R20, A R10, Arnold & Jeanette R3, Friends R30, Special R50, Playboy R6.
Cape Town:
F.M.J. R2, Unity R10, FWWE 65c, R. & M. R10, M. 90c, Cheque R2, Olive green R2, S.Z. R37.75.
Grand Total: R228.78

British Support Against Apartheid

On becoming a Republic South Africa is now out of the Commonwealth because of her policy of apartheid.

We wish to assure those people in South Africa who are struggling for justice and racial equality that we shall continue to support them by means of economic and other sanctions against South Africa until apartheid is ended.

P. H. STAPLETON
Secretary,
Anti-Apartheid Movement
(Leeds Branch).

EX-ANC LEADER IN HOSPITAL

We are very sad to hear that Mr. H. H. Mdinga, who was the organising secretary of the banned African National Congress in the South Western District of Oudtshoorn, has been admitted to the Baraswanth Hospital with chest trouble.

Mr. Mdinga is a tried and tested leader of the people. He was known for his work at Oudtshoorn, Mossel Bay, Knysna, George and other places until he was sacked by the Oudtshoorn Council in 1952. After that he went to Klerksdorp and started afresh to organise the ANC there. He succeeded so well that he was arrested in 1954 with others, but they were all acquitted.

We hope Mr. Mdinga will be soon recovered and come back to help his people when they are in trouble.

W. M. SOPANGISA
Mofolo, Johannesburg.

THERE MUST BE A NEW BEGINNING

There must be a new beginning in our fatherland. One is reminded of St. Paul's statement that a thousand years unto God are one day and that one day is as a thousand years. The true meaning of that surely is that man is most likely to play his part effectively when he does in fact use all his powers to deal with an existing difficulty in the light of the present and with such conception of the future as his study of the past can give him.

Nature taught that the wages of sin is death and also that good fruit is the outcome of good seed. What a man sows that shall he also reap.

F. K. KODI
Lydenburg.

Apartheid Belongs To The Stone Age

Racial integration is the most important step to be achieved in our process of evolution. Some 10,000 years from now there will be nobody left who can claim "I am an African, or I am a European, or a Chinese." For everybody will then belong to the same race; a magnificent blend produced by all the different races of today. Not only is this inevitable, it is also necessary.

Let the youngsters of all countries and all races come together and shake hands. Let us create a New World for all the people, by all the people. Apartheid belongs to the Stone Age, not to our Space Age or New Age.

LAURENT BERCKENBOSCH
Maseru.

EDITORIAL

LET'S GET THE RECORD STRAIGHT

PERHAPS the most shameful aspect of last week's demonstrations was the role played by the daily press, which wrote them off as a "flop."

For the record, let us briefly recapitulate the actual support given to the Action Council's call on the first day of the stay-at-home, Monday May 29.

Johannesburg: Between 60 and 70 per cent of African workers, the majority of Indians, many Coloureds and European university students.

Port Elizabeth: The majority of African and Coloured workers.

Durban and Maritzburg: Between 50 and 60 per cent of the Non-White labour force, plus many university students, stayed at home. All Indian shops were closed.

East London: A substantial number of Coloured workers stayed away and some factories were closed.

Cape Town: About 50 per cent of Coloureds in the Wynberg, Athlone and District 6 areas, most Malays and Indians, about 300 university students but very few Africans.

Fort Hare, Lovedale and Healdtown: All students.

In addition, thousands of children of all races absent themselves from schools in all centres.

Add up the totals and it is clear that hundreds of thousands of people of all races stayed at home on Monday morning.

This was not a sudden explosion of anger, such as followed the Sharpeville shooting last year, but a deliberate and calm response to a political call by the National Action Council. True, it was not as complete and solid as had been hoped. NEVERTHELESS, IT WAS THE MOST WIDESPREAD GENERAL STRIKE ON A NATIONAL SCALE THAT THIS COUNTRY HAS EVER SEEN.

Yet it was deliberately played down by the press as a "flop" even before any of the editors had a chance of finding out what had really taken place in all parts of the country.

TOOK FRIGHT

This was no accident. The big mining and financial groups for whom this press speaks took fright as the campaign gathered momentum and decided to stand with the Government over the critical period of May 29 to 31. Their handling of the strike news was a calculated act of sabotage.

Unfortunately, the press verdict, despite the fact that it was belied by the facts as they became known, was accepted even by many of those who went on strike, with the result that their confidence was undermined and they started to go back to work.

But in areas like Port Elizabeth, where the people were determined and organisation was adequate for the task in hand, the strikers were not only able to hold their ground but even substantially improved their position in the following days by bringing more and more workers out on strike.

Had this pattern been repeated all over the country, the story of May 29 to 31 would have been a different one, and there would have been no more talk of "flops." Had the initial gains been consolidated, the demonstrations would have been a resounding success and all would have been compelled to acknowledge it.

NEW PHASE OPENS

Meanwhile, there is no cause for despondency in the people's camp. This was no 100% victory, perhaps, but it was also no defeat. The aim of the strike was to demonstrate the people's opposition to the inauguration of Verwoerd's "Europeans only" apartheid republic, and to back up the demand for a national convention of all races to draw up a new constitution for South Africa.

The May campaign has left no one in doubt that the majority of the people of South Africa are opposed to the present regime and demand a change. In addition, thousands of new fighters have been drawn into the ranks of the liberation army all over the country and have shown they are prepared to sacrifice to achieve their goal.

Now a new phase of the struggle opens. On the basis of what has already been achieved, we are confident that Verwoerd's republic, which was born in dismal circumstances under a mass of clouds in Pretoria, will not long survive the pressures to which it will be increasingly subjected as the freedom fight is intensified.

Don't Trust M.R.A.

Moral rearmament has again advertised its support of Tsibombe and other colonial representatives. They support imperialism to the hilt under the worn-out disguise of fighting communism.

The MRA rants that "The moral fences are broken down" is that so? Maybe they have no morality but we have. MRA are a plague against all morality. They misled the people to gain converts and recruit new members from other organisations. After saying that one has no morals they ask for your donation. They are not worthy of one yellow cent.

There is not one working-class person amongst the people whom they claim to represent. Don't be fooled by MRA hypocrites who wallow in money at the expense of their contributors. It's an old lie that fighting imperialism is supporting communism. "DEMOCRAT"

Cape Town.

Don't Panic

The Europeans of Cradock must not panic and must not listen to police propaganda. What they must do is join us and demand a National Convention where tyranny shall be buried and peace and security shall rule!

Amanda Ngawethu.
E. L. VARA.
Cradock.

TREMENDOUS SUPPORT FOR STRIKE CALL

SACTU Organisers' Report

JOHANNESBURG.

WHEN New Age interviewed various SACTU organisers the stay-at-home last week, a picture emerged of tremendous support for the Action Council's call from organised workers in the Johannesburg area. Here are the reports that they give:

● **Food & Canning Workers**—75% of the workers were away for the whole period. There has been no victimisation since their return.

● **Textile Workers** (Registered & African)—On Monday the majority of workers of all races stayed away. On Tuesday the figure dropped from 85 to 70% as the result of untruthful press propaganda about the 'failure' of the strike. Some White workers who reported for duty on Monday were sent home again by the bosses because it was impossible to operate without the other personnel. At one Textile factory 5 out of 150 workers came to work; at another (Partex) there was a total stay-away.

● **Railways**—The 15,000 Railway workers who live in compounds were escorted to work on both days by Railway police. They had previously been threatened with dismissal in case of a strike.

● **Furniture trade**—Design Manufacturers, a large concern, was forced to close down completely, as all their Coloured and African workers were away. At Edblo 75% of the workers were absent, and at another factory only 5 Coloureds and Africans out of a total of 160 workers turned up.

● **Laundry workers**—Both Advance Laundries and Rand Steam Laundries were closed down as the result of a 99% stay-away. At Advance the 40 drivers had been threatened with dismissal if they did not come for the three-day period, but even so only 6 reported for work.

At the General Hospital, 57 of the 100 workers employed in the laundry have been dismissed for not coming to work.

● **Shops & Offices**—A number of the larger wholesalers, for example S.A. Druggists and Greatersmans, were severely hit. At Greatersmans' only 8 out of 200 workers reported for duty. In the retail trade the situation varied greatly, with many

smaller shops, in the suburbs, without any African staff at all, and a number of large organisations managing on skeleton staff.

No African workers' clerks went to work. Many carried on with deliveries by employing European personnel for the job. In offices too, Whites were making the tea, fetching the post, and cleaning.

● **Coal & Milling**—The organiser for these industries said that 80% of the workers stayed away from work. A number left Johannesburg soon after the large-scale pass raids began and have only now returned.

The organiser went on to say that on Monday night they went around the various residential areas explaining to the people that the press had printed false information about the strike, that they had seen themselves how empty the trains were, and that no one should be influenced by lying propaganda.

Mr. Leon Levy, President of SACTU, told New Age that his organisation wished to congratulate the workers on their militant and courageous stand.

He said: "The fact that they stood to lose at least 3 days pay did not deter them in the slightest from showing their profound opposition to the Verwoerd regime."

Roadblocks At Alexandra

A REPORT received by New Age from the Chairman of the Action Committee in Alexandra Township gives the following facts of what happened there during the stay-at-home.

Buses started running at 7 a.m. probably due to road blocks established in the early hours of the morning. Police battled for hours to remove the roadblocks. All was quiet. A negligible percentage went to work, estimated at 15% at most. There were no pickets, people stayed home on their own. Many PUTCO drivers stayed away from work—Pretoria drivers were transferred to take their place.

The response to the demonstrations was magnificent among shopkeepers, and all shops remained closed for 3 days.

Schools had to close at 10 a.m. when no children turned up for

classes! (They remained shut for 3 days.)

Tuesday: Due to malicious press propaganda a few more workers defied the stay-at-home with the result that many workers were assaulted when they returned from work—at most 25% of Alex workers went to work on Tuesday.

All in all it was a tremendous success!

Banned From Entering Any Factory

A ban was served last week on Mr. Melville Fletcher, a trade union organiser and an executive member of the Congress of Democrats (Natal), prohibiting him from leaving the district of Durban for five years.

The ban also prohibits Mr. Fletcher from entering African locations, hostels and villages. He is also prohibited from entering the premises of a factory as defined in the Factory, Machinery and Building Works Act.

It will be recalled that Mr. Fletcher was banned from addressing meetings for five years when he was contesting an election against J. C. Bolton for the position of secretary of the Union in Natal.

In an interview with New Age, Mr. Fletcher said: "In spite of the banning and confinement order, I have no intention whatsoever of giving up my activities and shall continue to advocate, defend and encourage the Congress viewpoint."

POLITICAL PRISONERS KEPT IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

JOHANNESBURG.

SPECIAL Branch police policy in this undeclared emergency has been to keep political prisoners isolated from all others and even in solitary confinement.

The odd score of politicals picked up in the pre-strike swoops have been scattered to at least half a dozen jails.

Young Indians arrested in Pretoria spent 20 days in jail strictly isolated from all other prisoners. The first two days in Marabastad police station six large cells were put aside for the exclusive use of the six young men—one man to each cell—while 30 African prisoners were crowded into one cell of the same size.

The six were refused access to lawyers while in detention at Marabastad and reported this to the magistrate when they were brought to court.

RE-ARRESTED

An urgent application to the Supreme Court resulted in their release, but one minute later they were re-arrested, this time under a charge. Two of the youngsters were taken to a reformatory and the remaining four to Pretoria Central Jail. Kept strictly away from the other

awaiting-trial prisoners, they were allowed to exercise in a closed hall used for spare diet and solitary confinement prisoners; were not allowed to join the food queues but had food brought to them in their cells; and were locked up for 23 out of 24 hours every day.

The six will be brought to court on June 6 to face a charge of "incitement to offend against existing laws." Said their Counsel Mr. J. Mchammond: "It has never been my displeasure to examine in court such a nebulous and vague charge."

Esop Pahad, charged with incitement and due to appear in court on June 6, is in Boksburg's Cinderella Prison; Faried Adams, formerly treason accused number one, is in the smaller Boksburg jail; a number of Johannesburg arrested persons have been sent to Modder B. still others to the Fort.

The three African women arrested in the south-west region—Mrs. Mariel Solinda, Mrs. Selma Molele and Miss Kate Molele, are in the Johannesburg women's jail.

A new arrest last week was of Mr. David Mabula, arrested in Naledi and taken to the Moroka police station, charged first with picketing, but later under the pass laws.

The Special Branch made two further arrests over the week-end—Patrick Abel Mtshaba and Vincent Kumlalo. One further African arrest was also reported from Pretoria, where the Special Branch fetched their victim from work.

In Bloemfontein Mr. Caleb Moshabi and Mr. Shilling have been released on their own recognisances. Released on bail but still facing charges are John Nkadiemeng (R200) and Stephen Makola (arrested in Sekhukhuleni); Tom Nkobi (R300) arrested in Bloemfontein; and Gabriel Diehaha (R100) also in Bloemfontein.

PORT ELIZABETH:

The latest crop of arrests includes the following: Mrs. Maphuma, Mrs. Ntongo, Mrs. Faku, Mrs. Nondithini, Maswana, Messrs Mayoli, D. Diale, Sipo Nangau, Sibus Mfongana, Thami Tshame, S. Joxo, T. Skellie, A. Peter and many others.

Most of the cases have been remanded to June 14.

CAPE TOWN:

Arrested in the last week were CPC leaders Reg. Barney, Alex la Guma and September Desai, and African leaders Zolile Malindi and Mountain Qumbela.

Mr. Malindi was released on bail of R200. Messrs Elijah Laza and Johnson Gildie, arrested two weeks ago and refused bail for 12 days on a charge of incitement, were unexpectedly released when they appeared in court last week.

Both men alleged they had been beaten up by the police at Phillippi and a letter of demand for damages is being sent to the Minister of Justice.



"I see there's not very much I can teach you about the game . . ."

Police Tribute To Bus Workers

PORT ELIZABETH.

After the 3-day strike last week, the chief of police announced that he would like to announce tribute to the African bus drivers and conductors of the Bay Passenger Transport Company who refused to participate in the Stay-At-Home. He thanked the bus staff for remaining on duty, thereby exposing themselves to danger.

Two months ago the bus staff of the Bay Passenger

Transport had a dispute with their employers, and but for the solid support they got from the people of New Brighton and Zakate they would never have obtained the higher wages and better working conditions they got when a tribunal considered the dispute between them and the bosses.

A number of them were arrested at the time and the people rallied to their cause and raised funds to help them.



Police with sten-guns and rifles, hand grenades and tear gas bombs paraded to smash the strike last Monday. Here they are seen with a man wounded in a fray over the stay-at-home at Zola, Johannesburg.

AFRO-ASIAN STATES REFUSE TO RECOGNISE VERWOERD REPUBLIC

Move Towards U.N. Economic Blockade

From OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE Apartheid Republic of Dr. Verwoerd now faces the danger of being refused recognition by many states. The decisions of Egypt and Ghana taken last week are expected to be followed by similar decisions by Tanganyika, Nigeria, Liberia as well as by a number of Asian states.

The UN resolution of March last by withholding recognition of the South African Republic. There is also a demand for the immediate withdrawal of all trade contacts with South Africa.

LONDON RALLY

The world reception accorded to the birth of the Republic has been distinctly unfavourable. In London a mass rally of solidarity with South Africa's strikers was held at Trafalgar Square at which prominent parliamentary representatives, trade unionists and public figures spoke of the need to render even more support to the freedom struggle in South Africa. Dr. Dadoo referred to the convening of a national convention as the only way out for white South Africa. Another speaker, Mrs. Hilda Bernstein, fresh from South Africa, referred to the tremendous help and inspiration which outside support had given the South African people.

and Mr. Gaitskell has pledged his party's continued support in the fight against apartheid despite South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth. Canon L. J. Collins, Chairman of Christian Action, who has played such a magnificent role in the defence of the treason trialists, has announced the setting up of a political fund to help South Africans overthrow apartheid.

support which the London Times has given to the National Convention Movement. After reviewing the crisis in South Africa and suggesting that "dictatorship may seek to put off the hour of reckoning by more restrictions on personal liberty, freedom and the press," it concludes by making a call: "All power to the majority of South Africans in saving themselves from the consequences of the long reign of bankrupt policies."

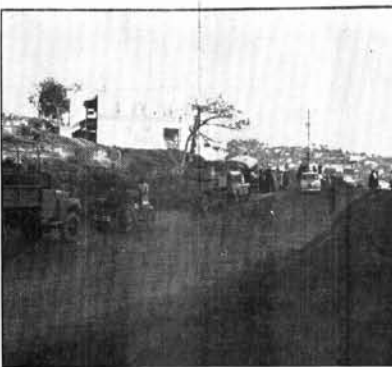
AFRICAN TRADE

UNIONS

At Casablanca, where African trade unions met to found the All-African Trade Union Federation, a strongly worded resolution of opposition to apartheid and solidarity with the South African Congress of Trade Unions was unanimously adopted. Full support was given to the plan to create a "South African Trade Union Committee" sponsored by the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Ghana TUC. This Committee which is likely to be set up this month will organise international working class action to assist the South African Union and find ways to repatriate their capital. Foreign capitalists evidently do not want to be caught in South Africa's "siege economy."

S.A. ECONOMIC CRISIS

Considerable attention is necessarily being given in British capitalist circles to economic prospects in the Union. There is general acceptance of the fact that South Africa is now in the grip of a profound economic crisis in which the most pronounced contributory factor is rapidly declining business confidence. The movement of South Africa's foreign exchange reserves is seen here as a measuring rod of this confidence factor and ever since Sharpeville, the reserves have fallen. It is certain that British business interests will intensify the liquidation of their assets in the Union and find ways to repatriate their capital. Foreign capitalists evidently do not want to be caught in South Africa's "siege economy."



Army units travelling along a deserted Cato Manor road at 6 a.m. on Monday, May 29.

Durban on Strike



Cato Manor rank at 9 a.m. Normally at this time of the day hundreds of people mill around the rank and at least 10 buses park here to load workers to town.

FORT HARE, HEALDTOWN and LOVEDALE CLOSED DOWN

Students Took Part In May 29 Demonstrations

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE once famous schools of the Ciskei, which used to be the main centre of learning for most Africans, Coloureds and Indians in South Africa and the British Protectorates and Colonies further north, have now been turned into Nationalist indoctrination camps.

following a 100 per cent stay at home by the students on May 29 and 30.

This was enough to bring down on to the campus Nationalist armed hordes who patrolled the hostel and college grounds while others stood guard at the homes of some of the African stogees on the staff.

MARITZBURG CALL

Not only are the students expected to put up with apartheid teachings at these schools—Healdtown, Lovedale and Fort Hare—but they are intimidated by armed police if they show any dissatisfaction with the set-up.

The students stayed away from lectures in response to the people's call issued at the Maritzburg Conference. Shortly before the 29th leaflets calling upon students to stay away from lectures, to suspend sports activities and generally to regard the three days as days of protest and mourning, were distributed at the hostels and on the campus.

Last week the entire student body at Fort Hare were sent home

Over the week-end slogans appeared on the walls: "To hell with Verwoerd and the Republic," "The Republic means more suffering," "The Republic means more bloodshed." One slogan even on the students to show solidarity with the masses.

The authorities have decided to close down Fort Hare and although they have indicated that the College will re-open on July 18, it can be taken for granted that there will be very strict screening.

LOVEDALE:

The Lovedale students also stayed away from classes on the 29th and 30th. Here too slogans were painted on the walls, and hundreds of leaflets secretly distributed amongst the students.

Later in the week the students confronted the principal with demands, whereupon he decided to close the police truck and remove them to the police station six miles away, at Fort Beaufort.

In East Pondeiland the BOTHA SIGCAU HIGH SCHOOL has also been closed down after the students objected to the presence of police at the school. The parents here state that they are very concerned about the use of police to do work that should be done by prefects.

HEALDTOWN:

At Healdtown the stay at home on Monday and Tuesday was preceded by trouble which started on Saturday morning and resulted in the sending home of large numbers of students.

Early on Saturday morning the police surrounded the students' hostel and started a raid from dor-

Rhodes Students' Solidarity Strike

GRAHAMSTOWN.

In support of the students of Fort Hare, students at Rhodes University decided to stay away from classes on Monday and Tuesday of this week as a protest against the action of the authorities in closing down the institution.

militory to dormitory. They opened every suitcase.

When they had finished they ordered the students to open the bigger suitcases in the box room. The students in turn demanded to know from the principal whether he had given permission for the police to carry out such a raid on them. The principal merely replied that the students should open their suitcases. The students refused and the police finally decided to load the suitcases on to the police truck and remove them to the police station six miles away, at Fort Beaufort.

NO CHURCH OR SCHOOL

In the meanwhile the students held a meeting at which they resolved they would neither attend church on Sunday nor classes on Monday and Tuesday.

At this stage parents were summoned, in some cases from over a 100 miles away, and to avoid further trouble the students were sent back to their homes to cool off.

The students returned to school towards the week-end, but on Saturday night an attempt was made to set fire to the principal's office, and the authorities then decided to close the institution altogether until the beginning of the next term.

ACTION COUNCIL PROTEST

JOHANNESBURG.

In a statement issued by Mr. Nelson Mandela, the All-African National Action Council expresses its disgust at the action of the Government-appointed authorities at the Ciskei colleges in victimising students for participating in a peaceful nation-wide protest, by means of closing down their educational institutions.

"The students are to be congratulated for their public-spirited action in which, as before, the best of the youth, they have given a courageous lead to the nation at a time when courage and leadership are the qualities we most need," says the statement.

"Everywhere in the world it is accepted that students as a thinking and independent-minded section of the population, have the right to freedom of thought and expression of opinion. Actions of this kind by the authorities express the presence of the Nationalist Government that 'Bantu Education' is a normal educational scheme for the benefit of the people. They are not special institutions meant for indoctrination, the inculcation of a spirit of servility. Only this mentality can explain such unwholesome measures as the closing down of colleges in retaliation against the students.

"We also wish to express our appreciation to the students of Rhodes University, in showing their solidarity with African fellow-students.

The statement demands that the tyrannical orders for the closing of the colleges be withdrawn, and the colleges re-opened at once.

WITS STUDENTS FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

JOHANNESBURG.

SIX out of seven Wits students who took part in the students' poll on the National Convention are in favour of it.

The referendum was the climax of a week's intense student activity round the stay-at-home.

Altogether 1,579 students voted in the poll and only 213 were against the holding of a Convention. The Students' Representative Council adopted the referendum resolution and sent it to NUSAS, which issued a call for a National Convention in which all races would participate. The SRC will also write directly to the Government.

The week before the stay-at-home:

- There was a daily distribution of leaflets asking the students to show their solidarity with the Non-Whites by boycotting lectures on Monday and Tuesday.
- Posters appeared on both the National Convention and stay-at-home theme. A third poster, issued by the Congress of Democrats ("We, the people, are granite"), was found prominently displayed on Thursday morning.
- The Special Branch had all student lunch-hour meetings stopped after the first of the week on the theme of the National Convention had taken place.

The Editor of the 'Wits Student', Mr. Michael Wade, was carpeted by the Assistant Registrar for calling on students to support the strike in their individual capacities. After 600 papers had already been sold the issue was withdrawn by the SRC, which as before perturbed at its militant nature.

Mr. Wade has told New Age that it is impossible to edit the paper under such conditions, and he has therefore resigned.

During the stay-at-home a number of lecturers cancelled all lectures for the 3-day period as many of their students were absent on the Monday.

Stephen Tefu In Solitary For Four Months

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Stephen Tefu, who was sent to prison for 3 years for contravening his Suppression of Communism Act ban by attending a Lady Selborne residents' meeting to try to save his property, has spent the last four months in prison in solitary confinement.

In Their Thousands, All Over The Country PASS VICTIMS CROWD COURTS AND JAILS

JOHANNESBURG.

THE victims of South Africa's great military and police mobilisation have started to appear in Court in interminable, wretched, straggling queues, as the result of their inability to produce the right scrap of paper under the pass laws.

This is South Africa in the Emergency: the armed might of the country used to round up men whose guilt and danger to the security of the State is that they are jobless or unregistered at the BAD Labour Bureau.

Last week hundreds of men, tired and hungry-looking, and some of them frightened, were being ground through the sausage-machine of the Courts for pass-offences and the notorious Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. This was the result of the Government's attempt to prevent the people's militant stand against a Republic, this was the result of the mobilisation of thousands of police and Active Citizen Force units—these men who struggled to

retain their dignity in the dock and the barred wire courtyards.

The atmosphere in the courtroom was calm, efficient, quite ruthless. The magistrate, doing his job within the framework of laws that regard every African over the age of 16 with hostility and suspicion, obviously thought that anyone without a pass to fall back on must be guilty. As he found someone in light in the prosecutor and interpreter looked bored. The latter mumbled reference: "You are found guilty on both counts and liable to a fine of 16 weeks or imprisonment for 14 days."

And a number of times he added this choice phrase to the last sentence: "... for purposes of identification." 14 days for purposes of identification. At some there are children going home.

Take the cases of Julius Nkobi, Mischack Mthabe, or Alfred Lemalala. None of them had a reference book. One said he was not yet 16, another that he had come into town to buy himself some clothes, and third that his employer had his book. Too bad—no further investigations carried out, and all went back to serve another 16 days.

Or the case of Ernest Mazazi, the miner from Klerksdorp. Mr. Mazazi, who was able to give his compound number as proof of employment, said that he had come to Johannesburg to see a sick relative, and that he was arrested on the evening of his arrival. No attempt was made to find out from witness whether he had in fact been here less than 72 hours, and back he went to jail.

ANXIOUS RELATIVES
In the yard outside anxious relatives swarmed round every arriving kweka. Sometimes, when someone who had been missing from home for over two weeks was discovered, there was a glad cry of greeting, but usually the women turned away in unhappy tears.

One worried wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Phahlane, had the following story to tell New Age: "As I was very ill two weeks ago

my employer (Mrs. Phahlane works in a Beres home) sent a telegram to my husband in Rustenburg to come at once. He arrived on Wednesday evening and on Thursday morning the police entered the yard and arrested him.

The mother of Josiah Masango told us that her son was a scholar at Madibane High School. He is 21 years old. On his way to school two weeks ago he was arrested because he had forgotten his pass book at home. She has not seen him since, although she took the book to the police station.

At lunch-time the prisoners were given porridge only, except for those few who had received food-parcels from their families.

MODDER B AGAIN

The cells at Modder B are packed to capacity. Some prisoners actually sleep at the now disused Modder B Hospital. There are no beds in the hospital and they crowd on the floor. A minimum of three trucks from Johannesburg and one from each of the small East Rand towns bring prisoners to Modder B every afternoon.



Grey Street, main Indian shopping centre in Durban, normally swarming with traffic and pedestrians, was deserted at 12 noon on Monday, May 29.

HELP SELL NEW AGE

False Beards And Informers When

KATHRADA APPEARS IN COURT

Application For Bail Refused

JOHANNESBURG.

INDIAN leader A. M. (Kathy) Kathrada is still in jail after two unsuccessful court applications for his release on bail.

Three police reasons have been given for refusing bail: (1) that investigations into his offences were not complete; (2) that the court where the application for bail was made had no jurisdiction and; (3) that the Special Branch had a secret tip from an informer that Kathrada would leave the country.

The Special Branch detective, Sgt. Dirker, who arrested Kathrada told the court he had been found in a car with a suitcase containing a false beard, a false moustache, a bottle of lime, a black hat and an Indian preacher's cloak.

Kathrada appeared in the dock last week with a heavy black beard—his own, grown in detention.

WOULD NOT LEAVE

Kathrada giving evidence in support of his own application at the end of the second day of the hearing, told the court that he had been among the thousands of political detainees in the 1960 emergency, no charge had been laid against him upon his release, and he feared detention without trial again this month. This is what he wanted to evade, and it was for this purpose that he tried out his 'disguise apparatus'.

He had no intention whatsoever of leaving the country. He had known since January that the Special Branch was investigating a charge against him under the Suppression of Communism Act of breaking the ban imposed on him by leaving Johannesburg for his home in the Schweizer Reinecke, but he had not

tried to evade arrest.

"I shall stay in the country," he told the court.

TENSE MOMENTS

There were tense moments in court when the Magistrate interrupted Mr. D. Soggett's cross-examination of the Special Branch man Sgt. Dirker.

Mr. Soggett asked the witness whether charges of a political nature had been pressed against many of the persons detained during the 1960 Emergency. The sergeant said he couldn't say.

Mr. Soggett: Isn't your business to know something of the history of persons with political affiliations?

The Magistrate: I'm informing you that I'm not allowing you to travel beyond the limits you're allowed. Confine yourself to matters personal to Kathrada.

Mr. Soggett started to speak . . .

The Magistrate: Have you heard my ruling, Mr. Soggett? Are you contesting it?

Mr. Soggett: Certain happenings are relevant to the behaviour of the accused. In half a minute I'll outline to the court my . . .

The Magistrate: If you try to be impertinent I shall deal with you, Mr. Soggett.

Mr. Soggett said he would explain the purpose of his questions. The magistrate asked the sergeant to leave the courtroom, and after the explanation the cross-examination was resumed.

THE INFORMER

The sergeant refused to disclose the identity of his secret informer. He had not asked how he had got his information. He has a "trust-

worthy police informer."

Mr. Soggett argued that only if the information concerned a criminal investigation should the identity of the informer be kept quiet. He asked for a ruling from the court that in terms of the law the identity of this informer should be subject to cross-examination in court.

The Prosecutor said: "We know that police informers are valuable people. If his identity is disclosed it will restrict his value to the police." The Magistrate refused to grant the application.

The bail application was also rejected, and Kathrada was returned to the cells to stand trial later in the month in Schweizer Reinecke.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH THE SPECIAL BRANCH

From Joe Gqabi
JOHANNESBURG.

STANDING in the road at Mapeta on the second day of the strike I flagged an oncoming car, thinking it was a taxi.

It was a police jeep, and before I knew what was happening I was surrounded by half a dozen uniformed police—and two African members of the Special Branch. Without warning one of the Special Branch men whom I know by sight and first name, lunged at me, punched me in the face and shouted: "You bloody agitator! What do you want in the street at night? You [—dog, intimidator, I'll shoot you, you f— do. What do you want? And he reached his hand into his pocket.

The uniformed policeman tried to catch his hand but he broke loose and came at me again.

The two Special Branch men grabbed me by the arms and swore again. The second man kicked me in the leg, and then both shoved me into the back of the police car saying: "Yes, you can tell Slovo and

Fischer. I'll fix you up, you b—"

also arrested me, and with me was a young African law student. We were kept at the Moroka police station for some time and then driven to my home in Motole with a green flying squad car and two white uniformed police and a plain clothes detective as escort.

At my house the police ransacked my room, searching cupboards, suitcases, bed and even my seccor.

The search was accompanied by insults and shouted abuse, and one of the uniformed men had his sten gun at the ready throughout.

Then one of the Special Branch men came up to me: "Joe," he said, "I'm your friend, I'm not going to lock you in tonight. You go home. When we've finished our investigations we'll pick you up. Please don't escape now."

The white police asked: "Why? The white police can lock him up for 12 days?"

The African detective said: "No sir, we can let them go. They are just small fry. I'm, after the big show—SANDILE."

I was released.

STRIKE S DELIGHTS

Beer Hall Proof of Strike Success

If any other proofs were needed of the success of the strike in Johannesburg, the beer halls provide them.

At the Moletsane beer hall Monday's takings are about £80 but on Monday, May 29, takings almost doubled. The beer hall usually closes at 7.30 p.m., but on Monday it closed at 6.30. There was no more beer left.

On Tuesday morning the patrons of this beer hall are usually served beer which was not sold on Monday. But on Tuesday, May 30, they did not have to wait till late afternoon for fresh beer.

Usually at 1.30 p.m. there are only about 30 patrons in the beer hall, but last Tuesday there were not less than 500 patrons at this time.

The patronage at the Dube beer hall also showed signs of the steady-at-home success. On Monday the hall usually takes between £100 and £140 but on Monday, May 29, it took about £500. The cashiers were so busy that they could not have their usual shifts. On Tuesday one of the machines serving beer had been overworked and was out of order.

Schoolboys Beaten Up

A group of six young schoolboys—the oldest looked seventeen at the most—were standing a few yards away from Mera's shop when they had their piece of hard luck.

A lorry loaded with 14 policemen drove towards them. Before they knew what was happening one policeman threw a knobkerrie at the helpless small boys, knocked one of them down and chased the others. They caught one other small boy and then beat their two victims up with knobkerries. Afterwards they took these two to the Moroka Police Station where they were released as they had not contravened the law.

Cops Sacked For Striking

Some municipal policemen who work at the Moletsane beer hall did not report for work on Monday 29th. When five of them were reported for work on Tuesday morning they were dismissed forthwith.

Prisoners Sleep in Jail Corridors

So many hundreds of Africans were arrested in the massive police raids before the strike that there were no jail cells for them. At Pretoria Central jail prisoners had to sleep in rows in the corridors. They had no floor mats, only two blankets each.

Among the prisoners were many youngsters in their early teens.

Heidelberg Town Council Meets Under Police Guard

For the first time a police guard was posted over the Heidelberg

Town Hall while the Town Council was in session during stay-away week.

Nigel Whites Light Their Own Fires

Nigel Whites made their own fires for the week before the strike, and saw to it that their domestic workers reported later than usual. This was their reaction to the plateland panic caused by the strike.

White Ducktail To An African In The Street

"Give me a shilling, man. You know I'm on your side."

Strike in Durban

(Continued from page 1)

5 p.m. at Durban's three Non-White bus terminals could easily have been mistaken for an ordinary Sunday afternoon.

The police and the army in patrol vans, cars, army trucks, jeeps, Saracens and scores of land rovers, patrolled all Non-White areas in force throughout the period of the strike. Some of the people of Calo Matis set up road blocks and stoned six Municipal buses on Sunday night. The road blocks were cleared by Saracens but were up again as soon as the police and the army departed.

Forty-five of PUTCO's 70 buses running between Kwa Mashu and Durban were withdrawn for lack of passengers at about 9 a.m. on Monday, according to one bus driver interviewed by New Age.

South Africa's newest tribal university—the Indian University at Pietermaritzburg—has attracted less than 50 per cent of its students. The beer halls in central Durban were empty save for a few stragglers.

FACTORIES CLOSE

Many scores of factories closed down. The Consolidated Textile Mills employing over 4,000 Indian and African workers, and almost 90 per cent of the clothing factories, employing several thousands of workers, were closed completely.

Timber firms in the Congella area appeared to be working with skeleton staffs. Most furniture factories

were either closed or working short-staffed.

COLOUREDS ACT

For the first time in the history of the Non-White struggle for freedom Durban's Coloured community played a significant part. Coloured schools were almost deserted.

Large numbers of Coloured artisans stayed at home in at least two large factories employing Coloured labour.

At 8.30 p.m. on Monday night the city was deathly quiet. Even the Europeans had been intimidated by the massive show of force by the police.

In other centres in Natal the pattern of action by the people was similar to that in Durban.

Pietermaritzburg: Over 80 per cent of Pinetown's Non-White workers stayed at home. Bata Shoe Co., with a total labour force of about 500 workers, closed down when only about 12 workers turned up for work. Several smaller establishments also closed when workers failed to report for work. Many of the factories worked with a skeleton staff.

Pietermaritzburg: The percentage of workers who stayed at home was the same as in Durban. All Indian shops responded to the call for Haral.

Hovick: There was a 100 per cent stay-at-home at Hovick's only factory, the Hovick Rubber factory, employing 1,800 workers.

"WE ARE VERY SATISFIED"

—Barney Desai

CAPE TOWN.

"WE are very satisfied with the response of the Coloured people to our call for action at the end of May," said Mr. Barney Desai, Vice-President of the Coloured People's Congress, in an interview with New Age.

"After all, this is the first militant action taken by the Coloured people in Cape Town for at least 10 years. We estimate the response at about 50 per cent in the Wynberg, Athlone and District areas, and about 10 per cent in the northern suburbs from Goodwood to Bellville."

The garment, leather and building industries were seriously affected by the strike, and many factories were closed down for the whole period. Most shops were closed in the Non-White areas.

Here are some other highlights of the strike in the Western Cape:

● The Rhodes Fruit Farm factory at Great Drakenstein was shut down.

● Despite warnings from the management, printing workers absent themselves from a number of establishments, including the Cape Times works at Parow.

● Many shopkeepers who closed their doors to the police that they would lose their licences or even be detained if they did not open up.

● Police loudspeakers toured Athlone and other areas before May 29 threatening people with dire consequences if they did not go to work. Police intimidation was especially heavy in the Kensington area.

● Thousands of Non-White children stayed away from school in the Peninsula. One Coloured high school principal, a member of the Unity Movement TUSA, is alleged to have remonstrated with his pupils afterwards: "You seniors should have set an example. In this year Coloured mentality or you have black brains!"

AFRICA

An Historic Picture From Tanganyika

AFRICA'S FIRST REAL MULTI-RACIAL CABINET



THERE HAVE BEEN OTHER GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA THAT HAVE HAD BOTH BLACK AND WHITE MEMBERS. BUT TANGANYIKA IS THE FIRST AFRICAN TERRITORY TO HAVE A REAL MULTI-RACIAL GOVERNMENT, WITH REAL REPRESENTATION FOR THE MAJORITY, REAL REPRESENTATION FOR SETTLED MINORITIES, AND REAL POWERS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT (FULL REPRESENTATION WILL COME AT THE END OF THE YEAR).

TANGANYIKA IS THE FIRST AFRICAN STATE TO HAVE A GENUINE MULTI-RACIAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. JUST AS GHANA WAS THE FIRST AFRICAN STATE AFTER THE WAR TO HAVE A REAL AFRICAN GOVERNMENT. TANGANYIKA WILL NOT BE THE LAST.

EIGHT AFRICANS, TWO EUROPEANS AND ONE ASIAN. TOTAL: 11 TANGANYIKANS.

Sitting, Front Row, left to right: P. Bomani, Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives; Chief A. S. Fundikira, Minister of Legal Affairs; J. K. Nyerere, Prime Minister; Sir E. Vasey, Minister of Finance; A. Jamal, Minister of Power, Communications and Works.

Standing, Back Row, left to right: J. Lusinde, Minister of Local Government and Housing; R. M. Kanawa, Minister Without Portfolio; Nsilo Swai, Minister of Commerce and Industry; Oscar Kambona, Minister of Education; Tewa Said Tewa, Minister of Land Surveys and Water; L. Meek, Permanent Secretary of the Prime Minister.

Two Ministers were absent when this picture was taken. They are Mr. G. Kahama, Minister of Home Affairs, and Mr. D. Bryceson, Minister of Health. Mr. Kahama was attending the Sierra Leone independence celebrations, whilst Mr. Bryceson was in the U.S. at the time.

AMERICA

Freedom Riders' Demands

THE gallant actions of the freedom riders in the Southern States of the U.S. have aroused the admiration of democrats the world over.

U.S. Negroes and their white allies are angry at the failure of one government after another to secure civil rights for the Negro people.

They are now demanding that Kennedy fulfil his election promises to them, and they suggest that his Peace Corps could do more good in the U.S. itself than in Africa or Asia.

Their feelings are summed up in the words of the Rev. Martin Luther King, who told the Negroes embattled in a Church in Montgomery Alabama recently:

"We hear the familiar cry that morals cannot be legislated. This may be true, but behaviour can be regulated. The law may not be able to make a man love me, but it can keep him from lynching me."

U.S. Navy Invaded Dominican Republic

THE assassination of dictator Trujillo of the Dominican Republic has not in itself brought about any radical changes in that fascist-ruled country, but it has concentrated world attention once more on the Caribbean.

The Dominican Republic forms, together with Haiti, an island lost to the east of Cuba. In 1916 the U.S. Navy took over the country for 8 years and ruled it directly. Finance was supervised by the U.S. until 1941. For 30 years the Trujillo family, faithful instruments of the U.S. have ruled the country with an iron fist.

Opposition was ruthlessly dealt with. Torture and murder were the order of the day. Although in recent months the U.S. has taken formal steps of protest against the regime it has done nothing effective to bring it down. Trujillo himself has gone; it cannot be long before his policies join him in the grave.

(The Dominican Republic is a poor country of 7 million people. Main export is sugar.)

ASIA Right-Wing Coup in South

Korea To Prevent Democracy, and Reunification With North

THE recent coup in South Korea represents a desperate attempt by extreme right-wing forces in that country to prevent the people of that country from establishing a genuine democracy and from re-uniting in peace with North Korea.

It represents a return to the worst days of Syngman Rhee rule. All that is missing is the cruel old tyrant himself. Ever since he was deposed last year the country has been in a state of crisis. The new regime was hardly less dictatorial than the old, but the people were inspired by their success in toppling Rhee, and were pressing ever harder for democratic advance.

At the same time an increasing number of workers, intellectuals and peasants were demanding an end to the cold war with North Korea, the resumption of proper relations with that country with a view to eventual reunification.

While North Korea, despite the terrible devastation of U.S. bombing in the Korean war, has shot

ahead by leaps and bounds and now offers all its citizens a life of prosperity, South Korea has languished under its corrupt and dictatorial governments. Only massive U.S. aid has kept the country from complete bankruptcy. The peasants are starving (Time magazine) and civil liberties are completely absent.

The U.S., who parade in Korea as the United Nations, were annoyed with General Chang, not because of his anti-Communism (he has already thrown tens of thousands of people—Communists, socialists and liberals into jail) but because he did not consult them first before seizing power. Dictators of the Syngman Rhee type are quite an embarrassment to the Americans these days; they prefer their puppets to be not quite so obvious and clumsy. They are prepared to carry on supporting Ngo Dien of South Viet Nam and Chiang Kai-shek of Taiwan, but they would rather not have new ones.

Yet the U.S. is not really antagonistic. (Continued at foot of next column)

DIVIDE AND RULE IN ZANZIBAR

COINCIDENCE, OR DESIGN? Time and again it happens that when a British colony is about to get independence under a government or at a time that the British do not like, riots break out amongst the different sections of the people of that country. It happened in India in 1946, in Cyprus more recently, and in British Guiana attempts are continually being made to stir up racial antagonism as a means of toppling the majority People's Progressive Party.

The latest example is Zanzibar, where the Nationalist Party emerged last week as the majority in the legislature. The election was the second in five months and was held to break the deadlock between the Nationalist party and the Afro-Shirazi party in the old legislature.

With the support of the Zanzibar and Pemba Peoples Party, the Nationalist Party now has a clear majority in the legislature, and by rights should be able to Government to lead the country to independence in the near future.

Zanzibar is an island lying off the coast of Tanganyika, while the nearby island of Pemba lies off the coast of Kenya. The Zanzibar Nationalist Party has all along led the struggle for independence of the colony, and as a result of its militant leadership has gained the support of the majority of the islanders. Although the party is led mainly by Arabs, it has gained considerable support from Africans, who form by far the majority of the islanders.

The Nationalist Party represents a broad alliance of people.

Some, but by no means all, of the leaders are clearly left-wing in their approach. Others are simply nationalists, inspired by people such as Nasser and Nehru. All are united in demanding real independence for the colony.

Last year the island was shaken by massive demonstrations aimed against the setting up of rocket-tracking stations by the Americans.

Alarmed at the growing support for the non-racial and democratic demands of the Nationalist Party, the colonialists have resorted to tactics of divide and rule. The Afro-Shirazi Party is organized along racial lines, and its moderate policies are favoured by the authorities. Instead of being nipped in the bud the racial incidents that broke out at the polling were allowed to develop.

The rioting will now provide a convenient pretext for the use of "emergency powers" by the colonialists—who will then be able to nullify the results of the recent elections.

FRENCH AIM TO DIVIDE ALGERIA

THE negotiations between the French and Algerians at Evian grind slowly on. The bigger the French army is, the more the attempts by the French to partition Algeria. They claim first that Algerians of French descent must be protected in the new Algeria. The Algerians reply that they will be accorded full Algerian citizenship should they so desire.

Secondly, the French wish to detach the Sahara from Algeria. The Algerians insist that the Sahara is an integral part of their country.

Continued from previous column

nistic to the new rulers of South Korea. If they wanted to the Americans to help the new regime within a day (Time magazine). They prefer rather to use pressure to force the army rulers to put some service to democracy, while continuing with their anti-democratic rule.

1961 I.L.O. Conference in Geneva

SACTU P.E. WORKERS' DELEGATION

"Govt. Has Not Carried Out Its Obligations"

JOHANNESBURG.

THE South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) has lodged an objection against the credentials of Mr. J. A. van Wyk of the S.A. Confederation of Labour and Mr. R. M. Haldane of the S.A. Trade Union Council, who have been appointed by the Government of South Africa as workers' delegate and adviser respectively to the 45th session of the International Labour Conference (1961) opening this week.

The objection, which has been lodged with the Credentials Committee of the Conference in Geneva, is based on the grounds that the Government of South Africa, in appointing the workers' delegate and adviser, refused to consult SACTU and thereby failed to carry out the letter and spirit of Article 35) of the constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

This article states that workers' delegations must be chosen by the Government of each member country in agreement with the industrial organisations "which are most representative."

Committee again refused to invalidate the credentials of the delegation, this time because it held that the S.A. Trade Union Council (which had been consulted by the Government) was not only numerically more representative than SACTU (144,000 members against 50,000), but was also of a "multi-racial" character.

In its powerfully-argued 13-page memorandum to the 1961 Credentials Committee, SACTU points out that the constitution of the S.A. Trade Union Council debars African unions from membership, and that the TUC's association with the

Africans-only Federation of Free African Trade Unions of South Africa (FOFATUSA) certainly does not entitle it to claim that it is of a "multi-racial character."

"We appeal to the Credentials Committee to uphold its principles of equality and freedom of association by invalidating the credentials of the South African workers' delegation, and by recommending to the conference that positive steps be taken against South Africa to enforce compliance with the accepted standards of the International Labour Organisation," the memorandum concludes.

GRIM FIGHT BY P.E. WORKERS

(Continued from page 1)

on his head and face. The driver too received a considerable beating.

PETROL BOMBS

Practically all the windows of the bus were shattered with stones, and a petrol bomb was thrown into it. But for the arrival of the police, the bomb would have exploded and set the bus ablaze.

Along Ntshukisa Street a man who was boarding the bus was hit with a petrol bomb which set his clothes alight. He leapt into the bus where the flames were extinguished by the equally frightened passengers. The driver was then tearing along the street at great speed to seek the shelter of the bus depot. His bus had also been heavily stoned.

At this stage the management and the police came into the depot to express sympathy with the workers. A number of passengers who had been in these buses stood in a cluster at the depot. After some prolonged discussion during which the police and the management assured the bus drivers that they would be afforded better police protection, the passengers were conveyed to their homes in two buses accompanied by a convoy of armed police.

CHURCH SAVED

On the same evening a window was smashed at the Methodist Church at Aggrey Road and a petrol bomb was flung through the window. The Church elders came just in time to save the huge church from destruction.

This is Rev. J. C. Mvusi's Church. He is a member of the Fort Hare Advisory Council—a stooge board which serves as an apology for the fact that Africans are not allowed to be members of the Governing Council. Some time back demonstrations were held outside the Church as a protest against his membership of the Board.

PRODUCTION DISRUPTED

On the morning of the 30th there were no buses along the township route. The bus drivers and conductors had turned up at the depot without their uniforms, and told the management they were afraid to man the buses. The police were also there assuring them of adequate protection.

During the first three hours from 5 to 8 in the morning, when the buses would have been able to carry the thousands of workers, there were no buses. As a result, most of the city's industries and services were paralysed.

The management staff agreed, under police pressure, to operate the service on condition that the buses were withdrawn from the route by 5.30 in the evening. At the same time an appeal was made to employers to release the workers from work early in the afternoon.

The stevedores did not turn up and as a result the railways and the stevedoring companies had to share the available labourers. The Municipal Workers also failed to turn up.

In the afternoon representatives of industry and commerce arranged a hurried meeting with the chief of the police about the disruption of production. The police gave them their usual assurances that they would see to it that the workers returned to work.

ORGANISED TERROR

In the late afternoon Saracens and police trucks poured into the township. The main streets of New Brighton and Zakele were teeming with armed soldiers and police. A number of people found on the streets were arrested.

In addition hundreds of Bacas had been organised into roving bands spreading terror amongst the people. When there is a stay-at-home administration and the police encourage the formation of these terror gangs, they wear white uniforms and have thus earned for themselves the name: "White Sheets Army."

CLASH AND DEATH

The "White Sheets" who were armed with sticks and assegais roamed the streets hunting for strike supporters. The "White Sheets" were attacked on three occasions and in one clash one of their men was shot dead. Another died in hospital and a few others were seriously wounded.

These tactics only succeeded in increasing the tension and uncertainty and on the last day of the general strike, industry was for all practical purposes completely paralysed.

At last even Radio South Africa had to admit that the labour action in P.E. was unsatisfactory. And this was, to say the least, an understatement tantamount to concealing the real truth from the people of South Africa and the world.

DRIVEN FROM HOMES

Workers at a Uitenhage factory told New Age that every one of them—nearly 200 men—was ordered from his home on the second day of the strike by members of the Special Branch who were accompanied by armed uniformed police.

The workers were conveyed in police vans to the factory and ordered to resume work. The workers said the houses of both African and Coloured workers were thus visited.

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Soccer Strikes A Bad Patch

THERE has always been minor splits in the soccer set-up. But things are more serious now. The split between the Soccer League and the S.A. Soccer Federation:

1. Threatens to become permanent.
2. Affects the two most important provinces, Transvaal and Natal.
3. May ruin the work of many years to build a single non-racial body in this important code.

There is a great deal to be said on both sides, but this split must be healed as soon as possible. The Federation is ready to talk things over; the League is not. Why? Surely true sportsmen must work for unity.

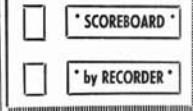
More about this later.

False Start For Games Association

THE All-Africa Games is a good idea. The formation of an Association last week is a move in the right direction. And the decision to meet the All-White Olympic Association is equally sound.

But these are only preliminary moves. The Association can only be properly constituted when all national bodies are consulted and are fully represented.

Father Ignamony and Theo Msimbe, officials of the new body, must bear this in mind.



Rugby Round-Up

★ Eastern Province will be sending a fully-integrated rugby team on tour later this year. This is an example to the racists in other provinces.

★ Secretary Abass of the Coloured Board is talking of sending a Coloured side on tour out of the country. Is this another Worrell stunt?

★ It is reported that "A memorial lecture on sport will be given, by a leading member of the South African Sports Association at a buffet supper" during the Coloured rugby tournament in Port Elizabeth. SASA has no knowledge of this.

Cheers This Week

To Arthur Jacobs of Paarl (SASA V.P.) who appealed to sportsmen not to attend events for the Republican celebrations.

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Racing At Kenilworth

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 Juvenile Maiden Plate (Colts): HIGH LEISURE, Danger, Krytenes.
 Owners' Handicap: QUARTER DECK, Danger, Streamline.
 Kenilworth Closing Handicap: AS-COT PARK, Danger, Congenial, Wynberg Progress Stakes, WEST POINT, Danger, Honey Bunch.
 Kenilworth Handicap, Second: STAN, Danger, Herald's Fancy.
 Kenilworth Progress Stakes: MIDDLE PARK or FULL SPATE, Danger, Cheryl Shieff.

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